

Appendix C
Cultural Resources Assessment

CULTURAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT

San Gabriel Water Company Fontana Water Company Division

Plant F20 Proposed Facilities Project

City of Fontana, San Bernardino County, California

Prepared for:

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Project No. KIM2211

National Archaeological Data Base Information:

Type of Study: Intensive Cultural Resources Assessment

Resources Recorded: None

Keywords: Fontana

USGS Quadrangle: 7.5-minute Fontana, California (1980)



BCRCONSULTING LLC

July 7, 2022

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

BCR Consulting LLC (BCR Consulting) is under contract to Kimley-Horn to conduct a Cultural Resources Assessment of the San Gabriel Water Company Fontana Water Company Division Plant F20 Facilities Project (the project) located in the City of Fontana (City), San Bernardino County, California. Tasks completed for the scope of work include a cultural resources records search, an intensive-level pedestrian cultural resources survey, Sacred Lands File search with the Native American Heritage Commission, and paleontological overview. These tasks were performed in partial fulfillment of California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) requirements. The records search has revealed that 11 cultural resource studies have taken place resulting in the recording of six cultural resources within one half-mile of the project site. The project site has not been subject to any previous cultural resources assessments and no cultural resources have been previously identified within its boundaries.

The records search data and field survey did not yield any cultural resources within the project site boundaries. Conditions have failed to indicate sensitivity for buried cultural resources. Therefore, BCR Consulting recommends that no additional cultural resource work or monitoring is necessary for any earthmoving proposed within the project site. However, if previously undocumented cultural resources are identified during earthmoving, a qualified archaeologist should be contacted to assess the nature and significance of the find, diverting construction excavation if necessary.

Findings were negative during the Sacred Lands File search with the NAHC. The lead agency will initiate Assembly Bill (AB) 52 Native American Consultation for the project. Since the lead agency will initiate and carry out the required Native American Consultation, the results of the consultation are not provided in this report. However, this report may be used during the consultation process, and BCR Consulting staff is available to answer questions and address concerns as necessary.

According to CEQA Guidelines, projects subject to CEQA must determine whether the project would “directly or indirectly destroy a unique paleontological resource”. The appended Paleontological Overview provided in Appendix C has recommended that:

The geologic units underlying the project area is mapped entirely as tonalite deposits dating from the Cretaceous period (Dibblee and Minch, 2004). Tonalite units are considered to be of low paleontological value, and the Western Science Center does not have localities within the project area or within a 1 mile radius.

Should excavation activity associated with the development of the project area extend beyond the current project area into surrounding alluvial units, paleontological resources would be possible. However, under current project parameters, and with the geologic units described, it would be unlikely for fossil material to be preserved.

If human remains are encountered during the undertaking, State Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5 states that no further disturbance shall occur until the County Coroner has made a determination of origin and disposition pursuant to Public Resources Code Section

5097.98. The County Coroner must be notified of the find immediately. If the remains are determined to be prehistoric, the Coroner will notify the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC), which will determine and notify a Most Likely Descendant (MLD). With the permission of the landowner or his/her authorized representative, the MLD may inspect the site of the discovery. The MLD shall complete the inspection within 48 hours of notification by the NAHC.

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INTRODUCTION

BCR Consulting LLC (BCR Consulting) is under contract to Kimley-Horn to conduct a Cultural Resources Assessment of the San Gabriel Water Company Fontana Water Company Division Plant F20 Facilities Project (the project) located in the City of Fontana (City), San Bernardino County, California. An intensive-level pedestrian cultural resources survey of the project site was completed in partial fulfillment of California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) requirements. The project site is located in Section 35 of Township 1 South, Range 6 West, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian, as depicted on the United States Geological Survey (USGS) *Fontana, California* (1980) 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle (Figure 1).

