

Appendix C Cultural Resources Assessment

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CULTURAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT

Giant RV Project

City of Colton, San Bernardino County, California

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BCRCONSULTING LLC

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MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

BCR Consulting LLC (BCR Consulting) is under contract to Placeworks to conduct a Cultural Resources Assessment of the Giant RV Project (the project) located in the City of Colton (City), San Bernardino County, California. Tasks completed for the scope of work include a cultural resources records search, an intensive-level pedestrian cultural resources survey, Sacred Lands File search with the Native American Heritage Commission, and paleontological overview. These tasks were performed in partial fulfillment of California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) requirements. An archaeological records search was conducted at the South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC) at California State University, Fullerton. This research has revealed that 18 cultural resource studies have taken place resulting in the recording of two cultural resources (both historic-period built environment resources) within one half-mile of the project site. None of the previous studies have assessed the project site for cultural resources and no cultural resources have been identified within the project boundaries.

During the field survey, BCR Consulting archaeologists identified two cultural resources (one isolated prehistoric granitic mano and one historic-period pump house) within the project boundaries. Neither resource is eligible for the California Register of Historical Resources (California Register) and as such neither resource is a historical resource. They are not significant under CEQA and do not warrant further consideration. Based on these results, BCR Consulting recommends that no additional cultural resources work or monitoring is necessary for any proposed project activities. However, if previously undocumented cultural resources are identified during earthmoving activities, a qualified archaeologist should be contacted to assess the nature and significance of the find, diverting construction excavation if necessary.

Findings were positive during the Sacred Lands File search with the NAHC. The NAHC recommended contacting representatives of San Manuel Band of Mission Indians regarding this finding. BCR Consulting sent an email to San Manuel Band of Mission Indians on February 25, 2022 but have not received a response to-date. The City will initiate Assembly Bill (AB) 52 Native American Consultation for the project. Since the City will initiate and carry out the required Native American Consultation, the results of the consultation are not provided in this report. However, this report may be used during the consultation process, and BCR Consulting staff is available to answer questions and address concerns as necessary.

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

The geologic units underlying this project are mapped entirely as alluvial sand, gravel and clay deposits dating to the Holocene (Dibblee & Minch, 2003). While Holocene alluvial units are considered to be of high preservation value, material found is unlikely to be fossil material due to the relatively modern associated dates of the deposits. However, if development requires any substantial depth of disturbance, the likelihood of reaching older Holocene or Late Pleistocene alluvial

sediments would increase. The Western Science Center does not have localities within the project area or within a 1 mile radius.

While the presence of any fossil material is unlikely, if excavation activity for the Giant RV Project disturbs deeper sediment dating to the earliest parts of the Holocene or Late Pleistocene periods, the material would be scientifically significant. Excavation activity associated with the development of the project area is unlikely to be paleontologically sensitive, but caution during development should be observed.

If human remains are encountered during the undertaking, State Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5 states that no further disturbance shall occur until the County Coroner has made a determination of origin and disposition pursuant to Public Resources Code Section 5097.98. The County Coroner must be notified of the find immediately. If the remains are determined to be prehistoric, the Coroner will notify the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC), which will determine and notify a Most Likely Descendant (MLD). With the permission of the landowner or his/her authorized representative, the MLD may inspect the site of the discovery. The MLD shall complete the inspection within 48 hours of notification by the NAHC.

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INTRODUCTION

BCR Consulting LLC (BCR Consulting) is under contract to Placeworks to conduct a Cultural Resources Assessment of the Giant RV Project (the project) located in the City of Colton (City), San Bernardino County, California. An intensive-level pedestrian cultural resources survey of the project site was completed in partial fulfillment of California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) requirements. The project site is located in a non-sectioned portion of Township 1 South, Range 4 West, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian, as depicted on the United States Geological Survey (USGS) *San Bernardino South, California* (1980) 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle (Figure 1).

