

**Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment  
of the Proposed 4922 Hallmark Parkway  
City of San Bernardino, County of San Bernardino, California**

Prepared for:

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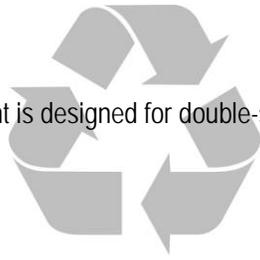


San Bernardino North, CA United States Geological Survey 7.5" Quadrangle Map, Unsectioned Portion of  
Township 1 South, Range 5 West

Project Acreage: 14.43  
Resources Identified: None

January 25, 2016

- This document is designed for double-sided printing -



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Summit Equities LLC (the "Applicant") is proposing new construction of warehouse(s) situated on 14.3 acres of land located at 4982 Hallmark Parkway in the City of San Bernardino, County of San Bernardino, California ("proposed project"). The proposed project includes two conceptual layouts; one (1) 335,400-square foot warehouse or two (2) warehouses totaling 341,130 square feet. Vehicular access will be provided via one driveway on Hallmark Parkway and two driveways on Shenandoah Valley. For the purpose of this report, all project components will collectively be referred to as the "Study Area", unless otherwise noted. The proposed project would include excavations across the majority of the Study Area.

**MIG** conducted a phase I cultural resources assessment of the Study Area to determine the potential impacts to cultural resources (including archaeological, historical, and paleontological resources) for the purpose of complying with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and the local cultural resource regulations. The scope of work for this assessment included a cultural resources records search through the California Historical Resources Information System-South Central Coastal Information Center (CHRIS-SCCIC), a Sacred Lands File (SLF) search through the California Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) and follow-up Native American consultation, land use history research, a paleontological resources records search through the Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County (NHMLAC), a pedestrian survey, eligibility evaluations for resources identified within the Study Area, impact analyses, and the recommendation of additional work and mitigation measures.

### Archaeological Resources

The cultural resources records search results from CHRIS-SCIC indicated that there were no archaeological resources located within the Study Area and none were identified during the pedestrian survey. Therefore, the proposed project would result in no substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource as defined in §15064.5.

Despite the heavy disturbances of the Study Area that may have displaced archaeological resources on the surface, it is possible that intact archaeological resources exist at depth. As a result, recommended mitigation measures are provided in Chapter 9 to reduce potentially significant impacts to previously undiscovered archaeological resources that may be accidentally encountered during project implementation to a less than significant level.

### Historical Resources

The cultural resources records search results from CHRIS-SCIC indicated that there were no archaeological resources located within the Study Area and none were identified during the pedestrian survey. Therefore, the proposed project would result in no substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource as defined in §15064.5.

### Paleontological Resources

Results of the paleontological resources records search through NHMLAC indicate that no vertebrate fossil localities from the NHMLAC records have been previously recorded within the Study Area or within a one-mile radius. Moreover, no paleontological resources were identified by MIG during the pedestrian survey. These findings; however, do not preclude the existence of undiscovered paleontological resources located below the ground surface and lacking surface manifestation, which may be encountered during construction excavations associated with the proposed project.

The Study Area has been previously mapped geologically and is composed of younger Quaternary Alluvium, derived as alluvial fan deposits from the San Gabriel Mountains to the north, primarily via Cable Creek from Cajon Canon to the northwest. These deposits typically do not contain significant vertebrate fossils, at least in the uppermost layers, but they may be underlain at relatively shallow depth by older sedimentary deposits that do contain significant fossil vertebrate remains (McLeod 2016). As a result, recommended mitigation measures are provided in Chapter 9 to reduce potentially significant impacts to previously undiscovered paleontological resources and/or unique geological features that may be accidentally encountered during project implementation to a less than significant level.



## 1.1 – Proposed Project and Location

Summit Equities LLC (the “Applicant”) is proposing new construction of warehouse(s) situated on 14.3 acres of land located at 4982 Hallmark Parkway in the City of San Bernardino, County of San Bernardino, California (“proposed project”). The proposed project includes two conceptual layouts; one (1) 335,400-square foot warehouse or two (2) warehouses totaling 341,130 square feet. Vehicular access will be provided via one driveway on Hallmark Parkway and two driveways on Shenandoah Valley. For the purpose of this report, all project components will collectively be referred to as the “Study Area”, unless otherwise noted. The proposed project would include excavations across the majority of the Study Area.

The Study Area is located in a vacant lot within an industrial area of the City of San Bernardino, in San Bernardino County, California (Figure 1, Regional and Vicinity Map). It is located approximately a tenth of mile west of Interstate Highway 215, at the intersection of Hallmark Parkway and Shenandoah Way. The Study Area is depicted in portions Unsectioned Township 1 South, Range 5 West of the San Bernardino North CA United States Geological Survey (USGS) 7.5’ topographic (Figure 2, USGS Topographic Map). The Study Area is surrounded by open space to the north adjacent to Lexington Avenue, warehouse complexes and parking lots to the south adjacent to Shenandoah Way and to the east of Hallmark Parkway and by industrial/warehouse complexes to the west.

## 1.2 – Scope of Study and Personnel

MIG conducted a phase I cultural resources assessment of the Study Area from November 2015 through January 2016 to identify potential impacts to cultural resources (including archaeological, historical, and paleontological resources) and to develop mitigation measures to avoid, reduce, or mitigate potential impacts to resources for the purpose of complying with CEQA and local cultural resource guidelines. The scope of work for this assessment included a cultural resources records search through the CHRIS-SCCIC, a SLF search through the NAHC and follow-up Native American consultation, land use history research, a paleontological resources records search through the NHMLAC, a pedestrian survey, eligibility evaluations for the resources identified within the Study Area, impact analyses, and the recommendations of additional work and mitigation measures.

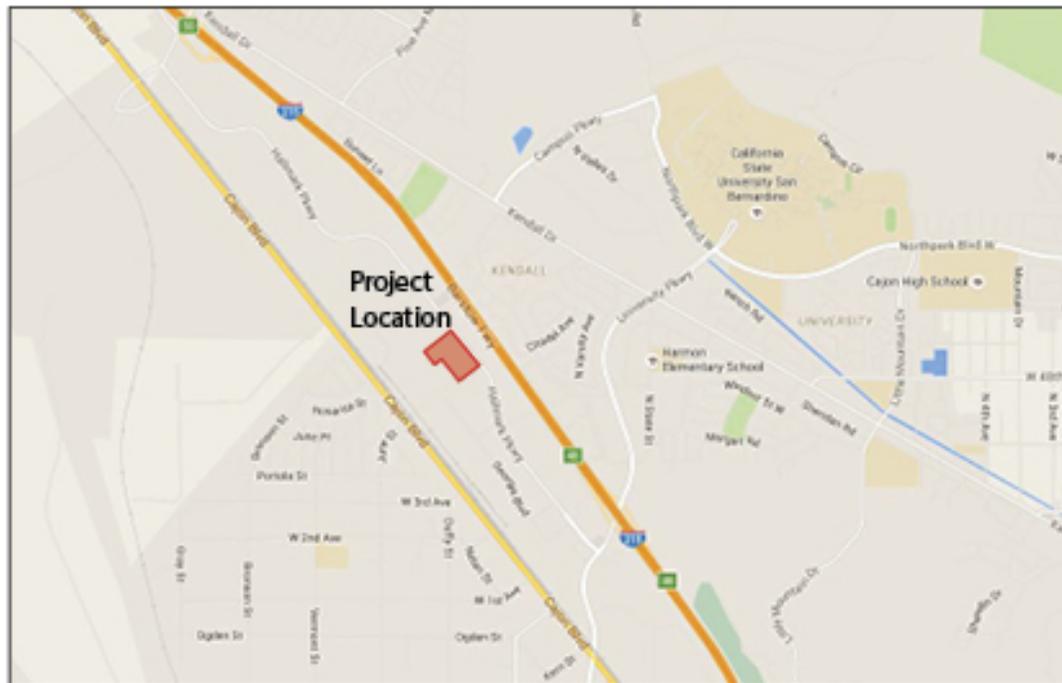
The assessment was co-managed and this report compiled by Mr. Chris Purtell, M.A., RPA and Mr. Chris Brown. The pedestrian field survey was performed by Mr. Purtell. The record searches were conducted by Mr. Purtell. Qualifications of key personnel are provided in Appendix A.