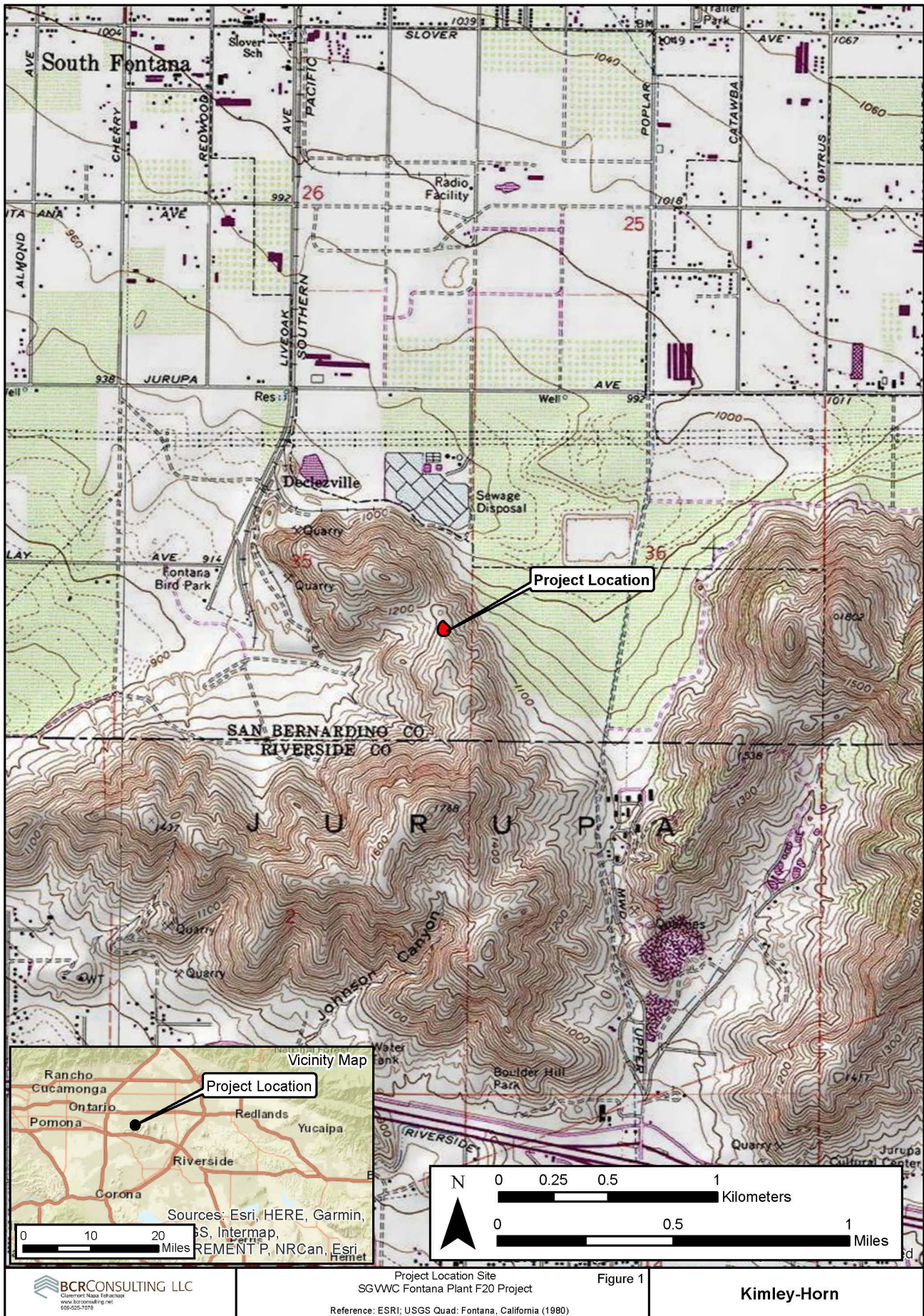
Regulatory Setting

The California Environmental Quality Act. CEQA applies to all discretionary projects undertaken or subject to approval by the state's public agencies (California Code of Regulations 14(3), § 15002(i)). Under CEQA, "A project with an effect that may cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource is a project that may have a significant effect on the environment" (Cal. Code Regs. tit. 14(3), § 15064.5(b)). State CEQA Guidelines section 15064.5(a) defines a "historical resource" as a resource that meets one or more of the following criteria:

- Listed in, or eligible for listing in, the California Register of Historical Resources (California Register)
- Listed in a local register of historical resources (as defined at Cal. Public Res. Code § 5020.1(k))
- Identified as significant in a historical resource survey meeting the requirements of § 5024.1(g) of the Cal. Public Res. Code
- Determined to be a historical resource by a project's lead agency (Cal. Code Regs. tit. 14(3), § 15064.5(a))

A historical resource consists of "Any object, building, structure, site, area, place, record, or manuscript which a lead agency determines to be historically significant or significant in the architectural, engineering, scientific, economic, agricultural, educational, social, political, military, or cultural annals of California...Generally, a resource shall be considered by the lead agency to be 'historically significant' if the resource meets the criteria for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources" (Cal. Code Regs. tit. 14(3), § 15064.5(a)(3)).

The significance of a historical resource is impaired when a project 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 the California Register. If an impact on a historical or archaeological resource is significant, CEQA requires feasible measures to minimize the impact (State CEQA Guidelines § 15126.4 (a)(1)). Mitigation of significant impacts must lessen or eliminate the physical impact that the project will have on the resource.



Section 5024.1 of the Cal. Public Res. Code established the California Register. Generally, a resource is considered by the lead agency to be “historically significant” if the resource meets the criteria for listing in the California Register (Cal. Code Regs. tit. 14(3), § 15064.5(a)(3)). The eligibility criteria for the California Register are similar to those of the National Register of Historic Places (National Register), and a resource that meets one of more of the eligibility criteria of the National Register will be eligible for the California Register.

The California Register program encourages public recognition and protection of resources of architectural, historical, archaeological, and cultural significance, identifies historical resources for state and local planning purposes, determines eligibility for state historic preservation grant funding and affords certain protections under CEQA. Criteria for Designation:

1. Associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of local or regional history or the cultural heritage of California or the United States.
2. Associated with the lives of persons important to local, California or national history.
3. Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region or method of construction or represents the work of a master or possesses high artistic values.
4. Has yielded, or has the potential to yield, information important to the prehistory or history of the local area, California or the nation.

In addition to meeting one or more of the above criteria, the California Register requires that sufficient time has passed since a resource’s period of significance to “obtain a scholarly perspective on the events or individuals associated with the resources.” (CCR 4852 [d][2]). Fifty years is normally considered sufficient time for a potential historical resource, and in order that the evaluation remain valid for a minimum of five years after the date of this report, all resources older than 45 years (i.e. resources from the “historic-period”) will be evaluated for California Register listing eligibility, or CEQA significance. The California Register also requires that a resource possess integrity. This is defined as the ability for the resource to convey its significance through seven aspects: location, setting, design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.

