

APPENDIX C3

HISTORICAL/ ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES SURVEY REPORT, INTENSIVE-LEVEL SURVEY

HISTORICAL/ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES SURVEY REPORT

GRAND TERRACE CROSSING PROJECT

**City of Grand Terrace
San Bernardino County, California**

For Submittal to:

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Planning Division, Planning and Development Services
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Grand Terrace, CA 92313

Prepared for:

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April 28, 2017
CRM TECH Contract No. 3168

Title: Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey Report: Grand Terrace Crossing Project, City of Grand Terrace, San Bernardino County, California

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USGS Quadrangle: San Bernardino South, Calif., 7.5’ quadrangle; Sections 5 and 6, T2S R4W, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian

Project Size: Approximately 53 acres

Keywords: Eastern San Bernardino Valley; Phase I cultural resources survey; Assessor’s Parcel Numbers 1167-151-22, -26, -28, -65, -68, -71, and -74; Riverside Upper Canal/Riverside-Warm Creek Canal (33-004495/36-007169); Southern Pacific Railroad (36-006101); no “historical resources” or “tribal cultural resources” under CEQA

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

Between January and April, 2017, at the request of Lewis Management Corporation, CRM TECH performed a cultural resources study on approximately 53 acres of vacant land in the southwestern portion of the City of Grand Terrace, San Bernardino County, California. The subject property of the study consists of Assessor's Parcel Numbers 1167-151-22, -26, -28, -65, -68, -71, and -74, located on the southeastern side of Interstate Highway 215 and the western ends of Van Buren Street and Pico Street, within Sections 5 and 6, T2S R4W, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian.

The study is part of the environmental review process for a proposed development project known as Grand Terrace Crossing, which entails primarily the construction of a 600-unit apartment complex and a community park, along with associated infrastructure improvements. The City of Grand Terrace, as the lead agency for the project, required the study in compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). The purpose of the study is to provide the City with the necessary information and analysis to determine whether the proposed project would cause substantial adverse changes to any "historical resources" or "tribal cultural resources," as defined by CEQA, that may exist in or around the project area.

In order to identify such resources, CRM TECH conducted a historical/archaeological resources records search, pursued historical background research, contacted Native American representatives, and carried out a systematic field survey. As a result of the records search, two previously recorded historic-period sites, the 1870-1886 Riverside Upper Canal/Riverside-Warm Creek Canal (33-004495/36-007169) and the 1888 Southern Pacific Railroad (36-006101), were found to be lying partially within the project area. The Riverside Canal system was previously determined not to be eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. Furthermore, it lies within a dedicated easement where no ground disturbance or construction activities associated with this project will occur. Accordingly, the Riverside Upper Canal/Riverside-Warm Creek Canal is excluded from the project's area of potential effects and does not require a reevaluation during this study.

Due to the loss of historical integrity, various segments of the Southern Pacific Railroad were also previously found not to be eligible for the National Register of Historic Places or the California Register of Historical Resources. During the field survey, it was observed that nearly all of the physical components of the railroad have been removed within the project area, leaving little more than a gravel path marking its former alignment. As a result, the segment of the Southern Pacific Railroad in the project area no longer retains any historical characteristics to contribute to the potential significance or integrity of Site 36-006101 as a whole. Therefore, it requires no further consideration under CEQA provisions on cultural resources.

No other potential "historical resources" or "tribal cultural resources" were encountered during this study. While the field survey efforts were somewhat hampered by the poor ground visibility due to heavy vegetation growth, in light of past land use and ground disturbances the project area does not appear to be particularly sensitive for as-yet undetected archaeological remains of either prehistoric or historical origin.

Based on these findings, the present study concludes that the proposed project would not cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a "historical resource" or a "tribal cultural resource." No further cultural resources investigation is recommended for the project unless development plans undergo such changes as to include areas not covered by this study. However, if any buried cultural materials are encountered during earth-moving operations associated with the project, all work in that area should be halted or diverted until a qualified archaeologist can evaluate the nature and significance of the finds.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY	i
INTRODUCTION	1
SETTING	4
Current Natural Setting	4
Cultural Setting	5
Archaeological Context	5
Ethnohistoric Context	6
Historic Context	7
RESEARCH METHODS	7
Records Search.....	7
Native American Participation.....	8
Historical Background Research.....	8
Field Survey	8
RESULTS AND FINDINGS	9
Records Search.....	Error! Bookmark not defined.
Native American Participation.....	Error! Bookmark not defined.
Historical Background Research.....	Error! Bookmark not defined.
Field Survey	Error! Bookmark not defined.
DISCUSSION	15
CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS	16
REFERENCES	17
APPENDIX 1: Personnel Qualifications	21
APPENDIX 2: Correspondence with Native American Representatives	25

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1. Project vicinity.....	1
Figure 2. Project area	2
Figure 3. Aerial image of the project area	3
Figure 4. Overview of the current natural setting of the project area	4
Figure 5. Previous cultural resources studies.....	10
Figure 6. The project area and vicinity in 1852-1878.....	12
Figure 7. The project area and vicinity in 1893-1894.....	12
Figure 8. The project area and vicinity in 1936-1938.....	13
Figure 9. The project area and vicinity in 1952-1954.....	13
Figure 10. Current conditions of 36-006101 and 33-004495 in the project area.....	14

INTRODUCTION

Between January and April, 2017, at the request of Lewis Management Corporation, CRM TECH performed a cultural resources study on approximately 53 acres of vacant land in the southwestern portion of the City of Grand Terrace, San Bernardino County, California (Fig. 1). The subject property of the study consists of Assessor's Parcel Numbers 1167-151-22, -26, -28, -65, -68, -71, and -74, located on the southeastern side of Interstate Highway 215 and the western ends of Van Buren Street and Pico Street, within Sections 5 and 6, T2S R4W, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian (Figs. 2, 3).

The study is part of the environmental review process for a proposed development project known as Grand Terrace Crossing, which entails primarily the construction of a 600-unit apartment complex and a community park, along with associated infrastructure improvements. The City of Grand Terrace, as the lead agency for the project, required the study in compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA; PRC §21000, et seq.). The purpose of the study is to provide the City with the necessary information and analysis to determine whether the proposed project would cause substantial adverse changes to any "historical resources" or "tribal cultural resources," as defined by CEQA, that may exist in or around the project area.

In order to identify such resources, CRM TECH conducted a historical/archaeological resources records search, pursued historical background research, contacted Native American representatives, and carried out a systematic field survey. This report is a complete account of the methods, results, and final conclusion of the study. Personnel who participated in the study are named in the appropriate sections below, and their qualifications are provided in Appendix 1.

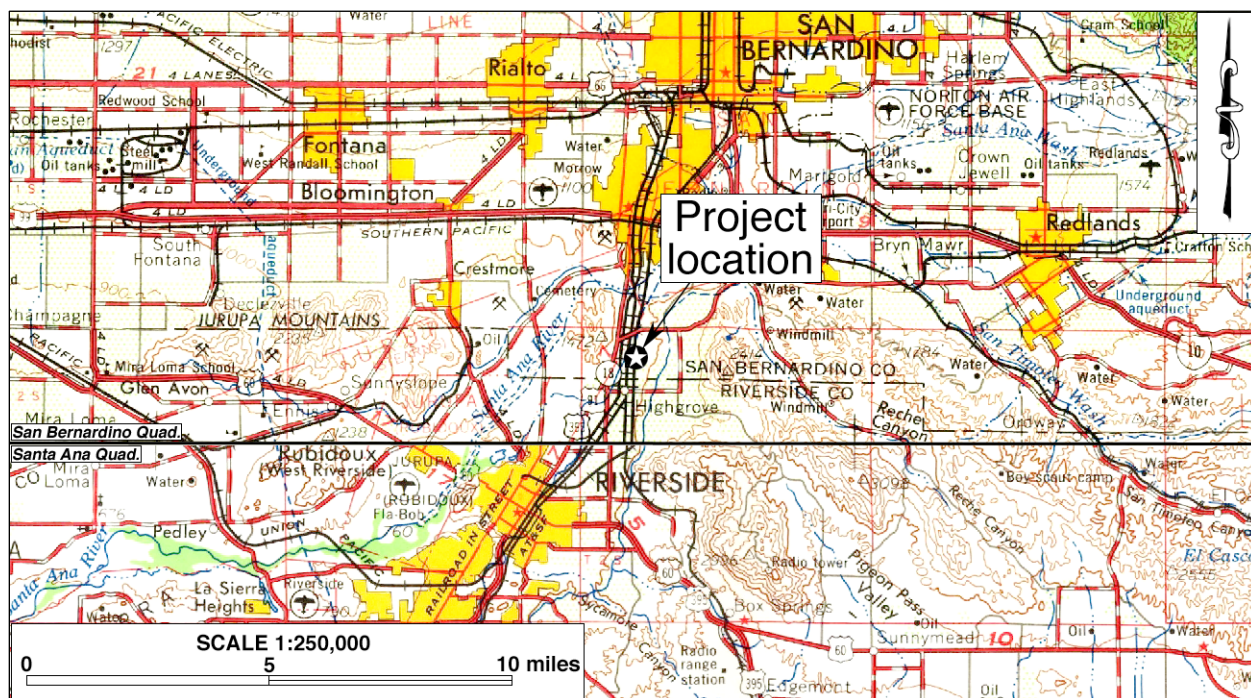


Figure 1. Project vicinity. (Based on USGS San Bernardino and Santa Ana, Calif., 1:250,000 quadrangles [USGS 1969; 1979])