Source: Google Maps, 2016

Regional



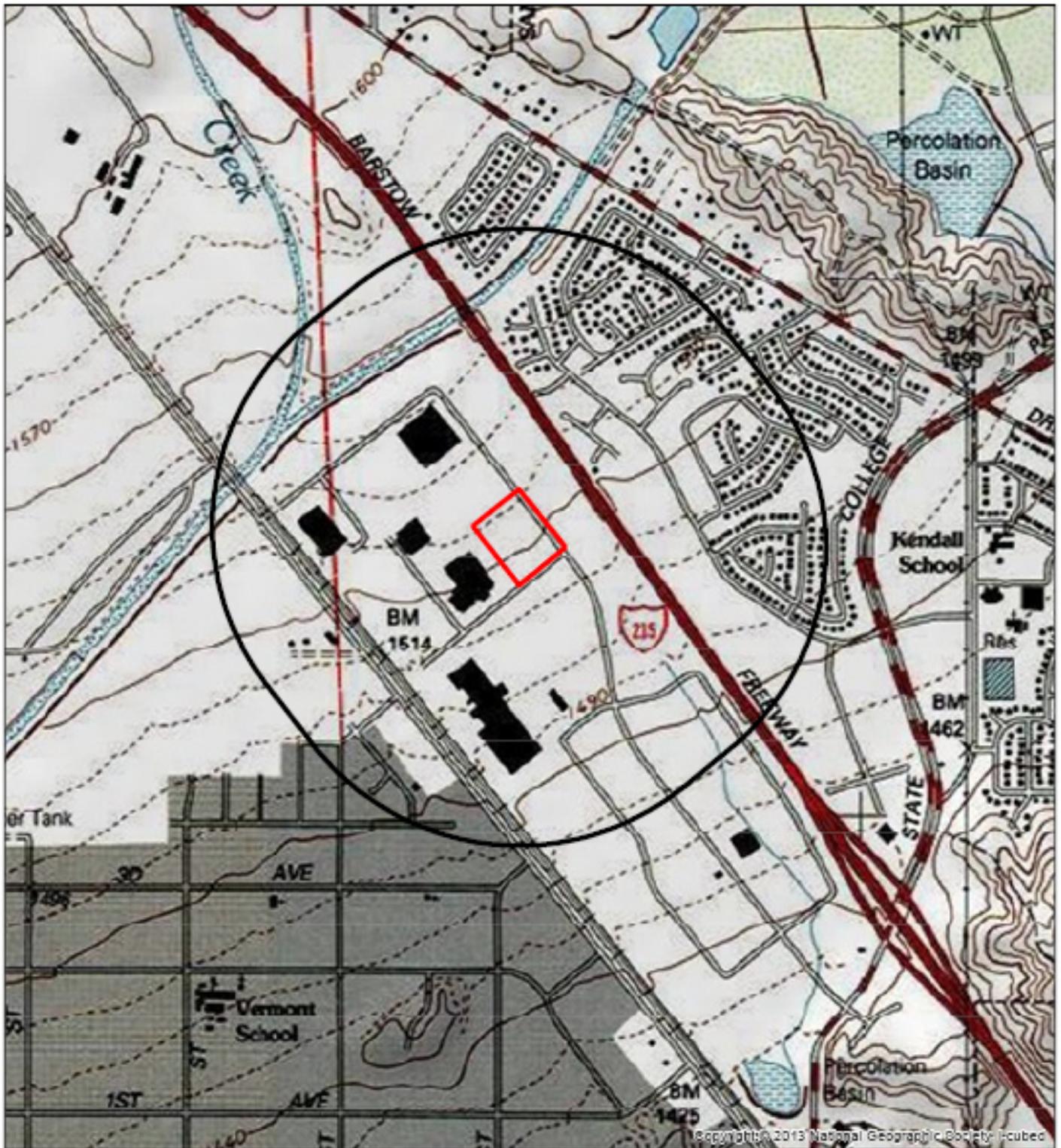
Source: Google Maps, 2016

Vicinity



**Figure 1 Regional and Vicinity Map**





**Legend**

-  0.5 Mile Buffer
-  Project Site



**Figure 2 USGS Topographic Map**

Hallmark at Shenandoah Warehouse  
San Bernardino, California



## **Regulatory Framework**

Cultural resources are indirectly protected under the provisions of the Federal Antiquities Act of 1906 (16 U.S.C §§ 431 et seq.) and subsequent related legislation, regulations, policies, and guidance documents. The following is a summary of the applicable (federal, state, and local) regulatory framework related to the protection of cultural resources in California.

Numerous laws and regulations require federal, state, and local agencies to consider the effects of a proposed project on cultural resources. These laws and regulations establish a process for compliance, define the responsibilities of the various agencies proposing the action, and prescribe the relationship among other involved agencies (e.g., State Historic Preservation Office and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation). The National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) of 1966, as amended, CEQA, and Public Resources Code (PRC) 5024, are the primary federal and state laws governing and affecting preservation of cultural resources of national, state, regional, and local significance. Other relevant regulations and guidelines at the local level include the City's General Plan and Municipal Code. A description of the applicable laws, regulations, and guidelines are provided in the following paragraphs.

### **2.1 Federal Level**

#### ***2.1.1 – NATIONAL HISTORIC PRESERVATION ACT OF 1966***

In summary, the NHPA establishes the nation's policy for historic preservation and sets in place a program for the preservation of historic properties by requiring federal agencies to consider effects to significant cultural resources (i.e. historic properties) prior to undertakings.

#### ***2.1.2 – SECTION 106 OF THE FEDERAL GUIDELINES***

Section 106 of the NHPA states that federal agencies with direct or indirect jurisdiction over federally funded, assisted, or licensed undertakings must take into account the effect of the undertaking on any historic property that is included in, or eligible for inclusion in, the NRHP and that the ACHP and SHPO must be afforded an opportunity to comment, through a process outlined in the ACHP regulations at 36 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Part 800, on such undertakings.

#### ***2.1.3 – NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES***

The NRHP was established by the NHPA of 1966 as "an authoritative guide to be used by federal, state, and local governments, private groups, and citizens to identify the Nation's cultural resources and to indicate what properties should be considered for protection from destruction or impairment." The NRHP recognizes properties that are significant at the national, state, and local levels. To be eligible for listing in the NRHP, a resource must be significant in American history, architecture, archaeology, engineering, or culture. Districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects of potential significance must also possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, or association. A property is eligible for the NRHP if it is significant under one or more of the following criteria:

- Criterion A: It is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- Criterion B: It is associated with the lives of persons who are significant in our past.
- Criterion C: It embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction; represents the work of a master; possesses high artistic values; or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction.
- Criterion D: It has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Cemeteries, birthplaces, or graves of historic figures; properties owned by religious institutions or used for religious purposes; structures that have been moved from their original locations; reconstructed historic buildings; and properties that are primarily commemorative in nature are not considered eligible for the NRHP unless they satisfy certain conditions. In general, a resource must be at least 50 years of age to be considered for the NRHP, unless it satisfies a standard of exceptional importance.

#### **2.1.4 NATIVE AMERICAN GRAVES PROTECTION AND REPATRIATION ACT OF 1990**

The Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA) of 1990 sets provisions for the intentional removal and inadvertent discovery of human remains and other cultural items from federal and tribal lands. It clarifies the ownership of human remains and sets forth a process for repatriation of human remains and associated funerary objects and sacred religious objects to the Native American groups claiming to be lineal descendants or culturally affiliated with the remains or objects. It requires any federally funded institution housing Native American remains or artifacts to compile an inventory of all cultural items within the museum or with its agency and to provide a summary to any Native American tribe claiming affiliation.

## **2.2 – State Level**

### **2.2.1 – CALIFORNIA ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY ACT**

Pursuant to CEQA, a historical resource is a resource listed in, or eligible for listing in, the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR). In addition, resources included in a local register of historic resources or identified as significant in a local survey conducted in accordance with state guidelines are also considered historic resources under CEQA, unless a preponderance of the facts demonstrates otherwise. According to CEQA, the fact that a resource is not listed in or determined eligible for listing in the CRHR or is not included in a local register or survey shall not preclude a Lead Agency, as defined by CEQA, from determining that the resource may be a historic resource as defined in California Public Resources Code (PRC) Section 5024.1.

CEQA applies to archaeological resources when (1) the archaeological resource satisfies the definition of a historical resource or (2) the archaeological resource satisfies the definition of a “unique archaeological resource.” A unique archaeological resource is an archaeological artifact, object, or site that has a high probability of meeting any of the following criteria:

1. The archaeological resource contains information needed to answer important scientific research questions and there is a demonstrable public interest in that information.
2. The archaeological resource has a special and particular quality such as being the oldest of its type or the best available example of its type.
3. The archaeological resource is directly associated with a scientifically recognized important prehistoric or historic event or person.

Appendix G of the State CEQA Guidelines provides a set of sample questions that guide the evaluation of potential impacts with regard to cultural resources:

Would the project:

- a) Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an historical resource as defined in §15064.5?
- b) Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an archaeological resource as defined in §15064.5?

- c) Directly or indirectly destroy a unique paleontological resource or site or unique geologic feature?
- d) Disturb any human remains, including those interred outside of formal cemeteries?

### 2.2.2 CALIFORNIA REGISTER OF HISTORICAL RESOURCES

Created in 1992 and implemented in 1998, the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) is “an authoritative guide in California to be used by state and local agencies, private groups, and citizens to identify the state’s historical resources and to indicate properties that are to be protected, to the extent prudent and feasible, from substantial adverse change.”<sup>1</sup> Certain properties, including those listed in or formally determined eligible for listing in the NRHP and California Historical Landmarks (CHLs) numbered 770 and higher, are automatically included in the CRHR. Other properties recognized under the California Points of Historical Interest program, identified as significant in historic resources surveys, or designated by local landmarks programs may be nominated for inclusion in the CRHR. A resource, either an individual property or a contributor to a historic district, may be listed in the CRHR if the State Historical Resources Commission determines that it meets one or more of the following criteria, which are modeled on NRHP criteria<sup>2</sup>:

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

Resources nominated to the CRHR must retain enough of their historic character or appearance to be recognizable as historic resources and to convey the reasons for their significance. It is possible that a resource whose integrity does not satisfy NRHP criteria may still be eligible for listing in the CRHR. A resource that has lost its historic character or appearance may still have sufficient integrity for the CRHR if, under Criterion 4, it maintains the potential to yield significant scientific or historical information or specific data. Resources that have achieved significance within the past 50 years also may be eligible for inclusion in the CRHR, provided that enough time has lapsed to obtain a scholarly perspective on the events or individuals associated with the resource.

## 2.3 – Other State Statutes and Regulations

### 2.3.1 – CALIFORNIA HISTORICAL LANDMARKS

California Historical Landmarks (CHLs) are buildings, structures, sites, or places that have anthropological, cultural, military, political, architectural, economic, scientific or technical, religious, experimental, or other value and that have been determined to have statewide historical significance by meeting at least one of the criteria listed below. The resource must also be approved for designation by the County Board of Supervisors or the City or Town Council in whose jurisdiction it is located, be recommended by the State Historical Resources Commission, or be officially designated by the Director of California State Parks. The specific standards in use now were first applied in the designation of CHL No. 770. CHLs No. 770 and above are automatically listed in the CRHR.

To be eligible for designation as a Landmark, a resource must meet at least one of the following criteria:

<sup>1</sup> California Public Resources Code § 5024.1(a).

<sup>2</sup> California Public Resources Code § 5024.1(b).

- The first, last, only, or most significant of its type in the state or within a large geographic region (Northern, Central, or Southern California)
- Associated with an individual or group having a profound influence on the history of California
- A prototype of, or an outstanding example of, a period, style, architectural movement or construction or one of the more notable works or the best surviving work in a region of a pioneer architect, designer, or master builder

### ***2.3.2 – CALIFORNIA POINTS OF HISTORICAL INTEREST***

California Points of Historical Interest are sites, buildings, features, or events that are of local (city or county) significance and have anthropological, cultural, military, political, architectural, economic, scientific or technical, religious, experimental, or other value. Points of Historical Interest (Points) designated after December 1997 and recommended by the State Historical Resources Commission are also listed in the CRHR. No historic resource may be designated as both a Landmark and a Point. If a Point is later granted status as a Landmark, the Point designation will be retired. In practice, the Point designation program is most often used in localities that do not have a locally enacted cultural heritage or preservation ordinance.

To be eligible for designation as a Point, a resource must meet at least one of the following criteria:

- The first, last, only, or most significant of its type within the local geographic region (city or county)
- Associated with an individual or group having a profound influence on the history of the local area
- A prototype of, or an outstanding example of, a period, style, architectural movement or construction or one of the more notable works or the best surviving work in the local region of a pioneer architect, designer, or master builder

### ***2.3.3 – NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION, PUBLIC RESOURCES CODE SECTIONS 5097.9–***

***5097.991*** Section 5097.91 of the Public Resources Code (PRC) established the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC), whose duties include the inventory of places of religious or social significance to Native Americans and the identification of known graves and cemeteries of Native Americans on private lands. Under Section 5097.9 of the PRC, a state policy of noninterference with the free expression or exercise of Native American religion was articulated along with a prohibition of severe or irreparable damage to Native American sanctified cemeteries, places of worship, religious or ceremonial sites or sacred shrines located on public property. Section 5097.98 of the PRC specifies a protocol to be followed when the NAHC receives notification of a discovery of Native American human remains from a county coroner. Section 5097.5 defines as a misdemeanor the unauthorized disturbance or removal of archaeological, historic, or paleontological resources located on public lands.