Tribal Cultural Resources. The Legislature added requirements regarding tribal cultural resources for CEQA in Assembly Bill 52 (AB 52) that took effect July 1, 2015. AB 52 requires consultation with California Native American tribes and consideration of tribal cultural resources in the CEQA process. By including tribal cultural resources early in the CEQA process, the legislature intended to ensure that local and Tribal governments, public agencies, and project proponents would have information available, early in the project planning process, to identify and address potential adverse impacts to tribal cultural resources. By taking this proactive approach, the legislature also intended to reduce the potential for delay and conflicts in the environmental review process. To help determine whether a project may have such an effect, the Public Resources Code requires a lead agency to consult with any California Native American tribe that requests consultation and is traditionally and culturally affiliated with the geographic area of a Proposed Project. Since

the lead agency will initiate and carry out the required AB52 Native American Consultation, the results of the consultation are not provided in this report. However, this report may be used during the consultation process, and BCR Consulting staff are available to answer questions and address comments as necessary.

Paleontological Resources. CEQA provides guidance relative to significant impacts on paleontological resources, indicating that a project would have a significant impact on paleontological resources if it disturbs or destroys a unique paleontological resource or site or unique geologic feature. Section 5097.5 of the California Public Resources Code specifies that any unauthorized removal of paleontological remains is a misdemeanor. Further, California Penal Code Section 622.5 sets the penalties for damage or removal of paleontological resources. CEQA documentation prepared for projects would be required to analyze paleontological resources as a condition of the CEQA process to disclose potential impacts. Please note that as of January 2018 paleontological resources are considered in the geological rather than cultural category. Therefore, paleontological resources are not summarized in the body of this report. A paleontological overview completed by professional paleontologists from the Western Science Center is provided as Appendix C.

NATURAL SETTING

The project site occupies the northern portion of the Jurupa Hills, overlooking south Fontana to the northeast. The elevation of the project site is approximately 1230 feet above mean sea level (AMSL). Local runoff is conveyed to the north and eventually to the southwest, although no permanent water sources are located in the area. Sediments are dominated by tonalite deposits. Coastal sage scrub vegetation community dominates the project area. Signature plant species include black sage (*Salvia mellifera*), California brittlebush (*Encelia californica*), California buckwheat (*Eriogonum fasciculatum*), California sagebrush (*Artemisia californica*), deerweed (*Lotus scoparius*), golden yarrow (*Eriophyllum confertiflorum*), laurel sumac (*Malosma laurina*), lemonadeberry (*Rhus integrifolia*), poison oak (*Toxicodendron diversilobum*), purple sage (*Salvia leucophylla*), sticky monkeyflower (*Mimulus aurantiacus*), sugar bush (*Rhus ovata*), toyon (*Heteromeles arbutifolia*), white sage (*Salvia apiana*), coastal century plant (*Agave shawii*), coastal cholla (*Opuntia prolifera*), Laguna Beach liveforever (*Dudleya stolonifera*), many-stemmed liveforever (*Dudleya multicaulis*), our Lord's candle (*Yucca whipplei*), prickly pear cactus (*Opuntia sp.*) (Williams et al. 2008:118-119). Signature animal species within Coastal Sage Scrub habitat include the kangaroo rat (*Dipodomys sp.*), California horned lizard (*Phrynosoma coronatum frontale*), orange throated whiptail (*Cnemidophorus hyperthrus*), San Diego horned lizard (*Phrynosoma coronatum blainvillii*), brown-headed cowbird (*Molothrus ater*), California gnatcatcher (*Poliophtila californica californica*), California quail (*Callipepla californica*), and San Diego cactus wren (*Campylorhynchus brunnecapillus sandiegensis*) (Williams et al. 2008:118-120). Local native groups made use of many of these species (see Lightfoot and Parrish 2008).

CULTURAL SETTING

Prehistoric Context

The local prehistoric cultural setting has been organized into many chronological frameworks (see Warren and Crabtree 1986; Bettinger and Taylor 1974; Lanning 1963; Hunt 1960; Wallace 1958, 1962, 1978; Campbell and Campbell 1935), although there is no definitive sequence for the region. The difficulties in establishing cultural chronologies for

western San Bernardino County are a function of its enormous size and the small amount of archaeological excavations conducted there. Moreover, throughout prehistory many groups have occupied the area and their territories often overlap spatially and chronologically resulting in mixed artifact deposits. Due to dry climate and capricious geological processes, these artifacts rarely become integrated in-situ. Lacking a milieu hospitable to the preservation of cultural midden, local chronologies have relied upon temporally diagnostic artifacts, such as projectile points, or upon the presence/absence of other temporal indicators, such as groundstone. Such methods are instructive, but can be limited by prehistoric occupants' concurrent use of different artifact styles, or by artifact re-use or re-sharpening, as well as researchers' mistaken diagnosis, and other factors (see Flenniken 1985; Flenniken and Raymond 1986; Flenniken and Wilke 1989). Recognizing the shortcomings of comparative temporal indicators, this study recommends review of Warren and Crabree (1986), who have drawn upon this method to produce a commonly cited and relatively comprehensive chronology.

Ethnography

The project site vicinity has been peripherally occupied by the Gabrielino and Serrano. Each group consisted of semi-nomadic hunter-gatherers who spoke a variation of the Takic language subfamily. Individual ethnographic summaries are provided below.