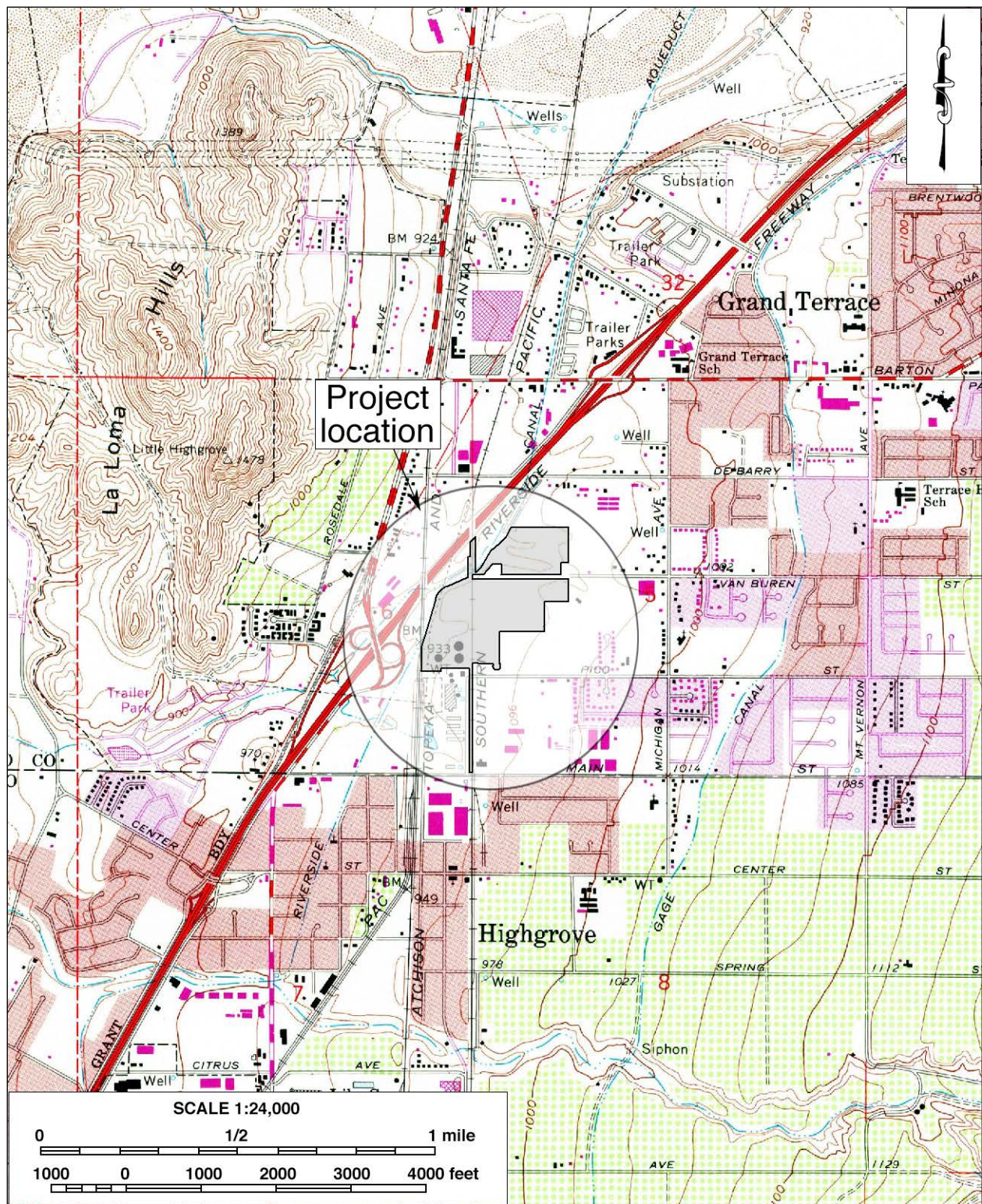


Figure 2. Project area. (Based on USGS San Bernardino South, Calif., 1:24,000 quadrangle [USGS 1980])

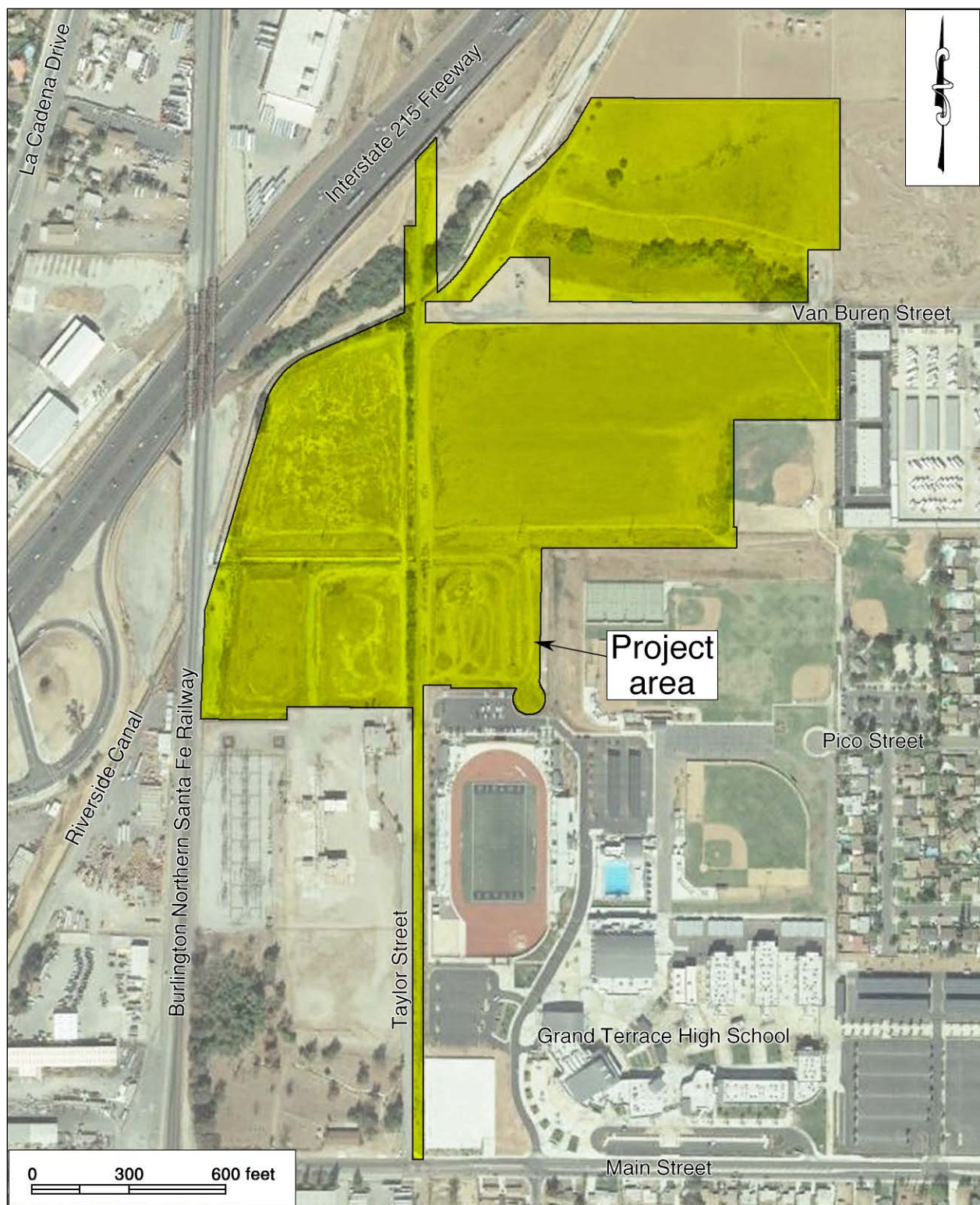


Figure 3. Aerial image of the project area.

SETTING

CURRENT NATURAL SETTING

The City of Grand Terrace is situated on a natural earthen terrace overlooking the Santa Ana River and the southeastern rim of the San Bernardino Valley, an alluvium-filled inland valley associated with the Santa Ana River and its tributaries. The natural environment of the surrounding region is characterized by its temperate Mediterranean climate, with the average maximum temperature in July reaching 95° (Fahrenheit) and the average minimum temperature in January hovering around 46°. Rainfall is typically less than 20 inches annually, most of which occurs between November and March.

The project area consists of an irregularly shaped tract of vacant land surrounded by the Riverside Canal, the Burlington Northern Santa Fe Railway, the Grand Terrace High School, the former Highgrove Power Plant and an associated substation, and other parcels of undeveloped land (Fig. 3). Elevations in the project area range around 935-975 feet above mean sea level, inclining gradually to the east. Surface soils on the property feature a fine-grained, indurated silty-clay loam, reddish brown and brown in color, with less than 10 percent rock grains. As a result of recent winter rains, dense vegetation currently covers most of the ground surface, including crabgrass, tumbleweeds, datura, wild mustard and fiddlenecks.

The portion of the project area north of Van Buren Street is characterized by open land crossed by two active natural drainages running east-west, both of them filled with dense vegetation growth (Fig. 4). The land in that area has apparently been disked in the past, and there is also evidence of other ground disturbances, including dirt roads and a bike path with dirt jumps that runs along the southerly drainage and near Van Buren Street.



Figure 4. Typical landscape within the project area; view to the southwest from the western terminus of Van Buren Street. (Photograph taken on January 18, 2017)

The portion of the project area south of Van Buren Street has also been extensively disturbed in the past by a variety of human activities, including farming operations (Fig. 4). An above-ground pipe system and a covered manhole with the letters “CWD” were noted in the eastern portion of the project area. Near the middle, a shallow concrete drainage ditch enters from the western project boundary and leads to two culverts under Taylor Street and the abandoned alignment of the former Southern Pacific Railroad before emerging on the eastern side as a gravel-lined dirt channel that turns south to end at a concrete headwall.

The abandoned railroad grade is covered with crushed granitic rock previously used as the ballast for the rails. To the south of the drainage ditch are two abandoned retention basins with a partially intact rail spur between them. A large metal power transmission tower is situated near the western project boundary and a row of wooden telephone poles runs east-to-west across the property. Other evidence of past human activities in the project area include fences, a dirt access road, an electrical grid panel, and two geotechnical testing pits of recent vintage, along with excavated soil piles.

CULTURAL SETTING

Archaeological Context

The earliest evidence of human occupation in the Inland Empire region was discovered below the surface of an alluvial fan in the northern portion of the Lakeview Mountains, overlooking the San Jacinto Valley, with radiocarbon dates clustering around 9,500 B.P. (Horne and McDougall 2008). Another site found near the shoreline of Lake Elsinore, close to the confluence of Temescal Wash and the San Jacinto River, yielded radiocarbon dates between 8,000 and 9,000 B.P. (Grenda 1997). Additional sites with isolated Archaic dart points, bifaces, and other associated lithic artifacts from the same age range have been found in the nearby Cajon Pass area of the San Bernardino Mountains, typically atop knolls with good viewsheds (Basgall and True 1985; Goodman and McDonald 2001; Goodman 2002; Milburn et al. 2008).

The cultural history of southern California has been summarized into numerous chronologies, including those developed by Chartkoff and Chartkoff (1984), Warren (1984), and others. Specifically, the prehistory of the Inland Empire has been addressed by O’Connell et al. (1974), McDonald et al. (1987), Keller and McCarthy (1989), Grenda (1993), Goldberg (2001), and Horne and McDougall (2008). Although the beginning and ending dates of the recognized cultural horizons vary among different parts of the region, the general framework of the prehistory of the Inland Empire can be broken into three primary periods:

- **Paleoindian Period (ca. 18,000-9,000 B.P.):** Native peoples of this period created fluted spearhead bases designed to be hafted to wooden shafts. The distinctive method of thinning bifaces and spearhead preforms by removing long, linear flakes leaves diagnostic Paleoindian markers at tool-making sites. Other artifacts associated with the Paleoindian toolkit include choppers, cutting tools, retouched flakes, and perforators. Sites from this period are very sparse across the landscape and most are deeply buried.
- **Archaic Period (ca. 9,000-1,500 B.P.):** Archaic sites are characterized by abundant lithic scatters of considerable size with many biface thinning flakes, bifacial preforms broken during

manufacture, and well-made groundstone bowls and basin metates. As a consequence of making dart points, many biface thinning waste flakes were generated at individual production stations, which is a diagnostic feature of Archaic sites.

- Late Prehistoric Period (ca. 1,500 B.P.-contact): Sites from this period typically contain small lithic scatters from the manufacture of small arrow points, expedient groundstone tools such as tabular metates and unshaped manos, wooden mortars with stone pestles, acorn or mesquite bean granaries, ceramic vessels, shell beads suggestive of extensive trading networks, and steatite implements such as pipes and arrow shaft straighteners.

Ethnohistoric Context

According to current ethnohistorical scholarship, what is now the City of Grand Terrace lies in an area where the traditional territories of three Native American groups overlap: the Serrano of the San Bernardino Mountains, the Luiseño of the Perris-Elsinore region, and the Gabrielino of the San Gabriel Valley. Kroeber (1925:Plate 57) suggests that the Native Americans in this area were probably Luiseño, Reid (1968:8-9) states that they were Serrano, and Strong (1929:7-9, 275) considers them to be Gabrielino. In any case, there also occurred a late influx of Cahuilla during the 19th century (Bean 1978). All of these groups spoke languages of the Shoshonean group, which in turn is part of the Uto-Aztecan stock, a family of languages that covers most of the southwest United States and reaches southward as far as Mexico City (Kroeber 1925:577).