Regulatory Setting

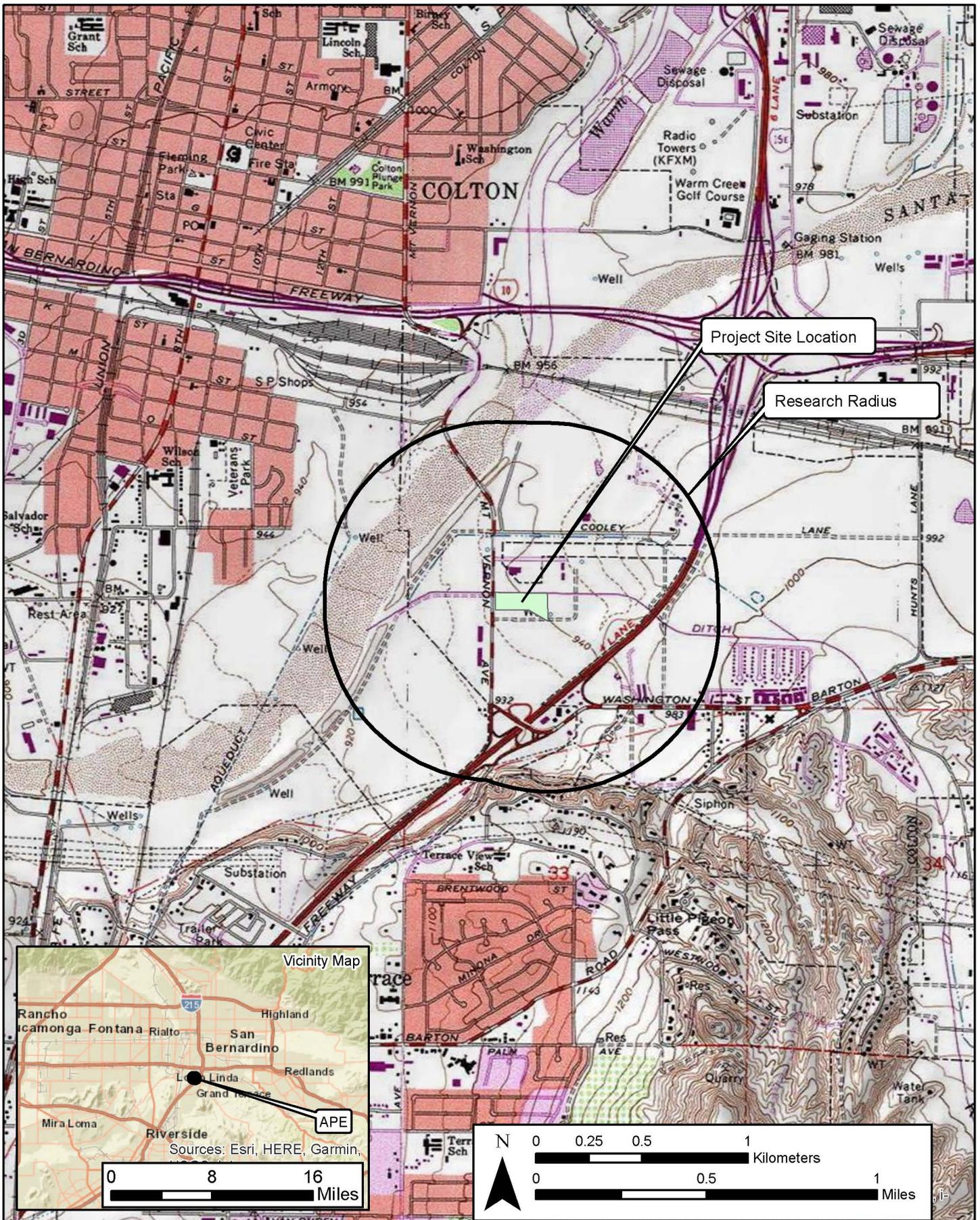
The California Environmental Quality Act. CEQA applies to all discretionary projects undertaken or subject to approval by the state's public agencies (California Code of Regulations 14(3), § 15002(i)). Under CEQA, "A project with an effect that may cause a substantial adverse change in the significance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

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

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

The significance of a historical resource is impaired when a project demolishes or materially alters in an adverse manner those physical characteristics of a historical resource that convey its historical significance and that justify its eligibility for the California Register. If an impact on a historical or archaeological resource is significant, CEQA requires feasible measures to minimize the impact (State CEQA Guidelines § 15126.4 (a)(1)). Mitigation of significant impacts must lessen or eliminate the physical impact that the project will have on the resource.