Gabrielino. The Gabrielino probably first encountered Europeans when Spanish explorers reached California's southern coast during the 15th and 16th centuries (Bean and Smith 1978; Kroeber 1925). The first documented encounter, however, occurred in 1769 when Gaspar de Portola's expedition crossed Gabrielino territory (Bean and Smith 1978). Other brief encounters took place over the years, and are documented in McCawley 1996 (citing numerous sources). The Gabrielino name has been attributed by association with the Spanish mission of San Gabriel, and refers to a subset of people sharing speech and customs with other Cupan speakers (such as the Juaneño/Luiseño/Ajachemem) from the greater Takic branch of the Uto-Aztecan language family (Bean and Smith 1978). Gabrielino villages occupied the watersheds of various rivers (locally including the Santa Ana) and intermittent streams. Chiefs were usually descended through the male line and often administered several villages. Gabrielino society was somewhat stratified and is thought to have contained three hierarchically ordered social classes which dictated ownership rights and social status and obligations (Bean and Smith 1978:540-546). Plants utilized for food were heavily relied upon and included acorn-producing oaks, as well as seed-producing grasses and sage. Animal protein was commonly derived from rabbits and deer in inland regions, while coastal populations supplemented their diets with fish, shellfish, and marine mammals (Boscana 1933, Heizer 1968, Johnston 1962, McCawley 1996). Dog, coyote, bear, tree squirrel, pigeon, dove, mud hen, eagle, buzzard, raven, lizards, frogs, and turtles were specifically not utilized as a food source (Kroeber 1925:652).

Serrano. The Uto-Aztecan "Serrano" people occupied the western Mojave Desert periphery. Kroeber (1925) applied the generic term "Serrano" to four groups, each with distinct territories: the Kitanemuk, Tataviam, Vanyume, and Serrano. Only one group, in the San Bernardino Mountains and West-Central Mojave Desert, ethnically claims the term Serrano. Bean and Smith (1978) indicate that the Vanyume, an obscure Takic population, was found along the Mojave River at the time of Spanish contact. The Serrano lived mainly to the south (Bean and Smith 1978). All may have used the western Mojave area seasonally (see deBarros 2004; Lightfoot and Parrish 2009). Historical records are unclear concerning precise territory and village locations.

History

Historic-era California is generally divided into three periods: the Spanish or Mission Period (1769 to 1821), the Mexican or Rancho Period (1821 to 1848), and the American Period (1848 to present).

Spanish Period. The first European to pass through the area is thought to be a Spaniard called Father Francisco Garces. Having become familiar with the area, Garces acted as a guide to Juan Bautista de Anza, who had been commissioned to lead a group across the desert from a Spanish outpost in Arizona to set up quarters at the Mission San Gabriel in 1771 near what today is Pasadena (Beck and Haase 1974). Garces was followed by Alta California Governor Pedro Fages, who briefly explored the region in 1772. Searching for San Diego Presidio deserters, Fages had traveled through Riverside to San Bernardino, crossed over the mountains into the Mojave Desert, and then journeyed westward to the San Joaquin Valley (Beck and Haase 1974).

Mexican Period. In 1821, Mexico overthrew Spanish rule and the missions began to decline. By 1833, the Mexican government passed the Secularization Act, and the missions, reorganized as parish churches, lost their vast land holdings, and released their neophytes (Beattie and Beattie 1974).

American Period. The American Period, 1848–Present, began with the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo. In 1850, California was accepted into the Union of the United States primarily due to the population increase created by the Gold Rush of 1849. The cattle industry reached its greatest prosperity during the first years of the American Period. Mexican Period land grants had created large pastoral estates in California, and demand for beef during the Gold Rush led to a cattle boom that lasted from 1849–1855. However, beginning about 1855, the demand for beef began to decline due to imports of sheep from New Mexico and cattle from the Mississippi and Missouri Valleys. When the beef market collapsed, many California ranchers lost their ranchos through foreclosure. A series of disastrous floods in 1861–1862, followed by a significant drought further diminished the economic impact of local ranching. This decline combined with ubiquitous agricultural and real estate developments of the late 19th century, set the stage for diversified economic pursuits that have continued to proliferate to this day (Beattie and Beattie 1974; Cleland 1941).

Local Sequence (Brunzell 2017:5). In 1851, Mormons settling in the San Bernardino Valley purchased the land from Don Antonio Maria Lugo. Early communities in the San Bernardino County area started with this group of Mormons, although most returned to Salt Lake City in 1857. The Southern Pacific Railroad moved into the San Bernardino Valley in 1875, and the Santa Fe Railroad built a stop in the Fontana area in 1887, naming it Rosena. A trickle of settlement continued, and there were around 25 families living there by the time A. B. Miller arrived in 1905. He purchased the land the next year, and a town was laid out in 1909. Settlement was successfully promoted by a dedication ceremony and celebration in 1913, at which a number of plots in the area were sold. By 1927, there were 399 families with land in the area, and the township was officially created in 1929.

The Semi-Tropic Water and Land Company incorporated in 1887 to sell real estate and water rights in San Bernardino County. The company acquired 285,000 acres of land along ten miles of Lytle Creek, giving it riparian rights and allowing it to control and sell the water.

