

APPENDIX C5

UPDATE AND ADDENDUM TO CULTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY REPORT

September 8, 2022

Waen Messner, AICP, Project Manager
Lewis Management Corporation
1156 N. Mountain Avenue
Upland, CA 91786

Re: Update and Addendum to Cultural Resources Survey Report
The Gateway at Grand Terrace Specific Plan
City of Grand Terrace, San Bernardino County, California
CRM TECH Contract No. 3910

Dear Ms. Messner:

At your request, CRM TECH has completed a cultural resources study on approximately 75 acres of rural land on the southwestern outskirts of the City of Grand Terrace, San Bernardino County, California. The subject property of the study is located generally to the east side of Interstate Highway 215 and the Burlington Northern Santa Fe Railway, south of De Berry Street, west of Michigan Street, and north of Main Street, within the west half of Section 5 and the east half of Section 6, Township 2 South Range 4 West, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian, as depicted in the United States Geological Survey San Bernardino South, California, 7.5' quadrangle (Figs. 1, 2).

The study is part of the environmental review process for the Gateway at Grand Terrace Specific Plan, which proposes a mixed-use commercial and residential development on the property. 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 project would cause substantial adverse changes to any "historical resources," as defined by CEQA, that may exist in or around the project area.

Background

As you know, the original planning area for what is now the Gateway at Grand Terrace Specific Plan, encompassing approximately 53 acres in total, was the subject of a standard Phase I cultural resources survey that CRM TECH completed in 2017 (Tang et al. 2017; see Attachment A). The scope of that study included a historical/archaeological resources records search, historical background research, Native American consultation, and a systematic field survey.

As a result of these research procedures, two previously recorded historic-period sites, the 1870-1886 Riverside Upper Canal/Riverside-Warm Creek Canal (Site 33-004495/36-007169) and the 1888 Southern Pacific Railroad (Site 36-006101), were found to be lying partially within the boundaries of the planning area as delineated at the time, but both of them were determined not to meet the statutory definition of "historical resources" (*ibid.*:16). Therefore, they require no further consideration under CEQA provisions on cultural resources.

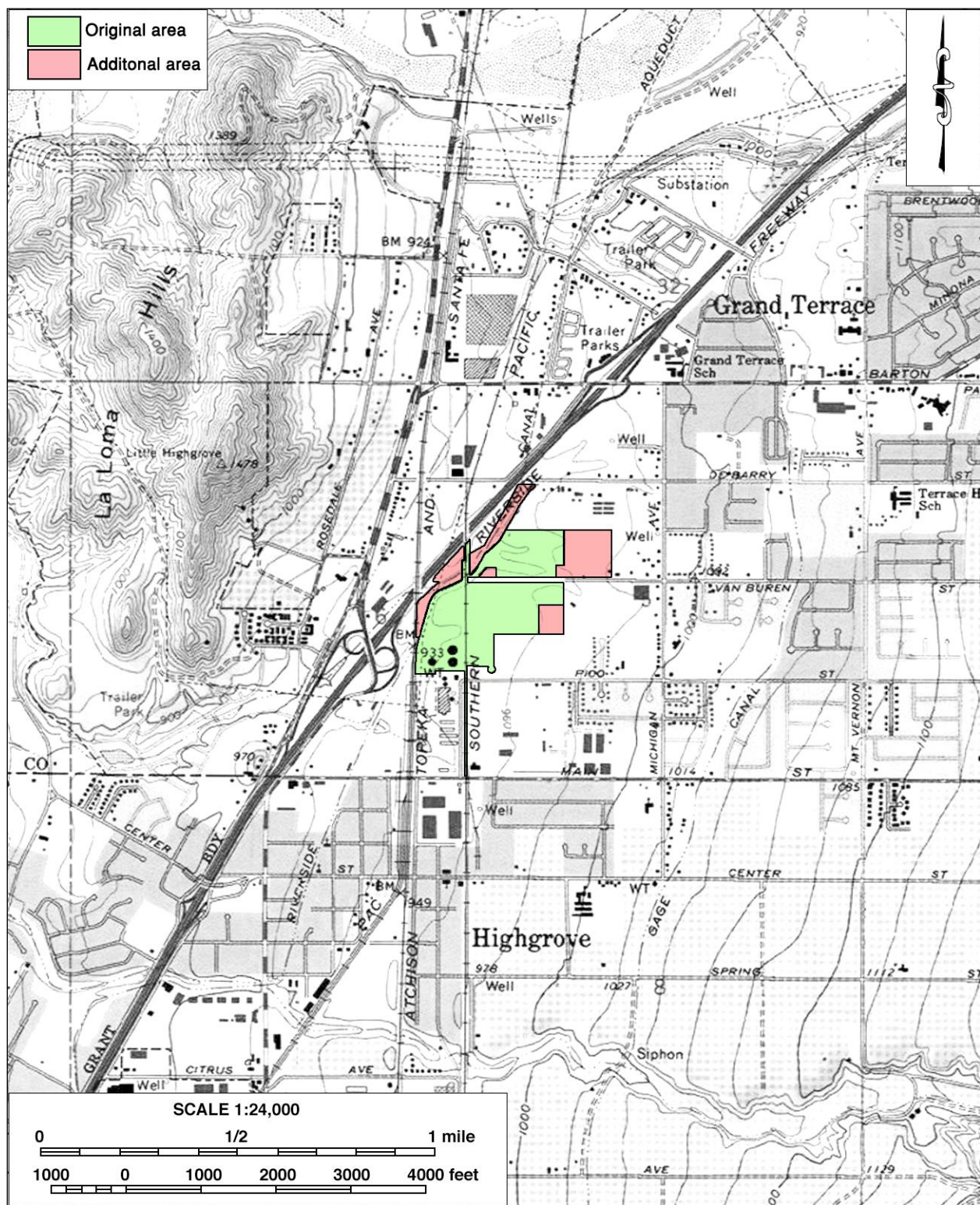


Figure 1. Project location. (Based on USGS San Bernardino South, Calif., 7.5' quadrangle [USGS 1980])

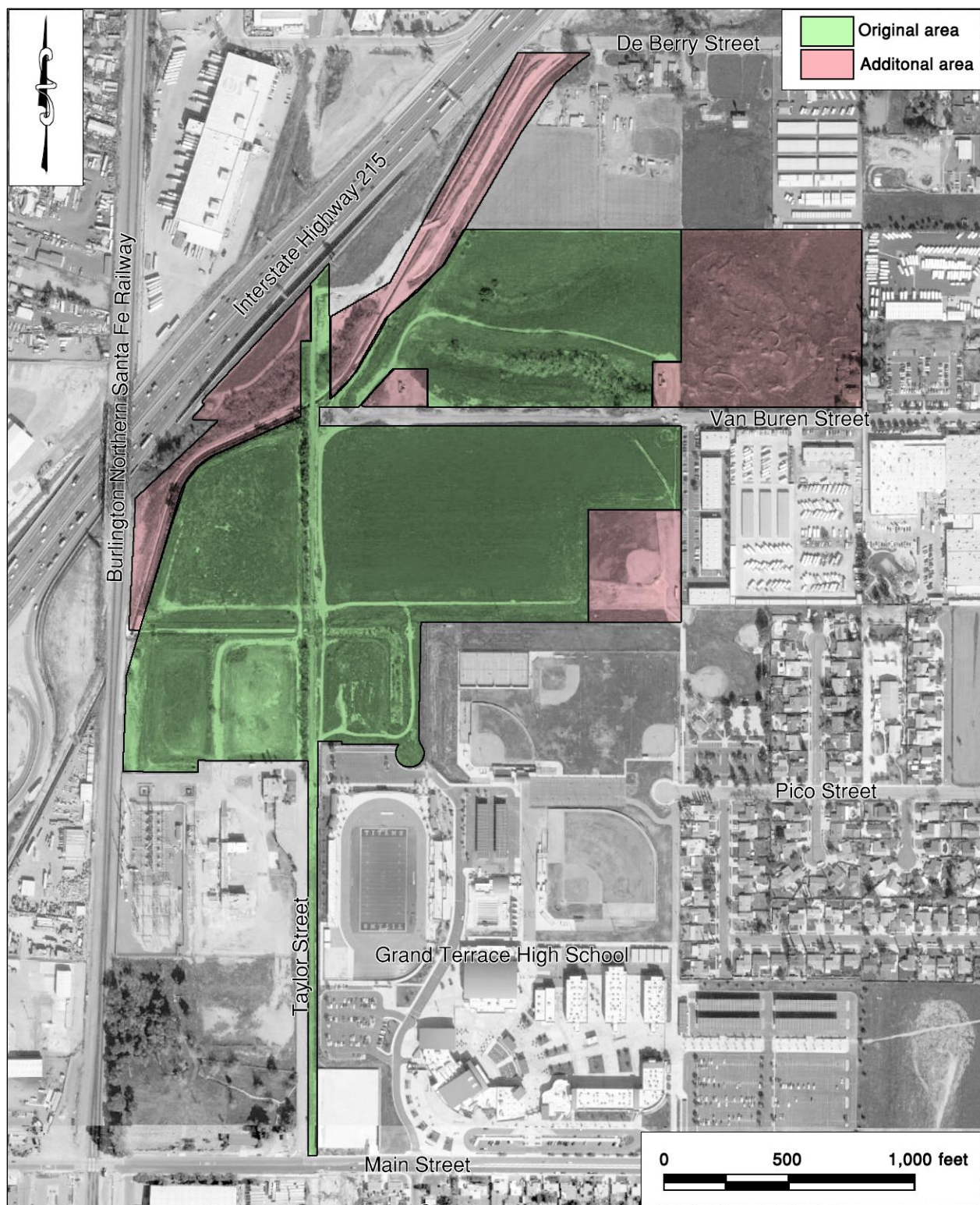


Figure 2. Recent satellite image of the project area.

Since the completion of the 2017 survey, an additional 22 acres have been incorporated into the project area. The additional acreage consists of Assessor's Parcel Numbers (APN) 1167-151-11, -14, -17, -18, -20, -21, -23, and -75 and 1167-181-01, -12, and -13, located along both the eastern and the western edges of the original project area (Figs. 1, 2). The objective of this study, as an addendum to the 2017 survey, is to assist your firm and the City of Grand Terrace in identifying any "historical resources" that may be present within or adjacent to the additional project area. Because the 2017 survey is now five years old and thus considered to be out of date for CEQA-compliance purposes, the present study is also designed and implemented to update and reexamine the findings and conclusions pertaining to the original project area.

Research procedures completed during this study included a review of data gathered during the 2017 study and the results of a 2019 records search for the specific plan, initiated a Native American Sacred Lands File search, contacted the nearest Native American tribe, pursued historical background research on the additional properties, and carried out a field inspection of the entire project area. A summary of the methods and results of these procedures is presented below, along with the final conclusion of the study.

Existing Cultural Resources Records

Due in part to continued delays at both the South Central Coastal Information Center and the Eastern Information Center caused by facility closure during the COVID-19 pandemic, new records searches were not obtained for this study. Instead, the results of the original 2017 records search and the 2019 records search (Brunzell 2019) were consulted for pertinent information. Because the California Historical Resources Information System has not updated its records collection since the beginning of the pandemic in March 2020, the 2017 and 2019 data are considered to be adequate for the purpose of this study.

According to the 2019 records search, the original 2017 Phase I study for the specific plan and a subsequent reconnaissance-level survey on a 120.4-acre area in and around the current project area, also completed by CRM TECH in 2017 (Tang 2017), remain the only previous cultural resources studies focused on the project location. Within a one-mile radius of the project area, the records identified a total of 55 additional cultural resources studies as of 2019 (Brunzell 2019:1-2).