Section 5024.1 of the Cal. Public Res. Code established the California Register. Generally, a resource is considered by the lead agency to be "historically significant" if the resource



Project Location Site
Giant RV Project

Figure 1

Placeworks

meets the criteria for listing in the California Register (Cal. Code Regs. tit. 14(3), § 15064.5(a)(3)). The eligibility criteria for the California Register are similar to those of the National Register of Historic Places (National Register), and a resource that meets one of more of the eligibility criteria of the National Register will be eligible for the California Register.

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

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

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

Assembly Bill 52. California Assembly Bill 52 was approved on September 25, 2014. As stated in Section 11 of AB 52, the act applies only to projects that have a notice of preparation or a notice of negative declaration or mitigated negative declaration filed on or after July 1, 2015.

AB 52 establishes "tribal cultural resources" (TCRs) as a new category of resources under CEQA. As defined under Public Resources Code Section 21074, TCRs are "sites, features, places, cultural landscapes, sacred places, and objects with cultural value to a California Native American Tribe" that are either: (1) included or determined to be eligible for inclusion in the CRHR; included in a local register of historical resources as defined in Public Resources Code Section 5020.1(k); or (2) determined by the lead agency to be significant pursuant to the criteria for inclusion in the California Register set forth in Public Resources Code Section 5024.1(c), if supported by substantial evidence and taking into account the significance of the resource to a California Native American tribe. A "historical resource" as

defined in Public Resources Code Section 21084.1, a “unique archaeological resource” as defined in Public Resources Code Section 21083.2(g), or a “nonunique archaeological resource” as defined in Public Resources Code Section 21083.2(h) may also be TCRs.

AB 52 further establishes a new consultation process with California Native American tribes for proposed projects in geographic areas that are traditionally and culturally affiliated with that tribe. Per Public Resources Code Section 21073, “California Native American tribe” includes federally and non-federally recognized tribes on the NAHC contact list. Subject to certain prerequisites, AB 52 requires, among other things, that a lead agency consult with the geographically affiliated tribe before the release of an environmental review document for a proposed project regarding project alternatives, recommended mitigation measures, or potential significant effects, if the tribe so requests in writing. If the tribe and the lead agency agree upon mitigation measures during their consultation, these mitigation measures must be recommended for inclusion in the environmental document (Public Resources Code Sections 21080.3.1, 21080.3.2, 21082.3, 21084.2, and 21084.3).

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

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

NATURAL SETTING

The elevation of the project site is approximately 940 feet above mean sea level (AMSL). The property has been subject to disturbances related to discing for recent weed abatement and by agricultural activities from an orchard that was present prior to 1938 and had been removed by 1968 (United States Department of Agriculture 1938, 1948, 1959, 1968). The project site is composed of as alluvial sand, gravel and clay deposits dating to the Holocene. The current study has not yielded any evidence that local sediments have produced raw materials used in prehistoric tool manufacture within one half-mile of the project site. Local rainfall ranges from 5 to 15 inches annually (Jaeger and Smith 1971:36-37).

Although recent and historical impacts have decimated local vegetation, remnants of a formerly dominant coastal sage scrub vegetation community have been sporadically observed in the area. Signature plant species include black sage (*Salvia mellifera*), California brittlebush (*Encelia californica*), California buckwheat (*Eriogonum fasciculatum*),