The company laid out small towns including Fontana, Rialto, Sanseivaine, and Bloomington on its land holdings. In 1891, the company subdivided most of the land surrounding the town sites into 20-acre parcels it called “farm lots.” Successful agricultural endeavors resulted in residential and institutional expansion during the 1920s. Between 1924 and 1926, the school district was established, the American Legion Post 262 was constructed, and the Fontana Woman’s Club House was established and constructed. Proliferation of the automobile was accompanied by an expanded infrastructure of paved roads and two garages and several service stations were constructed.

Fontana remained an agricultural area for the first few decades of its existence; citrus, grain, grape, poultry, cattle, and swine production formed the basis of the local economy. World War II changed this dynamic with the establishment of the Fontana Kaiser Steel plant in 1942, the first steel mill west of the Mississippi. Fontana quickly became the West Coast’s leading steel producer, and the plant remained in operation until 1984. Mickey Thompson’s Fontana International Drag Way, an important drag racing strip, was established in the 1950s. While it no longer operates, Fontana retains a connection to drag racing with both a new drag strip and an automobile museum. Today, Fontana has a population of over 175,000 and occupies approximately 56 square miles. Shipping and trucking play a major role in the city’s economy.

PERSONNEL

David Brunzell, M.A., RPA acted as the Project Manager and Principal Investigator for the current study and compiled the technical report. Mr. Brunzell completed the cultural resources records search through the South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC) at California State University, Fullerton. BCR Consulting Archaeological Crew Chief Nicholas Shepetuk completed the pedestrian field survey.

METHODS

Records Search

Prior to fieldwork, Mr. Brunzell completed an archaeological records search at the SCCIC. The records search included a review of all recorded historic and prehistoric cultural resources, as well as a review of known cultural resources, and survey and excavation reports generated from projects completed within one half-mile of the project site. In addition, a review was conducted of the National Register of Historic Places (National Register), the California Register of Historical Resources (California Register), and documents and inventories from the California Office of Historic Preservation including the lists of California Historical Landmarks, California Points of Historical Interest, Listing of National Register Properties, and the Inventory of Historic Structures.

Field Survey

An archaeological pedestrian field survey of the project site was conducted on June 13, 2022. The survey was conducted by walking parallel transects approximately 15 meters apart across 100 percent of the project site. Soil exposures, including natural and artificial clearings were carefully inspected for evidence of cultural resources.

RESULTS

Records Search

BCR Consulting completed the records search through the SCCIC at California State University, Fullerton. This research revealed that 11 cultural resource studies have taken place resulting in the recording of six cultural resources within one half-mile of the project site. The project site has not been subject to any previous cultural resources assessments and no cultural resources have been previously identified within its boundaries. Records search results are summarized in Table A, and a comprehensive records search bibliography is provided in Appendix A.

Table A. Cultural Resources and Reports Within One Half-Mile of the Project Site

USGS 7.5 Min. Quad.	Cultural Resources Within One Half-Mile of Project Site	Cultural Resource Studies Within One Half-Mile of Project Site
<i>Fontana, California</i> (1980)	P-36-4551: Prehistoric Lithic Scatter (1/2 Mile SE) P-36-29467: Historic-Period Industrial Building (1/2 Mile N) P-36-60218: Unspecified Prehistoric Isolate (1/4 Mile SE) P-36-60219: Unspecified Prehistoric Isolate (1/4 Mile SE) P-36-60220: Unspecified Prehistoric Isolate (1/4 Mile ESE) P-36-60221: Unspecified Prehistoric Isolate (1/2 Mile W)	SB-145, 644, 1499, 1634, 1654, 1946, 4863, 5420, 5973, 6787, 8257

Field Survey

During the field survey, BCR Consulting staff carefully inspected the project site, and identified no cultural resources within its boundaries. Surface visibility was approximately 40 percent within the project site. Sediments consisted of dry yellowish-brown moderately well sorted coarse sandy silt with moderate levels of fine grained subangular gravel. Vegetation mainly consisted of buckwheat. No cultural resources of any kind were identified.

RECOMMENDATIONS

BCR Consulting conducted a Cultural Resources Assessment of the San Gabriel Water Company Fontana Water Company Division Plant F20 Facilities Project located in the City of Fontana, San Bernardino County, California. The records search and field survey did not yield any cultural resources within the project area. Conditions have failed to indicate sensitivity for buried cultural resources. Therefore, BCR Consulting recommends that no additional cultural resource work or monitoring is necessary for any earthmoving proposed within the project site. However, if previously undocumented cultural resources are identified during earthmoving, a qualified archaeologist should be contacted to assess the nature and significance of the find, diverting construction excavation if necessary.