As a result of the past survey efforts, 84 cultural resources of prehistoric (i.e., Native American) or historical origin, besides Sites 33-004495/36-007169 (Riverside Upper Canal/Riverside-Warm Creek Canal) and 36-006101 (Southern Pacific Railroad) in the project area, had been recorded within the scope of the records search as of 2019 (*ibid.*). Among these are 82 sites and 2 isolates (i.e., localities with fewer than three artifacts), as listed below:

- 33-001984: Remains of circa 1862 Trujillo Adobe
- 33-004768: Historic-period water conveyance system
- 33-006923, 006924, 006927-006935, 006937-006939, 006942-006946, 006948-006965: Historic-period buildings
- 33-008752: Prehistoric and historic-period artifact scatter
- 33-009529: Highgrove Hydroelectric Plant
- 33-016644: Citrus grove of historical origin

- 33-016650: Historic-period railroad alignment
- 33-024727: Historic-period building
- 36-000314: Prehistoric lithics and bedrock milling feature
- 36-000792: Prehistoric village site
- 36-001577: Prehistoric lithics and bedrock milling feature
- 36-001509: Prehistoric bedrock milling feature
- 36-006102: Historic-period structure
- 36-006847: Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railway
- 36-007168: Gage Canal
- 36-009814: Prehistoric lithics and historic-period refuse
- 36-012875: Historic-period residence
- 36-012876: Historic-period residence
- 36-019816: Prehistoric bedrock milling feature and rock shelter
- 36-020414: Historic-period building
- 36-021705-021708: Historic-period buildings
- 36-021709: Grand Terrace Underpass Bridge
- 36-021710: Historic-period building
- 36-021711: Highgrove Steam-Electric Generating Plant
- 36-021712: Highgrove Substation
- 36-025454: Historic-period building
- 36-026050: Historic-period transmission line
- 36-026886: Historic-period building
- 36-029029: Prehistoric bedrock milling feature
- 36-029030: Prehistoric cairn/rock feature
- 36-029034: Prehistoric petroglyphs
- 36-029035: Prehistoric rock shelter
- 36-029037: Prehistoric petroglyphs
- 36-029381: Historic-period engineering structure
- 36-031826: Historic-period building
- 36-060234: Isolated mano
- 36-060238: Isolated mano

(Source: Tang 2017:4-6; Brunzell 2019:2)

Other than Sites 33-004495/36-007169 and 36-006101, the nearest known cultural resources to the project location were Sites 36-006847, 36-021711, and 36-021712, representing the 1883 Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railway (now the Burlington Northern Santa Fe Railway), the 1951-1955 Highgrove Steam-Electric Generating Plant, and the 1951-1955 Highgrove Substation, respectively. All three of these sites were recorded outside but adjacent to the project boundaries near the southwestern corner of the planning area, but none of them would be involved in the proposed development. None of these other sites or isolates were found in the immediate vicinity of the project area.

Sacred Lands File Search and Additional Native American Consultation

On June 23, 2022, CRM TECH submitted a written request to the State of California Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) for information in the Sacred Lands File pertaining to any known Native American cultural resources in the project vicinity. In response, the NAHC stated in a letter dated July 29, 2022, that the Sacred Lands File search identified unspecified Native American cultural resource(s) in the project vicinity and recommended that the San Manuel Band of Mission Indians be contacted for further information (see Attachment B). Upon receiving the commission's reply, CRM TECH contacted the San Manuel Band, now known as the Yuhaaviatam of San Manuel Nation, in writing on August 2. On August 23, the Tribe replied by e-mail that the project location is not situated near any known Native American cultural resources (see Attachment B).

In addition to the San Manuel Band of Mission Indians, the NAHC also recommended contacting other local Native American groups who may have knowledge on potential "tribal cultural resources," as defined by CEQA, in the project vicinity. For that purpose, the NAHC provided a referral list of 30 individuals associated with 21 tribal organizations (see Attachment B). According to current CEQA guidelines, the identification of potential "tribal cultural resources" is beyond the scope of this study and needs to be addressed through government-to-government consultations between the City of Grand Terrace and the pertinent Native American groups pursuant to Assembly Bill (AB) 52. The NAHC's reply is attached to this letter report in Attachment B for reference by the City in future consultation efforts, if necessary.

Historical Background Research

Historical background research for this study was conducted by CRM TECH historian/architectural historian Terri Jacquemain, M.A., on the basis of published literature in local and regional history, historical maps of the Grand Terrace area, aerial/satellite photographs of the project vicinity, and archival records of the County of San Bernardino. Among the maps consulted were the U.S. General Land Office (GLO) land survey plat map dated 1873-1878 and U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) topographic maps dated 1901-1980, which are accessible at the websites of the U.S. Bureau of Land Management and the USGS. The aerial and satellite photographs, taken in 1930-2021, are available at the websites of the University of California, Santa Barbra, library and Nationwide Environmental Title Research (NETR) Online and through Google Earth software.

The historical sources consulted for this study indicate that land use in the project vicinity, part of a long-established travel corridor between the prominent towns of San Bernardino and Riverside, was dominated by agriculture and various infrastructure features, such as roads, railroads, irrigation canals, and power transmission lines, throughout the historic period (Figs. 3-6; NETR Online 1938-1968). Aside from these linear features of infrastructure and large expanses agricultural fields, especially citrus groves, few other notable human-made features are known to have been present within the additional project area between the 1850s and the 1960s (*ibid.*).

One notable exception to this was APN 1167-181-01, where a number of small buildings were present in a citrus grove during the 1930s-1950s era and, from time to time, added or removed (UCSB 1930-1967; NETR Online 1938-1959). Around 1971, the residence currently occupying that parcel was constructed, and all of the previous buildings and structures were removed (NETR Online

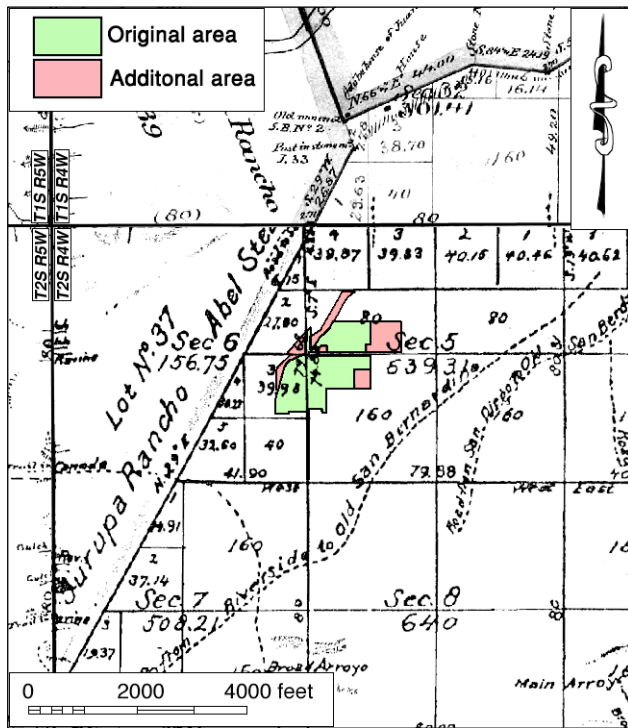


Figure 3. The project vicinity in 1852-1878. (Source: GLO 1873; 1876; 1877; 1878)

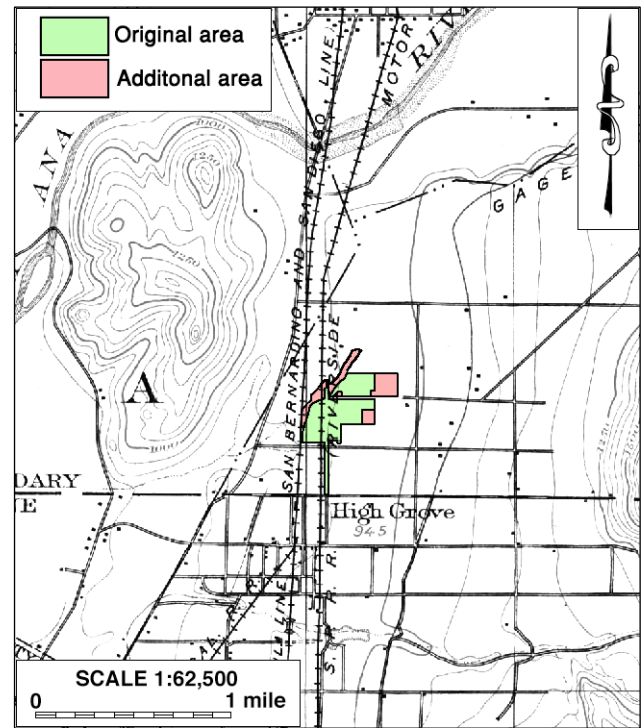


Figure 4. The project vicinity in 1893-1894. (Source: USGS 1901)

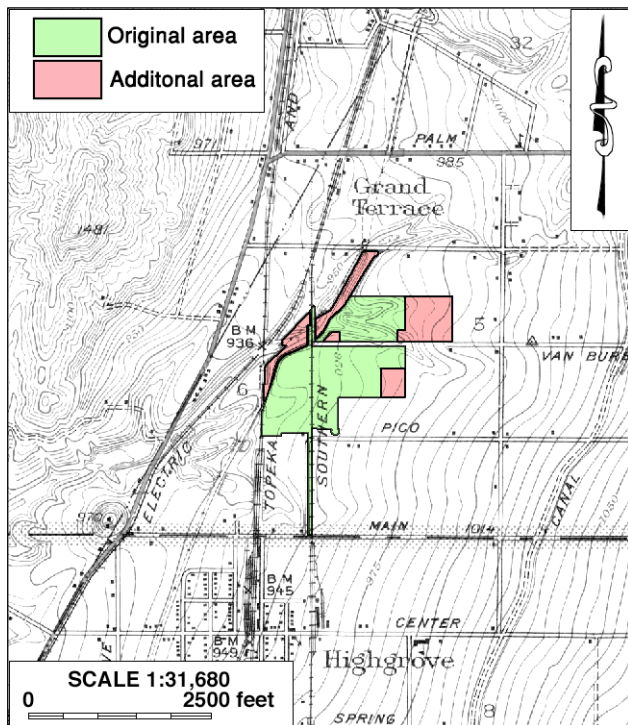


Figure 5. The project vicinity in 1936-1938. (Source: USGS 1943)

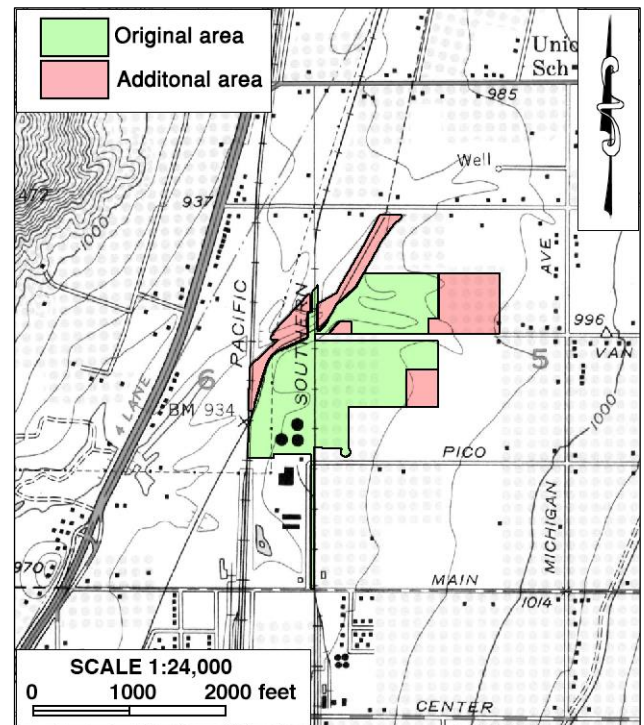


Figure 6. The project vicinity in 1952-1954. (Source: USGS 1954)

1966-1978; County Assessor n.d.). All other built-environment features extant in the additional project area today are evidently modern in origin. The two wells on APN 1167-151-21 and -23, for example, were evidently established between 1985 and 1995, and the baseball field on APN 1167-151-75, a part of the Veterans Freedom Park, was completed in 2010-2012 (NETR Online 1984-2018). Elsewhere in the project area, farming operations continued until the circa 2002-2010 era, when most of the agricultural fields were gradually abandoned and associated features such as water storage tanks were removed (*ibid.*; Google Earth 1994-2021).

Field Survey

The field survey for this study was carried out on July 19 and September 6, 2022, by CRM TECH field director Daniel Ballester, M.S., and project archaeologist Hunter O'Donnell, B.S. In the portion of the project area covered by the 2017 survey (Figs. 1, 2), the survey was completed at a reconnaissance level by driving along the public roadways and visually inspecting the surrounding ground surface for any indication of potential cultural resources or notable changes since 2017, supplemented by pedestrian inspections of selected areas, such as where cultural resources were previously recorded. In the additional project area (Figs. 1, 2), an intensive-level survey was conducted by walking a series of parallel north-south transects spaced 15 meters (approximately 50 feet) apart. Ground visibility was mostly good to excellent (80-100%) in the additional project area but was poor (5-10%) along a heavily overgrown drainage channel.

As a result of these research procedures, three previously undocumented cultural resources from the historic period were identified in the additional project area. Consisting of an isolated railroad spike near the former Southern Pacific Railroad line, a partially concrete-lined drainage channel dating at least to the 1930s, and the residence on APN 1167-181-01 (21996 Van Buren Street), these resources were recorded into the California Historical Resources Inventory and designated temporarily as Isolate 3910-1, Site 3910-2, and Site 3910-3, respectively, pending assignment of official identification numbers by the SCCIC once the California Historical Resources Information System resumes normal operation. Further information on these resources, including photographs, physical descriptions, and historical background overviews, are presented in the standard record forms in Attachment C.