California sagebrush (*Artemisia californica*), deerweed (*Lotus scoparius*), golden yarrow (*Eriophyllum confertiflorum*), laurel sumac (*Malosma laurina*), lemonadeberry (*Rhus integrifolia*), poison oak (*Toxicodendron diversilobum*), purple sage (*Salvia leucophylla*), sticky monkeyflower (*Mimulus aurantiacus*), sugar bush (*Rhus ovata*), toyon (*Heteromeles arbutifolia*), white sage (*Salvia apiana*), coastal century plant (*Agave shawii*), coastal cholla (*Opuntia prolifera*), Laguna Beach liveforever (*Dudleya stolonifera*), many-stemmed liveforever (*Dudleya multicaulis*), our Lord's candle (*Yucca whipplei*), prickly pear cactus (*Opuntia sp.*) (Williams et al. 2008:118-119). Signature animal species within Coastal Sage Scrub habitat include the kangaroo rat (*Dipodomys sp.*), California horned lizard (*Phrynosoma coronatum frontale*), orange throated whiptail (*Cnemidophorus hyperthrus*), San Diego horned lizard (*Phrynosoma coronatum blainvillii*), brown-headed cowbird (*Molothrus ater*), California gnatcatcher (*Polioptila californica californica*), California quail (*Callipepla californica*), and San Diego cactus wren (*Campylorhynchus brunneicapillus sandiegensis*) (Williams et al. 2008:118-120). Local native groups made use of many of these species (see Lightfoot and Parrish 2008).

CULTURAL SETTING

Prehistoric Context

The local prehistoric cultural setting has been organized into many chronological frameworks (see Warren and Crabtree 1986; Bettinger and Taylor 1974; Lanning 1963; Hunt 1960; Wallace 1958, 1962, 1978; Campbell and Campbell 1935), although there is no definitive sequence for the region. The difficulties in establishing cultural chronologies for western San Bernardino County are a function of its enormous size and the small amount of archaeological excavations conducted there. Moreover, throughout prehistory many groups have occupied the area and their territories often overlap spatially and chronologically resulting in mixed artifact deposits. Due to dry climate and capricious geological processes, these artifacts rarely become integrated in-situ. Lacking a milieu hospitable to the preservation of cultural midden, local chronologies have relied upon temporally diagnostic artifacts, such as projectile points, or upon the presence/absence of other temporal indicators, such as groundstone. Such methods are instructive, but can be limited by prehistoric occupants' concurrent use of different artifact styles, or by artifact re-use or re-sharpening, as well as researchers' mistaken diagnosis, and other factors (see Flenniken 1985; Flenniken and Raymond 1986; Flenniken and Wilke 1989). Recognizing the shortcomings of comparative temporal indicators, this study recommends review of Warren and Crabtree (1986), who have drawn upon this method to produce a commonly cited and relatively comprehensive chronology.

Ethnography

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

Gabrielino. The Gabrielino probably first encountered Europeans when Spanish explorers reached California's southern coast during the 15th and 16th centuries (Bean and Smith 1978; Kroeber 1925). The first documented encounter, however, occurred in 1769 when Gaspar de Portola's expedition crossed Gabrielino territory (Bean and Smith 1978). Other brief encounters took place over the years, and are documented in McCawley 1996 (citing numerous sources). The Gabrielino name has been attributed by association with the Spanish mission of San Gabriel, and refers to a subset of people sharing speech and

customs with other Cupan speakers (such as the Juaneño/Luiseño/Ajachemem) from the greater Takic branch of the Uto-Aztecan language family (Bean and Smith 1978). Gabrielino villages occupied the watersheds of various rivers (locally including the Santa Ana) and intermittent streams. Chiefs were usually descended through the male line and often administered several villages. Gabrielino society was somewhat stratified and is thought to have contained three hierarchically ordered social classes which dictated ownership rights and social status and obligations (Bean and Smith 1978:540-546). Plants utilized for food were heavily relied upon and included acorn-producing oaks, as well as seed-producing grasses and sage. Animal protein was commonly derived from rabbits and deer in inland regions, while coastal populations supplemented their diets with fish, shellfish, and marine mammals (Boscana 1933, Heizer 1968, Johnston 1962, McCawley 1996). Dog, coyote, bear, tree squirrel, pigeon, dove, mud hen, eagle, buzzard, raven, lizards, frogs, and turtles were specifically not utilized as a food source (Kroeber 1925:652).