Whatever the linguistic affiliation, Native Americans along the Santa Ana River exhibited similar social organization and resource procurement strategies. Villages were based on clan or lineage groups. Their home/base sites are marked by midden deposits, often with bedrock mortar features. During their seasonal rounds to exploit plant resources, small groups often ranged some distances in search of specific plants and animals. Their gathering strategies often left behind signs of special use sites, usually grinding slicks on bedrock boulders, at the locations of the resources.

In terms of subsistence practices, a variety of animal and plant resources were evidently exploited by the tribes. The women focused on gathering, while the men were primarily hunters and fishers. The main plant foods varied according to season and locality. Acorns and piñon nuts were a staple for groups in the mountains while honey mesquite, screw bean mesquite, yucca roots, and cacti fruits were collected from the desert. The main game animals were deer, mountain sheep, antelope, rabbits, birds, and small rodents. Every year desert groups would travel to the foothills to collect resources and trade goods from different ecosystems.

As would be expected, the ecosystem these populations occupied would have implications regarding subsistence-related tools of the material culture (Dahdul 2013). Larger projectile points and associated manufacturing debitage accompanying the hunting of large game are likely to be found in greater quantities at mountain sites, whereas smaller points associated with small game hunting are better represented at sites at lower elevations. Similarly, mortars and pestles are more likely to occur at mountain sites where acorns were processed (Benedict 1924), while bedrock milling slicks, manos, and metates are more common at lower elevations where they were used to process seeds found in that environment.

Historic Context

The San Bernardino Valley, along with the rest of Alta California, was claimed by Spain in the late 18th century, and the first European explorers traveled through the area as early as 1772, only three years after the beginning of Spanish colonization. For nearly four decades afterwards, however, the arid inland valley received little attention from the Spanish and, later, Mexican colonizers, who concentrated their efforts along the Pacific coast. Following the establishment of Mission San Gabriel in 1771, the San Bernardino Valley became a part of the mission's vast land holdings. The name "San Bernardino" was bestowed on the region at least by 1819, when an *asistencia* and an associated mission rancho, both bearing that name, was established in the eastern end of the valley.

After Mexico gained independence from Spain in 1821, the new authorities in Alta California began to dismantle the mission system in 1834 through the process of secularization. During the next 12 years, former mission ranchos throughout Alta California were surrendered to the Mexican government, and subsequently divided and granted to various prominent citizens of the province. In 1842, the former mission rancho of San Bernardino was granted to members of a prominent Los Angeles family, the Lugos. After the American annexation of Alta California in 1848, the Lugos sold the entire land grant in 1851 to a group of Mormon settlers, who promptly founded the town of San Bernardino a few miles to the north of the project location.

The Grand Terrace area was not included in the Rancho San Bernardino land grant, and thus remained public land after the American annexation. The area was originally known simply as "the Terrace" because of its higher ground, with the name "Grand" added later as a reference to the scenic view (City of Grand Terrace n.d.). Situated at higher elevations than the first irrigation canals built in the area, the core area of present-day Grand Terrace was largely undeveloped until 1885-1886, when the completion of the Gage Canal opened the upper plain to irrigated agriculture.

Shortly after that, Grand Terrace emerged as an agricultural community focused primarily on citrus cultivation (Patterson 1996:183-186). Since the mid-20th century, with the increasing diversification of its economic livelihood, much of the once extensive citrus acreage in the Inland Empire has given way to urban expansion. Around the same time, Grand Terrace also embarked on the course of gradual suburbanization, with residential development becoming the catalyst in the growth of the community and leading to its incorporation in 1978 (City of Grand Terrace n.d.).

RESEARCH METHODS

RECORDS SEARCH

On January 9 and 11, 2017, CRM TECH archaeologist Nina Gallardo completed the records search at the South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC) and the Eastern Information Center (EIC). Located at the California State University, Fullerton, and the University of California, Riverside, the SCCIC and the EIC are the State of California's official cultural resource records repositories for the Counties of San Bernardino and Riverside, respectively. While the project area lies entirely within San Bernardino County, the scope of the records search extended into neighboring Riverside County, necessitating a records search at both the SCCIC and the EIC.

During the records search, Gallardo examined maps and records on file at the SCCIC and the EIC for previously identified cultural resources and existing cultural resources reports within a one-mile radius of the project area. Previously identified cultural resources include properties designated as California Historical Landmarks, Points of Historical Interest, or San Bernardino/Riverside County landmarks, as well as those listed in the National Register of Historic Places, the California Register of Historical Resources, or the California Historical Resources Inventory.

NATIVE AMERICAN PARTICIPATION

On January 9, 2017, CRM TECH submitted a written request to the State of California's Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) for a records search in the commission's sacred lands file. Following the NAHC's recommendations and previously established consultation protocol, on January 17 CRM TECH further contacted a total of 39 Native American representatives in the region in writing to solicit additional information on potential Native American cultural resources in the project vicinity. In the meantime, CRM TECH notified the Pechanga and Soboba Bands of Luiseño Indians of the upcoming archaeological fieldwork and invited tribal participation. The correspondence between CRM TECH and the Native American representatives is attached to this report as Appendix 2.

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND RESEARCH

Historical background research for this study was conducted by CRM TECH principal investigator/Bai "Tom" Tang and project historian Terri Jacquemain. In addition to published literature in local and regional history, sources consulted during the research included U.S. General Land Office (GLO) land survey plat maps dated 1876-1877, U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) topographic maps dated 1901-1980, and aerial photographs taken in 1938-2016. The historic maps are collected at the Science Library of the University of California, Riverside, and the California Desert District of the U.S. Bureau of Land Management, located in Moreno Valley. The aerial photographs are available at the NETR Online website and through the Google Earth software.

FIELD SURVEY

On January 18 and 24, 2017, CRM TECH archaeologists Nina Gallardo and Salvatore Boites carried out the field survey of the bulk of the project area. Ground visibility was poor (0-25%) over most of the property at the time of the survey due to the thick vegetation growth. As a result, the survey was conducted mostly at a reconnaissance level from the perimeters and along established footpaths penetrating the interior of the property. Approximately 30% of the area contained more exposed ground surface and was surveyed more intensively along parallel north-south and east-west transects spaced 15 meters (approximately 50 feet) apart.

On March 31, Boites completed the field survey of additional acreage that had been added to the project area after the completion of the initial survey in January. This portion of the survey, mainly along the former Southern Pacific Railroad right-of-way, was conducted at an intensive level by walking parallel north-south transects at 15-meter intervals. Using these methods, the entire project area was systematically examined for any evidence of human activities dating to the prehistoric or historic period (i.e., 50 years or older). In light of past disturbances to the ground surface, the survey methods and the ground visibility were considered to be adequate for the purpose of this study.

RESULTS AND FINDINGS

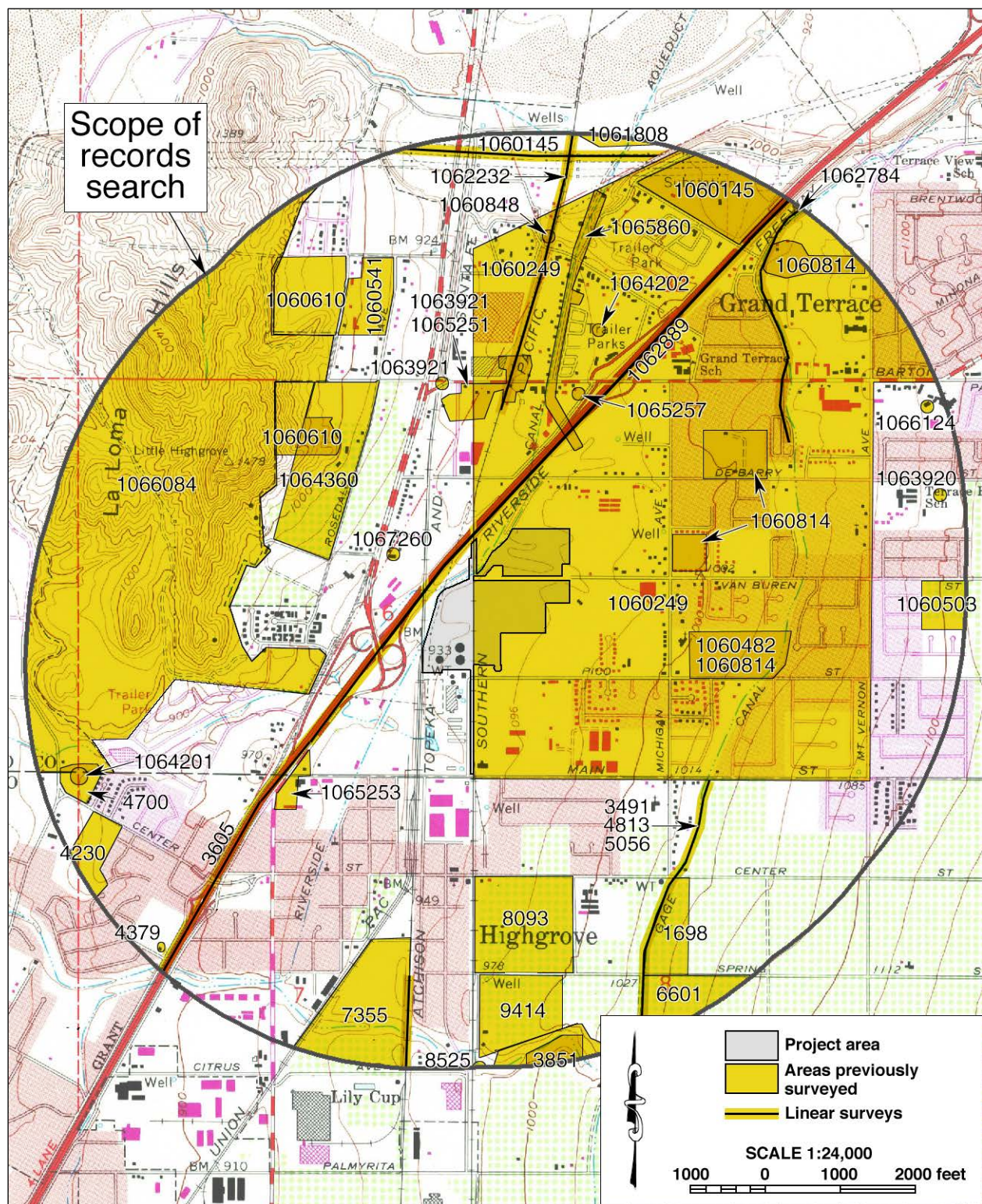
RECORDS SEARCH

According to SCCIC and EIC records, the portion of the project area to the east of Taylor Street was covered by a large-scale archaeological resources survey completed in 1975 (Portillo 1975; #1060249 in Fig. 5), but the project area as a whole had not been surveyed systematically prior to this study. The 1975 survey did not identify any cultural resources within the current project area (*ibid.*:3). Now more than 40 years old, that survey is considered to be outdated for statutory compliance purposes today. Therefore, a systematic field survey of the entire project area was deemed necessary for this study.