### ***2.3.4 – CALIFORNIA NATIVE AMERICAN GRAVES PROTECTION AND REPATRIATION ACT OF 2001***

Codified in the California Health and Safety Code Sections 8010–8030, the California Native American Graves Protection Act (NAGPRA) is consistent with the federal NAGPRA. Intended to “provide a seamless and consistent state policy to ensure that all California Indian human remains and cultural items be treated with dignity and respect,” the California NAGPRA also encourages and provides a mechanism for the return of remains and cultural items to lineal descendants. Section 8025 established a Repatriation Oversight Commission to oversee this process. The act also provides a process for non–federally recognized tribes to file claims with agencies and museums for repatriation of human remains and cultural items.

### ***2.3.5 – SENATE BILL 18***

Senate Bill (SB) 18 (California Government Code, Section 65352.3) incorporates the protection of California traditional tribal cultural places into land use planning for cities, counties, and agencies by establishing responsibilities for local governments to contact, refer plans to, and consult with California Native American tribes as part of the adoption or amendment of any general or specific plan proposed on or after March 1, 2005. SB18 requires public notice to be sent to tribes listed on the Native American Heritage Commission’s SB18 Tribal Consultation list within the geographical areas affected by the proposed changes. Tribes must respond to a local government notice within 90 days (unless a shorter time frame has been agreed upon by the tribe), indicating whether or not they want to consult with the local government.

Consultations are for the purpose of preserving or mitigating impacts to places, features, and objects described in Sections 5097.9 and 5097.993 of the Public Resources Code that may be affected by the proposed adoption or amendment to a general or specific plan.

### ***2.3.6 ASSEMBLY BILL 52***

Assemble Bill (AB) 52 specifies that a project that may cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a tribal cultural resource, as defined, is a project that may have a significant effect on the environment. AB 52 requires a lead agency to begin consultation with a California Native American tribe that is traditionally and culturally affiliated with the geographic area of the proposed project, if the tribe requests in writing to the lead agency, to be informed by the lead agency of proposed projects in that geographic area and the tribe requests consultation, prior to determining whether a negative declaration, mitigated negative declaration, or environmental impact report is required for a project. AB 52 specifies examples of mitigation measures that may be considered to avoid or minimize impacts on tribal cultural resources. The bill makes the above provisions applicable to projects that have a notice of preparation or a notice of negative declaration filed or mitigated negative declaration on or after July 1, 2015. AB 52 amends Sections 5097.94 and adds Sections 21073, 21074, 2108.3.1., 21080.3.2, 21082.3, 21083.09, 21084.2, and 21084.3 to the California Public Resources Code (PRC), relating to Native Americans.

### ***2.3.7 – HEALTH AND SAFETY CODE, SECTIONS 7050 AND 7052***

Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5 declares that, in the event of the discovery of human remains outside a dedicated cemetery, all ground disturbances must cease and the county coroner must be notified. Section 7052 establishes a felony penalty for mutilating, disinterring, or otherwise disturbing human remains, except by relatives.

### ***2.3.8 – PENAL CODE, SECTION 622.5***

Penal Code Section 622.5 provides misdemeanor penalties for injuring or destroying objects of historic or archaeological interest located on public or private lands but specifically excludes the landowner.

## **2.5 – Country Level**

### ***2.5.1 COUNTY SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY DEVELOPMENT CODE***

The County of San Bernardino adheres to the San Bernardino County Development Code Chapter 82.12 that consists of the Cultural Resources Preservation (CP) Overlay. The Overlay, which is established by Sections 82.01.020 and 82.01.030 of the Development Code, is intended to provide for the identification and preservation of important archaeological resources. This is necessary because: • Many of the resources are unique and non-renewable; and The preservation of cultural resources provides a greater knowledge of County history, thus promoting County identity and conserving historic and scientific amenities for the benefit of future generations. The County (according to Development Code, Section 82.12.030) requires a project proposed within the CP Overlay to include a report prepared by a qualified professional archaeologist that determines, through appropriate investigation, the presence or absence of archaeological and/or historical resources on the project site and within the project area. The report must also recommend appropriate data recovery or protection measures. The CP Overlay may be applied to areas (determined by cultural resources research and/or inventory) where archaeological and historic sites that warrant preservation are known or are likely to be present.

## **2.6 – Local Level**

### ***2.6.1 – CITY OF SAN BERNARDINO GENERAL PLAN***

The City of San Bernardino has put forth numerous policies with the Goals and Objectives section of the General Plan. These policies were created to identify and preserve the City's unique historical and archaeological resources for generations (City of San Bernardino 2005).

**Goal 11.1**      **Develop a program to protect, preserve, and restore the sites, buildings and districts that have architectural, historical, archaeological, and/or cultural significance.**

Policy 11.1.1      Develop a comprehensive historic preservation plan that includes:

- Adoption of a Preservation Ordinance that authorizes the City to designate resources deemed to be of significance as a City Historical landmark or district.
- Establishment of a Historic Resources Commission that will review and recommend preservation ordinances, design standards, and historical designations of resources.
- Adoption of the Secretary of Interior Standards for Historic Rehabilitation and the standards and guidelines as prescribed by the State Office of Historic Preservation as design standards for alterations to historic resources.
- Establishment of a design review process for potential development projects in or adjacent to Historic Preservation Overlay Zones. (A-1 and HAR-1, 2, 3, and 4)

Policy 11.1.2      Maintain and update the Historic Resources Reconnaissance Survey database files of historic, architectural, and cultural resources conducted in 1991, and integrate it into the City's ordinance and environmental review process. Prior to public distribution, Native American tribes should be consulted to address any issues of confidentiality. (A-1).

Policy 11.1.3      Consider, within the environmental review process, properties that may have become historically significant since completion of the survey in 1991. (LU-1).

Policy 11.1.4      Compile and maintain an inventory, based on the survey, of the Planning Area's significant historic, architectural and cultural resources. Prior to public distribution, Native American tribes should be consulted to address any issues of confidentiality.

Policy 11.1.5      Continue to adopt historic district and overlay zone ordinances as described in the Historic Resources Reconnaissance Survey Report. Consider the designation of Historic Districts and Historic Overlay Zones as described in the Historic Resources Reconnaissance Survey Report.

Policy 11.1.6      Consider the need for a comprehensive survey for Downtown as well as establishing priorities for future intensive-level surveys.

Policy 11.1.7      Require that all City-owned properties containing or adjacent to historic resources be maintained in a manner that is aesthetically and/or functionally compatible with such resources.

Policy 11.1.8      Continue to develop design standards for commercial areas, similar to those in the Main Street Overlay District, which promotes the removal of tacked-on facades and inappropriate signage, the restoration of original facades, and designs that complement the historic pattern.

Policy 11.1.9      Require that an environmental review be conducted on all applications (e.g. grading, building, and demolition) for resources designated or potentially designated as significant in order to ensure that these sites are preserved and protected. (LU-1).

**Goal 11.2**      **Provide incentives that can be used to preserve our historic and cultural resources.**

Policy 11.2.1      Encourage owners of historic income-producing properties to use the tax benefits provided by the 1981 Tax Revenue Act or as may be amended.

- Policy 11.2.2 Encourage the use of the Historic Building Code in order to provide flexibility in building code requirements for the rehabilitation of historic buildings.
- Policy 11.2.3 Provide for the purchase of facade easements from private property owners; allow private nonprofit preservation groups to purchase facade easements. A historic easement would include any easement, restriction, covenant or condition running with the land designed to preserve or maintain the significant features of such landmarks or buildings.
- Policy 11.2.4 Adopt the Mills Act program to allow for a reduction in property taxes for historic properties.

**Goal 11.3 Promote community appreciation for our history and cultural resources**

- Policy 11.3.1 Promote the formation and maintenance of neighborhood organizations and foster neighborhood conservation programs, giving special attention to transitional areas.
- Policy 11.3.2 Develop brochures to accommodate pedestrian and vehicular tours of historic buildings, landmarks, neighborhoods and other points of historical interest in the San Bernardino area.
- Policy 11.3.3 Cooperate with local historic preservation organizations doing preservation work and serve as liaison for such groups.
- Policy 11.3.4 Encourage the involvement of San Bernardino City Unified School District, private schools, adult education classes, California State University at San Bernardino, the San Bernardino County Museum, San Bernardino Valley College in preservation programs and activities.

**Goal 11.4 Protect and enhance our historic and cultural resources.**

- Policy 11.4.1 Encourage the preservation, maintenance, enhancement, and reuse of existing buildings in redevelopment and commercial areas; the retention and renovation of existing residential buildings; and the relocation of existing residential building
- Policy 11.4.2 Consider creating a program to relocate reusable older buildings from or into redevelopment projects as a means of historic preservation.
- Policy 11.4.3 Utilize the Redevelopment Agency as a vehicle for preservation activity. The Agency is currently empowered to acquire, hold, restore, and resell buildings.

**Goal 11.5 Protect and enhance our archaeological resources**

- Policy 11.5.1 Complete an inventory of areas of archaeological sensitivity in the planning area. Prior to public distribution, Native American tribes should be consulted to address any issues of confidentiality.
- Policy 11.5.2 Develop mitigation measures for projects located in archaeologically sensitive areas to protect such locations, remove artifacts, and retain them for educational display. Native American tribes should be consulted to determine the disposition of any Native American artifacts discovered.
- Policy 11.5.3 Seek to educate the general public about San Bernardino's archaeological heritage through written brochures, maps, and reference materials.



### ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING 3

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The Study Area is located in western San Bernardino County, California within the City of San Bernardino, in an industrial and warehouse area that is situated between open spaces on the north, warehouse and parking lots on the south, west, and east. The Study Area is approximately a tenth of mile west of Interstate 215. The elevation within the Study Area ranges from approximately 1,510 feet above mean sea level (MSL) in the south and to 1,570 feet above MSL in the north. The Study Area is characterized as a mixed use area containing both light industrial/warehouses and commercial buildings, with residential track housing located east of Interstate 215 and west of Cajon Boulevard (Historic Route 66). A review of historical aerial photograph (1938-1995) indicate that the immediate vicinity of the Study Area was undeveloped until circa 1995. The topography of a majority of the Study Area is relatively flat, except in the northern area, which exhibits a natural elevation uplift towards the foothills.