No significant changes were observed in the condition of Sites 33-004495/36-007169 and 36-006101, namely the Riverside Upper Canal/Riverside-Warm Creek Canal and the former Southern Pacific Railroad, or that of the original project area surveyed in 2017.

Discussion

CEQA establishes that “a project 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” (PRC §21084.1). 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.” For properties that are not currently included in an officially established register of historical resources, CEQA guidelines mandate that their potential significance be evaluated against the criteria for the California Register of Historical Resources (Title 14 CCR §15064.5(a)(3)), as listed below:

- (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))

As stated above, three previously undocumented historic-period resources were identified and recorded within the additional project area. Pursuant to CEQA provisions, these resources were evaluated under the California Register criteria, and the results are summarized below.

Isolate 3910-1 (Isolated Railroad Spike): Isolates, or localities with fewer than three artifacts, by definition do not qualify as archaeological sites due to the lack of contextual integrity. As such, they do not constitute potential "historical resources" and require no further consideration.

Site 3910-2 (Drainage Channel): Originally an entirely unlined earthen structure that was in use at least by the early 1930s, the channel was partially lined with concrete in the 1959-1966 era (UCSB 1930-1966). That alteration, along with the poorly maintained and overgrown condition of the remaining unlined segment, has compromised the historic integrity of the site to relate to its period of origin. More importantly, there is no evidence that this minor drainage channel is closely associated with any persons or events of recognized historic significance. As a common infrastructure feature of standard configuration, it does not demonstrate any special merits in design, engineering, or construction, nor any archaeological data potential. Therefore, Site 3910-2 does not appear to meet any of the criteria for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources.

Site 3910-3 (Residence at 21996 Van Buren Street): Constructed near the end of the historic period, this modest Ranch-style residence is most closely associated long-time (and current) property owner Laurence E. Halvin. Historical research has yielded no evidence that Mr. Halvin has attained an extraordinary level of historical significance that would override the elapsed-time standard required by guidelines for the California Register of Historical Resources, and no other persons or any events of potential historical interest have been identified in close association with the building.

In terms of architectural, structural, or engineering merits, similar residences from the post-WWII era survive in large numbers in the City of Grand Terrace and throughout southern California, and they generally need to demonstrate an outstanding level of special qualities to be considered eligible for the California Register. This residence does not demonstrate such qualities. Furthermore, as a late-historic-period example of common design and construction practice, the building holds little promise for important historical data. Based on these considerations, the residence at 21996 Van Buren Street does not appear eligible for listing in the California Register.

Conclusion and Recommendations

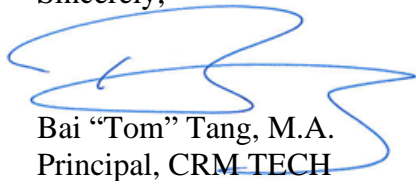
In summary, none of the three newly recorded cultural resources appear eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources. Therefore, they do not qualify as "historical resources"

for CEQA-compliance purposes. In conjunction with the findings of the 2017 survey, this study concludes that no “historical resources” are known to be present within the current, expanded project area. Accordingly, CRM TECH reiterates the 2017 recommendations for the proposed project:

- The project as currently proposed will not cause a substantial adverse change to any known “historical 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.

Thank you for this opportunity to be of service. Should you have any questions or need additional information, please feel free to contact our office.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'Bai Tom Tang', with a stylized, looping flourish extending from the end.

Bai “Tom” Tang, M.A.
Principal, CRM TECH

References Cited

Brunzell, David

2019 Cultural Resources Records Search for the Gateway Specific Plan Project, Grand Terrace, San Bernardino County, California. Copy provided by Lewis Management Corporation.

County Assessor, San Bernardino

n.d. Property Information Management System Internet Site. <http://www.sbcounty.gov/assessor/pims/>.

GLO (General Land Office, U.S. Department of the Interior)

1873 Plat map: Township No. 1 South Range No. 5 West, SBBM; surveyed in 1852-1873.

1876 Plat map: Township No. 1 South Range No. 4 West, SBBM; surveyed in 1852-1875.

1877 Plat map: Township No. 2 South Range No. 4 West, SBBM; surveyed in 1853-1877.

1878 Plat map: Township No. 2 South Range No. 5 West, SBBM; surveyed in 1853-1878.

Google Earth

1994-2021 Aerial photographs of the project vicinity; taken in 1994, 1995, 2002-2007, 2009, 2011-2014, 2016, and 2018-2021. Available through the Google Earth software.

NETR (Nationwide Environmental Title Research) Online

1938-2018 Aerial photographs of the project vicinity; taken in 1938, 1948, 1959, 1966-1968, 1978, 1980, 1984, 1985, 1995, 2002, 2005, 2009, 2010, 2012, 2014, 2016, and 2018.

<http://www.historicaerials.com>.

Tang, Bai “Tom”

2017 Historical, Archaeological, and Paleontological Resources Reconnaissance, Grand Crossing Specific Plan/Taylor Street-Commerce Way Alignment Project, City of Grand Terrace,

San Bernardino County, California. On file, South Central Coastal Information Center, California State University, Fullerton. (See Attachment A)

Tang, Bai “Tom,” Terri Jacquemain, Ben Kerridge, Nina Gallardo, and Salvatore Boites
 2017 Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey Report: Grand Terrace Crossing Project, City of Grand Terrace, San Bernardino County, California. On file, South Central Coastal Information Center, California State University, Fullerton. (See Attachment A)

UCSB (University of California, Santa Barbara)
 1930-1967 Aerial photographs of the project vicinity; taken in 1930, 1938, 1959, 1962, 1966, and 1967. https://mil.library.ucsb.edu/ap_indexes/FrameFinder/.

USGS (United States Geological Survey, U.S. Department of the Interior)
 1901 Map: San Bernardino, Calif. (15', 1:62,500); surveyed in 1893-1894.
 1943 Map: Colton, Calif. (1:31,680); surveyed in 1936-1938.
 1954 Map: San Bernardino South, Calif. (7.5', 1:24,000); aerial photographs taken in 1952, field-checked in 1954.
 1980 Map: San Bernardino South, Calif. (7.5', 1:24,000); 1967 edition photorevised in 1979.

ATTACHMENT A

2017 CULTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY

HISTORICAL/ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES SURVEY REPORT

GRAND TERRACE CROSSING PROJECT

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

For Submittal to:

City of Grand Terrace
Planning Division, Planning and Development Services
22795 Barton Road
Grand Terrace, CA 92313

Prepared for:

Lewis Management Corporation
1156 North Mountain Avenue
Upland, CA 91786

Prepared by:

CRM TECH
1016 East Cooley Drive, Suite A/B
Colton, CA 92324

Bai “Tom” Tang, Principal Investigator
Michael Hogan, Principal Investigator

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

Author(s): Bai “Tom” Tang, Principal Investigator/Historian
Terri Jacquemain, Historian/Report Writer
Ben Kerridge, Archaeologist/Report Writer
Nina Gallardo, Archaeologist/Native American Liaison
Salvadore Boites, Project Archaeologist

Consulting Firm: CRM TECH
1016 East Cooley Drive, Suite A/B
Colton, CA 92324
(909) 824-6400

Date: April 28, 2017

Prepared for: Bill Hoover
Lewis Management Corp
1156 N. Mountain Avenue
Upland, CA 91786
(909) 579-5134

For Submittal to: City of Grand Terrace
Planning Division, Planning and Development Services
22795 Barton Road
Grand Terrace, CA 92313
(909) 824-6621, ext. 247

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, -24, -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, -24, -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.

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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, -24, -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.

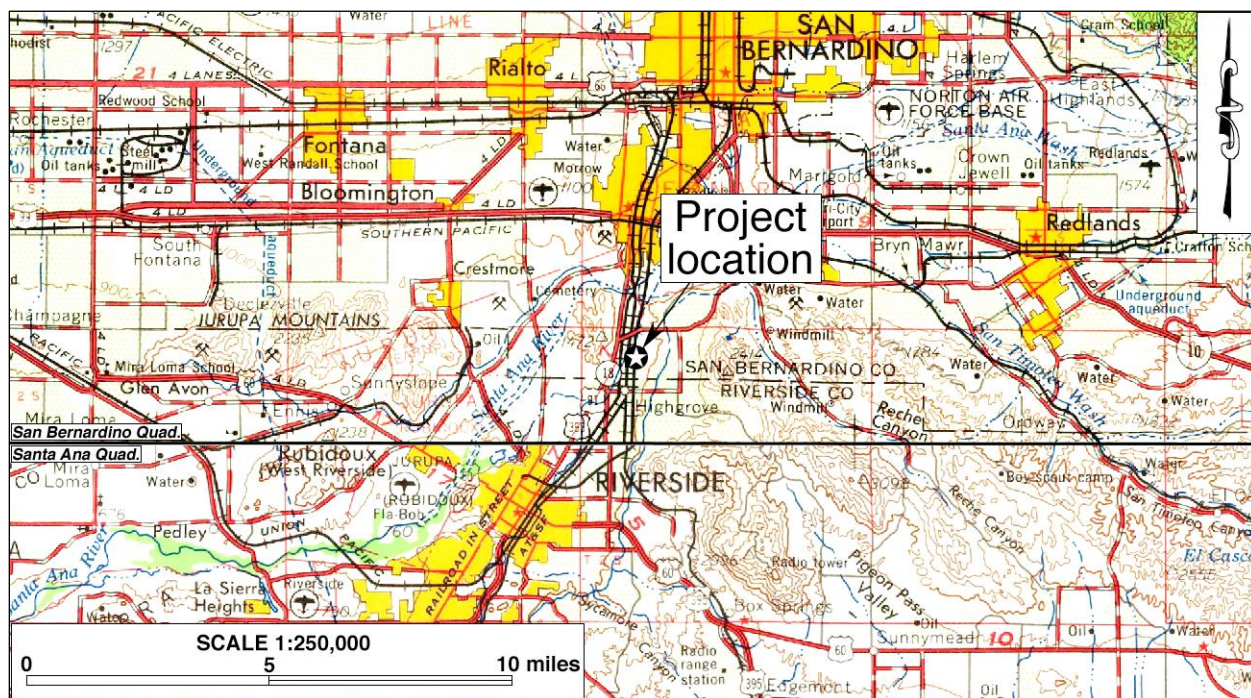


Figure 1. Project vicinity. (Based on USGS San Bernardino and Santa Ana, Calif., 1:250,000 quadrangles [USGS 1969; 1979])

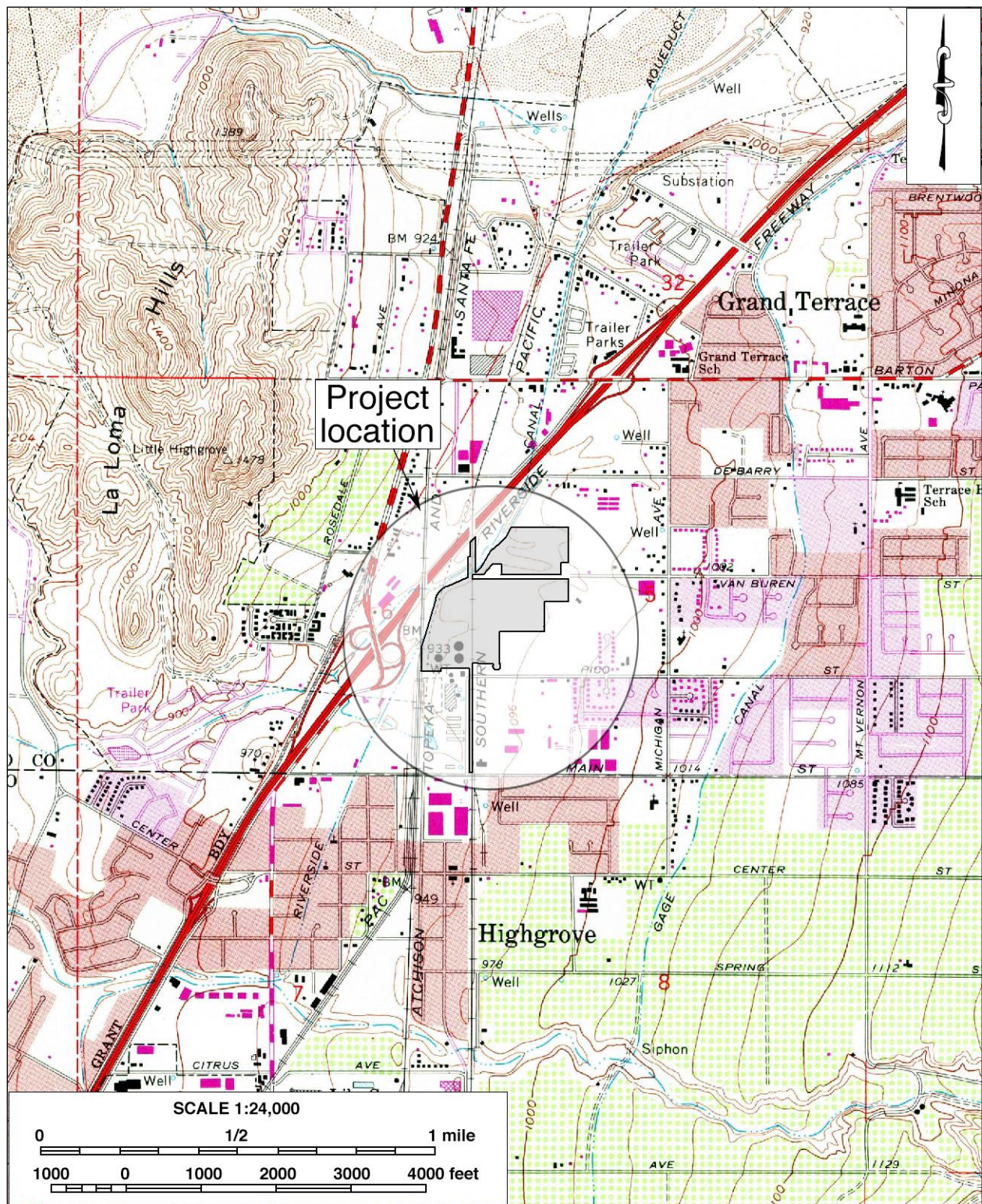


Figure 2. Project area. (Based on USGS San Bernardino South, Calif., 1:24,000 quadrangle [USGS 1980])



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 record 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 was 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).