Within a one-mile radius of the project area, SCCIC and EIC records show some 65 additional cultural resources studies on various tracts of land and linear features, collectively covering around 70 percent of the land within the scope of the records search (Fig. 5). As a result, 97 recorded historical/archaeological sites, a “pending” site, and three isolates—i.e., localities with fewer than three artifacts—were identified within the one-mile radius. Two of these sites, the Riverside Upper Canal/Riverside-Warm Creek Canal (33-004495/36-007169) and the former Southern Pacific Railroad (36-006101), were recorded as lying partially within the project area. Three others sites, the former Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fe (now Burlington Northern Santa Fe) Railway (36-006847), the Highgrove Steam-Electric Generating Plant (36-021711), and the Highgrove Substation (36-021712) were recorded on land adjacent to the project boundaries.

The Riverside Upper Canal/Riverside-Warm Creek Canal (33-004495/36-007169) and the former Southern Pacific Railroad (36-006101) will be discussed further in the sections below. Among the three sites on the adjacent properties, the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railway was completed through this area in 1883 as a part of the Santa Fe mainline from San Diego to San Bernardino (Bryant 1974:98-99; Serpico 1988:18-19). The Highgrove Steam-Electric Generating Plant and the Highgrove Substation were both built in 1951-1955 by the California Electric Power Company, which was founded in 1904 and merged with Southern California Edison in 1964 (Herbert and Brookshcar 2006a:2, 13; 2006b:2, 4). Edison decommissioned the plant in 1996, but the substation was left in operation (*ibid.*).

Because of the lack of historic integrity, the entire Riverside Canal system, including the Riverside Upper Canal/Riverside-Warm Creek Canal, was determined not to be eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places during a systematic historic significance evaluation in 2001, although that study further concluded that it might become eligible if the integrity was restored (Gustafson and McGrath 2001:9, 12). Similarly, the various segments of the Southern Pacific Railroad that were previously recorded and evaluated, including the segment in the project area, were found ineligible for the National Register of Historic Places or the California Register of Historical Resources (Harper 2008a:1; Tibbet 2009-2010a:2). The Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fe Railway, the Highgrove Steam-Electric Generating Plant, and the Highgrove Substation were also considered ineligible by various previous studies pertaining to these sites (Horne 1998; Herbert and Brookshcar 2006a; 2006b; Tang et al. 2007; 2009; Harper 2008b; Tibbet 2009-2010b; 2009-2010c; 2009-2010d; LSA 2010).



Of the other recorded historical/archaeological sites identified through the records search, 20 were prehistoric—i.e., Native American—in origin, consisting of bedrock milling features, rock shelters, habitation debris, and yoni features. All of these prehistoric sites were found on the slopes of the La Loma Hills to the west, the nearest one being approximately a half-mile from the project area. Two of the isolates were also of prehistoric origin, described as a granite mano and three mano fragments. The rest of the recorded sites, the “pending” site, and the third isolate dated to the historic period and included other irrigation works, buildings, bridges, structural remains, refuse scatters, roads, and power transmission lines. None of these sites or isolates was located in the immediate vicinity of the project area. Therefore, they require no further consideration during this study.

NATIVE AMERICAN PARTICIPATION

In response to CRM TECH’s inquiry, the NAHC reported in a letter dated January 10, 2017, that the sacred lands record search identified no Native American cultural resources within the project area, but recommended that local Native American groups be contacted for further information. For that purpose, the NAHC provided a list of potential contacts in the region (see App. 2). Upon receiving the NAHC’s reply, CRM TECH sent written requests for comments to all 30 individuals on the referral list and the organizations they represent (see App. 2). In addition, as referred by the appropriate tribal government staff, the following nine designated spokespersons for the tribes were also contacted:

- David L. Saldivar, Tribal Government Affairs Manager, Augustine Band of Cahuilla Indians
- Judy Stapp, Director of Cultural Affairs, Cabazon Band of Mission Indians
- Andreas Heredia, Cultural Director, Cahuilla Band of Indians
- Sam Dunlap, Cultural Resources Director, Gabrielino Tongva Nation
- Rob Roy, Environmental Director, La Jolla Band of Luiseño Indians
- Raymond Huaute, Cultural Resource Specialist, Morongo Band of Mission Indians
- Chris Devers, Vice-Chairman, Pauma Band of Luiseño Indians
- Vincent Whipple, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer, Rincon Band of Luiseño Indians
- Gabriella Rubalcava, Environmental Director, Santa Rosa Band of Cahuilla Indians

As of this time, six tribal representatives have responded in writing (see App. 2). Victoria Harvey, Archaeological Monitoring Coordinator for the Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians, and Anna M. Hoover, Deputy Tribal Historic Preservation Officer for the Pechanga Band of Luiseño Indians, both stated that the project area was outside their tribes’ traditional use areas, and that they would defer to other tribes located in closer proximity. Jessica Valdez of the Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians Cultural Resources Department wrote that the tribe would defer specifically to the San Manuel Band of Mission Indians but requested notification of any inadvertent archaeological findings during the project. Judy Stapp of the Cabazon Band of Mission Indians indicated that the tribe had no specific information regarding any sites of Native American traditional cultural value in the project area.

Andrew Salas, Chairperson of the Gabrielino Band of Mission Indians-Kizh Nation, found the project vicinity to be sensitive for Native American cultural resources in light of known village sites nearby, and thus requested monitoring of ground-disturbing activities in the project area by a representative of his group as well as an archaeologist. Ann Brierty, Cultural Resources Field

Manager for the San Manuel Band of Mission Indians, requested further, government-to-government consultation with the City of Grand Terrace and recommended a number of procedural conditions, including potential Native American monitoring and protocols to address inadvertent archaeological discoveries during the project.

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND RESEARCH

Historical sources consulted for this study indicate that the project vicinity served as a heavily used travel corridor between the Riverside and San Bernardino areas throughout the historic period. In the 1850s-1870s, the only man-made features observed in the vicinity were a number of early roads, including “Road from Riverside to Old San Bernardino,” “Road from San Diego to Old San Bernardino,” and “Road to San Jacinto,” all of which traversed to the east and south of the project area (Fig. 6). During the 1880s, the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railway (36-006847) and the Southern Pacific Railroad (36-006101) became the most prominent features in the vicinity, the Southern Pacific crossing the project area near the center and the Santa Fe just outside the western project boundary (Fig. 7).

The Santa Fe line through the Grand Terrace area was constructed in 1883 by the California Southern Railroad, the first Santa Fe subsidiary in California, and its completion marked the end of the Southern Pacific Company’s monopoly on modern transportation in California (Bryant 1974:98-101; Serpico 1988:18-22). In the Grand Terrace area, however, the Santa Fe was the first railroad to be completed, and the Southern Pacific did not have a presence until a branch line was built between San Bernardino and Riverside in 1888 (Tibbet 2009-2010a:2). Today, the Santa Fe line remains

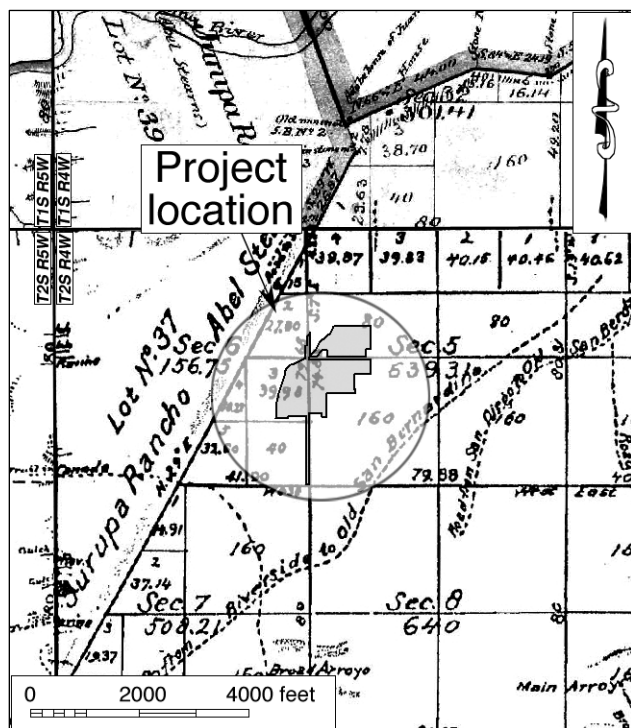


Figure 6. The project area and vicinity in 1852-1878.
(Source: GLO 1856; 1876; 1877; 1878)



Figure 7. The project area and vicinity in 1893-1894.
(Source: USGS 1901)

in use as part of the Burlington Northern Santa Fe Railway, while the Southern Pacific tracks across the project area were removed in 2011-2012 (Google Earth 2011-2012).

In 1886, the Riverside Water Company constructed the Riverside-Warm Creek Canal (36-007169) along the northwestern edge of the project area (Scott 1977:77). Some two miles southwest of the project location, the Riverside-Warm Creek Canal merged into the Riverside Upper Canal (33-004495), which was built in 1870 as the first water supply line for the Riverside colony (*ibid.*:67, 73). The combined course of the Riverside Upper Canal and the Riverside-Warm Creek Canal became known in later years as the Riverside Canal (Figs. 2, 3). Its right-of-way forms the northwestern project boundary, but also crosses a small portion of the project area under the former Southern Pacific Railroad right-of-way (Figs. 2, 3).

In the 1930s-1940s, most of the project area, like the rest of Grand Terrace, was used for agricultural purposes, including citrus cultivation (NETR Online 1938; 1948). Other than the crops, the Southern Pacific Railroad, and a few roads, no notable man-made features were present in the project boundaries at that time (*ibid.*; Fig. 8). Sometime between 1948 and 1959, three large tanks, apparently water reservoirs, were installed in the southwestern portion of the project area (NETR Online 1948; 1959; Fig. 9). Likely associated with the operations of the Highgrove Steam-Electric Generating Plant (36-021711) on the adjacent property, the tanks were eventually removed between 1995 and 2002 (NETR Online 1995; 2002). As mentioned above, the power plant and the accompanying Highgrove Substation (36-021712) were both constructed by the California Electric Power Company in 1951-1955, and the plant was decommissioned in 1996 (Herbert and Brookshcar 2006a:2, 13; 2006b:2, 4).