Geologically, the Study Area is located in the northwestern portion of the Peninsular Ranges geomorphic province. The Peninsular Ranges province is distinguished by northwest trending mountain ranges and valleys following faults branching from the San Andreas Fault. The Peninsular Ranges are bound to the east by the Colorado Desert and extend north to the San Bernardino – Riverside county line (Norris and Webb 1976), west into the submarine continental shelf, and south to the California state line.

Previous mapping of the proposed property (McLeod 2016) indicates that the study area is situated upon younger Quaternary Alluvium, derived as alluvial fan deposits from the San Gabriel Mountains to the north, primarily via Cable Creek from Cajon Canon to the northwest.

## **4.1 – Prehistoric Context**

Prehistory is most easily discussed chronologically, in terms of environmental change and recognized cultural developments. Several chronologies have been proposed for inland Southern California, the most widely accepted of which is Wallace's four-part Horizon format (1955), which was later updated and revised by Claude Warren (1968). The advantages and weaknesses of Southern California chronological sequences are reviewed by Warren (in Moratto 1984), Chartkoff and Chartkoff (1984), and Heizer (1978). The following discussion is based on Warren's (1968) sequence, but the time frames have been adjusted to reflect more recent archaeological findings, interpretations, and advances in radiocarbon dating.

### ***4.1.1 – PALEO-INDIAN PERIOD (CA. 13,000-11,000 YEARS BEFORE PRESENT [YBP])***

Little is known of Paleo-Indian peoples in inland southern California, and the cultural history of this period follows that of North America in general. Recent discoveries in the Americas have challenged the theory that the first Americans migrated from Siberia, following a route from the Bering Strait into Canada and the Northwest Coast sometime after the Wisconsin Ice Sheet receded (ca. 14,000 YBP), and before the Bering Land Bridge was submerged (ca. 12,000 YBP). Based on new research from the Pacific Rim, it has been proposed that modern humans settled islands of the eastern Pacific between 40,000 and 15,000 years ago. Evidence of coastal migration has also come from sites on islands off Alta and Baja California. As a result, these sites are contemporary with Clovis and Folsom points found in North America's interior regions. All of these new findings have made the coastal migration theory gain credibility in recent times (Erlandson et al. 2007).

The timing, manner, and location of the Bering Strait crossing are a matter of debate among archaeologists, but the initial migration probably occurred as the Laurentide Ice Sheet melted along the Alaskan Coast and interior Yukon. The earliest radiocarbon dates from the Paleo-Indian Period in North America come from the Arlington Springs Woman site on Santa Rosa Island, which is located approximately 36 miles from the coast of California and is approximately 150 miles west-northwest of the Study Area. These human remains date to approximately 13,000 YBP (Johnson, et al. 2002). Other early Paleo-Indian sites include the Monte Verde Creek site in Chile (Meltzer, et al. 1997) and the controversial Meadowcroft Rockshelter in Pennsylvania. Both sites have early levels dated roughly at 12,000 YBP. Lifeways during the Paleo-Indian Period were characterized by highly mobile hunting and gathering. Prey included megafauna such as mammoth and technology included a distinctive flaked stone toolkit that has been identified across much of North America and into Central America. They likely used some plant foods, but the Paleo-Indian toolkit recovered archaeologically does not include many tools that can be identified as designed specifically for plant processing.

The megafauna that appear to have been the focus of Paleo-Indian life went extinct during a warming trend that began approximately 10,000 years ago, and both the extinction and climatic change (which included warmer temperatures in desert valleys and reduced precipitation in mountain areas) were factors in widespread cultural change. Subsistence and social practices continued to be organized around hunting and gathering, but the resource base was expanded to include a wider range of plant and game resources. Technological traditions also became more localized and included tools specifically for the processing of plants and other materials. This constellation of characteristics has been given the name "Archaic" and it was the most enduring of cultural adaptations to the North American environment throughout this time period.

### ***4.1.2 – ARCHAIC PERIOD (CA. 11,000-3,500 YBP)***

The earliest Archaic Period life in inland southern California has been given the name San Dieguito tradition, after the San Diego area where it was first identified and studied (Warren 1968). Characteristic artifacts include stemmed projectile points, crescents and leaf-shaped knives, which suggest a continued subsistence, focus on large game, although not megafauna of the earlier Paleo-Indian period. Milling equipment appears in the archaeological record at approximately 7,500 years ago (Moratto 1984:158). Artifact assemblages with this equipment include basin milling stones and unshaped manos, projectile points, flexed burials under cairns, and clogged stones, and have been given the

name La Jolla Complex (7,500–3,000 YBP). The transition from San Dieguito life to La Jolla life appears to have been an adaptation to drying of the climate after 8,000 YBP, which may have stimulated movements of desert peoples to the coastal regions, bringing milling stone technology with them. Groups in the coastal regions focused on mollusks, while inland groups relied on wild-seed gathering and acorn collecting.

#### ***4.1.3 – LATE PREHISTORIC PERIOD (CA. 3,500 YBP-A.D. 1769)***

Cultural responses to environmental changes around 4,000–3,000 YBP included a shift to more land-based gathering practices. This period was characterized by the increasing importance of acorn processing, which supplemented the resources from hunting and gathering. Meighan (1954) identified the period after A.D. 1400 as the San Luis Rey complex. San Luis Rey I (A.D. 1400–1750) is associated with bedrock mortars and milling stones, cremations, small triangular projectile points with concave bases and Olivella beads. The San Luis Rey II (A.D. 1750–1850) period is marked by the addition of pottery, red and black pictographs, cremation urns, steatite arrow straighteners, and non-aboriginal materials (Meighan 1954:223, Keller and McCarthy 1989:6). Work at Cole Canyon and other sites in southern California suggest that this complex, and the ethnographically described life of the native people of the region, were well established by at least 1,000 YBP (Keller and McCarthy 1989:80).

#### ***4.1.4 – ETHNOGRAPHIC CONTEXT***

Information presented in the California volume of the Handbook of North American Indians (Heizer 1978:575) shows the Study Area is located near the traditional territory of the Serrano, Luiseño and Cahuilla. These ethnographic groups are described below.

#### ***4.1.5 – SERANO***

The Serrano people speak the Takic language, which is similar to dialect spoken by the Luiseno, Cahuilla, and Gabrielino's (Bean and Smith 1978). The name Serrano comes from the Spanish word: "mountaineer or highlander" and refers to the indigenous people inhabiting the San Bernardino Mountains east of the Cajon Pass and may have settled along the Santa Ana River as early as 8,000 B.C. Their territory has been difficult to define, but it can be reliably characterized as from the San Bernardino Mountains extending northeast to the Mojave River region and southeast to the Tejon Creek area. The Serrano people were hunters-gathers and their diet consisted of small game such as rabbits, ground squirrels, and birds that was supplemented by pinion nuts, acorns, agave, tuber-vegetables, and prickly pears. Villages were based on exogamous moieties (marriage outside of one's clan) and their size ranged between 25 to hundred people (Bean and Shipek 1978). The Yuhaviatam clan is known as the San Manuel Band of Mission Indians and the Maarenga' yam clan is known as the Morongo Band of Mission Indians, with a further, clan division for the Sobba Band of Luiseno Indians. The villagers lived in large communal dwellings made from tree branches that were covered with woven mats. Each family group had its own individual fire place inside the dwelling, where they crafted mother-of-pearl inlay baskets and vessels that they trade with the Chumash and Tongvas. In 1771, the Serrano's were subjugated and absorbed into the San Gabriel Mission system that resulted in the loss of their freedom, cultural and customs. In 1891, the United States created the "San Manuel" Indian Reservation after Chief Santos Manuel. From this date forward the Serrano Indians have been known as the San Manuel Band of Mission Indians (Boyd 1922 and San Manuel Band of Mission Indians 2010).

#### ***4.1.6 – LUISEÑO***

The Luiseño are a Takic speaking people that are usually associated with coastal and inland areas of present day Orange and southern Riverside counties, with cultural and social behavioral characteristics similar to those of the Cahuilla, a tribal group generally linked with areas northeast of the San Jacinto Mountains. In fact, exchanges between the Luiseno and Cahuilla have been well documented. In context, the Study Area is considered a Luiseño area, though evidence of a Cahuilla presence may be identified (Robinson and Risher 1996:102-103). The term Luiseño derives from the mission named San Luis Rey and has been used in the region to refer to those Takic-speaking people associated with Mission San Luis Rey (Bean and Shipek 1978:550). The Luiseño shared boundaries with the Cahuilla, Cupeño, Gabrielino, and Kummeyaay groups on the east, north, and south, respectively. These different bands shared cultural and language traditions with the Luiseño. The Luiseño territory comprised from the coast to Agua Hedionda Creek on the south to near Aliso Creek on the northwest. The boundary extended inland to Santiago Peak, then across to the eastern

side of Elsinore Fault Valley, then southward to the east of Palomar Mountain, then around the southern slope above the valley of San Jose (ibid.:550). Their habitat covered every ecological zone from the ocean, sandy beaches, shallow inlets, coastal chaparral, grassy valleys oak groves, among various other niches. The primary food source consisted of game animals such as deer, rabbit, jackrabbit, woodrat, mice, ground squirrels, antelope, and various species of birds. Next to game animals, acorns were the most single important staple, and six different species were utilized (ibid.:552). The Luiseño social structure is unclear; however, each village was a clan-triblet-a group of people patrilineally related who owned an area in common and who were politically and economically autonomous from neighboring groups. The Luiseño were not organized into exogamous moieties such as were their neighbors, Cahuilla, Cupeño, and Serrano (Strong 1929:291). The hereditary village chief held an administrative position that combined and controlled religious, economic, and warfare powers (Boscana 1933:43). Marriage was arranged by the parents of children and important lineages were allied through marriage. Reciprocally useful alliances were arranged between groups in different ecological niches, and became springboards of territorial expansion, especially following warfare and truces (White1963:130). The Luiseño material culture included an array of tools that were made from stone, wood, bone, and shell, and which served to procure and process the region's resources. Needs for shelter and clothing were minimal in the region's forgiving climate, but considerable attention was devoted to personal decoration in ornaments, painting, and tattooing. The local pottery was well made, although it was not elaborately decorated (Laylander and Pham 2012). The Luiseño material culture included an array of tools that were made from stone, wood, bone, and shell, and which served to procure and process the region's resources. Needs for shelter and clothing were minimal in the region's forgiving climate, but considerable attention was devoted to personal decoration in ornaments, painting, and tattooing. The local pottery was well made, although it was not elaborately decorated (Laylander and Pham 2012).