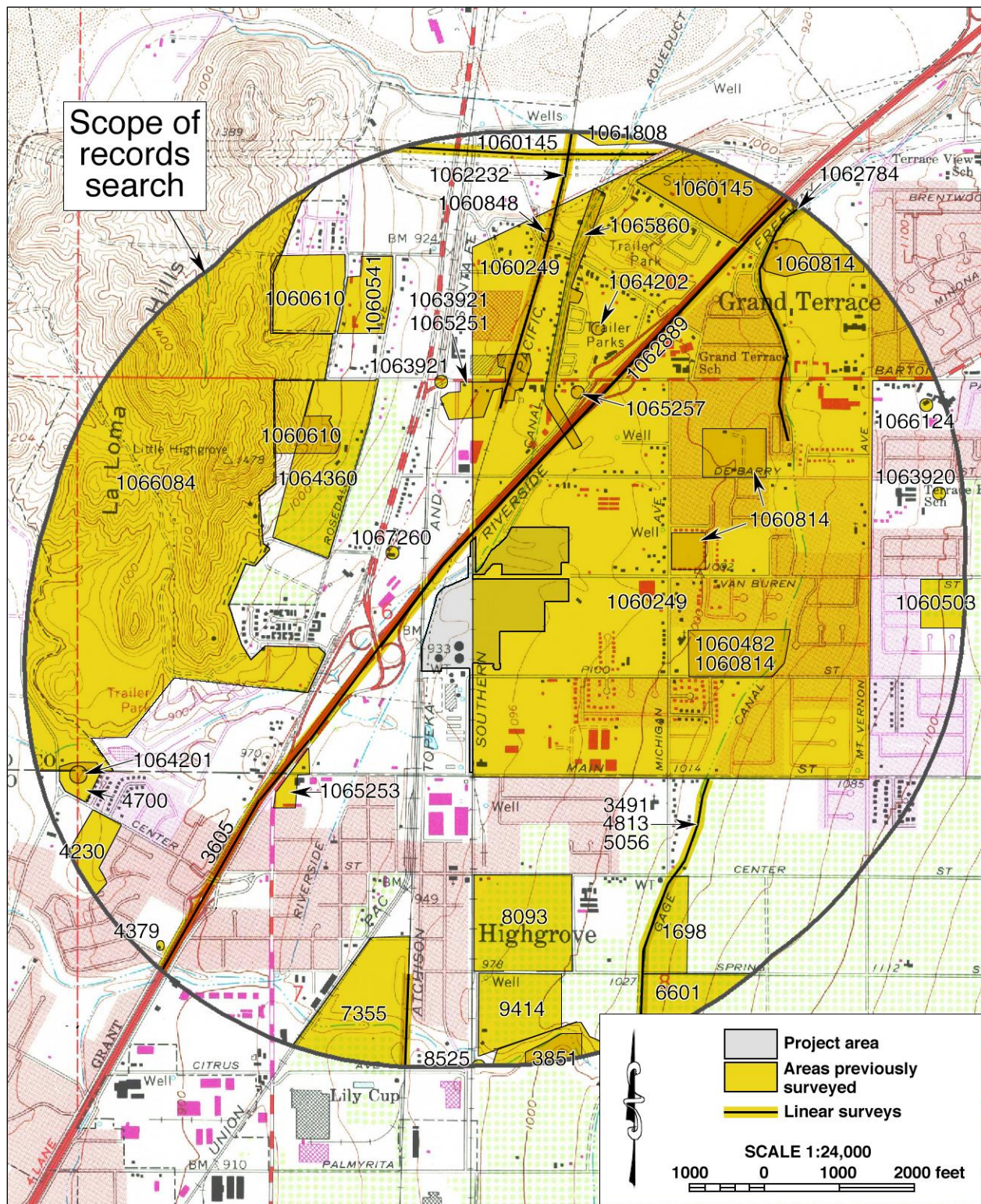


Figure 5. Previous cultural resources studies in the vicinity of the project area, listed by SCCIC and EIC file number. Locations of historical/archaeological sites are not shown as a protective measure.

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

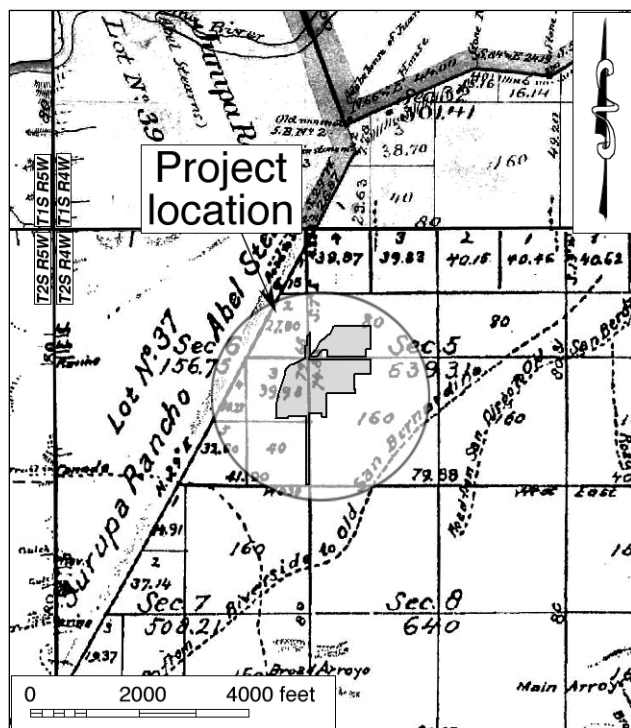


Figure 6. The project area and vicinity in 1852-1878.
(Source: GLO 1856; 1876; 1877; 1878)



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).

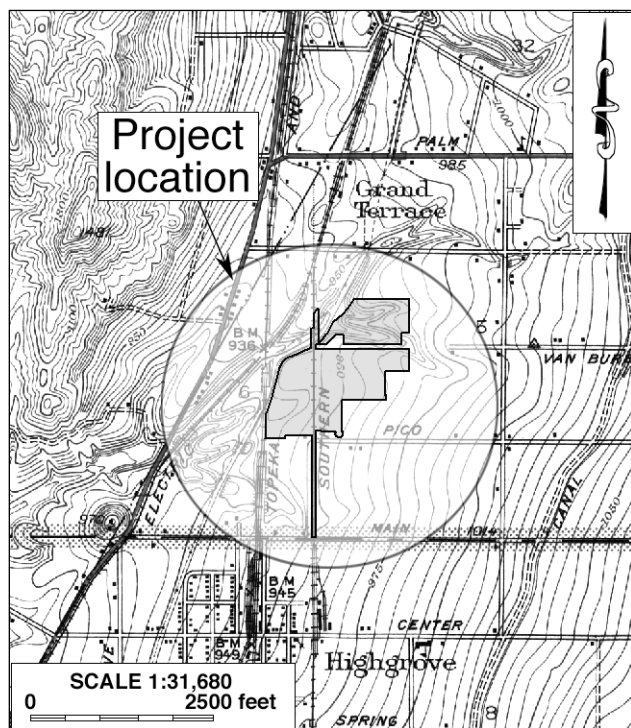


Figure 8. The project area and vicinity in 1936-1938.
(Source: USGS 1943)

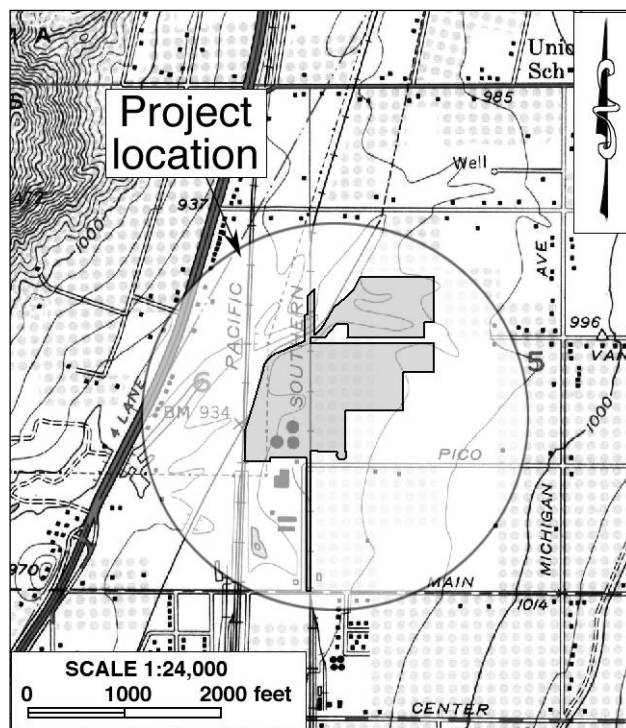


Figure 9. The project area and vicinity in 1952-1954.
(Source: USGS 1954)

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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1876 Plat Map: Township No. 1 South Range No. 4 West, San Bernardino Meridian, surveyed in 1852-1875.

1877 Plat Map: Township No. 2 South Range No. 4 West, San Bernardino Meridian; surveyed in 1853-1877.

1878 Plat Map: Township No. 2 South Range No. 5 West, San Bernardino Meridian; surveyed in 1853-1878.

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Herbert, Rand, and Cheryl Brookshcar

- 2006a California Historical Resource Information System record forms, 36-021711. On file, South Central Coastal Information Center, California State University, Fullerton.
2006b California Historical Resource Information System record forms, 36-021712. On file, South Central Coastal Information Center, California State University, Fullerton.

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- 1998 California Historical Resource Information System record forms, 36-006847 (update). On file, South Central Coastal Information Center, California State University, Fullerton.