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

History

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

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

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

American Period. The American Period, 1848–Present, began with the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo. In 1850, California was accepted into the Union of the United States primarily due to the population increase created by the Gold Rush of 1849. The cattle industry reached its greatest prosperity during the first years of the American Period. Mexican Period land grants had created large pastoral estates in California, and demand for

beef during the Gold Rush led to a cattle boom that lasted from 1849–1855. However, beginning about 1855, the demand for beef began to decline due to imports of sheep from New Mexico and cattle from the Mississippi and Missouri Valleys. When the beef market collapsed, many California ranchers lost their ranchos through foreclosure. A series of disastrous floods in 1861–1862, followed by a significant drought further diminished the economic impact of local ranching. This decline combined with ubiquitous agricultural and real estate developments of the late 19th century, set the stage for diversified economic pursuits that have continued to proliferate to this day (Beattie and Beattie 1974; Cleland 1941).

Local Sequence. The subject property is located within the boundaries of the historic Rancho San Bernardino. Originally a mission rancho, San Bernardino became the property of the Lugo family in 1842 as part of the secularization process, securing Mexico's local hegemony in the wake of official independence from Spain. When the United States annexed California after the Mexican-American War, the Lugo family and Diego Sepulveda received the official U.S. land patent for the property in 1865, via a claim filed under the authority of Congress (U.S. Congress 1851, General Land Office 1865). The Lugos and Sepulveda subsequently sold out to Mormon settlers who established the City of San Bernardino on the former rancho to the north of the subject property.

The subject property lies within the current corporate boundaries of the City of Colton. The development of Colton was partially made possible by the establishment of Southern Pacific Railway Company's local headquarters. Colton was incorporated in 1887, named for Civil War General and Southern Pacific Railroad Vice President David D. Colton and nicknamed "the Hub City" for its importance to the railroad (Garrett 1992). The railroad in combination with new irrigation canals begat a thriving citrus industry. This industry was also facilitated by Eliza Tibbett's successful cultivation of Brazilian navel oranges, which proved to be transportable cross country via the new rail system (Lech 2004:184). The local citrus industry was profitable for the most of the first half of the 20th century, although competition from other regions caused it to slow after World War II. The vacuum left by the diminishing citrus industry encouraged more varied residential, commercial, and industrial development to meet demands of a post-war economy, all of which remain vital to Colton's current economic character.

PERSONNEL

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

METHODS

Records Search

The archaeological records search, completed at the SCCIC at California State University, Fullerton, reviewed all recorded historic and prehistoric cultural resources, as well as a review of known cultural resources, and survey and excavation reports generated from projects completed within one half-mile of the project site. In addition, a review was conducted of the National Register of Historic Places (National Register), the California

Register of Historical Resources (California Register), and documents and inventories from the California Office of Historic Preservation including the lists of California Historical Landmarks, California Points of Historical Interest, Listing of National Register Properties, and the Inventory of Historic Structures.

Field Survey

An archaeological pedestrian field survey of the project site was conducted on January 6, 2022. The survey was conducted by walking parallel transects approximately 15 meters apart across 100 percent of the project site. Soil exposures, including natural and artificial clearings were carefully inspected for evidence of cultural resources.

RESULTS

Records Search

The archaeological records search was completed at the SCCIC at California State University, Fullerton. This research has revealed that 18 cultural resource studies have taken place resulting in the recording of two cultural resources (both historic-period built environment) within one half-mile of the project site. None of the previous studies assessed the project site for cultural resources and no cultural resources were identified within the project boundaries. Results are summarized in Table A, and a comprehensive records search bibliography is provided in Appendix A.

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

USGS 7.5 Min. Quad.	Cultural Resources Within One Half-Mile of Project Site	Cultural Resource Studies Within One Half-Mile of Project Site
<i>San Bernardino South, California</i> (1980)	P-36-7169: Historic-Period Canal/Aqueduct P-36-10660: Historic-Period Public Utility Building	SB-106-249, 508, 509, 1499, 1808, 2039, 2156, 2794, 2853, 2887, 3002, 3943, 4365, 5252, 5887, 6441, 7449, 7451

Field Survey

During the field survey, BCR Consulting staff carefully inspected the project site, and identified one prehistoric isolated granitic mano and a small historic-period pumphouse. Both resources have been recorded on Department of Park and Recreation (DPR) 523 forms (Appendix B). Both resources are described in detail below.