#### **4.1.7 – CAHUILLA**

The Cahuilla occupied a large area in the geographic center of southern California that was bisected by the Cocopa-Maricopa Trail in addition to Santa Fe and Yuman Trails. They occupied an area from the summit of the San Bernardino Mountains in the north to Borrego Springs and the Chocolate Mountains in the south, portions of the Colorado Desert west of Orocopia Mountain to the east, and the San Jacinto Plain near Riverside and the eastern slopes of Palomar Mountain to the west (Bean 1978). The Cahuilla hunted with throwing sticks, clubs, nets, traps, dead falls with seed triggers, spring-poled snares, arrows (often poisons-tipped) and self-backed and sinew-backed bows. They sometimes fired bush clumps to drive game out in the open, and flares to attract birds at night. Baskets of various kinds were used for winnowing, leaching, grinding, transporting, parching, storing, and cooking. Pottery vessels were used for carrying water, for storage, cooking, serving food and drink. Cahuilla tools included mortars and pestles, manos and metates, fire drills, awls, arrow-straighteners, flint knives, wood, horn, and bone spoons and stirrers, scrapers, and hammerstones. Woven rabbitskin blankets served to keep people warm in cold weather. Feathered costumes were worn for ceremonial events, and at these events the Cahuilla made music using rattles derived from insect cocoon, turtle and tortoise shell, and deer-hoofs, along with wood rasps, bone whistles, bull-roarers, and flutes, to make music. They wove bags, storage pouches, cords, and nets from the fibers of yucca,

#### **4.1.8 – EUROPEAN CONTACT**

European contact with the Native American groups that likely inhabited the Study Area and surrounding region began in 1542 when Spanish explorer, Juan Rodriguez Cabrillo, arrived by sea during his navigation of the California coast. Sebastian Vizcaino arrived in 1602 during his expedition to explore and map the western coast that Cabrillo visited 60 years earlier. In 1769, another Spanish explorer, Gaspar de Portola, passed through Luiseño/Kumeyaay territory and interacted with the local indigenous groups. In 1798, Mission San Luis Rey was established by the Spanish and it likely integrated the Native Americans from the surrounding region. Multiple epidemics took a great toll on Native American populations between approximately 1800 and the early 1860s (Porretta 1983), along with the cultural and political upheavals that came with European, Mexican, and American settlement (Goldberg 2001:50-52). In the beginning of the nineteenth century, some Spaniards who had worked at the missions began to set up what would later be known as the "Ranchos." The Rancho era in California history was a period when the entire state was divided into large parcels of land equaling thousands of acres apiece. These large estates were ruled over in a semi-feudal manner by men who had been deeded the land by first the Spanish crown, and later the Mexican government. In 1821 Mexico won independence from Spain and began to dismantle the mission system in California. As the missions began to secularize, they were transformed into small towns and most Native Americans would later be marginalized into reservations or into American

society. It was during this time that "Americans" began to enter California. Many of the American Californians married into the Rancho families, a development that would transform land ownership in Mexican California. By the time the United States annexed California after the Mexican-American War in 1850, much of the Rancho lands were already in the hands of Americans.

## 4.2– Historic Context

### 4.2.1 – CITY OF SAN BERNARDINO

The City of San Bernardino is one of the oldest communities in the State of California. Father Francisco Dumetz a Spanish missionary is credited for naming the region known as "San Bernardino" after Saint Bernardino of Siena. Father Dumetz started traveling to San Bernardino in 1810, in his efforts to convert the local native population to Catholicism. In 1819, Mission San Gabriel established the Rancho San Bernardino to look after the spiritual welfare of the Indians, but the padres were also interested in the regions natural resources and soon constructed an irrigation system from Mill creek to the Rancho to irrigate their crops and water their cattle.

In 1834, mission period came to an end, but with its demise came the birth of the Great Spanish rancheros. The abandoned mission didn't stay vacant for long and soon became an important post on the trading route known as the Spanish Trail. In 1851, Brigham Young purchased 35,000 acres of the San Bernardino Rancho for \$77,500. The community thrived and in 1854 the City of San Bernardino was officially incorporated. Population at the time was 1,200 - 900 of them Mormons. In the later part of 19<sup>th</sup> century rail service was established, which changed the town into an enterprising City based on agriculture and cattle. 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. The population of the City doubles from 6,150 in 1900 to 12,799 in 1910 and in 1920, the city had reached over 18,000 inhabitants, having practically doubled in population each decade since 1900.

However, the City's expansion stalled during the depression years of the 1930s and continued throughout the 1940's due to war time restrictions and shortages. The Postwar years of World War II brought increase economic prosperity to the City and region with rapid highway expansion and freeway construction, numerous housing developments, and increase land values bought on the Baby Boomer's search for affordable housing. Currently, the City has approximately 213,000 residents and its success is due to its close proximity to two interstate highways (I10 and I215), the Ontario International Airport, and the open and available space afforded by large tracts of former agricultural land in the northern section of the City (City of San Bernardino 2005).

### **5.1 – Cultural Resources Records Search**

On November 16, 2015, Mr. Purtell conducted a records search of the Study Area at the CHRIS-SCCIC. The records search included a review of all recorded archaeological and historical resources within a one-half mile radius of the Study Area as well as a review of cultural resource reports and historic topographic maps on file. In addition, MIG reviewed the California Points of Historical Interest (CPHI), the California Historical Landmarks (CHL), the California Register, the National Register, and the California State Historic Resources Inventory (HRI) listings. The purpose of the records search is to determine whether or not there are previously recorded archaeological or historical resources within the Study Area that require evaluation and treatment. The results also provide a basis for assessing the sensitivity of the Study Area for additional and buried cultural resources.

### **5.2 – Sacred Lands File Search and Native American Consultation**

On November 6, 2015, Mr. Purtell commissioned a Sacred Lands File (SLF) records search of the Study Area through the NAHC and conducted follow-up consultation with the eight (8) Native American groups and/or individuals identified by the NAHC as having affiliation with the Study Area vicinity. Each Native American group and/or individual listed was sent a project notification letter and map and was asked to convey any knowledge regarding prehistoric or Native American resources (archaeological sites, sacred lands, or artifacts) located within the Study Area or surrounding vicinity. The letter included information such as Study Area location and a brief description of the proposed project. Results of the search and follow-up consultation provided information as to the nature and location of additional prehistoric or Native American resources to be incorporated in the assessment whose records may not be available at the CHRIS-SCCIC.

### **5.3 – Paleontological Resources Records Search**

On November 6, 2015, Mr. Purtell commissioned a paleontological resources records search through the Division of Geological Sciences at the SBCM in Redlands, California. However, it was later determined that a paleontological records searches from the San Bernardino County Museum was not possible due to museum reorganization and budgetary constraints. On December 14, 2015, Mr. Purtell commissioned a paleontological resources records search through the Vertebrate Paleontological Section at the Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County in Los Angeles, California. This institution maintains files of regional paleontological site records as well as supporting maps and documents. This records search entailed an examination of current geologic maps and known fossil localities inside and within the general vicinity of the Study Area. The objective of the records search was to determine the geological formations underlying the Study Area, whether any paleontological localities have previously been identified within the Study Area or in the same or similar formations near the Study Area, and the potential for excavations associated with the Study Area to encounter paleontological resources. The results also provide a basis for assessing the sensitivity of the Study Area for additional and buried paleontological resources.

### **5.4 – Pedestrian Survey**

On November 20, 2015, MIG (Mr. Purtell) conducted a pedestrian survey of the Study Area to identify the presence of archaeological, historical, or paleontological resources. Mr. Purtell surveyed the Study Area and detailed notes and digital photographs were also taken of the Study Area and surrounding vicinity. Resources were documented on State of California Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) 523 series Site Forms with preliminary sketch maps and photographs providing supplemental documentation.

### **6.1 – Cultural Resources Records**

Results of the records research conducted at the CHRIS-SCCIC indicate that there are no cultural resources (prehistoric or historic) recorded within or adjacent to the project boundaries. There has been no cultural resource studies previously conducted within the boundaries of the proposed project site.

### **6.2 – Sacred Lands File Search and Native American Consultation**

The NAHC SLF records search results (received November 6, 2015) revealed that there are no known “Native American cultural resources” in the SLF database within the Study Area. As per NAHC suggested procedure, follow-up letters were sent via certified mail on November 11, 2015 to the eight (8) Native American individuals and organizations identified by the NAHC as being affiliated with the vicinity of the Study Area to request any additional information they may have about Native American cultural resources that may be affected by the proposed project. As of January 20, 2016, MIG has received only one (1) response letter dated December 10, 2015, from the Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians. The Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians’ letter: stated that they have no specific concerns regarding known cultural resources in the specified areas that the project encompasses, but does request that the appropriate consultation continue to take place between the tribes, project proponents, and government agencies. Additionally, the Tribe requested Native American Monitoring be present during any future ground disturbing activities. MIG will keep the City of San Bernardino and the Applicant apprised with the progress of this on-going Native American consultation. The NAHC SLF records search results, the Native American contact list, Native American Consultation Record, and the Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians letter is provided in Appendix B of this report.

### **6.3 – Paleontological Resources Records Search**

Results of the paleontological resources records search through the NHMLAC indicate that no known vertebrate fossil localities from the NHMLAC database have been previously identified within the Study Area or within a one-mile radius of the Study Area.

The Study Area has been previously mapped geologically and is composed of younger Quaternary Alluvium, derived as alluvial fan deposits from the San Gabriel Mountains to the north, primarily via Cable Creek from Cajon Canon to the northwest. These deposits typically do not contain significant vertebrate fossils, at least in the uppermost layers, but they may be underlain at relatively shallow depth by older sedimentary deposits that do contain significant fossil vertebrate remains. The paleontological resources records search results letter from the NHMLAC is provided in Appendix C of this report.

### **6.4 – Pedestrian Survey**

On November 20, 2015, MIG’s Senior Archaeologist Christopher Purtell, M.A., RPA conducted a cultural resources field survey of the proposed project site. The results of the field survey indicated that there were no artifacts and/or cultural resources (prehistoric, historic and/or built environments) discovered or recorded during the course of the field survey.

#### ***6.4.1 – OTHER STUDY AREA CONDITIONS***

The Study Area consists of three separate sections that are identified as Sections 1, 2, and 3. The three Sections are aliened in a north-south direction along Hallmark Parkway, measuring approximately 1,126-feet north/south by 620-feet east/west.

Section No. 1 is the northern most section and is the largest of the three sections measuring approximately 499-feet north/south by 620-feet east/west. Section No. 1 is situated between an abandon warehouse complex on the north, Section No. 2 on the south, Hallmark Parkway on the east and a warehouse complex on the west. Section No.1 can be characterized has undeveloped; however, there is evidence of disking/plowing activities along an east-west direction, at least 2- two track dirt roads running along a northeast-southeast direction, and sparse modern man-made trash scatters throughout Section, suggesting on-going and continues surface disturbance. The Section’s topography can be classified as relatively flat expect in the center portion of the Section, which exhibits a 4-5 degree up-slope that runs in an east-

west direction. Ground surface visibility was relatively consistent throughout the Section ranging from zero to 10 percent that obstructed the natural ground surface (Figure 3a through Figure 3g, Study Area Photographs). Limitations to ground visibility included sparse quantities of moderate height vegetation (6-14 inches high) primarily ruderal plant species that were observed throughout the Section.