Horne, Melinda C., and Dennis P. McDougall

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- 2009-2010d California Historical Resource Information System record forms, 36-021712 (update). On file, South Central Coastal Information Center, California State University, Fullerton.
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- 1943 Map: Colton, Calif. (1:31,680); surveyed in 1936-1938.
- 1954 Map: San Bernardino South, Calif. (7.5', 1:24,000); aerial photographs taken in 1952, field-checked in 1954.
- 1969 Map: San Bernardino, Calif. (1:250,000); 1958 edition revised.
- 1979 Map: Santa Ana, Calif. (1:250,000); 1959 edition revised.
- 1980 Map: San Bernardino South, Calif. (7.5', 1:24,000); 1967 edition photorevised in 1979.
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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
San Gabriel, CA, 91778
Phone: (626)483-3564
Fax: (626)286-1262
GTTribalcouncil@aol.com

Gabrieleno

**Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla
Indians**

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

Cahuilla
Luiseno

Gabrielino /Tongva Nation

Sandonne Goad, Chairperson
106 1/2 Judge John Aiso St.,
#231
Los Angeles, CA, 90012
Phone: (951)807-0479
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
Bellflower, CA, 90707
Phone: (562) 761 - 6417
Fax: (562) 761-6417
gtongva@gmail.com

Gabrielino

**Cabazon Band of Mission
Indians**

Doug Welmas, Chairperson
84-245 Indio Springs Parkway
Indio, CA, 92203
Phone: (760)342-2593
Fax: (760)347-7880

Cahuilla

Gabrielino-Tongva Tribe

Linda Candelaria, Co-Chairperson
1999 Avenue of the Stars, Suite
1100
Los Angeles, CA, 90067
Phone: (626)676-1184

Gabrielino

Cahuilla Band of Indians

Luther Salgado, Chairperson
52701 U.S. Highway 371
Anza, CA, 92539
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
Phone: (760)742-3771

Luiseno

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

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

Gabrieleno

**Los Coyotes Band of Mission
Indians**

Shane Chapparosa, Chairperson
P.O. Box 189
Warner Springs, CA, 92086-0189
Phone: (760)782-0711
Fax: (760)782-0712
Chapparosa@msn.com

Cahuilla

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 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**

John Perada, Environmental
Director
P. O. Box 189
Warner Springs, CA, 92086
Phone: (760) 782 - 0712
Fax: (760) 782-2730
Cahuilla

**Morongo Band of Mission
Indians**

Denisa Torres, Cultural Resources
Manager
12700 Pumarra Road
Banning, CA, 92220
Phone: (951) 849 - 8807
Fax: (951) 922-8146
dtorres@morongo-nsn.gov
Cahuilla
Serrano

**Morongo Band of Mission
Indians**

Robert Martin, Chairperson
12700 Pumarra Road
Banning, CA, 92220
Phone: (951) 849-8807
Fax: (951) 922-8146
Cahuilla
Serrano

Pala Band of Mission Indians

Shasta Gaughen, Tribal Historic
Preservation Officer
PMB 50, 35008 Pala Temecula
Rd.
Pala, CA, 92059
Phone: (760) 891 - 3515
Fax: (760) 742-3189
sgaughen@palatribe.com
Cupeno
Luiseno

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

Temet Aguilar, Chairperson
P.O. Box 369, Ext. 303
Pauma Valley, CA, 92061
Phone: (760) 742-1289
Fax: (760) 742-3422
Luiseno

**Pechanga band of Mission
Indians**

Anna Hoover, Cultural Analyst
P. O. Box 2183
Temecula, CA, 92593
Phone: (951) 770 - 8104
Fax: (951) 694-0446
ahoover@pechanga-nsn.gov
Luiseno

**Pechanga Band of Mission
Indians**

Paul Macarro, Cultural Resources
Manager
P.O. Box 1477
Temecula, CA, 92593
Phone: (951) 770 - 8100
Fax: (951) 506-9491
pmacarro@pechanga-nsn.gov
Luiseno

**Pechanga Band of Mission
Indians**

Mark Macarro, Chairperson
P.O. Box 1477
Temecula, CA, 92593
Phone: (951) 770 - 6000
Fax: (951) 695-1778
striplett@pechanga-nsn.gov
Luiseno

**Ramona Band of Mission
Indians**

John Gomez, Environmental
Coordinator
P. O. Box 391670
Anza, CA, 92539
Phone: (951) 763 - 4105
Fax: (951) 763-4325
jgomez@ramonatribe.com
Cahuilla

**Ramona Band of Cahuilla
Mission Indians**

Joseph Hamilton, Chairperson
P.O. Box 391670
Anza, CA, 92539
Phone: (951) 763-4105
Fax: (951) 763-4325
admin@ramonatribe.com
Cahuilla

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 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**

Rincon Band of Mission Indians

Jim McPherson, Tribal Historic
Preservation Officer
1 West Tribal Road Luiseno
Valley Center, CA, 92082
Phone: (760)749-1051
Fax: (760)749-5144
vwhipple@rincontribe.org

Rincon Band of Mission Indians

Bo Mazzetti, Chairperson
1 West Tribal Road Luiseno
Valley Center, CA, 92082
Phone: (760)749-1051
Fax: (760)749-5144
bomazzetti@aol.com

**San Fernando Band of Mission
Indians**

John Valenzuela, Chairperson
P.O. Box 221838 Kitaneemuk
Newhall, CA, 91322 Serrano
Phone: (760)885-0955 Tataviam
tsen2u@hotmail.com

**San Manuel Band of Mission
Indians**

Lee Clauss, Director of Cultural
Resources
26569 Community Center Drive Serrano
Highland, CA, 92346
Phone: (909) 864 - 8933
Fax: (909) 864-3370
lclauss@sanmanuel-nsn.gov

**Santa Rosa Band of Mission
Indians**

Steven Estrada, Chairperson
P.O. Box 391820 Cahuilla
Anza, CA, 92539
Phone: (951)659-2700
Fax: (951)659-2228

**Serrano Nation of Mission
Indians**

Goldie Walker, Chairperson
P.O. Box 343 Serrano
Patton, CA, 92369
Phone: (909)528-9027

**Soboba Band of Luiseno
Indians**

Carrie Garcia, Cultural Resources
Manager
P. O. Box 487 Cahuilla
San Jacinto, CA, 92583 Luiseno
Phone: (951)654-2765
Fax: (951)654-4198
carrieg@soboba-nsn.gov

**Soboba Band of Luiseno
Indians**

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

**Soboba Band of Luiseno
Indians**

Rosemary Morillo, Chairperson
P. O. Box 487 Cahuilla
San Jacinto, CA, 92583 Luiseno
Phone: (951) 654 - 2765
Fax: (951) 654-4198
rmorillo@soboba-nsn.gov

**Torres-Martinez Desert Cahuilla
Indians**

Michael Mirelez, Cultural
Resource Coordinator
P.O. Box 1160 Cahuilla
Thermal, CA, 92274
Phone: (760)399-0022, Ext.1213
Fax: (760)397-8146
mmirelez@tmdci.org

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 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

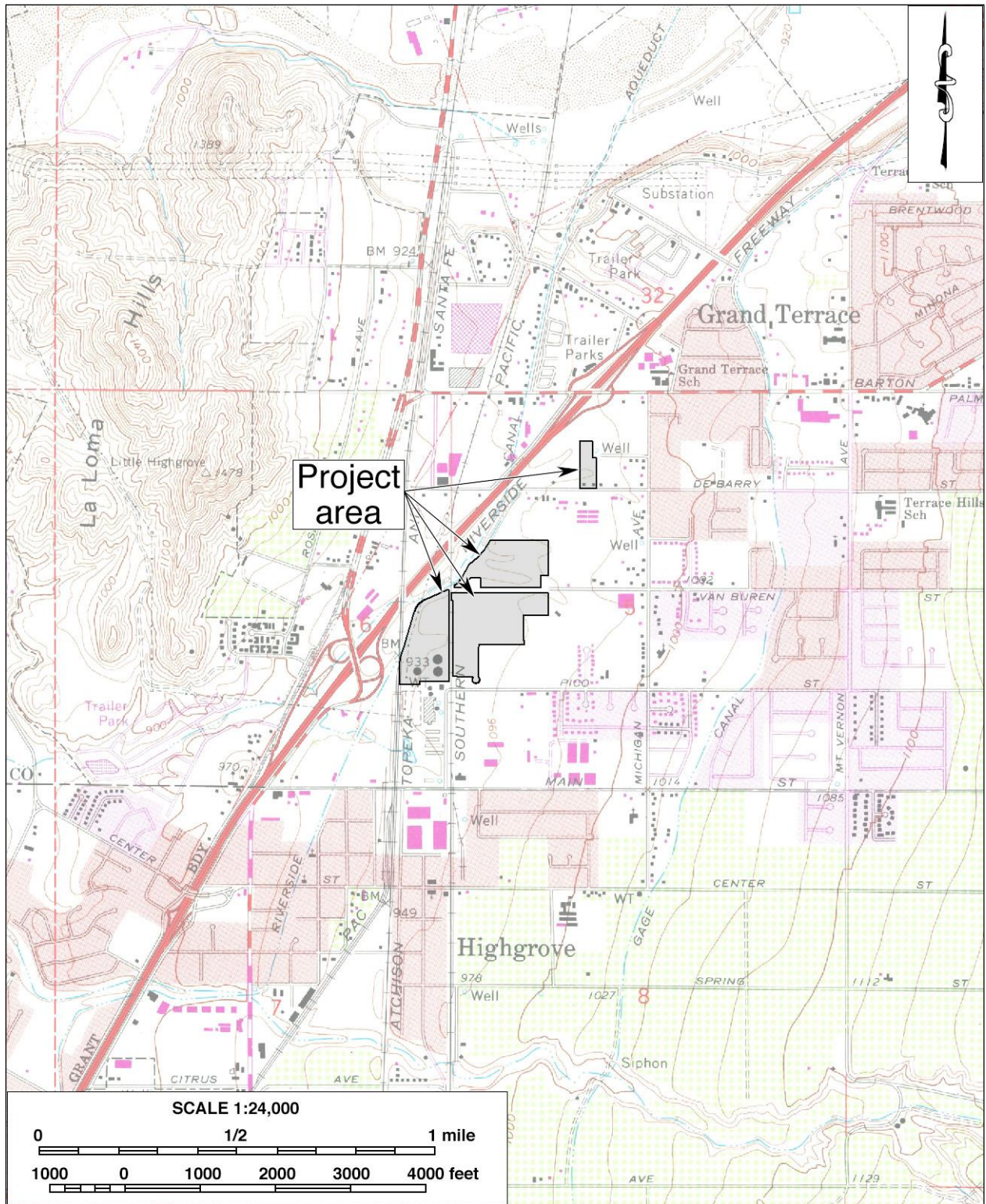
forwarded to CRM TECH by telephone, e-mail, facsimile, or standard mail. Requests for documentation or information we cannot provide will be forwarded to our client and/or the lead agency, namely the City of Grand Terrace.

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.

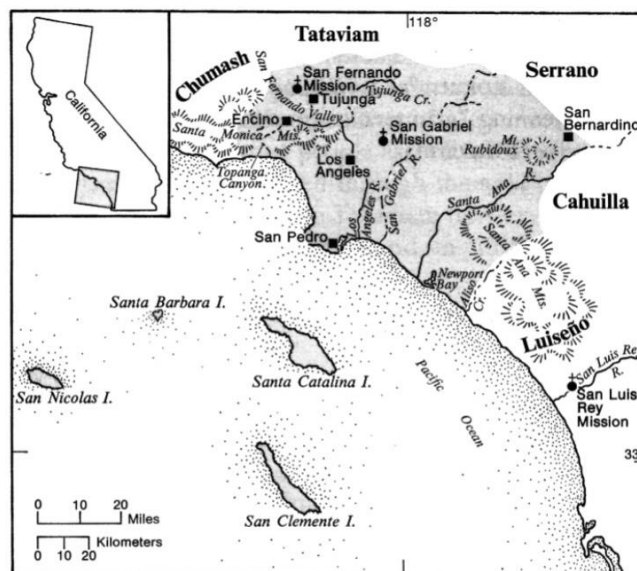


Fig. 1. Tribal territory.

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
O: (909) 864.8933 x3250 M: (909) 649.1585 F: (909) 425.1409

ATTACHMENT B

NATIVE AMERICAN RESPONSES



NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

July 29, 2022

Nina Gallardo
CRM TECHVia Email to: ngallardo@crmtech.usCHAIRPERSON
Laura Miranda
LuiseñoVICE CHAIRPERSON
Reginald Pagaling
ChumashPARLIAMENTARIAN
Russell Attebery
KarukSECRETARY
Sara Deutschke
MiwokCOMMISSIONER
William Mungary
Paiute/White Mountain
ApacheCOMMISSIONER
Isaac Bojorquez
Ohlone-CostanoanCOMMISSIONER
Buffy McQuillen
Yokayo Pomo, Yuki,
NomlakiCOMMISSIONER
Wayne Nelson
LuiseñoCOMMISSIONER
Stanley Rodriguez
KumeyaayEXECUTIVE SECRETARY
**Raymond C.
Hitchcock**
Miwok/NisenanNAHC HEADQUARTERS
1550 Harbor Boulevard
Suite 100
West Sacramento,
California 95691
(916) 373-3710
nahc@nahc.ca.gov
NAHC.ca.gov**Re: Proposed Gateway at Grand Terrace SP Project, San Bernardino County**

Dear Ms. Gallardo:

A record search of the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) Sacred Lands File (SLF) was completed for the information submitted for the above referenced project. The results were positive. Please contact the San Manuel Band of Mission Indians on the attached list for information. Please note that tribes do not always record their sacred sites in the SLF, nor are they required to do so. A SLF search is not a substitute for consultation with tribes that are traditionally and culturally affiliated with a project's geographic area. Other sources of cultural resources should also be contacted for information regarding known and recorded sites, such as the appropriate regional California Historical Research Information System (CHRIS) archaeological Information Center for the presence of recorded archaeological 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. Please contact all of those listed; if they cannot supply information, they may 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 the NAHC. 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
7/29/2022**

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

Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians

Reid Milanovich, Chairperson
5401 Dinah Shore Drive Cahuilla
Palm Springs, CA, 92264
Phone: (760) 699 - 6800
Fax: (760) 699-6919
laviles@aguacaliente.net

Augustine Band of Cahuilla Mission Indians

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

Cabazon Band of Mission Indians

Doug Welmas, Chairperson
84-245 Indio Springs Parkway Cahuilla
Indio, CA, 92203
Phone: (760) 342 - 2593
Fax: (760) 347-7880
jstapp@cabazonindians-nsn.gov

Cahuilla Band of Indians

Daniel Salgado, Chairperson
52701 U.S. Highway 371 Cahuilla
Anza, CA, 92539
Phone: (951) 763 - 5549
Fax: (951) 763-2808
Chairman@cahuilla.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

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

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

Los Coyotes Band of Cahuilla and Cupeño Indians

Ray Chapparosa, Chairperson
P.O. Box 189 Cahuilla
Warner Springs, CA, 92086-0189
Phone: (760) 782 - 0711
Fax: (760) 782-0712

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 Proposed Gateway at Grand Terrace SP Project, San Bernardino County.

**Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contact List
San Bernardino County
7/29/2022**

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

Cahuilla
Serrano

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

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

Cahuilla
Serrano

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

Pala Band of Mission Indians

Shasta Gaughen, Tribal Historic
Preservation Officer
PMB 50, 35008 Pala Temecula
Rd.
Pala, CA, 92059
Phone: (760) 891 - 3515
Fax: (760) 742-3189
sgaughen@palatribe.com

Cupeno
Luiseno

Ramona Band of Cahuilla

Joseph Hamilton, Chairperson
P.O. Box 391670
Anza, CA, 92539
Phone: (951) 763 - 4105
Fax: (951) 763-4325
admin@ramona-nsn.gov

Cahuilla

Pechanga Band of Indians

Paul Macarro, Cultural Resources
Coordinator
P.O. Box 1477
Temecula, CA, 92593
Phone: (951) 770 - 6306
Fax: (951) 506-9491
pmacarro@pechanga-nsn.gov

Luiseno

Ramona Band of Cahuilla

John Gomez, Environmental
Coordinator
P. O. Box 391670
Anza, CA, 92539
Phone: (951) 763 - 4105
Fax: (951) 763-4325
jgomez@ramona-nsn.gov

Cahuilla

Pechanga Band of Indians

Mark Macarro, Chairperson
P.O. Box 1477
Temecula, CA, 92593
Phone: (951) 770 - 6000
Fax: (951) 695-1778
epreston@pechanga-nsn.gov

Luiseno

Rincon Band of Luiseno Indians

Bo Mazzetti, Chairperson
One Government Center Lane
Valley Center, CA, 92082
Phone: (760) 749 - 1051
Fax: (760) 749-5144
bomazzetti@aol.com

Luiseno

Rincon Band of Luiseno Indians

Cheryl Madrigal, Tribal Historic
Preservation Officer
One Government Center Lane
Valley Center, CA, 92082
Phone: (760) 297 - 2635
crd@rincon-nsn.gov

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 Proposed Gateway at Grand Terrace SP Project, San Bernardino County.

**Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contact List
San Bernardino County
7/29/2022**

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

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

***Soboba Band of Luiseno
Indians***

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

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

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

***Torres-Martinez Desert Cahuilla
Indians***

Cultural Committee,
P.O. Box 1160 Cahuilla
Thermal, CA, 92274
Phone: (760) 397 - 0300
Fax: (760) 397-8146
Cultural-
Committee@torresmartinez-
nsn.gov

***Serrano Nation of Mission
Indians***

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

***Serrano Nation of Mission
Indians***

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

***Soboba Band of Luiseno
Indians***

Isaiah Vivanco, Chairperson
P. O. Box 487 Cahuilla
San Jacinto, CA, 92581 Luiseno
Phone: (951) 654 - 5544
Fax: (951) 654-4198
ivivanco@soboba-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 Proposed Gateway at Grand Terrace SP Project, San Bernardino County.

From: Ryan Nordness <Ryan.Nordness@sanmanuel-nsn.gov>
Sent: Tuesday, August 23, 2022 12:57 PM
To: ngallardo@crmtech.us
Subject: RE: Gateway at Grand Terrace Specific Plan, City of Grand Terrace, San Bernardino County (CRM TECH #3910)

Hey Nina,

Apologies for the late response for this information request. Thank you for reaching out to the Yuhaaviatam of San Manuel Nation (formerly known as the San Manuel Band of Mission Indians) concerning the proposed project area. YSMN appreciates the opportunity to review the project documentation received by the Cultural Resources Management Department on August 2nd 2022. The proposed project is not located near any known cultural resources. Thank you again for your correspondence, if you have any additional questions or comments please reach out to me at your earliest convenience.

Respectfully,

Ryan Nordness

ATTACHMENT C

**CALIFORNIA HISTORICAL RESOURCES INVENTORY
RECORD FORMS**

**3910-1 to 3910-3
(Temporary Designations)**

State of California--The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
PRIMARY RECORD

Primary # _____
HRI # _____
Trinomial _____
NRHP Status Code 6Z

Other Listings _____
Review Code _____ Reviewer _____ Date _____

Page 1 of 2

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) CRM TECH 3910-1

P1. Other Identifier: _____

*P2. Location: ☒ Not for Publication ☐ Unrestricted

*a. County San Bernardino and (P2b and P2c or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

*b. USGS 7.5' Quad San Bernardino South Date 1967, photorevised 1980
T2S; R4W; SE 1/4 of SE 1/4 of NE 1/4 of Sec 6 ; S.B. B.M.

c. Address N/A City Grand Terrace Zip _____

d. UTM: (Give more than one for large and/or linear resources) Zone 11 ; 469,391 mE/ 3,765,225 mN
UTM Derivation: ☒ USGS Quad GPS (NAD 83)

e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, decimal degrees, etc., as appropriate)
Assessor's Parcel Number 1167-151-17; approximately 135 feet west of a dismantled Southern Pacific Railroad line

*P3a. Description: (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries) The isolate is a machine-made railroad spike measuring roughly 8.6 cm in length with a 1.27 x 1.27 cm shaft. The head of the spike appears to have been damaged or degraded to such an extent that the offset portion is mostly no longer present.

P5a. Photograph or Drawing (Photograph required for buildings, structures, and objects.)



*P3b.Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) AH16: Other

*P4. Resources Present: ☐ Building
☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Site
☐ District ☐ Element of District
☒ Other (Isolates, etc.)

P5b. Description of Photo: (view, date, accession #) Photo taken on July 19, 2022

*P6. Date Constructed/Age and Source:
☒ Historic ☐ Prehistoric ☐ Both

*P7. Owner and Address: _____

*P8. Recorded by: (Name, affiliation, and address) Hunter O'Donnell, CRM TECH, 1016 East Cooley Drive, Suite A/B, Colton, CA 92324

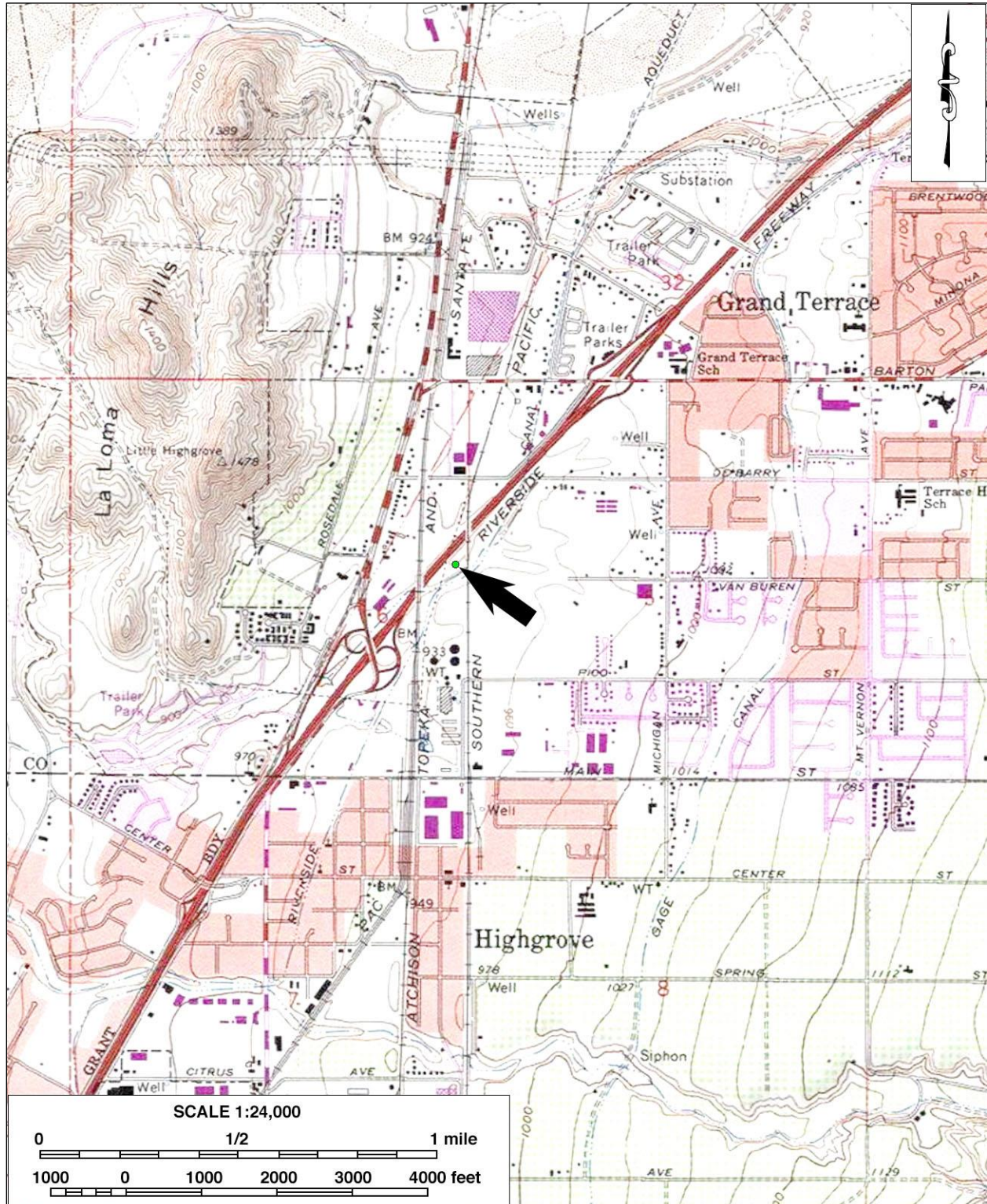
*P9. Date Recorded: July 19, 2022

*P10. Survey Type: (Describe) Phase I intensive-level survey for CEQA compliance

*P11. Report Citation: (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none.") Bai "Tom" Tang (2022): Update and Addendum to Cultural Resources Survey Report, the Gateway at Grand Terrace Specific Plan, City of Grand Terrace, San Bernardino County, California

*Attachments: ☐ NONE ☒ Location Map ☐ Continuation Sheet ☐ Building, Structure, and Object Record
☐ Archaeological Record ☐ District Record ☐ Linear Resource Record ☐ Milling Station Record ☐ Rock Art Record
☐ Artifact Record ☐ Photograph Record ☐ Other (List): _____

LOCATION MAP



PRIMARY RECORD

Primary # _____
HRI # _____
Trinomial _____
NRHP Status Code 6Z

Other Listings _____
Review Code _____ Reviewer _____ Date _____

Page 1 of 6

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) CRM TECH 3910-2

P1. Other Identifier:

*P2. Location: ☒ Not for Publication ☐ Unrestricted

*a. County San Bernardino and (P2c, P2e. and P2b or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

*b. USGS 7.5' Quad San Bernardino South Date 1967, photorevised 1980

T2S; R4W; NW 1/4 of Sec 5 and E 1/2 of Sec 6 ; S.B. B.M.

c. Address N/A City Grand Terrace Zip _____

d. UTM: Zone 11 ; 469,719 mE/ 3,765,548 mN (northeastern end)

469,260 mE/ 3,765,109 mN (southwestern end)

UTM Derivation: USGS Quad ☒ GPS (NAD 83)

e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, decimal degrees, etc., as appropriate) Assessor's Parcel Numbers 1167-151-11, -18, -20, and -26. The northeastern terminus is approximately 15 feet south of De Berry Street, and the southwestern terminus is approximately 50 feet east of Interstate Highway 215.

*P3a. Description: (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries) The site consists of a segment of a channel/ditch that traverses northeast-southwest along the Riverside Canal, roughly parallel to the latter but crossing under it in the middle portion of the segment. On the east side of the Riverside Canal, the channel is lined with concrete in a trapezoid shape, while on the western side it is an unlined earthen structure. The undercrossing at the Riverside Canal consists of a concrete pipe with steel barriers serving as headwalls. Further to the southwest, the channel crosses under a former Southern Pacific Railroad line (now dismantled) through a corrugated metal culvert embedded in brick headwalls. At the northeastern and southwestern ends, respectively, it "disappears" under De Berry Street and Interstate Highway 215.