PWK2105-H-1. This resource consists of a small well/pump house owned and operated by the Riverside Highland Water Company. The structure is constructed of concrete masonry units and is topped with a shed roof and composite shingles. Modern piping and an antenna are visible on the exterior. It appears to remain in use. Historic aerial photos show that the structure was constructed between 1948 and 1959 (see historicaerials.com), although modern materials indicate that it may have been rebuilt recently on the original footprint.

PWK2105-I-1. This isolate consists of a granitic mano measuring 32 by 19 by 17 centimeters. It exhibits moderate polish on one face, and the end is broken. Isolated artifacts lack data and are not significant under CEQA.

Neither resource is eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources and as such neither resource is considered a historical resource or significant under CEQA. Surface visibility was approximately 90 percent within the project site. Sediments consisted of sandy silt with poorly sorted gravels. The property has been subject to severe disturbances related to orchard planting and removal, and to discing for weed abatement.

RECOMMENDATIONS

BCR Consulting conducted a Cultural Resources Assessment of the Giant RV Project located in the City of Colton, San Bernardino County, California. During the field survey, BCR Consulting archaeologists identified two cultural resources (one isolated prehistoric granitic mano and one historic-period pump house) within the project boundaries. Neither resource is eligible for the California Register and as such neither resource is a historical resource. They are not significant under CEQA and do not warrant further consideration. Based on these results, BCR Consulting recommends that no additional cultural resources work or monitoring is necessary for any proposed project activities. However, if previously undocumented cultural resources are identified during earthmoving activities, a qualified archaeologist shall be contacted to assess the nature and significance of the find, diverting construction excavation if necessary.

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- 1959 Aerial Photos of San Bernardino County. Electronic Document: historicaerials.com. Accessed 2/14/2022.

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1986 The Prehistory of the Southwestern Great Basin. In *Handbook of the North American Indians, Vol. 11, Great Basin*, edited by W.L. d'Azevedo, pp.183-193. W.C. Sturtevant, General Editor. Smithsonian Institution, Washington D.C.

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APPENDIX A
RECORDS SEARCH BIBLIOGRAPHY

Report List

PWK2105

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
SB-00249	NADB-R - 1060249; Voided - 75-3.1	1975	PORTILLO, GARTH	ARCHAEOLOGICAL IMPACT EVALUATION: ARCHAEOLOGY OF PROPOSED ADDITIONS TO THE GRAND TERRACE SANITARY SEWER SYSTEM, GRAND TERRACE, CALIFORNIA	ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH UNIT, UCR	
SB-00508	NADB-R - 1060508; Voided - 77-6.4A	1977	GREENWOOD, ROBERTA S.	ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES SURVEY: WEST COAST - MID CONTINENT PIPELINE PROJECT, LONG BEACH TO COLORADO RIVER	GREENWOOD AND ASSOCIATES	36-000715, 36-000716, 36-001573, 36-001576, 36-001632
SB-00509	NADB-R - 1060509; Voided - 77-6.4B	1978	GREENWOOD AND ASSOCIATES	ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES SURVEY: WEST-COAST - MID-CONTINENT PIPELINE PROJECT, LONG BEACH TO COLORADO RIVER, THE AGUA MANSA ALTERNATE PIPELINE ROUTE	GREENWOOD AND ASSOCIATES	
SB-01499	NADB-R - 1061499; Voided - 85-7.4A-B	1985	FOSTER, JOHN M. and ROBERTA S. GREENWOOD	CULTURAL RESOURCES OVERVIEW: CALIFORNIA PORTION, PROPOSED PACIFIC TEXAS PIPELINE PROJECT	GREENWOOD AND ASSOCIATES	
SB-01808	NADB-R - 1061808; Voided - 88-6.5	1988	HAMPSON, R. PAUL, JERREL SORENSEN, SUSAN K. GOLDBERG, MARK T. SWANSON, and JEANNE E. ARNOLD	CULTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY, UPPER SANTA ANA RIVER, CALIFORNIA	GREENWOOD & ASSOCIATES AND INFOTEC	36-000144, 36-001577, 36-006060, 36-006061, 36-006062, 36-006063, 36-006064, 36-006065, 36-006066, 36-006067, 36-006068, 36-006069, 36-006070, 36-006071, 36-006072, 36-006073, 36-006074, 36-006075, 36-006076, 36-006077, 36-006078, 36-006079, 36-006080, 36-006081, 36-006082, 36-006083, 36-006084, 36-006085, 36-006086, 36-006087, 36-006088, 36-006089, 36-006090, 36-006091, 36-006092, 36-006093, 36-006094, 36-006095, 36-006096, 36-006097, 36-006098, 36-006099, 36-006100, 36-006101, 36-006102, 36-006103, 36-060194, 36-060195, 36-060196, 36-060252
SB-02039	NADB-R - 1062039; Voided - 89-10.12	1989	DILLON, BRIAN D.	CULTURAL RESOURCE INVESTIGATION: HUNTER'S RIDGE PROJECT, CITY OF FONTANA, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	SCIENTIFIC RESOURCE SURVEYS	36-006807, 36-006808, 36-006809, 36-006810, 36-006811, 36-006812