Section No. 2 is the central section and is the smallest of the three sections, measuring approximately 144-feet north/south by 500-feet east/west. Section No. 2 is situated between Section No. 1 on the north, Section No. 3 on the south, Hallmark Parkway on the east, and a warehouse complex on the west. Section No. 2 is terraced from Section No. 1 along an east-west direction and is approximately 3-8 feet lower than Section No. 1, but its level with Section No. 3. This Section can be characterized as undeveloped; however, there is evidence of disking/plowing activities along an east-west direction, sparse modern man-made trash scatters, and a large modern trash refuse located in the northwest corner of the section along the western boundary fence, which suggesting on-going and continues surface disturbance possible by homeless individuals. The Sections topography can be classified as relatively flat except in the southern portion of the Section, which exhibits a pronounced 6-7 degree up and down slope that runs along a southeast-southwest direction. Ground surface visibility was relatively consistent throughout the Section ranging from zero to 10 percent that obstructed the natural ground surface (Figure 3h through Figure 3m, Study Area Photographs). Limitations to ground visibility included sparse quantities of low-lying vegetation (3-6 inches high) primarily ruderal plant species that occurred throughout the Section area.

Section No. 3 is the southern section, measuring approximately 478-feet north/south by 489-feet east/west. Section No. 3 is situated between Section No. 2 on the north, Shenandoah Way on the south, Hallmark Parkway on the east, and a warehouse complex on the west. The Section can be characterized as an abandoned asphalt covered parking lot with concrete planters, landscaping, interior planters and, rod-iron fencing, that once stood around the parking lot perimeter, in which only the posts remain except along Shenandoah Way. The parking lot contains two driveways located on Shenandoah Way, exhibiting the standard white line parking spaces painted in a north/south direction. The interior planters are layout to designate the different parking rows and traffic flow within the parking lot. The planters contained non-native plants and trees and appeared to receive little or no regular and/or routine maintenance. A watering or irrigation system for the perimeter landscaping and interior planters was not observed. The Section showed little or no modern man-made trash except in front of the eastern driveway closest to Hallmark Parkway, in which a pile of modern construction materials was observed (Figure 3n through Figure 3u, Study Area Photographs).



Study Area Section I - View towards the north.



Study Area Section I - View towards the north.

### Figure 3 Study Area Photographs

Hallmark at Shenandoah Warehouse  
San Bernardino, California





Study Area Section I - View towards the south.



Study Area Section I - View towards the east.

### Figure 3 Study Area Photographs

Hallmark at Shenandoah Warehouse  
San Bernardino, California





Study Area Section I - View towards the east.



Study Area Section I - View towards the west.

### Figure 3 Study Area Photographs

Hallmark at Shenandoah Warehouse  
San Bernardino, California





Study Area Section I - View towards the west.



Study Area Section II - View towards the west.

### Figure 3 Study Area Photographs

Hallmark at Shenandoah Warehouse  
San Bernardino, California





Study Area Section II - View towards the north.



Study Area Section II - View towards the south.

## Figure 3 Study Area Photographs

Hallmark at Shenandoah Warehouse  
San Bernardino, California





Study Area Section II - View towards the south.



Study Area Section II - View towards the east.

## Figure 3 Study Area Photographs

Hallmark at Shenandoah Warehouse  
San Bernardino, California





Study Area Section II - View towards the west.



Study Area Section III - View towards the north.

## Figure 3 Study Area Photographs

Hallmark at Shenandoah Warehouse  
San Bernardino, California





Study Area Section III view towards the south.



Study Area Section III view towards the east.

## Figure 3 Study Area Photographs

Hallmark at Shenandoah Warehouse  
San Bernardino, California





Study Area Section III view towards the west



Study Area Section I spare modern trash

## Figure 3 Study Area Photographs

Hallmark at Shenandoah Warehouse  
San Bernardino, California





Study Area Section II modern trash pile.



Study Area Section III modern construction trash.

### Figure 3 Study Area Photographs

Hallmark at Shenandoah Warehouse  
San Bernardino, California





Study Area Section II modern trash pile

## Figure 3 Study Area Photographs

Hallmark at Shenandoah Warehouse  
San Bernardino, California



Evaluation of cultural resources is determined by conducting an “evaluation” of a resource’s eligibility for listing in the California Register; determining whether it qualifies as a “unique archaeological resource”; and determining whether the resource retains integrity. This is achieved by applying the California Register criteria (including criteria for a “unique archaeological resource”) as defined in Chapter 2 of this report. If a resource is determined eligible for listing in the California Register or qualifies as a “unique archaeological resource” and retains integrity, then the resource is considered an archaeological resource and/or a historical resource pursuant to CEQA §15064.5 and any substantial adverse change to the resource is considered a significant impact on the environment. The CEQA guidelines do not provide criteria to evaluate paleontological resources.

### **7.1 – Archaeological Resources**

As discussed previously in Chapter 6, no known archaeological resources from the SCCIC records were recorded within the Study Area and no resources were identified during the pedestrian survey; therefore, no evaluation of archaeological resources is necessary.

### **7.2 – Historical Resources**

As discussed previously in Chapter 6, no known historical resources from the SCCIC records were recorded within the Study Area and no resources were identified during the pedestrian survey; therefore, no evaluation of historical resources is necessary.

### **7.3 – Paleontological Resources**

As discussed previously in Chapter 6, no known historical resources from the NHMLAC records were recorded within the Study Area and no resources were identified during the pedestrian survey; however, the Study Area is likely situated upon younger Quaternary Alluvium, derived as alluvial fan deposits from the San Gabriel Mountains to the north, primarily via Cable Creek from Cajon Canon to the northwest. These deposits typically do not contain significant vertebrate fossils, at least in the uppermost layers, but they may be underlain at relatively shallow depth by older sedimentary deposits. Excavation in this older alluvium therefore has high potential to impact paleontologic resources.



The purpose of this chapter is to discuss the potential impacts to archaeological, historical, and paleontological resources, and human remains associated with implementing the proposed project.

## **8.1 – CEQA Significance Thresholds**

### ***8.1.1 – ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES***

The current CEQA Guidelines state that a project will have a significant impact on the environment if it will cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an archaeological resource pursuant to §15064.5. According to the CEQA Guidelines, an archaeological resource is further defined as a resource that qualifies as a “historical resource”<sup>6</sup> pursuant to CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5 or a “unique archaeological resource” pursuant to Section 21083.2 of the Public Resources Code. These terms are defined earlier in this report. Therefore, a project will have a significant impact on the environment if it will cause a “substantial adverse change” in the significance of a historical resource or “damage” to a unique archaeological resource. A “substantial adverse change” (as defined in the CEQA Guidelines) is caused when one or more of the following occurs:

- Substantial adverse change in the significance of an historical resource means physical demolition, destruction, relocation, or alteration of the resource or its immediate surroundings such that the significance of an historical resource would be materially impaired.
- The significance of a historical resource is materially impaired when a project:
  - Demolishes or materially alters in an adverse manner those physical characteristics of an historical resource that convey its historical significance and that justify its inclusion in, or eligibility for, inclusion in the California Register of Historical Resources; or
  - Demolishes or materially alters in an adverse manner those physical characteristics that account for its inclusion in a local register of historical resources pursuant to Section 5020.1(k) of the Public Resources Code or its identification in a historical resources survey meeting the requirements of Section 5024.1(g) of the Public Resources Code, unless the public agency reviewing the effects of the project establishes by a preponderance of evidence that the resource is not historically or culturally significant; or
  - Demolishes or materially alters in an adverse manner those physical characteristics of a historical resource that convey its historical significance and that justify its eligibility for inclusion in the California Register of Historical Resources as determined by a lead agency for purposes of CEQA.

The CEQA Guidelines do not define “damage” when it comes to unique archaeological resources, but it can be reasonably interpreted as having a meaning similar to that of “substantial adverse change” (as defined above).

### ***8.1.2 – HISTORICAL RESOURCES***

The current CEQA Guidelines state that a project will have a significant impact on the environment if it will cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource as defined in §15064.5. According to the CEQA Guidelines, a historical resource is further defined as a resource that qualifies for listing in the California Register or another federal or local register. The criteria for listing are defined earlier in this report. Therefore, a project will have a significant impact on the environment if it will cause a “substantial adverse change” in the significance of a historical resource. The definition of “substantial adverse change” is provided in the previous section, 8.1.1.

The Secretary of the Interior’s Standards for Rehabilitation (Standards) are codified in 36 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Section 67.7. In most circumstances, the Standards are relevant in assessing whether there is a substantial adverse change under CEQA. Section 15064.5b(3) of the CEQA Guidelines states in part that “. . . a project that follows the Secretary of the Interior’s Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties with Guidelines for Preserving,

Rehabilitating, Restoring, and Reconstructing Historic Buildings or the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation and Guidelines for Rehabilitating Historic Buildings (1995), Weeks and Grimmer, shall be considered as mitigated to a level of less than a significant impact on the historic resource," and therefore may be considered categorically exempt.

### ***8.1.3 PALEONTOLOGICAL RESOURCES***

The current CEQA Guidelines state that a project will have a significant impact on the environment if it will directly or indirectly destroy a unique paleontological resource or site or unique geologic feature. The CEQA Guidelines do not define "directly or indirectly destroy," but it can be reasonably interpreted as the physical damage, alteration, disturbance, or destruction of a paleontological resource.

### ***8.1.4 HUMAN REMAINS***

The current CEQA Guidelines state that a project will have a significant impact on the environment if it will disturb any human remains, including those interred outside of formal cemeteries. The CEQA Guidelines do not define "disturb" but it can be reasonably interpreted as the physical damage, alteration, disinterment, removal, disturbance, or destruction of any human remains.

## **8.2 – Potential Impacts**

### ***8.2.1 – PROJECT DESCRIPTION***

As discussed earlier, the proposed project would include the construction of the construction of a 335,400-square foot, tilt-up concrete warehouse on 14.43 acres of land. Excavations associated with implementation of the proposed project would occur across the majority of the Study Area.

### ***8.2.2 - ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES***

Results from the CHRIS-SCCIC indicated that there were no previously recorded archaeological resources within the Study Area and no historical resources were identified during the pedestrian survey; therefore, no impact analysis of historical resources is necessary.