P5a. Photograph or Drawing (Photograph required for buildings, structures, and objects.)



*P3b.Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) AH6: Water conveyance system

*P4. Resources Present: ☐ Building
☐ Structure ☐ Object ☒ Site ☐ District
☐ Element of District ☐ Other (Isolates, etc.)

P5b. Description of Photo (view, date, accession #): Taken on July 19, 2022; view to the southwest

*P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources:
☒ Historic ☐ Prehistoric ☐ Both
Evidently in use at least by 1930

*P7. Owner and Address:

*P8. Recorded by (Name, affiliation, & address): Hunter O'Donnell, CRM TECH, 1016 East Cooley Drive, Suite A/B, Colton, CA 92324

*P9. Date Recorded: July 19, 2022

*P10. Survey Type (describe): I Phase I intensive-level survey for CEQA compliance

*P11. Report Citation: (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none.") Bai "Tom" Tang (2022): Update and Addendum to Cultural Resources Survey Report, the Gateway at Grand Terrace Specific Plan, City of Grand Terrace, San Bernardino County, California

*Attachments: ☐ NONE ☒ Location Map ☒ Sketch Map ☒ Continuation Sheet ☐ Building, Structure, and Object Record
☒ Archaeological Record ☐ District Record ☒ Linear Feature Record ☐ Milling Station Record ☐ Rock Art Record
☐ Artifact Record ☐ Photograph Record ☐ Other (List): _____

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE RECORD

Page 2 of 6

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) CRM TECH 3910-2

- A1. Dimensions:** **a. Length** 2,145 feet (NE-SW) **b. Width** 7.5-22 feet (NW-SE)
Method of Measurement: ☐ Paced ☒ Taped ☐ Visual estimate ☒ Other: ArcGIS
Method of Determination (Check any that apply.): ☐ Artifacts ☒ Features ☐ Soil ☐ Vegetation ☐ Topography
☐ Cut bank ☐ Animal burrow ☐ Excavation ☐ Property boundary ☐ Other (Explain): _____
Reliability of Determination: ☒ High ☐ Medium ☐ Low Explain: _____
Limitations (Check any that apply): ☐ Restricted access ☐ Paved/built over ☒ Site limits incompletely defined
☐ Disturbances ☒ Vegetation ☐ Other (Explain): Dense vegetation around earthen segment
- A2. Depth:** 7.5 feet ☐ None ☐ Unknown ☐ Method of Determination: Field measurement
- *A3. Human Remains:** ☐ Present ☒ Absent ☐ Possible ☐ Unknown (Explain): _____
- *A4. Features:** (Number, briefly describe, indicate size, list associated cultural constituents, and show location of each feature on sketch map.)
See Item P3a.
- *A5. Cultural Constituents:** (Describe and quantify artifacts, ecofacts, cultural residues, etc., not associated with features.) None
- *A6. Were Specimens Collected?** ☒ No ☐ Yes (If yes, attach Artifact Record or catalog and identify where specimens are curated.)
- *A7. Site Condition:** ☐ Good ☒ Fair ☐ Poor (Describe disturbances.): The earthen segment is heavily overgrown, with little of the engineered channel recognizable except at the inlet and outlet.
- *A8. Nearest Water** (Type, distance, and direction.): The Santa Ana River runs approximately 1 mile to the north.
- *A9. Elevation:** Approximately 920 feet to 950 feet above mean sea level
- A10. Environmental Setting:** (Describe culturally relevant variables such as vegetation, fauna, soils, geology, landform, slope, aspect, exposure, etc.): The channel lies in a network of natural drainages between Blue Mountain and La Loma Hills. The vegetation around the channel is mostly non-native, possibly introduced along the waterways, consisting mainly of ailanthus and ash with some palms nearby and various ruderal grasses.
- A11. Historical Information:** Based on historical aerial photographs, the channel, originally an earthen ditch, was evidently present and in use at least by 1930. Concrete lining of the northeastern segment apparently occurred between 1959 and 1966.
- *A12. Age** ☐ Prehistoric ☐ Protohistoric ☐ 1542-1769 ☐ 1769-1848 ☐ 1848-1880 ☐ 1880-1914 ☒ 1914-1945 ☐ Post 1945
☐ Undetermined Describe position in regional prehistoric chronology or factual historic dates if known: _____
- A13. Interpretations:** (Discuss data potential, function[s], ethnic affiliation, and other interpretations): The feature appears to serve a drainage function, conveying water collected from the north, northeast, and east towards the southwest.
- A14. Remarks:** The site does not demonstrate any important historical association, special merits in design, engineering, or construction, or archaeological data potential to be considered for listing in the National Register of Historic Places or the California Register of Historical Resources.
- A15. References:** (Documents, informants, maps, and other references.): See Item P11.
- A16. Photographs:** (List subjects, direction of view, and accession numbers or attach a Photograph Record.): _____
Original Media/Negatives Kept at: CRM TECH, Colton, California
- *A17. Form Prepared by:** Hunter O'Donnell **Date:** July 22, 2022
Affiliation and Address: CRM TECH, 1016 East Cooley Drive, Suite A/B, Colton, CA 92324

LINEAR FEATURE RECORD

Primary # _____

HRI # _____

Trinomial _____

Page 3 of 6

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) CRM TECH 3910-2

L1. Historic and/or Common Name: _____

L2a. Portion Described: ☐ Entire Resource ☒ Segment ☐ Point Observation Designation: _____

b. Location of Point or Segment: (Provide UTM coordinates, legal description, and any other useful locational data. Show the area that has been field inspected on a Location Map.) See Item P2e.

L3. Description: (Describe construction details, materials, and artifacts found at this segment/point. Provide plans/ sections as appropriate.) See Item P3a.

L4. Dimensions: (In feet for historic features and meters for pre-historic features)

a. Top Width 22 feet in concrete-lined section

b. Bottom Width 7.5 feet

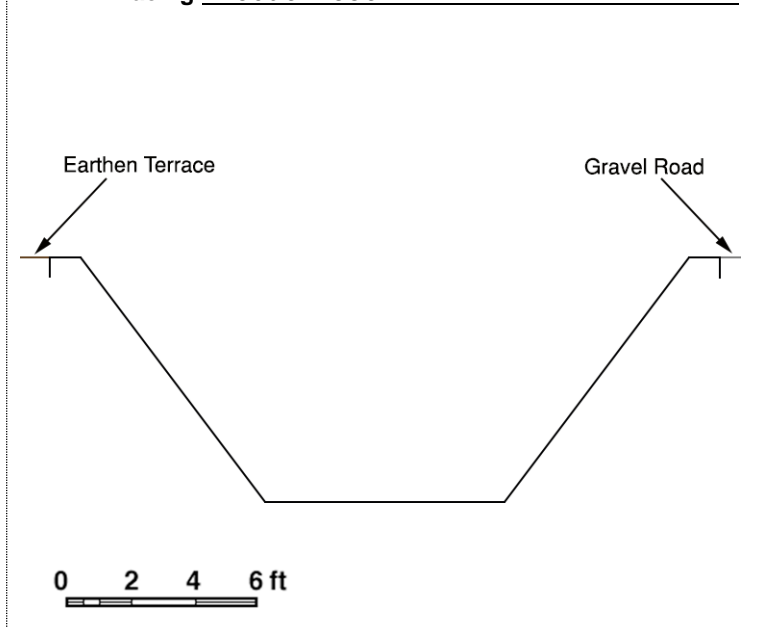
c. Height or Depth 7.5 feet

d. Length of Segment 2,145 feet

L5. Associated Resources: None

L4e. Sketch of Cross-Section (Include scale)

Facing: Southwest



L6. Setting (Describe natural features, landscape characteristics, slope, etc. as appropriate) See Item A10.

L7. Integrity Considerations: Dating originally at least to the early 20th century, the channel was partially lined with concrete in the 1950s-1960s era, and the remaining unlined segment is poorly maintained and overgrown, both of which detract from the integrity of the feature in relation to its period of origin.

L8a. Photograph, Map or Drawing

(See pp. 1 and 4-6)

L8b. Description of Photo, Map, or Drawing (View, scale, etc.) _____

L9. Remarks: _____

L10. Form Prepared by: (Name, affiliation and address) Hunter O'Donnell, CRM TECH, 1016 East Coley Drive, Suite A/B, Colton, CA 92324

L11. Date: July 22, 2022

State of California—Natural Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
LOCATION MAP

Primary # _____
HRI # _____
Trinomial _____

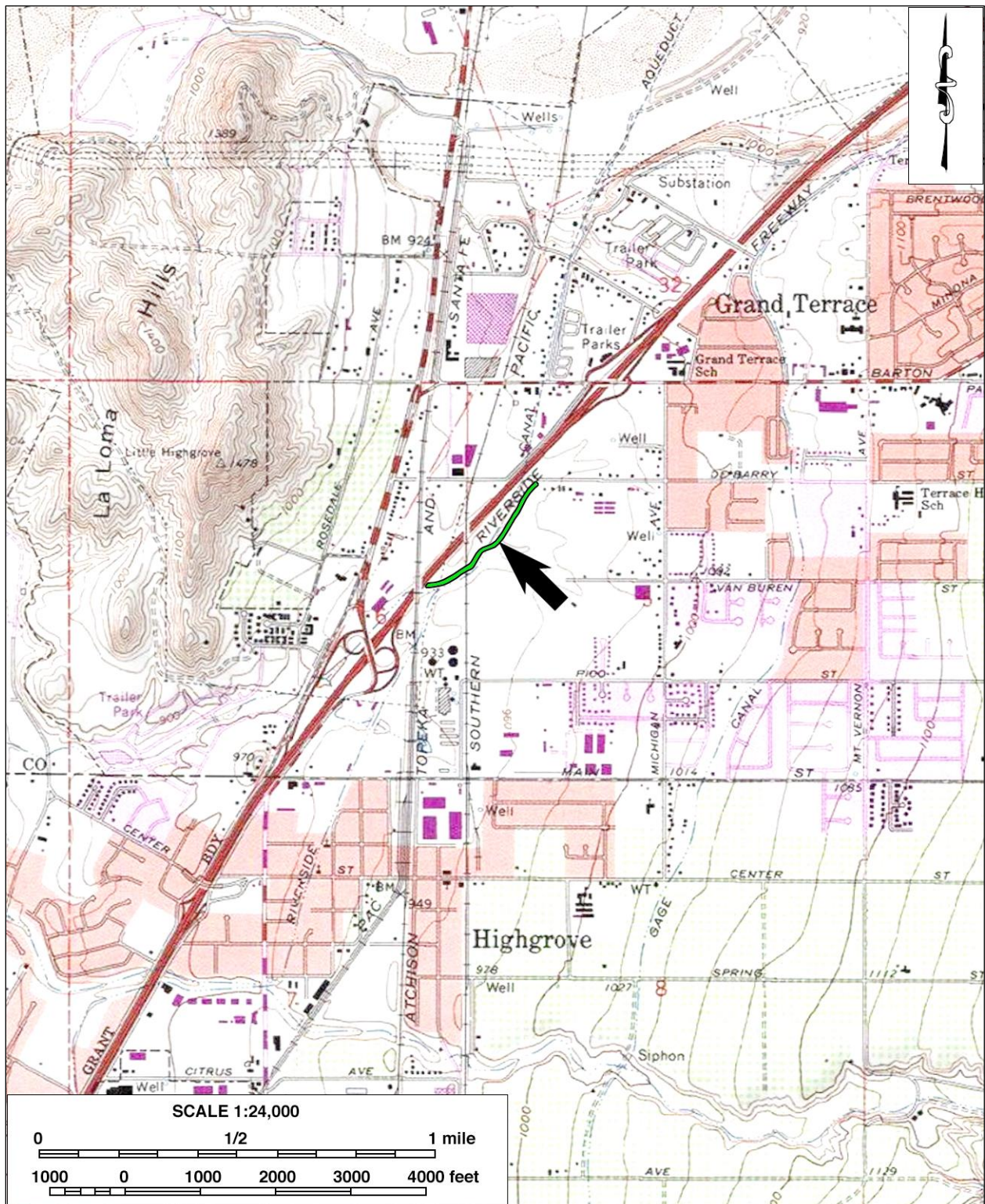
Page 4 of 6

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) CRM TECH 3910-2

*Map Name: San Bernardino South, Calif.