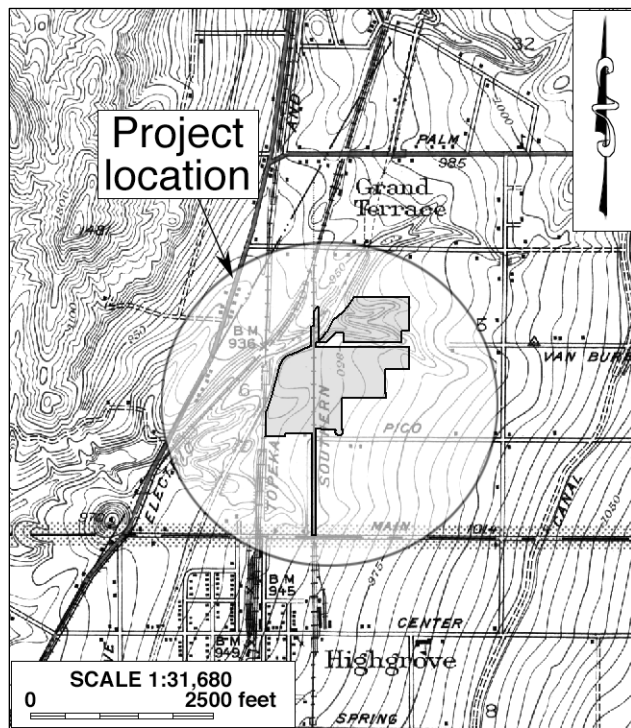


Figure 8. The project area and vicinity in 1936-1938.
(Source: USGS 1943)

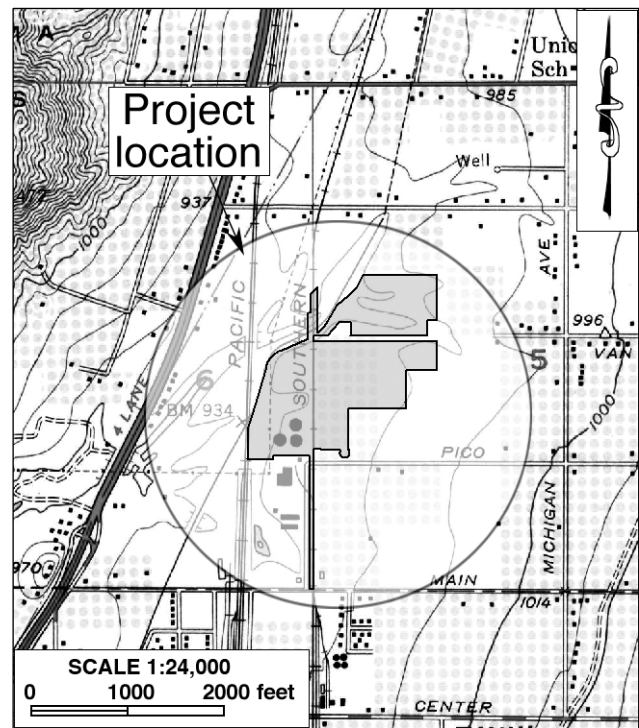


Figure 9. The project area and vicinity in 1952-1954.
(Source: USGS 1954)

Starting in the 1950s, the Grand Terrace area embarked on the course of gradual suburbanization, as demonstrated by the emergence and expansion of residential tract development nearby, but the farming operations in the project area evidently persisted well into the present century, especially in the eastern portion (NETR Online 1959-2005; Google Earth 1995-2006). By 2009, however, the agricultural fields in the project area appeared to have been abandoned, and the entire project area lay undeveloped and largely unused to the present time (NETR Online 2009-2012; Google Earth 2009-2016).

FIELD SURVEY

During the field survey, it was confirmed that nearly all of the physical components of the Southern Pacific Railroad (36-006101) have been removed within the project area (Fig. 10). Surviving features associated with the railroad include a gravel path marking its former course and two minor overcrossings, a single-span steel girder bridge over the Riverside Upper Canal/Riverside-Warm Creek Canal (33-004495/36-007169) and a culvert over a man-made drainage ditch in the southwestern portion of the project area (Fig. 10). Both of these are of standard design and construction.



Figure 10. Current conditions of the Riverside Upper Canal/Riverside-Warm Creek Canal (33-004495/36-007169) and the former Southern Pacific Railroad (36-006101) in the project area. *Clockwise from top left*: gravel path marking the alignment of the railroad (view to the south); partially surviving railroad spur (view to the north); railroad culvert across a drainage ditch (view to the west;); single-span railroad bridge over the Riverside Upper Canal/Riverside-Warm Creek Canal (view to the west). (Photographs taken January 18 and March 31, 2017)

The Riverside Upper Canal/Riverside-Warm Creek Canal, a concrete-lined open ditch, runs within its own easement dedicated to the San Bernardino County Flood Control District, and is mostly adjacent but outside the project boundary except where it crosses under the former Southern Pacific Railroad right-of-way (Fig. 10). As no proposed project component will impact the canal, Site 33-004495/36-007169 is essentially located beyond the vertical reach of the project.

In addition to the canal and the remains of the Southern Pacific Railroad, other man-made features observed in the project area during the field survey include an above-ground pipe system, a partially intact rail spur, the man-made drainage ditch that dates only to 2009-2010 (NETR Online 2009-2010), and other infrastructure elements such as telephone poles and a power transmission tower. Although some of these features may date to the historic period, as minor, ubiquitous, and in some cases fragmented infrastructure elements they demonstrate little potential for historic significance, and require no further study.

DISCUSSION

The purpose of this study is to identify any cultural resources within the project area and to assist the City of Grand Terrace in determining whether such resources meet the official definition of “historical resources” or “tribal historical resources,” as provided in the California Public Resources Code, in particular CEQA. According to PRC §5020.1(j), “‘historical resource’ includes, but is not limited to, any object, building, site, area, place, record, or manuscript which is historically or archaeologically significant, or is significant in the architectural, engineering, scientific, economic, agricultural, educational, social, political, military, or cultural annals of California.”

More specifically, CEQA guidelines state that the term “historical resources” applies to any such resources listed in or determined to be eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources, included in a local register of historical resources, or determined to be historically significant by the Lead Agency (Title 14 CCR §15064.5(a)(1)-(3)). Regarding the proper criteria for the evaluation of historical significance, CEQA guidelines mandate that “generally a resource shall be considered by the lead agency to be ‘historically significant’ if the resource meets the criteria for listing on the California Register of Historical Resources” (Title 14 CCR §15064.5(a)(3)). A resource may be listed in the California Register if it meets any of the following criteria:

- (1) Is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California’s history and cultural heritage.
- (2) Is associated with the lives of persons important in our past.
- (3) Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, or represents the work of an important creative individual, or possesses high artistic values.
- (4) Has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history. (PRC §5024.1(c))

For “tribal cultural resources,” PRC §21074, enacted and codified as part of a 2014 amendment to CEQA through Assembly Bill 52, provides the statutory definition as follows:

“Tribal cultural resources” are either of the following:

- (1) Sites, features, places, cultural landscapes, sacred places, and objects with cultural value to a California Native American tribe that are either of the following:

- (A) Included or determined to be eligible for inclusion in the California Register of Historical Resources.
- (B) Included in a local register of historical resources as defined in subdivision (k) of Section 5020.1.
- (2) A resource determined by the lead agency, in its discretion and supported by substantial evidence, to be significant pursuant to criteria set forth in subdivision (c) of Section 5024.1. In applying the criteria set forth in subdivision (c) of Section 5024.1 for the purposes of this paragraph, the lead agency shall consider the significance of the resource to a California Native American tribe.

In summary of the research results presented above, the records search identified two previously recorded historic-period sites, the 1870-1886 Riverside Upper Canal/Riverside-Warm Creek Canal (33-004495/36-007169) and the 1888 Southern Pacific Railroad (36-006101), as lying partially within the project area. The entire Riverside Canal system, however, was previously evaluated against the criteria for the National Register of Historic Places, which are essentially identical to those for the California Register, and was determined not to be eligible due to the lack of historic integrity (Gustafson and McGrath 2001). Furthermore, the canal lies within a dedicated easement where no ground disturbance or construction activities associated with this project will occur. Accordingly, the Riverside Upper Canal/Riverside-Warm Creek Canal is excluded from the project's area of potential effects and does not require a reevaluation during this study.

Also for the lack of sufficient historical integrity, various segments of the Southern Pacific Railroad have been found not to be eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places or the California Register of Historical Resources, including the segment that extends into the project area (Tibbet 2009-2010a:2). During the field survey, it was observed that nearly all of the physical components of the railroad have been removed within the project area, leaving little more than a gravel path marking its former alignment. As a result, this segment of the Southern Pacific Railroad no longer retains any historical characteristics to contribute to the potential significance or integrity of Site 36-006101 as a whole. Therefore, it requires no further consideration under CEQA provisions on cultural resources.

No other potential "historical resources" or "tribal cultural resources" were encountered during this study. While the field survey efforts were somewhat hampered by the poor ground visibility due to heavy vegetation growth, in light of past land use and ground disturbances the project area does not appear to be particularly sensitive for as-yet undetected archaeological remains of either prehistoric or historical origin. Based on these findings, the present study concludes that no "historical resources" or "tribal cultural resources" are present within the project area.

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

CEQA establishes that a project that may cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a "historical resource" or a "tribal cultural resource" is a project that may have a significant effect on the environment (PRC §21084.1-2). "Substantial adverse change," according to PRC §5020.1(q), "means demolition, destruction, relocation, or alteration such that the significance of a historical resource would be impaired."

As stated above, no “historical resources” or “tribal cultural resources” were identified within the project area throughout the course of this study. Therefore, CRM TECH presents the following recommendations to the City of Grand Terrace:

- The project as currently proposed will not cause a substantial adverse change to any known “historical resources” or “tribal cultural resources.”
- No further cultural resources investigation is necessary for the proposed project unless development plans undergo such changes as to include areas not covered by this study.
- If buried cultural materials are discovered during earth-moving operations associated with the project, all work in that area should be halted or diverted until a qualified archaeologist can evaluate the nature and significance of the finds.

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APPENDIX 1: PERSONNEL QUALIFICATIONS

PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR/HISTORIAN Bai “Tom” Tang, M.A.

Education

- 1988-1993 Graduate Program in Public History/Historic Preservation, UC Riverside.
- 1987 M.A., American History, Yale University, New Haven, Connecticut.
- 1982 B.A., History, Northwestern University, Xi'an, China.
- 2000 “Introduction to Section 106 Review,” presented by the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation and the University of Nevada, Reno.
- 1994 “Assessing the Significance of Historic Archaeological Sites,” presented by the Historic Preservation Program, University of Nevada, Reno.

Professional Experience

- 2002- Principal Investigator, CRM TECH, Riverside/Colton, California.
- 1993-2002 Project Historian/Architectural Historian, CRM TECH, Riverside, California.
- 1993-1997 Project Historian, Greenwood and Associates, Pacific Palisades, California.
- 1991-1993 Project Historian, Archaeological Research Unit, UC Riverside.
- 1990 Intern Researcher, California State Office of Historic Preservation, Sacramento.
- 1990-1992 Teaching Assistant, History of Modern World, UC Riverside.
- 1988-1993 Research Assistant, American Social History, UC Riverside.
- 1985-1988 Research Assistant, Modern Chinese History, Yale University.
- 1985-1986 Teaching Assistant, Modern Chinese History, Yale University.
- 1982-1985 Lecturer, History, Xi'an Foreign Languages Institute, Xi'an, China.

Cultural Resources Management Reports

Preliminary Analyses and Recommendations Regarding California's Cultural Resources Inventory System (with Special Reference to Condition 14 of NPS 1990 Program Review Report). California State Office of Historic Preservation working paper, Sacramento, September 1990.

Numerous cultural resources management reports with the Archaeological Research Unit, Greenwood and Associates, and CRM TECH, since October 1991.

PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR/ARCHAEOLOGIST
Michael Hogan, Ph.D., RPA*

Education

- 1991 Ph.D., Anthropology, University of California, Riverside.
- 1981 B.S., Anthropology, University of California, Riverside; with honors.
- 1980-1981 Education Abroad Program, Lima, Peru.

- 2002 Section 106—National Historic Preservation Act: Federal Law at the Local Level.
 UCLA Extension Course #888.
- 2002 “Recognizing Historic Artifacts,” workshop presented by Richard Norwood,
 Historical Archaeologist.
- 2002 “Wending Your Way through the Regulatory Maze,” symposium presented by the
 Association of Environmental Professionals.
- 1992 “Southern California Ceramics Workshop,” presented by Jerry Schaefer.
- 1992 “Historic Artifact Workshop,” presented by Anne Duffield-Stoll.