Report List

PWK2105

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
SB-02156	NADB-R - 1062156; Voided - 90-9.2	1990	MCKENNA, JEANETTE A.	REPORT ADDENDUM: A PHASE I ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF THE PROPOSED SANTA ANA WATERSHED PROJECT AUTHORITY (SAWPA) PIPELINE RIGHT-OF-WAY, SAN BERNARDINO TO COLTON, SAN BERNARDINO, CALIFORNIA	MCKENNA ET AL.	
SB-02794	NADB-R - 1062794	1993	WEBER, CARMEN A. and RICHARD STARZAK	A HISTORICAL ASSESSMENT OF THE SAN GORGONIO HYDROELECTRIC SYSTEM	CHAMBERS GROUP, INC	
SB-02853	NADB-R - 1062853	1991	FOSTER, JOHN M., JAMES J. SCHMIDT, CARMEN A. WEBER, GWENDOLYN R. ROMANI, and ROBERTA S. GREENWOOD	CULTURAL RESOURCE INVESTIGATION: INLAND FEEDER PROJECT, MWD OF SOUTHERN CA	GREENWOOD & ASSOCIATES	36-006086, 36-006354, 36-006847, 36-006848, 36-006849, 36-006850, 36-006851, 36-006852, 36-006853, 36-006854, 36-006855, 36-006856, 36-006857, 36-006858, 36-006859, 36-006860, 36-006861, 36-006862, 36-006863, 36-006864, 36-006865, 36-006866, 36-006867, 36-006868, 36-006869, 36-006870, 36-006871, 36-006872, 36-006940, 36-007021, 36-007050, 36-007051, 36-007053, 36-007054, 36-007055, 36-007702
SB-02887	NADB-R - 1062887	1994	SCHMIDT, JAMES J.	CULTURAL RESOURCE INVESTIGATION: CITY OF COLTON NEW SUBSTATION AND TRANSMISSION FACILITIES	GREENWOOD AND ASSOCIATES	36-001576, 36-007976
SB-03002	NADB-R - 1063002	1995	MCKENNA, JEANETTE A.	MITIGATION OF ADVERSE IMPACTS: ARCHAEOLOGICAL TESTING AND EVALUATION OF RESOURCES IDENTIFIED AS THE COLTON DUMP, CITY OF COLTON, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CA	MCKENNA ET AL	36-008088
SB-03943	NADB-R - 1063943	2000	DUKE, CURT	CULTURAL RESOURCE ASSESSMENT FOR THE AT&T WIRELESS SERVICES FACILITY C569, COUNTY OF SAN BERNARDINO, CA. 4PP	LSA	
SB-04365	NADB-R - 1064365	2000	JONES & STOKES	FINAL CULTURAL RESOURCES INVENTORY REPORT FOR WILLIAMS COMMUNICATIONS, INC FIBEROPTIC CABLE SYSTEM INSTALLATION PROJECT, RIVERSIDE CA TO THE CA/AZ BORDER. 3 VOLUMES. 113+PP	JONES & STOKES	36-006858, 36-006859, 36-006940, 36-015221, 36-016417
SB-05252 SB-05887	NADB-R - 1065252	2006	Billat, Lorna	Fiesta Village/LA-0775C.	EarthTouch	