*Scale: 1:24,000

*Date of Maps: 1967/1980





State of California—Natural Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
CONTINUATION SHEET

Primary # _____
HRI # _____
Trinomial _____

Page 6 of 6

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) CRM TECH 3910-2

Recorded by Hunter O'Donnell Date July 19, 2022 ☒ Continuation ☐ Update

Additional photographs (taken on July 19, 2022)



Left: culvert under former Southern Pacific Railroad line, view to the west;
right: unmaintained earthen segment, view to the west.

PRIMARY RECORD

Primary # _____
HRI # _____
Trinomial _____
NRHP Status Code 6Z

Other Listings _____
Review Code _____ Reviewer _____ Date _____

Page 1 of 4 *Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) CRM TECH 3910-3

P1. Other Identifier: 21996 Van Buren Street

*P2. Location: ☐ Not for Publication ☒ Unrestricted *a. County San Bernardino

and (P2c, P2e, and P2b or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

*b. USGS 7.5' Quad San Bernardino South Date 1967, photorevised 1980

T2S; R4W; SW 1/4 of SE 1/4 of NW 1/4 of Sec 5 ; S.B. B.M.

c. Address 21996 Van Buren Street City Grand Terrace Zip 92313

d. UTM: (Give more than one for large and/or linear resources) Zone 11 ; 470,338 mE/ 3,765,495 mN
UTM Derivation: ☐ USGS Quad ☐ GIS ☒ Google Earth

e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, decimal degrees, etc., as appropriate)
Assessor's Parcel Number 1167-181-01; on the north side of Van Buren Street, approximately 700 feet west of Michigan Street

*P3a Description: (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries) This Ranch-style single-family residence is a generally rectangular-shaped, one-story wood-frame building resting on a concrete foundation. The medium-pitched hip roof is covered by brown composition shingles and ends in wide eaves with exposed rafter tails. A smaller roof extension covers a slight protrusion from the western portion of the south-facing primary façade, where the exterior wall sports a red brick veneer. The middle portion of this façade is clad in tan-colored board-and-batten siding on the upper portion and similar bricks on the lower one-third. A two-car garage occupies the eastern portion of the primary façade, featuring
(Continued on p. 4)

*P3b. Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) HP2: single-family property

*P4. Resources Present: ☒ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Site ☐ District ☐ Element of District
☐ Other (isolates, etc.)

P5a. Photograph or Drawing (Photograph required for buildings, structures, and objects.)



P5b. Description of Photo (view, date, accession number): Taken on September 6, 2022; view to the north

*P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources: ☒ Historic ☐ Prehistoric ☐ Both
Circa 1971

*P7. Owner and Address: Laurence E. Halvin, 21996 Van Buren Street, Grand Terrace, CA 92313

*P8. Recorded by (Name, affiliation, & address): Terri Jacquemain, CRM TECH, 1016 East Cooley Drive, Suite A/B, Colton, CA 92324

*P9. Date Recorded: September 6, 2022

*P10. Survey Type (describe): Phase I intensive-level survey for CEQA compliance

*P11. Report Citation: (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none.") Bai "Tom" Tang (2022): Update and Addendum to Cultural Resources Survey Report, the Gateway at Grand Terrace Specific Plan, City of Grand Terrace, San Bernardino County, California

*Attachments: ☐ None ☒ Location Map ☐ Sketch Map ☒ Continuation Sheet ☒ Building, Structure, and Object Record
☐ Archaeological Record ☐ District Record ☐ Linear Resource Record ☐ Milling Station Record ☐ Rock Art Record
☐ Artifact Record ☐ Photograph Record ☐ Other (List): _____

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

Page 2 of 4

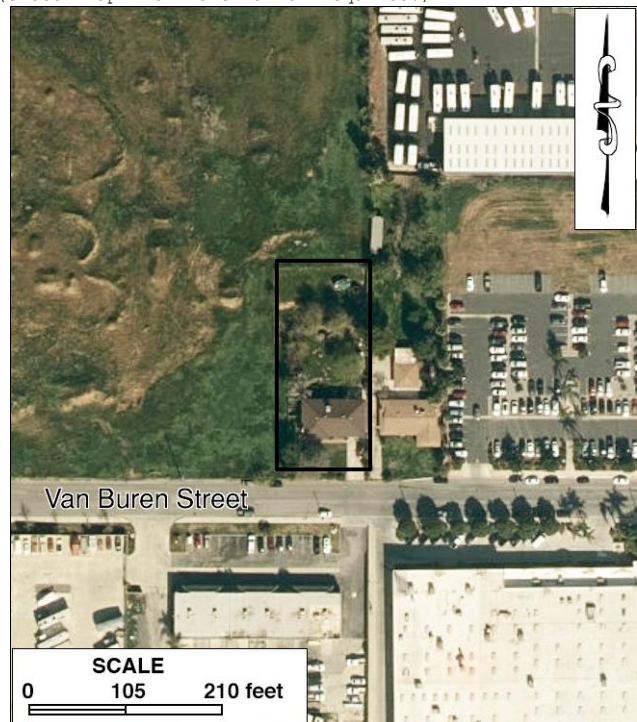
*NRHP Status Code 6Z

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) CRM TECH 3910-3

- B1. Historic Name: _____ B2. Common Name: _____
B3. Original Use: Residential B4. Present Use: Residential
*B5. Architectural Style: Ranch
*B6. Construction History: (Construction date, alterations, and date of alterations) San Bernardino County Assessor's records indicate that this building was constructed around 1971 and yielded no evidence of significant alterations since then. In 1973, Laurence E. Halvin (1937-) was identified as the property owner. Previously, his father, Swedish native Earl D. Halvin, was listed in 1950 as living at 210 Van Buren Street. Laurence E. Halvin was born in San Bernardino. The property has remained in the Halvin family to the present time, but Laurence E. Halvin's listed addresses have included several nearby cities, including Colton, Highland, Moreno Valley, and Riverside.
*B7. Moved? ☒ No ☐ Yes ☐ Unknown Date: _____ Original Location: _____
*B8. Related Features: _____
B9a. Architect: Unknown b. Builder: Unknown
*B10. Significance: Theme Post-WWII residential development
Area Grand Terrace Period of Significance 1970s
Property Type Single-family residence Applicable Criteria N/A
(Discuss importance in terms of historical or architectural context as defined by theme, period, and geographic scope. Also address integrity.) This modest Ranch-style residence was built in or around 1971 and is most closely associated long-time (and current) property owner Laurence E. Halvin. Historical research has yielded no evidence that Mr. Halvin has attained an extraordinary level of historical significance that would override the elapsed-time standard required by guidelines for the National Register of Historic Places or the California Register of Historical
(Continued on p. 4)
B11. Additional Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) _____
B12. References: San Bernardino County Assessor's real property tax assessment records and online database (www.sbcounty.gov/assessor/pims/); aerial and satellite photographs taken in 1938-2018 (www.historicaerials.com); online genealogical databases (www.ancestry.com/)
B13. Remarks: _____
*B14. Evaluator: Bai "Tom" Tang, M.A.,
and Terri Jacquemain, M.A.
*Date of Evaluation: September 7, 2022

(This space reserved for official comments.)

(Sketch Map with north arrow required.)



LOCATION MAP

Primary # _____

HRI # _____

Trinomial _____

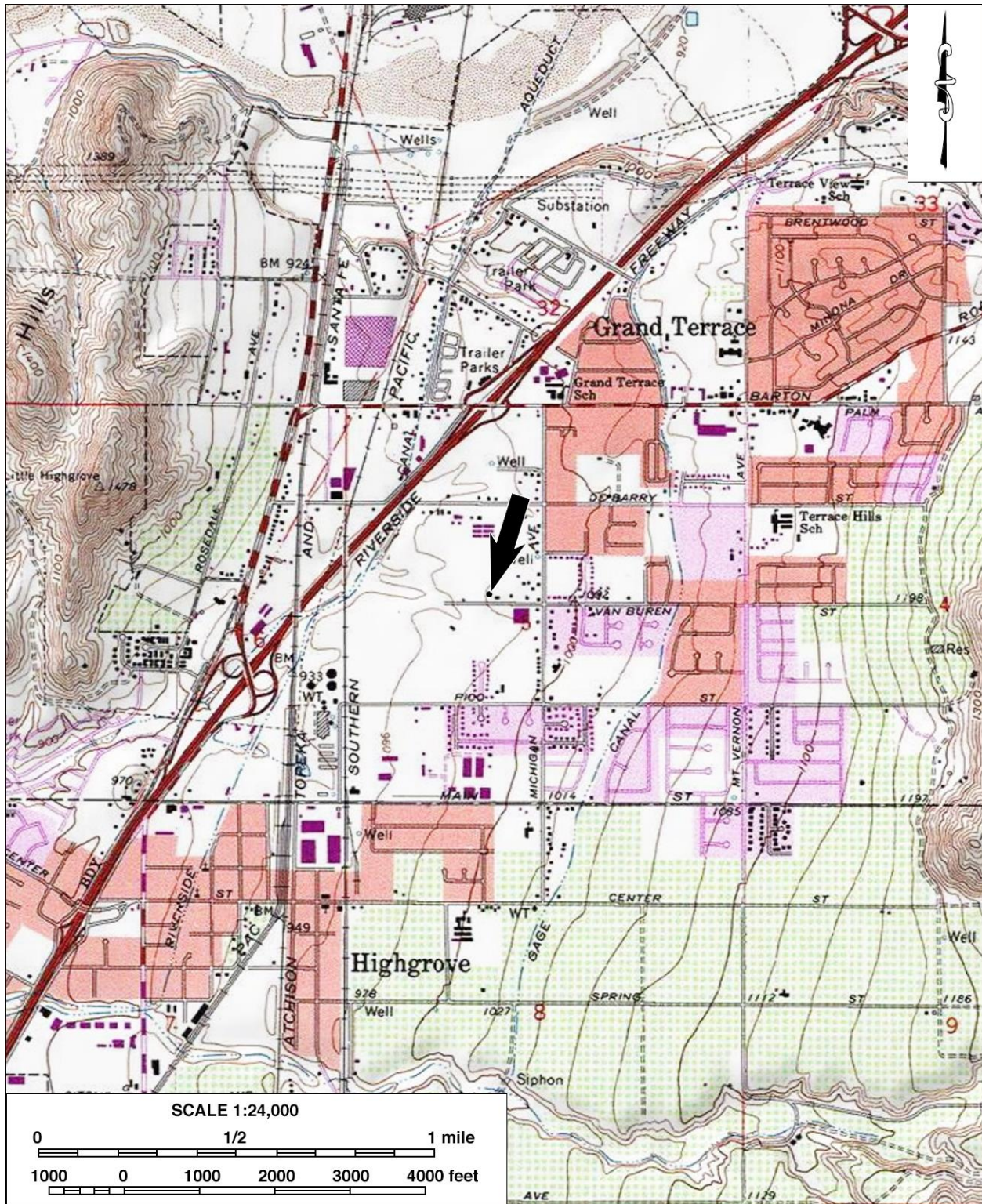
Page 3 of 4

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) CRM TECH 3910-3

*Map Name: San Bernardino South, Calif.

*Scale: 1:24,000

*Date of Maps: 1967/1980



State of California--The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
CONTINUATION SHEET

Primary # _____

HRI # _____

Trinomial _____

Page 4 of 4

Resource name or # (Assigned by recorder) CRM TECH 3910-3

Recorded by: Terri Jacquemain

*Date: September 6, 2022

√ Continuation Update

***P3a. Description (continued):** a white vertical board door with brick veneer wrapping around the corner of the building. The rest of the exterior walls also has board-and-batten siding, with some brick trim at the rear. A wide brick fireplace chimney is set near the southern end of the western façade.

Fenestration on the front includes a large aluminum-framed tri-part window flanked by stationary green shutters on the western end, an aluminum-framed sliding window at the center, and a smaller but similar window set higher up near the garage, the latter two with flat wood trim painted green. Similar sliding windows are also paired across the rear of the building, near the backdoor. The western and eastern sides of the house are blind. The main entry is slightly inset in the eastern portion of the protrusion in front, where it is sheltered by the roof extension supported by a decorative wrought iron column sunk in a concrete stoop. An unglazed, paneled wood door is accessed by a two brick steps and a walkway leading to the paved driveway in front of the garage. The building is occupied and is in good condition.

***B10. Significance (continued):** Resources, and no other persons or any events of potential historical interest have been identified in close association with the building.

In terms of architectural, structural, or engineering merits, similar residences from the post-WWII era survive in large numbers in the City of Grand Terrace and throughout southern California, and they generally need to demonstrate an outstanding level of architectural merits to be considered eligible for the National Register or the California Register. This residence does not demonstrate such merits. Furthermore, as a late-historic-period expression of common design and construction practice, the building holds little promise for important historical data. Based on these considerations, the residence at 21996 Van Buren Street does not appear eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places or the California Register of Historical Resources.