Professional Experience

- 2002- Principal Investigator, CRM TECH, Riverside/Colton, California.
- 1999-2002 Project Archaeologist/Field Director, CRM TECH, Riverside.
- 1996-1998 Project Director and Ethnographer, Statistical Research, Inc., Redlands.
- 1992-1998 Assistant Research Anthropologist, University of California, Riverside
- 1992-1995 Project Director, Archaeological Research Unit, U. C. Riverside.
- 1993-1994 Adjunct Professor, Riverside Community College, Mt. San Jacinto College, U.C.
 Riverside, Chapman University, and San Bernardino Valley College.
- 1991-1992 Crew Chief, Archaeological Research Unit, U. C. Riverside.
- 1984-1998 Archaeological Technician, Field Director, and Project Director for various southern
 California cultural resources management firms.

Research Interests

Cultural Resource Management, Southern Californian Archaeology, Settlement and Exchange Patterns, Specialization and Stratification, Culture Change, Native American Culture, Cultural Diversity.

Cultural Resources Management Reports

Author and co-author of, contributor to, and principal investigator for numerous cultural resources management study reports since 1986.

Memberships

* Register of Professional Archaeologists; Society for American Archaeology; Society for California Archaeology; Pacific Coast Archaeological Society; Coachella Valley Archaeological Society.

PROJECT HISTORIAN/REPORT WRITER
Terri Jacquemain, M.A.

Education

2004 M.A., Public History and Historic Resource Management, University of California, Riverside.
2002 B.S., Anthropology, University of California, Riverside.
2001 Archaeological Field School, University of California, Riverside.
1991 A.A., Riverside Community College, Norco Campus.

Professional Experience

2003- Historian/Architectural Historian/Report Writer, CRM TECH, Riverside/Colton, California.
2002-2003 Teaching Assistant, Religious Studies Department, University of California, Riverside.
2002 Interim Public Information Officer, Cabazon Band of Mission Indians.
2000 Administrative Assistant, Native American Student Programs, University of California, Riverside.
1997-2000 Reporter, *Inland Valley Daily Bulletin*, Ontario, California.
1991-1997 Reporter, *The Press-Enterprise*, Riverside, California.

Membership

California Preservation Foundation.

PROJECT ARCHAEOLOGIST
Salvadore Boites, M.A.

Education

2013 M.A., Applied Anthropology, California State University, Long Beach.
2003 B.A., Anthropology/Sociology, University of California, Riverside.
1996-1998 Archaeological Field School, Fullerton Community College, Fullerton, CA.

Professional Experience

2014- Project Archaeologist, CRM TECH, Colton, California.
2010-2011 Adjunct Instructor, Anthropology etc., Everest College, Anaheim, California.
2003-2008 Project Archaeologist, CRM TECH, Riverside/Colton, California.
2001-2002 Teaching Assistant, Moreno Elementary School, Moreno Valley, California.
1999-2003 Research Assistant, Anthropology Department, University of California, Riverside.

PROJECT ARCHAEOLOGIST
Nina Gallardo, B.A.

Education

2004 B.A., Anthropology/Law and Society, University of California, Riverside.

Professional Experience

2004- Project Archaeologist, CRM TECH, Riverside/Colton, California.
 • Surveys, excavations, construction monitoring, field recordation, mapping,
 records searches, and Native American liaison.

PROJECT ARCHAEOLOGIST/REPORT WRITER
Ben Kerridge, M.A.

Education

2014 Archaeological Field School, Institute for Field Research, Kephallenia, Greece.
2010 M.A., Anthropology, California State University, Fullerton.
2009 Project Management Training, Project Management Institute/CH2M HILL.
2004 B.A., Anthropology, California State University, Fullerton.

Professional Experience

2015- Project Archaeologist/Report Writer, CRM TECH, Colton, California.
2015 Teaching Assistant, Institute for Field Research, Kephallenia, Greece.
2009-2014 Publications Delivery Manager, CH2M HILL, Santa Ana, California.
2010- Naturalist, Newport Bay Conservancy, Newport Beach, California.

Cultural Resources Management Reports

Co-author and contributor to numerous cultural resources management reports since 2013.

Memberships

Society for California Archaeology; Pacific Coast Archaeological Society

APPENDIX 2

**CORRESPONDENCE WITH
NATIVE AMERICAN REPRESENTATIVES***

* 39 local Native American representatives were contacted; a sample letter is included in this report.

**SACRED LANDS FILE & NATIVE AMERICAN CONTACTS LIST REQUEST
NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION**

1550 Harbor Blvd., Suite 100
West Sacramento, CA 95691
(916)373-3710
(916)373-5471 Fax
nahc@pacbell.net

Project: Grand Terrace Grand Crossing and Grand Terrace De Berry Projects (CRM TECH
Contract No. 3168)

County: San Bernardino

USGS Quadrangle Name: San Bernardino South, Calif.

Township 2 South **Range** 4 West **SB BM; Section(s)** 5 & 6

Company/Firm/Agency: CRM TECH

Contact Person: Nina Gallardo

Street Address: 1016 E. Cooley Drive, Suite A/B

City: Colton, CA **Zip:** 92324

Phone: (909) 824-6400 **Fax:** (909) 824-6405

Email: ngallardo@crmtech.us

Project Description: This request entails two residential development projects on 48 acres of land
located east of the I-215 Freeway between De Berry and Pico Streets in the City of Grand
Terrace, San Bernardino County, California.

January 9, 2017

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

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



January 10, 2017

Nina Gallardo
CRM TECH

Sent by E-mail: ngallardo@crmtech.us

RE: Proposed Grand Terrace, Grand Crossing, and Grand Terrace De Berry Projects, City of Grand Terrace; San Bernardino South USGS Quadrangle, San Bernardino County, California

Dear Ms. Gallardo:

Attached is a contact list of tribes with traditional lands or cultural places located within the boundaries of the above referenced counties. A search of the SFL was completed for the USGS quadrangle information provided with negative results.

Our records indicate that the lead agency for this project has not requested a Native American Consultation List for the purposes of formal consultation. Lists for cultural resource assessments are different than consultation lists. Please note that the intent of the referenced codes below is to avoid or mitigate impacts to tribal cultural resources, as defined, for California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) projects under AB-52.

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

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

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

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

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

- If a survey is recommended by the Information Center to determine whether previously unrecorded cultural resources are present.
2. The results of any archaeological inventory survey that was conducted, including:
 - Any report that may contain site forms, site significance, and suggested mitigation measures.
 - All information regarding site locations, Native American human remains, and associated funerary objects should be in a separate confidential addendum, and not be made available for public disclosure in accordance with Government Code Section 6254.10.
 3. The results of any Sacred Lands File (SFL) check conducted through Native American Heritage Commission.
 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.

The results of these searches and surveys should be included in the "Tribal Cultural Resources" section or in a separate subsection of the Cultural Resources section of the environmental document submitted for review. Please reference California Natural Resources Agency (2016) "Final Text for tribal cultural resources update to Appendix G: Environmental Checklist Form," <http://resources.ca.gov/ceqa/docs/ab52/Clean-final-AB-52-App-G-text-Submitted.pdf>.

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

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

Sincerely,



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

**Native American Heritage Commission
Tribal Consultation List
San Bernardino County
1/10/2017**

**Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla
Indians**

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

Cahuilla
Luiseno

**Gabrielino/Tongva San Gabriel
Band of Mission Indians**

Anthony Morales, Chairperson
P.O. Box 693
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Phone: (626)483-3564
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GTTribalcouncil@aol.com

Gabrielino

**Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla
Indians**

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Cahuilla
Luiseno

Gabrielino /Tongva Nation

Sandonne Goad, Chairperson
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sgoad@gabrielino-tongva.com

Gabrielino

**Augustine Band of Cahuilla
Mission Indians**

Amanda Vance, Chairperson
P.O. Box 846
Coachella, CA, 92236
Phone: (760)398-4722
Fax: (760)369-7161

Cahuilla

**Gabrielino Tongva Indians of
California Tribal Council**

Robert Dorame, Chairperson
P.O. Box 490
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gtongva@gmail.com

Gabrielino

**Cabazon Band of Mission
Indians**

Doug Welmas, Chairperson
84-245 Indio Springs Parkway
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Cahuilla

Gabrielino-Tongva Tribe

Linda Candelaria, Co-Chairperson
1999 Avenue of the Stars, Suite
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Gabrielino

Cahuilla Band of Indians

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52701 U.S. Highway 371
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Phone: (951) 763 - 5549
Fax: (951) 763-2808
Chairman@cahuilla.net

Cahuilla

**La Jolla Band of Luiseno
Indians**

Thomas Rodriguez, Chairperson
22000 Highway 76
Pauma Valley, CA, 92061
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Luiseno

**Gabrielino Band of Mission
Indians - Kizh Nation**

Andrew Salas, Chairperson
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Gabrielino

**Los Coyotes Band of Mission
Indians**

Shane Chapparosa, Chairperson
P.O. Box 189
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Cahuilla

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This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources assessment for the proposed Grand Terrace Grand Crossing and Grand Terrace De Berry Projects, San Bernardino County.

**Native American Heritage Commission
Tribal Consultation List
San Bernardino County
1/10/2017**

**Los Coyotes Band of Mission
Indians**

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Cahuilla

**Morongo Band of Mission
Indians**

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12700 Pumarra Road
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dtorres@morongo-nsn.gov
Cahuilla
Serrano

**Morongo Band of Mission
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Cahuilla
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Pala Band of Mission Indians

Shasta Gaughen, Tribal Historic
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Cupeno
Luiseno

**Pauma Band of Luiseno Indians
- Pauma & Yuima Reservation**

Temet Aguilar, Chairperson
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Luiseno

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Indians**

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Luiseno

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Luiseno

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Indians**

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striplett@pechanga-nsn.gov
Luiseno

**Ramona Band of Mission
Indians**

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Coordinator
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jgomez@ramonatribe.com
Cahuilla

**Ramona Band of Cahuilla
Mission Indians**

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Cahuilla

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**Native American Heritage Commission
Tribal Consultation List
San Bernardino County
1/10/2017**

Rincon Band of Mission Indians

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Preservation Officer
1 West Tribal Road Luiseno
Valley Center, CA, 92082
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Fax: (760)749-5144
vwhipple@rincontribe.org

Rincon Band of Mission Indians

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bomazzetti@aol.com

**San Fernando Band of Mission
Indians**

John Valenzuela, Chairperson
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Phone: (760)885-0955 Tataviam
tsen2u@hotmail.com

**San Manuel Band of Mission
Indians**

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lclauss@sanmanuel-nsn.gov

**Santa Rosa Band of Mission
Indians**

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**Serrano Nation of Mission
Indians**

Goldie Walker, Chairperson
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**Soboba Band of Luiseno
Indians**

Carrie Garcia, Cultural Resources
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carrieg@soboba-nsn.gov

**Soboba Band of Luiseno
Indians**

Joseph Ontiveros, Cultural
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P.O. BOX 487 Cahuilla
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Indians**

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rmorillo@soboba-nsn.gov

**Torres-Martinez Desert Cahuilla
Indians**

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Thermal, CA, 92274
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Fax: (760)397-8146
mmirelez@tmdci.org

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This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources assessment for the proposed Grand Terrace Grand Crossing and Grand Terrace De Berry Projects, San Bernardino County.

January 17, 2017

Jeff Grubbe, Chairperson
Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians
5401 Dinah Shore Drive
Palm Springs, CA 92264

RE: Grand Terrace Grand Crossing and Grand Terrace De Berry Projects
48 Acres in the City of Grand Terrace
San Bernardino County, California
CRM TECH Contract #3168

Dear Mr. Grubbe:

I am writing to bring your attention to ongoing CEQA-compliance studies for the proposed projects referenced above, which entail the construction of a multi-family residential community on approximately 48 acres of undeveloped land located just east of the I-215 Freeway between De Berry and Pico Streets in the City of Grand Terrace. The accompanying map, based on the USGS San Bernardino South, Calif., 7.5' quadrangle, depicts the location of both project areas in Sections 5 and 6, T2S R4W, SBBM.