### ***8.2.3 – HISTORICAL RESOURCES***

Results from the CHRIS-SCCIC indicated that there were no previously recorded historical resources within the Study Area and no historical resources were identified during the pedestrian survey; therefore, no impact analysis of historical resources is necessary.

### ***8.2.4 – PALEONTOLOGICAL RESOURCES***

Results of the paleontological resources records search through NHMLAC indicate that no vertebrate fossil localities from the NHMLAC records have been previously recorded within the Study Area or within a one-mile radius. Moreover, no paleontological resources were identified by MIG during the pedestrian survey. These findings; however, do not preclude the existence of undiscovered paleontological resources located below the ground surface and lacking surface manifestation, which may be encountered during construction excavations associated with the proposed project. The Study Area has been previously mapped geologically as containing younger Quaternary Alluvium, derived as alluvial fan deposits from the San Gabriel Mountains to the north, primarily via Cable Creek from Cajon Canyon to the northwest (McLeod 2016). These deposits typically do not contain significant vertebrate fossils, at least in the uppermost layers, but they may be underlain at relatively shallow depth by older sedimentary deposits that do contain significant fossil vertebrate remains (McLeod 2016).

As a result, recommended mitigation measures are provided in the following chapter to reduce potentially significant impacts to previously undiscovered paleontological resources and/or unique geological features that may be accidentally encountered during project implementation to a less than significant level.

### ***8.2.5 – HUMAN REMAINS***

No known human remains have been identified from the CHRIS-SCCIC database within a half-mile radius of the Study Area. No human remains were identified during the pedestrian survey of the Study Area. However, these findings do not preclude the existence of previously unknown human remains located below the ground surface, which may be encountered during construction excavations associated with the proposed project. Similar to the discussion regarding archaeological resources above, it is also possible to encounter buried human remains during construction given the proven prehistoric occupation of the region, the identification of multiple surface archaeological resources within a half-mile of the Study Area, and the favorable natural conditions that would have attracted prehistoric inhabitants to the area. As a result, recommended mitigation measures are provided in the following chapter that would reduce potentially significant impacts to previously unknown human remains that may be unexpectedly discovered during project implementation to a less than significant level.

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## RECOMMENDED MITIGATION MEASURES 9

### 9.1 – Archeological Resources

In the event of the unanticipated discovery of archaeological resources during earthmoving operations the following mitigation measures are recommended to reduce potentially significant impacts to archaeological resources that are accidentally discovered during implementation of the proposed project to a less than significant level:

Mitigation Measure CULT-1: Conduct Archaeological Sensitivity Training for Construction Personnel. The Applicant shall retain a qualified professional archaeologist who meets U.S. Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualifications and Standards, to conduct an Archaeological Sensitivity Training for construction personnel prior to commencement of excavation activities. The training session shall be carried out by a cultural resources professional with expertise in archaeology, who meets the U.S. Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualifications and Standards. The training session will include a handout and will focus on how to identify archaeological resources that may be encountered during earthmoving activities and the procedures to be followed in such an event, the duties of archaeological monitors, and, the general steps a qualified professional archaeologist would follow in conducting a salvage investigation if one is necessary.

Mitigation Measure CULT-2: Cease Ground-Disturbing Activities and Implement Treatment Plan if Archaeological Resources Are Encountered. In the event that archaeological resources are unearthed during ground-disturbing activities, ground-disturbing activities shall be halted or diverted away from the vicinity of the find so that the find can be evaluated. A buffer area of at least 25 feet shall be established around the find where construction activities shall not be allowed to continue until a qualified archaeologist has examined the newly discovered artifact(s) and has evaluated the area of the find. Work shall be allowed to continue outside of the buffer area. All archaeological resources unearthed by project construction activities shall be evaluated by a qualified professional archaeologist, who meets the U.S. Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualifications and Standards. Should the newly discovered artifacts be determined to be prehistoric, Native American Tribes/Individuals should be contacted and consulted and Native American construction monitoring should be initiated. The Applicant and City shall coordinate with the archaeologist to develop an appropriate treatment plan for the resources. The plan may include implementation of archaeological data recovery excavations to address treatment of the resource along with subsequent laboratory processing and analysis.

Mitigation Measure CULT-3: Monitor Construction Excavations Monitor Construction Excavations for Archeological Resources in Younger Alluvial Sediments. The Applicant shall retain a qualified archaeological monitor, who will work under the direction and guidance of a qualified professional archaeologist, who meets the U.S. Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualifications and Standards. The archaeological monitor shall be present during all construction excavations (e.g., grading, trenching, or clearing/grubbing) into non-fill younger Pleistocene alluvial sediments. Multiple earth-moving construction activities may require multiple archaeological monitors. The frequency of monitoring shall be based on the rate of excavation and grading activities, proximity to known archaeological resources, the materials being excavated (native versus artificial fill soils), and the depth of excavation, and if found, the abundance and type of archaeological resources encountered. Full-time monitoring can be reduced to part-time inspections if determined adequate by the project archaeologist.

Mitigation Measure CULT-4: Prepare Report Upon Completion of Monitoring Services. The archaeological monitor, under the direction of a qualified professional archaeologist who meets the U.S. Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualifications and Standards, shall prepare a final report at the conclusion of archaeological monitoring. The report shall be submitted to the Applicant, the South Central Costal Information Center, the City, and representatives of other appropriate or concerned agencies to signify the satisfactory completion of the project and required mitigation measures. The report shall include a description of resources unearthed, if any, evaluation of the resources with respect to the California Register and CEQA, and treatment of the resources.

## 9.2 – Historical Resources

The proposed project would not impact historical resources therefore no mitigation measures are recommended.

## 9.3 – Paleontological Resources

The following mitigation measures have been recommended to reduce potentially significant impacts to paleontological resources as recommended by the NMHLAC to a less than significant level:

Mitigation Measure CULT-5: Conduct Paleontological Sensitivity Training for Construction Personnel. The Applicant shall retain a professional paleontologist, who meets the qualifications set forth by the Society of Vertebrate Paleontology, shall conduct a Paleontological Sensitivity Training for construction personnel prior to commencement of excavation activities. The training will include a handout and will focus on how to identify paleontological resources that may be encountered during earthmoving activities, and the procedures to be followed in such an event; the duties of paleontological monitors; notification and other procedures to follow upon discovery of resources; and, the general steps a qualified professional paleontologist would follow in conducting a salvage investigation if one is necessary.

Mitigation Measure CULT-6: Monitor Construction Excavations for Paleontological Resources is required at depths and strata's at Seven (7) feet and below. The Applicant shall retain a qualified paleontological monitor, who will work under the guidance and direction of a professional paleontologist, who meets the qualifications set forth by the Society of Vertebrate Paleontology. The paleontological monitor shall be present during all construction excavations (e.g., grading, trenching, or clearing/grubbing) into non-fill older Pleistocene alluvial deposits. Multiple earth-moving construction activities may require multiple paleontological monitors. The frequency of monitoring shall be based on the rate of excavation and grading activities, proximity to known paleontological resources and/or unique geological features, the materials being excavated (native versus artificial fill soils), and the depth of excavation, and if found, the abundance and type of paleontological resources and/or unique geological features encountered. Full-time monitoring can be reduced to part-time inspections if determined adequate by the qualified professional paleontologist.

Mitigation Measure CULT-7: Cease Ground-Disturbing Activities and Implement Treatment Plan if Paleontological Resources Are Encountered. In the event that paleontological resources and or unique geological features are unearthed during ground-disturbing activities, ground-disturbing activities shall be halted or diverted away from the vicinity of the find so that the find can be evaluated. A buffer area of at least 25 feet shall be established around the find where construction activities shall not be allowed to continue until appropriate paleontological treatment plan has been approved by the Applicant and the City. Work

shall be allowed to continue outside of the buffer area. The Applicant and City shall coordinate with a professional paleontologist, who meets the qualifications set forth by the Society of Vertebrate Paleontology, to develop an appropriate treatment plan for the resources. Treatment may include implementation of paleontological salvage excavations to remove the resource along with subsequent laboratory processing and analysis or preservation in place. At the paleontologist's discretion and to reduce construction delay, the grading and excavation contractor shall assist in removing rock samples for initial processing.

Mitigation Measure CULT-8: Prepare Report Upon Completion of Monitoring Services. Upon completion of the above activities, the professional paleontologist shall prepare a report summarizing the results of the monitoring and salvaging efforts, the methodology used in these efforts, as well as a description of the fossils collected and their significance. The report shall be submitted to the Applicant, the City, the San Bernardino County Museum, and representatives of other appropriate or concerned agencies to signify the satisfactory completion of the project and required mitigation measures.

#### 9.4 – Human Remains

For components of the proposed project that require excavation activities, the following mitigation measure is recommended to reduce potentially significant impacts to human remains to a less than significant level:

Mitigation Measure CULT-9: Cease Ground-Disturbing Activities and Notify County Coroner If Human Remains Are Encountered. If human remains are unearthed during implementation of the Proposed Project, the City of San Bernardino and the Applicant shall comply with State Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5. The City of San Bernardino and the Applicant shall immediately notify the County Coroner and no further disturbance shall occur until the County Coroner has made the necessary findings as to origin and disposition pursuant to PRC Section 5097.98. If the remains are determined to be of Native American descent, the coroner has 24 hours to notify the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC). The NAHC shall then identify the person(s) thought to be the Most Likely Descendent (MLD). After the MLD has inspected the remains and the site, they have 48 hours to recommend to the landowner the treatment and/or disposal, with appropriate dignity, the human remains and any associated funerary objects. Upon the reburial of the human remains, the MLD shall file a record of the reburial with the NAHC and the project archaeologist shall file a record of the reburial with the CHRIS-SCCIC. If the NAHC is unable to identify a MLD, or the MLD identified fails to make a recommendation, or the landowner rejects the recommendation of the MLD and the mediation provided for in Subdivision (k) of Section 5097.94, if invoked, fails to provide measures acceptable to the landowner, the landowner or his or her authorized representative shall inter the human remains and items associated with Native American human remains with appropriate dignity on the property in a location not subject to further and future subsurface disturbance.

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## Appendix A Resumes

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# Christopher W. Purtell, RPA

SENIOR ARCHAEOLOGIST

Christopher Purtell is an archaeologist and archaeological project manager with over ten years of professional experience. He is well-versed in project management, environmental compliance, subcontracting, archaeological survey, excavation, monitoring, data recovery, laboratory analysis, and in the development of mitigation and treatment plans.

Mr. Purtell has successfully coordinated cultural resource projects, mitigation measures, and recommendations pursuant to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), and Sections 106 and 110 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA). Mr. Purtell has worked with a variety of lead and regulatory agencies, including Los Angeles County, Riverside County, San Bernardino County, Ventura County, Orange County, Kern County, Inyo County, Bureau of Land Management, and the Bureau of Indian Affairs, among others. Mr. Purtell is a Registered Professional Archaeologist (RPA) and his training and background meet the U.S. Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualifications Standards as a Principle Investigator and Field Director for prehistoric and historic archaeology.