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APPENDIX A

RECORDS SEARCH BIBLIOGRAPHY

Report List

KIM2211

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
SB-00145	NADB-R - 1060145; Voided - 73-3.2	1973	WILKE, PHILIP J. and STEPHEN HAMMOND	LA LOMA - MIRA LOMA TRANSMISSION LINE: EXPECTED IMPACT ON ARCHAEOLOGICAL VALUES	ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH UNIT, UCR	36-000144, 36-000714, 36-000715, 36-000716, 36-000794, 36-001573, 36-001574
SB-00644	NADB-R - 1060644; Voided - 78-5.4	1978	LEONARD III, N. NELSON	ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION OF THE PROPOSED FONTANA INTERCEPTOR	SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY MUSEUM ASSOCIATION	
SB-01499	NADB-R - 1061499; Voided - 85-7.4A-B	1985	FOSTER, JOHN M. and ROBERTA S. GREENWOOD	CULTURAL RESOURCES OVERVIEW: CALIFORNIA PORTION, PROPOSED PACIFIC TEXAS PIPELINE PROJECT	GREENWOOD AND ASSOCIATES	
SB-01634	NADB-R - 1061634; Voided - 87-1.3	1987	MCCARTHY, DANIEL F.	SOUTHRIDGE VILLAGE PHASE III: RECORDS SEARCH AND REASSESSMENT OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH UNIT, UCR	36-000794, 36-001632, 36-004549, 36-004550, 36-004551
SB-01654	NADB-R - 1061654; Voided - 87-3.8	1987	MCCARTHY, DANIEL F.	SOUTHRIDGE VILLAGE PHASE III: TEST EXCAVATIONS OF FIVE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH UNIT, UCR	36-000794, 36-001632, 36-004549, 36-004550, 36-005755
SB-01946	NADB-R - 1061946; Voided - 89-6.12	1989	HARMSWORTH ASSOCIATES	CULTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY OF THE PROPOSED CHINO BASIN MUNICIPAL WATER DISTRICT REGIONAL PLANT NO. 3 FACILITY, CITY OF FONTANA.	HARMSWORTH ASSOCIATES	36-004584
SB-04863	NADB-R - 1064863	2004	Bonner, Wayne H. and Mamie Aislin-Kay	Cultural Resource Records Search and Site Visit Results for Cingular Telecommunications Facility Candidate SB- 504-03 (Village Park Fontana), 15601 Village Drive, Fontana, San Bernardino County, California.	Michael Brandman Associates	
SB-05420	NADB-R - 1065420	2006	Tang, Bai "Tom", Laurie Taylor, and Daniel Ballester	Identification and Evaluation of Historic Properties: Revised Wineville Recycled Water Pipeline in the Cities of Ontario and Fontana, San Bernardino County, California.	CRM Tech	36-007426, 36-016417
SB-05973	NADB-R - 1065973	2008	Encarnacion, Deirdre, Harry M. Quinn, Daniel Ballester, and Laura H. Shaker	Identification and Evaluation of Historic Properties: Fontana-3 Pipeline Laterals Recycled Water Pipeline Project, City of Fontana, San Bernardino County, California.	CRM Tech	36-000794, 36-001632, 36-016417, 36-060216, 36-060217, 36-060227
SB-06787	NADB-R - 1066787	2008	Tang, Bai "Tom", Deirdre Encarnacion, and Daniel Ballester	Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey Report: Chino Groundwater Basin Dry-Year Yield Program Expansion, Los Angeles, Riverside and San Bernardino Counties, California.	CRM Tech	

Report List

KIM2211

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
SB-08257		2016	Tang, Bai	Due-Diligence Historical/Archaeological Resources Study Inland Empire Utilities Agency Recharge Basin Maintenance Plan Chino Basin Area, San Bernardino and Riverside Counties, California CRM TECH Contract No. 2989	CRM TECH	

Resource List

KIM2211

Primary No.	Trinomial	Other IDs	Type	Age	Attribute codes	Recorded by	Reports
P-36-004551	CA-SBR-004551	SBCM-4835; ARMC #3			AP02	1981 (Schroth / Demcak); 1986 (McCarthy)	SB-01087, SB-01634
P-36-028639	CA-SBR-028639H	Resource Name - CRM TECH 2949-1H	Site	Historic	AH02; AH04; AH06	; 2015 (Daniel Ballester and John Goodman, CRM Tech)	SB-08181
P-36-029467	CA-SBR-029467H	Resource Name - CRM TECH 3022-1H	Site	Historic	AH15; HP08	2016 (Daniel Ballester, CRM Tech)	SB-08323
P-36-060218		core; Resource Name - IA1073-7	Other	Prehistoric	AP16	1981 (SCHROTH)	SB-01087
P-36-060219		flake; Resource Name - IA1073-8	Other	Prehistoric	AP16	1981 (SCHROTH)	SB-01087
P-36-060220		core; Resource Name - IA1073-9	Other	Prehistoric	AP16	1981 (SCHROTH)	SB-01087
P-36-060221		Resource Name - IA1073-10; metate	Other	Prehistoric	AP16	1981 (Schroth)	SB-01087

APPENDIX B

NAHC SACRED LANDS FILE SEARCH



NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

June 20, 2022

David Brunzell
BCR Consulting, LLC

Via Email to: bcrllc2008@gmail.com

CHAIRPERSON
Laura Miranda
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VICE CHAIRPERSON
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NAHC HEADQUARTERS
1550 Harbor Boulevard
Suite 100
West Sacramento,
California 95691
(916) 373-3710
nahc@nahc.ca.gov
NAHC.ca.gov

Re: SGVWC Fontana Plant F20 (KIM2211) Project, San Bernardino County

Dear Mr. Brunzell:

A record search of the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) Sacred Lands File (SLF) was completed for the information you have submitted for the above referenced project. The results were negative. However, the absence of specific site information in the SLF does not indicate the absence of cultural resources in any project area. Other sources of cultural resources should also be contacted for information regarding known and recorded sites.