According to records on file at the Eastern Information Center (EIC) and South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC), there are no known historical/archaeological sites within the project boundaries. Outside the project boundaries but within a one-mile radius, EIC and SCCIC records indicate that 98 historical/archaeological sites and three isolates—i.e., localities with fewer than three artifacts—were previously identified. Twenty of these sites and two of the isolates were of prehistoric—i.e., Native American—origin, consisting of bedrock milling features, a few habitation sites, several rock shelters, and yoni features. These sites were concentrated among granitic boulder outcrops in the La Loma Hills and along the Santa Ana River to the west of the project location.

The prehistoric site closest to the project location, 36-019816, consisted of three bedrock milling features and a rock shelter. It was recorded about 0.7 mile west of the southwestern project area. The two isolates were described as a granite mano and three mano fragments. The other 78 sites and the third isolate dated to the historic period and included buildings, structural remains, bridges, canals, refuse scatters, roads, railroads, and electrical power facilities and transmission lines.

In a letter dated January 10, 2017, the Native American Heritage Commission reports that the sacred lands file search identified no Native American cultural resources within the subject property, but recommends that local Native American groups be contacted for further information (see attached). Therefore, as part of the cultural resources study for this project, I am writing to request your input on potential Native American cultural resources in or near the project area.

Please respond at your earliest convenience if you have any specific knowledge of sacred/religious sites or other “tribal cultural resources” in or near the project area, or any other information to consider during the cultural resources investigations. Any information or concerns may be

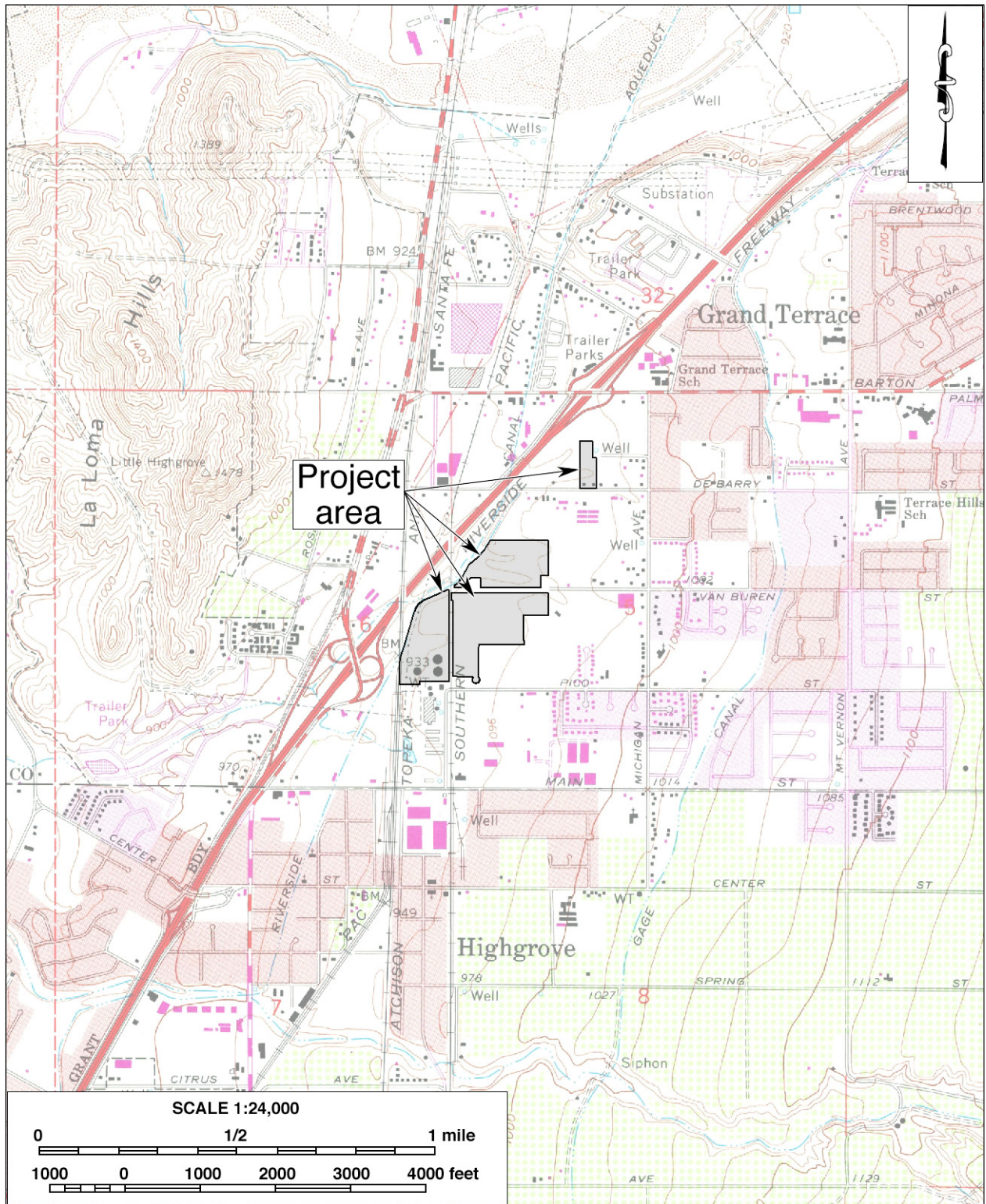
forwarded to CRM TECH by telephone, e-mail, facsimile, or standard mail. Requests for documentation or information we cannot provide will be forwarded to our client and/or the lead agency, namely the City of Grand Terrace.

We would also like to clarify that, as the cultural resources consultant for the project, CRM TECH is not involved in the AB 52-compliance process or in government-to-government consultations. The purpose of this letter is to seek any information that you may have to help us determine if there are cultural resources in or near the project area that we should be aware of. Thank you for your time and effort in addressing this important matter.

Respectfully,

Nina Gallardo
Project Archaeologist/Native American liaison
CRM TECH
Email: ngallardo@crmtech.us

Encl.: NAHC response letter and project location map



From: Nina Gallardo <ngallardo@crmtech.us>
Sent: Tuesday, January 17, 2017 10:55 AM
To: Joseph Ontiveros; 'Jessica Valdez'
Subject: Cultural Study & Participation in Fieldwork for the Grand Terrace Grand Crossing and Grand Terrace De Berry Projects in the City of Grand Terrace, San Bernardino County (CRM TECH No. 3168)

Hello,

I'm emailing to inform you that CRM TECH will be conducting a cultural study for the Grand Terrace Grand Crossing and Grand Terrace De Berry Projects in the City of Grand Terrace, San Bernardino County (CRM TECH # 3168). I'm contacting you to see if the tribe would like to participate in the field survey for these projects this Wednesday (1/18/17) morning at 7 am. We apologize for the short notice on the fieldwork notification. CRM TECH would appreciate any information regarding the project area. We will be sending an NA scoping letter with additional information very soon. I'm attaching the proposed project area map and information.

Thank you for your time and input on this project.

Nina Gallardo

From: Nina Gallardo <ngallardo@crmtech.us>
Sent: Tuesday, January 17, 2017 10:58 AM
To: Tony Foussat; ahoover@pechanga-nsn.gov
Subject: Cultural Study & Participation in Fieldwork for the Grand Terrace Grand Crossing and Grand Terrace De Berry Projects in the City of Grand Terrace, San Bernardino County (CRM TECH No. 3168)

Hello,

I'm emailing to inform you that CRM TECH will be conducting a cultural study for the Grand Terrace Grand Crossing and Grand Terrace De Berry Projects in the City of Grand Terrace, San Bernardino County (CRM TECH # 3168). I'm contacting you to see if the tribe would like to participate in the field survey for these projects this Wednesday (1/18/17) morning at 7 am. We apologize for the short notice on the fieldwork notification. CRM TECH would appreciate any information regarding the project area. We will be sending an NA scoping letter with additional information very soon. I'm attaching the proposed project area map and information.

Thank you for your time and input on this project.

Nina Gallardo

From: Jessica Valdez <JValdez@soboba-nsn.gov>
Sent: Tuesday, January 17, 2017 4:57 PM
To: Nina Gallardo
Cc: Joseph Ontiveros

Subject: RE: Cultural Study & Participation in Fieldwork for the Grand Terrace Grand Crossing and Grand Terrace De Berry Projects in the City of Grand Terrace, San Bernardino County (CRM TECH No. 3168)

Nina,

Thank you for the notification. The Soboba wishes to defer this project over to the San Manuel Band of Mission Indians, and requests notification of any inadvertent discoveries during the course of the project.

Jessica Valdez
Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians
Cultural Resource Department
Office: (951)-654-5544 Ext: 4139
JValdez@soboba-nsn.gov

From: Anna Hoover <ahoover@pechanga-nsn.gov>
Sent: Thursday, January 19, 2017 11:58 AM
To: Nina Gallardo
Cc: Tony Foussat
Subject: RE: NA Scoping Letter for the Grand Terrace Grand Crossing and Grand Terrace De Berry Projects in the City of Grand Terrace, San Bernardino County (CRM TECH No. 3168)

Hi Nina,

Thank you for contacting the Pechanga Band of Luiseño Indians regarding the above project. At this time, Pechanga defers to a closer tribe as the project is located outside our Traditional Territory. We have no comments at this time.

Thank you and have a pleasant day!

Anna M. Hoover
Deputy THPO/Cultural Analyst
Pechanga Band of Luiseno Indians
P.O. Box 2183
Temecula, CA 92593

951-770-8104 (O)
951-694-0446 (F)
951-757-6139 (C)
ahoover@pechanga-nsn.gov



January 24, 2017

Nina Gallardo
CRM TECH
1016 E. Cooley Drive, Suite A/B
Colton, CA 92324

Re.: Grand Terrace Grand Crossing and Grand Terrace De Berry Projects
48 Acres in the City of Grand Terrace
San Bernardino County, California
CRM TECH Contract #3168

Dear Ms. Gallardo:

Thank you for contacting the Cabazon Band of Mission Indians concerning cultural resource information relative to the above referenced project.

The project is located outside of the Tribe's current reservation boundaries. The Tribe has no specific archival information on the site indicating that it may be a sacred/religious site or other site of Native American traditional cultural value within the project area.

We look forward to continued collaboration in the preservation of cultural resources or areas of traditional cultural importance.

Best regards,

Judy Stapp
Director of Cultural Affairs

JAN 27 2017



84-245 INDIO SPRINGS PARKWAY • INDIO, CALIFORNIA 92203-3499 • 760.342.2593 • FAX: 760.347.7880

From: THPO Consulting <ACBCI-THPO@aguacaliente.net>
Sent: Friday, January 27, 2017 2:09 PM
To: Nina Gallardo
Subject: Grand Terrace Grand Crossing and Grand Terrace De Berry Projects

Good Morning, Ms. Gallardo,

Thank you for including us in the consultation process for this project. However, a records check of the ACBCI cultural registry revealed that this project is not located within the Tribe's Traditional Use Area (TUA). Therefore, we defer to the other tribes in the area. This letter shall conclude our consultation efforts.