His project management duties have included profit and loss responsibilities, budget management, scope preparation, project task administration, Native American scoping/consultation, subcontractor evaluation and procurement, coordination with lead agencies, clients, and project result meetings with the public and stakeholders both in public and in private forms. His experience also includes cultural resources staff management, review and oversight of cultural surveys results and site recordation to include GIS management and databases, preparation of technical reports and overseeing the quality control assurance of all deliverables.

## AFFILIATIONS

- Register of Professional Archaeologist (ID No. 990027)
- Society for American Archaeology (SAA)
- Society for California Archaeology (SCA)

## EDUCATION

- Master of Arts, Anthropology, California State University Fullerton, Fullerton, CA
- Bachelor of Arts, Anthropology/Archaeology, Minor in Geography, California State University Dominguez Hills, Carson, CA

## RELEVANT EXPERIENCE

- Senior Archaeologist and Project Manager, Section 106 Evaluation Assessment for the Lytle Creek Ranch South Residential Commercial Development-City of Rialto, San Bernardino County
- Senior Archaeologist and Program Manager, Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment of the Proposed Autodromo California Project-Agua Caliente Band Cahuilla Indians, Riverside County
- Senior Archaeologist and Project Manager, Cultural Resources Assessment for the Proposed North San Diego County Recycled Water Project-San Diego County
- Senior Archaeologist and Project Manager, Cultural Resources and Biological Resources Services for the Landside Transportation Program at Los Angeles International Airport (LAX)-City of Los Angeles, Los Angeles County
- Senior Archaeologist and Project Manager, Cultural and Paleontological Resources Assessment New Model Colony (NMC) Storm Drains-Ontario, San Bernardino County
- Senior Archaeologist and Project Manager, Archaeological Survey Report California Street Off-Ramp Project-City of Ventura, Ventura County
- Project Manager and Senior Cultural Resources Coordinator, Runway Safety Area Improvement to Runway 6L-24R Project-Los Angeles International Airport, Los Angeles County
- Archaeological Resource Coordinator, Owens Lake PM10 Planning Area Demonstration of Attainment State Implementation Plan-Inyo County
- Archaeological Resource Coordinator, Catalina Renewable Energy Project-Kern County

## **Appendix B NAHC Response Letter**

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**NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION**

1550 Harbor Blvd., Suite 100  
West Sacramento, CA 95691  
(916) 373-3710  
(916) 373-5471 FAX



November 6, 2015

Christopher W. Purtell  
MIGI Hogle-Ireland  
1500 Iowa Ave., Suite 110  
Riverside, CA 92507

Sent by Email: cpurtell@migcom.com  
Number of Pages: 3

RE: Warehouse Development, 4982 Hallmark Parkway, City and County of San Bernardino

Dear Mr. Purtell:

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 21080.1, 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 21080.1(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 21080.1(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 SFL search was completed 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: [rob.wood@nahc.ca.gov](mailto:rob.wood@nahc.ca.gov).

Sincerely,



Rob Wood  
Associate Environmental Planner

**Native American Heritage Commission  
Tribal Consultation List  
Los Angeles County  
November 6, 2015**

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

Morongo Band of Mission Indians  
Robert Martin, Chairperson  
12700 Pumarra Road Cahuilla  
Banning , CA 92220 Serrano  
(951) 849-8807  
(951) 755-5200  
(951) 922-8146 Fax

San Manuel Band of Mission Indians  
Lynn Valbuena, Chairwoman  
26569 Community Center Serrano  
Highland , CA 92346  
(909) 864-8933

Pechanga Band of Mission Indians  
Mark Macarro, Chairperson  
P.O. Box 1477 Luiseno  
Temecula , CA 92593  
mgoodhart@pechanga-nsn.  
(951) 770-6100

Soboba Band of Mission Indians  
Rosemary Morillo, Chairperson; Attn: Carrie Garcia  
P.O. Box 487 Luiseno  
San Jacinto , CA 92581 Cahuilla  
carrieg@soboba-nsn.gov  
(951) 654-2765

Serrano Nation of Mission Indians  
Goldie Walker, Chairwoman  
P.O. Box 343 Serrano  
Patton , CA 92369  
  
(909) 528-9027  
(909) 528-9032

San Fernando Band of Mission Indians  
John Valenzuela, Chairperson  
P.O. Box 221838 Fernandefio  
Newhall , CA 91322 Tataviam  
tsen2u@hotmail.com Serrano  
(661) 753-9833 Office Vanyume  
(760) 885-0955 Cell Kitanemuk

Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians THPO  
Patricia Garcia, Tribal Historic Perservation Officer  
5401 Dinah Shore Drive Cahuilla  
Palm Springs , CA 92264  
ACBCI-THPO@aguacliente.net  
(760) 699-6907

Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians  
Jeff Grubbe, Chairperson  
5401 Dinah Shore Drive Cahuilla  
Palm Springs , CA 92262  
lavilesaguacliente.net  
(760) 699-6800

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

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

Warehouse development, 4982 Hallmark Parkway, City and County of San Bernardino.

# Native American Consultation Record

Project Name: 4982 Hallmark Parkway Project  
 Project Number: 13486  
 NAHC Contact Initiated: 11/6/2015  
 NAHC Letter Received: 11/6/2015

Results: The NAHC did not identify Native American Cultural Resource in their Sacred Lands File (SLF) Search. The NAHC recommended that we contact eight (8) Native American groups/individuals listed below.

Matrix prepared by Chris Purtell

Follow-up Conducted by Francois McGinnis

Group/Name	Date Contact was Initiated	Method of Contact	Response
San Manuel Band of Mission Indians Lynn Valbuena, Chairwoman 909-864-3370	11/16/2015	U.S. Mail; Certified Mail	Follow-up phone call on November 24, 2015 @ 10:11 a.m. Left Voice Message, no return call
Serrano Nation of Mission Indians Goldie Walker, Chairwoman 909-528-9027	11/16/2015	U.S. Mail; Certified Mail	Follow-up phone call on November 24, 2015 @ 10:15 a.m. Left Voice Message, no return call
Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilia Indians Jeff Grubbe 760-699-6900	11/16/2015	U.S. Mail; Certified Mail	Follow-up phone call on November 24, 2015 @ 10:38 a.m. Left Voice Message, no return call
Ramon Band of Cahuilia Mission Indians Joseph Hamilton, Chairman 951-763-4105	11/16/2015	U.S. Mail; Certified Mail	Follow-up phone call on November 24, 2015 @ 10:47 a.m. Left Voice Message, no return call

Group/Name	Date Contact was Initiated	Method of Contact	Response
Pechanga Band of Mission Indians Mark Macarro, Chairperson 951-770-6100	11/16/2015	U.S. Mail; Certified Mail	Follow-up phone call on December 2, 2015 @ 11:41 with Office Secretary. Left Message, no return call
Soboba Band of Mission Indians Garcia Carrie 626-483-3564	11/16/2015	U.S. Mail; Certified Mail	Letter received on December 10, 2015 stating that Tribe had no specific concerns regarding the proposed project and requested continuous consultation with the Lead Agency. Additionally, the Tribe requested Native American Monitoring to be present during any future ground disturbing activities.
Morongo Band of Mission Indians Robert Martin 849-8807 951-	11/16/2015	U.S. Mail; Certified Mail	Follow-up phone call on December 3, 2015 @ 3:30 p.m. Left Voice Message, no return call
San Fernando Band of Mission Indians John Valenzuela 661-753-9833	11/16/2015	U.S. Mail; Certified Mail	Follow-up phone call on December 3, 2015 @ 3:41 p.m. Left Voice Message, no return call

## **Appendix C NHMLAC Paleo Report**

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Natural History Museum  
of Los Angeles County  
900 Exposition Boulevard  
Los Angeles, CA 90007

tel 213.763.DINO  
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Vertebrate Paleontology Section  
Telephone: (213) 763-3325  
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e-mail: [smcleod@nhm.org](mailto:smcleod@nhm.org)

19 January 2016

MIG / Hogle-Ireland  
1500 Iowa Avenue, Suite 110  
Riverside, CA 92507

Attn: Christopher W. Purcell, Senior Archaeologist

re: Vertebrate Paleontology Records Check for paleontological resources for the proposed Hallmark Parkway Project, Project # 13486, in the City of San Bernardino, San Bernardino County, project area

Dear Christopher:

I have conducted a thorough search of our paleontology collection records for the locality and specimen data for the proposed Hallmark Parkway Project, Project # 13486, in the City of San Bernardino, San Bernardino County, project area as outlined on the portion of the San Bernardino North USGS topographic quadrangle map that you sent to me via e-mail on 14 December 2015. We do not have any vertebrate fossil localities that lie directly within the proposed project area, but we do have localities farther afield from sedimentary deposits similar to those that may occur subsurface in the proposed project area.

Surface deposits in the entire proposed project area are composed of younger Quaternary Alluvium, derived as alluvial fan deposits from the San Gabriel Mountains to the north, primarily via Cable Creek from Cajon Canon to the northwest. These deposits typically do not contain significant vertebrate fossils, at least in the uppermost layers, but they may be underlain at relatively shallow depth by older sedimentary deposits that do contain significant fossil vertebrate remains. Our closest fossil vertebrate locality from similar older Quaternary deposits is LACM 7811, quite some distance to the west-southwest of the proposed project area west of Mira Loma along Sumner Avenue, that produced a fossil specimen of whipsnake, *Masticophis*, at a depth of 9 to 11 feet below the surface. Even further to the southwest between Corona and Norco our vertebrate fossil locality LACM 1207 produced a fossil specimen of deer, *Odocoileus*.

Shallow excavations in the younger Quaternary Alluvium exposed throughout the proposed project area are unlikely to encounter significant vertebrate fossils. Deeper excavations in the proposed project area that extend down into older Quaternary deposits, however, may well encounter significant remains of fossil vertebrates. Any substantial and deep excavations in the proposed project area, therefore, should be monitored closely to quickly and professionally recover any fossil remains while not impeding development. Also, sediment samples should be collected and processed to determine the small fossil potential in the proposed project area. Any fossils collected should be placed in an accredited scientific institution for the benefit of current and future generations.

This records search covers only the vertebrate paleontology records of the Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County. It is not intended to be a thorough paleontological survey of the proposed project area covering other institutional records, a literature survey, or any potential on-site survey.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Samuel A. McLeod". The signature is written in black ink and is positioned below the word "Sincerely,".

Samuel A. McLeod, Ph.D.  
Vertebrate Paleontology

enclosure: invoice