Attached is a list of Native American tribes who may also have knowledge of cultural resources in the project area. This list should provide a starting place in locating areas of potential adverse impact within the proposed project area. I suggest you contact all of those indicated; if they cannot supply information, they might recommend others with specific knowledge. By contacting all those listed, your organization will be better able to respond to claims of failure to consult with the appropriate tribe. If a response has not been received within two weeks of notification, the Commission requests that you follow-up with a telephone call or email to ensure that the project information has been received.

If you receive notification of change of addresses and phone numbers from tribes, please notify me. With your assistance, we can assure that our lists contain current information.

If you have any questions or need additional information, please contact me at my email address: Andrew.Green@nahc.ca.gov.

Sincerely,

Andrew Green
Cultural Resources Analyst

Attachment

**Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contact List
San Bernardino County
6/20/2022**

Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians

Jeff Grubbe, Chairperson
5401 Dinah Shore Drive Cahuilla
Palm Springs, CA, 92264
Phone: (760) 699 - 6800
Fax: (760) 699-6919

Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians

Patricia Garcia-Plotkin, Director
5401 Dinah Shore Drive Cahuilla
Palm Springs, CA, 92264
Phone: (760) 699 - 6907
Fax: (760) 699-6924
ACBCI-THPO@aguacaliente.net

Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians - Kizh Nation

Andrew Salas, Chairperson
P.O. Box 393 Gabrieleno
Covina, CA, 91723
Phone: (626) 926 - 4131
admin@gabrielenoindians.org

Gabrieleno/Tongva San Gabriel Band of Mission Indians

Anthony Morales, Chairperson
P.O. Box 693 Gabrieleno
San Gabriel, CA, 91778
Phone: (626) 483 - 3564
Fax: (626) 286-1262
GTTribalcouncil@aol.com

Gabrielino /Tongva Nation

Sandonne Goad, Chairperson
106 1/2 Judge John Aiso St., Gabrielino
#231
Los Angeles, CA, 90012
Phone: (951) 807 - 0479
sgoad@gabrielino-tongva.com

Gabrielino Tongva Indians of California Tribal Council

Christina Conley, Tribal
Consultant and Administrator
P.O. Box 941078 Gabrielino
Simi Valley, CA, 93094
Phone: (626) 407 - 8761
christina.marsden@alumni.usc.edu

Gabrielino Tongva Indians of California Tribal Council

Robert Dorame, Chairperson
P.O. Box 490 Gabrielino
Bellflower, CA, 90707
Phone: (562) 761 - 6417
Fax: (562) 761-6417
gtongva@gmail.com

Gabrielino-Tongva Tribe

Charles Alvarez,
23454 Vanowen Street Gabrielino
West Hills, CA, 91307
Phone: (310) 403 - 6048
roadkingcharles@aol.com

Morongo Band of Mission Indians

Robert Martin, Chairperson
12700 Pumarra Road
Banning, CA, 92220
Phone: (951) 755 - 5110
Fax: (951) 755-5177
abrierty@morongo-nsn.gov

Morongo Band of Mission Indians

Ann Brierty, THPO
12700 Pumarra Road
Banning, CA, 92220
Phone: (951) 755 - 5259
Fax: (951) 572-6004
abrierty@morongo-nsn.gov

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 Resource Section 5097.98 of the Public Resources Code.

This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources assessment for the proposed SGVWC Fontana Plant F20 (KIM2211) Project, San Bernardino County.

**Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contact List
San Bernardino County
6/20/2022**

***Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma
Reservation***

Manfred Scott, Acting Chairman
Kw'ts'an Cultural Committee
P.O. Box 1899
Yuma, AZ, 85366
Phone: (928) 750 - 2516
scottmanfred@yahoo.com

Quechan

***Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma
Reservation***

Jill McCormick, Historic
Preservation Officer
P.O. Box 1899
Yuma, AZ, 85366
Phone: (760) 572 - 2423
historicpreservation@quechantribe.com

Quechan

***San Manuel Band of Mission
Indians***

Jessica Mauck, Director of
Cultural Resources
26569 Community Center Drive
Highland, CA, 92346
Phone: (909) 864 - 8933
Jessica.Mauck@sanmanuel-nsn.gov

Serrano

***Santa Rosa Band of Cahuilla
Indians***

Lovina Redner, Tribal Chair
P.O. Box 391820
Anza, CA, 92539
Phone: (951) 659 - 2700
Fax: (951) 659-2228
lsaul@santarosa-nsn.gov

Cahuilla

***Serrano Nation of Mission
Indians***

Mark Cochrane, Co-Chairperson
P. O. Box 343
Patton, CA, 92369
Phone: (909) 528 - 9032
serranonation1@gmail.com

Serrano

***Serrano Nation of Mission
Indians***

Wayne Walker, Co-Chairperson
P. O. Box 343
Patton, CA, 92369
Phone: (253) 370 - 0167
serranonation1@gmail.com

Serrano

***Soboba Band of Luiseno
Indians***

Isaiah Vivanco, Chairperson
P. O. Box 487
San Jacinto, CA, 92581
Phone: (951) 654 - 5544
Fax: (951) 654-4198
ivivanco@soboba-nsn.gov

Cahuilla
Luiseno

***Soboba Band of Luiseno
Indians***

Joseph Ontiveros, Cultural
Resource Department
P.O. BOX 487
San Jacinto, CA, 92581
Phone: (951) 663 - 5279
Fax: (951) 654-4198
jontiveros@soboba-nsn.gov

Cahuilla
Luiseno

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 Resource Section 5097.98 of the Public Resources Code.