Have a good day,

Victoria Harvey M.A., R.P.A.
Archaeological Monitoring Coordinator, Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians
760-699-6981 (Desk), (760) 406-1909 (Cell)
vharvey@aguacaliente.net



GABRIELEÑO BAND OF MISSION INDIANS - KIZH NATION

Historically known as The San Gabriel Band of Mission Indians

Recognized by the State of California as the aboriginal tribe of the Los Angeles basin

Dear Nina Gallardo,

Subject: Grand Terrace Grand Crossing and Grand Terrace De Berry Projects 48 Acres in the City of Grand Terrace San Bernardino County, California CRM TECH Contract #3168

"The project locale lies in an area where the Ancestral & traditional territories of the Kizh(Kitc) Gabrieleño villages, adjoined and overlapped with each other, at least during the Late Prehistoric and Protohistoric Periods. The homeland of the Kizh (Kitc) Gabrieleños , probably the most influential Native American group in aboriginal southern California (Bean and Smith 1978a:538), was centered in the Los Angeles Basin, and reached as far east as the San Bernardino-Riverside area. The homeland of the Serranos was primarily the San Bernardino Mountains, including the slopes and lowlands on the north and south flanks. Whatever the linguistic affiliation, Native Americans in and around the project area exhibited similar organization and resource procurement strategies. Villages were based on clan or lineage groups. Their home/ base sites are marked by midden deposits, often with bedrock mortars. During their seasonal rounds to exploit plant resources, small groups would migrate within their traditional territory in search of specific plants and animals. Their gathering strategies often left behind signs of special use sites, usually grinding slicks on bedrock boulders, at the locations of the resources. Therefore, in order to protect our resources we're requesting one of our experienced & certified Native American monitor as well as a Archeo- Monitor to be on site during any & all ground disturbances (this includes but is not limited to pavement removal, pot-holing, or grubbing, auguring, boring, grading, excavation and trenching).

In all cases, when the NAHC states there are "No" records of sacred sites" in the subject area; they always refer the contractors back to the Native American Tribes whose tribal territory the project area is in. This is due to the fact, that the NAHC is only aware of general information on each California NA Tribe they are "NOT " the "experts" on our Tribe. Our Elder Committee & Tribal Historians are the experts and is the reason why the NAHC will always refer contractors to the local tribes.

In addition, we are also often told that an area has been previously developed or disturbed and thus there are no concerns for cultural resources and thus minimal impacts would be expected. I have two major recent examples of how similar statements on other projects were proven very inadequate. An archaeological study claimed there would be no impacts to an area adjacent to the Plaza Church at Olvera Street, the original Spanish settlement of Los Angeles, now in downtown Los Angeles. In fact, this site was the Gabrieleno village of Yangna long before it became what it is now today. The new development wrongfully began their construction and they, in the process, dug up and desecrated 118 burials. The area that was dismissed as culturally sensitive was in fact the First Cemetery of Los Angeles where it had been well documented at the Huntington Library that 400 of our Tribe's ancestors were buried there along with the founding families of Los Angeles (Pico's, Sepulveda's, and Alvarado's to name a few). In addition, there was another inappropriate study for the development of a new sports complex at Fedde Middle School in the City of Hawaiian Gardens could commence. Again, a village and burial site were desecrated despite their mitigation measures. Thankfully, we were able to work alongside the school district to quickly and respectfully mitigate a mutually beneficial resolution.

Given all the above, the proper thing to do for your project would be for our Tribe to monitor ground disturbing construction work. Native American monitors and/or consultant can see that cultural resources are treated appropriately from the Native American point of view. Because we are the lineal descendants of the vast area of Los Angeles and Orange Counties, we hold sacred the ability to protect what little of our culture remains. We thank you for taking seriously your role and responsibility in assisting us in preserving our culture.

With respect,

Please contact our office regarding this project to coordinate a Native American Monitor to be present. Thank You



Andrew Salas, Chairman
Cell (626) 926-4131

Addendum: clarification regarding some confusions regarding consultation under AB52:

AB52 clearly states that consultation must occur with tribes that claim traditional and cultural affiliation with a project site. Unfortunately, this statement has been left open to interpretation so much that neighboring tribes are claiming affiliation with projects well outside their traditional tribal territory. The territories of our surrounding Native American tribes such as the Luiseno, Chumash, and Cahuilla tribal entities. Each of our tribal territories has been well defined by historians, ethnographers, archaeologists, and ethnographers – a list of resources we can provide upon request. Often, each Tribe as well educates the public on their very own website as to the definition of their tribal boundaries. You may have received a consultation request from another Tribe. However we are responding because your project site lies within our Ancestral tribal territory, which, again, has been well documented. What does Ancestrally or Ancestral mean? The people who were in your family in past times, Of, belonging to, inherited from, or denoting an ancestor or ancestors <http://www.thefreedictionary.com/ancestral>. . If you have questions regarding the validity of the “traditional and cultural affiliation” of another Tribe, we urge you to contact the Native American Heritage Commission directly. Section 5 section 21080.3.1 (c) states “...the Native American Heritage Commission shall assist the lead agency in identifying the California Native American tribes that are traditionally and culturally affiliated with the project area.” In addition, **please see the map below.**

CC: NAHC

APPENDIX 1: Map 1-2; Bean and Smith 1978 map.

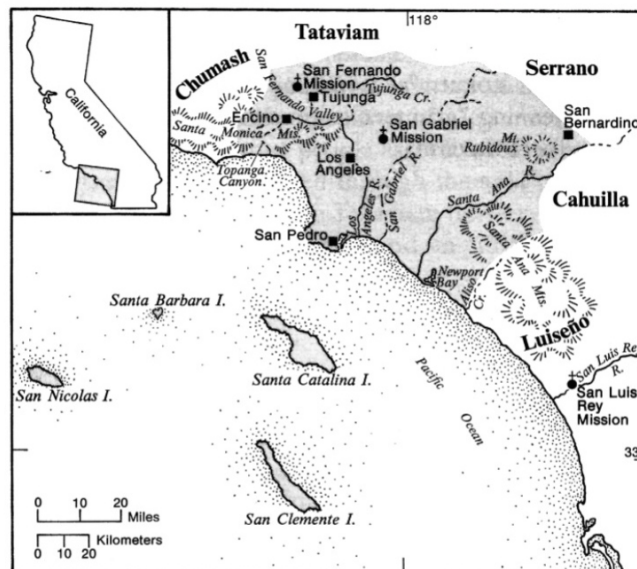


Fig. 1. Tribal territory.

The United States National Museum's Map of Gabrielino Territory:

Bean, Lowell John and Charles R. Smith
1978 Gabrielino IN *Handbook of North American Indians*,
California, Vol. 8, edited by R.F. Heizer, Smithsonian
Institution Press, Washington, D.C., pp. 538-549

From: SMConsultation <SMConsultation@sanmanuel-nsn.gov>
Sent: Friday, March 3, 2017 8:07 PM
To: 'Nina' (ngallardo@crmtech.us)
Cc: Ann Brierty
Subject: FW: NA Scoping Letter for the Grand Terrace Grand Crossing and Grand Terrace De Berry Projects in the City of Grand Terrace, San Bernardino County (CRM TECH No. 3168)

March 3, 2017

Re: NA Scoping Letter for the Grand Terrace Grand Crossing and Grand Terrace De Berry Projects in the City of Grand Terrace, San Bernardino County (CRM TECH No. 3168)

Dear Ms. Gallardo:

Thank you for contacting the San Manuel Band of Mission Indians (SMBMI) regarding the above referenced project(s). SMBMI appreciates and looks forward to the opportunity to review the project documentation, of which a notification letter was received by our Cultural Resources Management Department on January 30, 2017. By this e-mail, SMBMI requests to consult with the City of Grand Terrace, pursuant to CEQA (as amended, 2015) and CA PRC 21080.3.1. The proposed project area exists within Serrano ancestral territory and, therefore, is of interest to the Tribe. SMBMI is particularly concerned as this proposed project is in proximity to the Santa Ana River. Even though the records search did not identify "no known historical/archaeological sites within the project area boundaries", the record search did identify a greater number of historic/archaeological sites within a one-mile radius, these are recognized as significant to the Tribe.

Due to the nature and location of the proposed project, SMBMI respectfully requests that:

 X . A records search of the Sacred Lands Files managed by the CA Native American Heritage Commission and a site file and associated literature search at the appropriate California Historical Resources Information System Information Center to identify any and all recorded cultural resources within a 1-mile radius of the proposed project location(s), as well as general background research using GLO maps, Sanborn maps, historical atlases, city and state records, and other historical documents. Noting this has been completed by CRM Tech, please forward to Tribe the DPR forms, and any/all cultural resources assessment reports.

 X . Additional maps/illustrations be provided, specifically including:

 X an aerial map;

 X a USGS quadrangle map;

 X a map indicating the search radius of the background research, as well as the locations where previous studies were conducted and where known historic resources are located;

 X photographs of the proposed project area;

 X engineering/design plans for the proposed project, especially plans indicating where ground-disturbing activities will occur and to what horizontal and vertical extent.

____. A Phase I archaeological investigation of the totality (100%) of the proposed project's area of potential effect (APE) via the employ of a number of methods, including pedestrian survey that

employs a transect interval of no more than 10 meters, shovel test probes, remote sensing, and/or deep testing via controlled units or trenching of appropriate landscapes. The use of specific field methods and techniques must be justifiable and dependent upon the type and amount of ground cover present (visibility), the topographic setting (degree of slope, proximity to water, etc.), past land use (degree of prior disturbance), and probability for encountering previously undocumented resources during the proposed project (low, moderate, high probability). We strongly recommend that visibility must equal 50% or greater of the ground surface area to use pedestrian survey/reconnaissance only. Areas that have not been disturbed in the past and/or high probability areas must be explored using sub-surface testing methods in addition to pedestrian survey. Additionally, we ask that there be no collection of artifacts or excavation of features during any Phase I archaeological survey.

Please understand that receipt of this letter does not constitute “meaningful” tribal consultation nor does it conclude the consultation process. This letter is merely intended to initiate consultation between the Tribe and lead agency, which may be followed up with additional emails, phone calls or face-to-face consultation if deemed necessary. Please inform the City of Grand Terrace and your firm that SMBMI expects consultation and that SMBMI will be requesting a number of items in preparation for and as mitigation measures are drafted for this proposed project. Among those items:

- * For all ground-disturbing activity a Native American participant/monitor will work alongside the archaeological monitor that you have recommended. SMBMI participant/monitor will be hired by the developers environmental or CRM firm consultant(s) or the construction company, from a list of SMBMI approved monitors. The monitors will be present during all grubbing, grading, demolition, excavation, trenching for utilities, and landscaping.

- * Language for any permitting by the City of Grand Terrace will include provisions for discoveries of Tribal cultural items and human remains/cremations. Language will include protocols to follow in the event that discoveries are made either in surface context or in subsurface contexts.

- * Language for any permitting by the City of Grand Terrace will include plans made for the curation or other final disposition of any items collected during the project.

- * Should CRM TECH decide to undertake archaeological testing in preparation for this project, SMBMI respectfully requests that a SMBMI participant/monitor be present during the testing phase.

Additionally, the CRM Department asks that the requested information be disseminated digitally via e-mail, FTP site, or some other similar technology. Once again, the San Manuel Band of Mission Indians appreciates the opportunity to comment on this proposed project and looks forward to consulting with the City of Grand Terrace, lead agency.

If you should have any further questions with regard to this matter, please do not hesitate to contact me at your convenience, as I will be your Point of Contact (POC) for SMBMI with respect to this project.

Respectfully,

Ann Brierty, San Manuel Band of Mission Indians,
Cultural Resources Management Department, Cultural Resources Field Manager
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