This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources assessment for the proposed SGVWC Fontana Plant F20 (KIM2211) Project, San Bernardino County.

APPENDIX C

PALEONTOLOGICAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT



May 27, 2022

BCR Consulting, LLC
Joseph Orozco
505 W. 8th St.
Claremont, CA 91711

Dear Mr. Orozco,

This letter presents the results of a record search conducted for the SGVWC Fontana Plant F20 (KIM2211) Project located in the City of Fontana, San Bernardino County, California. The project site is located along Long View Drive on Township 1 South, Range 6 West, Section 35 on the *Fontana, CA* USGS 7.5 minute quadrangle.

The geologic units underlying the project area is mapped entirely as tonalite deposits dating from the Cretaceous period (Dibblee and Minch, 2004). Tonalite units are considered to be of low paleontological value, and the Western Science Center does not have localities within the project area or within a 1 mile radius.

Should excavation activity associated with the development of the project area extend beyond the current project area into surrounding alluvial units, paleontological resources would be possible. However, under current project parameters, and with the geologic units described, it would be unlikely for fossil material to be preserved.

If you have any questions, or would like further information, please feel free to contact me at bstoneburg@westerncentermuseum.org.

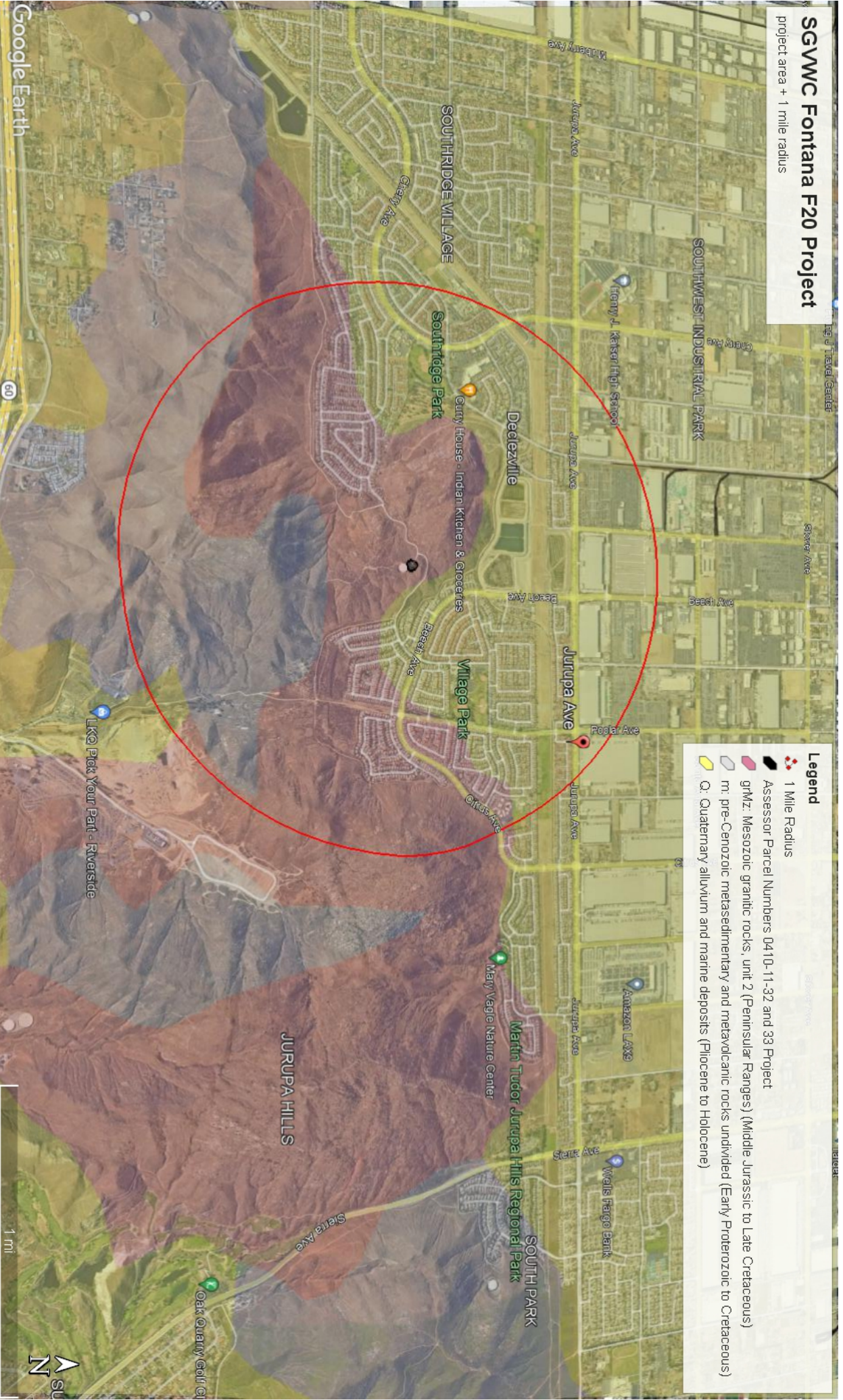
Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Brittney Stoneburg', with a stylized, flowing script.

Brittney Elizabeth Stoneburg
Collections Technician

SGWC Fontana F20 Project

project area + 1 mile radius



APPENDIX D

PROJECT PHOTOGRAPHS