Report List

PWK2105

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
SB-06441	NADB-R - 1066441	2009	Smallwood, Josh and Laura Hensley Shaker	Identification and Evaluation of Historic Properties: Riverside North Basin Recharge and Recreational Park Project, City of Colton, San Bernardino County, California.		
SB-07449		2013	Billat, Lorna	Property Assessment Report for the Fiesta Village / LA0775C Wireless Facility located at 1405 E Washington Street, in Colton, San Bernardino County, California	EarthTouch, Inc.	
SB-07451	NADB-R - 1067451	2010	Walters, Andrew M. and Daniel Paul	Interstate 215 Bi-County HOV Lane Gap Closure Project, Historical Resources Evaluation Report, San Bernardino and Riverside Counties, California.		36-006101, 36-006847, 36-010330, 36-021705, 36-021706, 36-021707, 36-021708, 36-021709, 36-021710, 36-021711, 36-021712, 36-026885, 36-026886

Resource List

PWK2105

Primary No.	Trinomial	Other IDs	Type	Age	Attribute codes	Recorded by	Reports
P-36-007169	CA-SBR-007169H	Resource Name - Riverside-Warm Creek Canal; Other - P1074-1174H; Other - MFA-2H; Other - CRM TECH 2297-1; Resource Name - Santa Ana Siphon	Structure	Historic	AH06; HP20	1992 (Wlodarski); 2007 (Beedle, P., Applied Earthworks, Inc.); 2009 (CRM Tech)	SB-02889, SB-05606, SB-07260, SB-08156
P-36-014298		Resource Name - Southern California Edison Colton Substation Property	Building, District	Historic	HP09	1991 (Merrill, City of Colton); 2014 (Christina Chiang, Urbana Preservation & Planning)	

APPENDIX B
DEPARTMENT OF PARK AND RECREATION 523 FORMS

P1. Other Identifier:

*P2. Location: Not for Publication Unrestricted
and (P2b and P2c or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

*a. County: San Bernardino

*b. USGS 7.5' Quad: San Bernardino South, California

Date: 1980 T 1S; R 4W; Non-sectioned; SBBM

c. Address:

City: Colton

Zip: 92301

d. UTM: Zone: 11; 471724 mE/ 3767993 mN (G.P.S.; NAD83)

Elevation: 940 Feet AMSL

e. Other Locational Data:

*P3a. Description: (Describe resource and its major elements: design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, boundaries)
This resource consists of a small well/pump house owned and operated by the Riverside Highland Water Company. The structure is constructed of concrete masonry unit with shed roof and composite shingles. Modern piping and an antenna are visible on the exterior. It appears to remain in use. Historic aerial photos show that the structure was constructed between 1948 and 1959 (see historicaerials.com), although modern materials indicate that it may have been rebuilt on the original footprint. Vegetation includes seasonal grasses, although the native vegetation community would have been coastal sage scrub. Sediments are silty sands and visibility is approximately 90 percent.

*P3b. Resource Attributes: HP9. Public Utility Building

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



P5b. Description of Photo: (View, date, accession #) Detail, 1/6/2022, Photo 2

*P6. Date Built; Age and Source:

Historic
 Prehistoric Both

*P7. Owner and Address:

PR Construction Inc.

*P8. Recorded by:

Nicholas Shepetuk
BCR Consulting LLC
Claremont, CA 91711

*P9. Date: 1/6/22

*P10. Survey Type: Intensive.

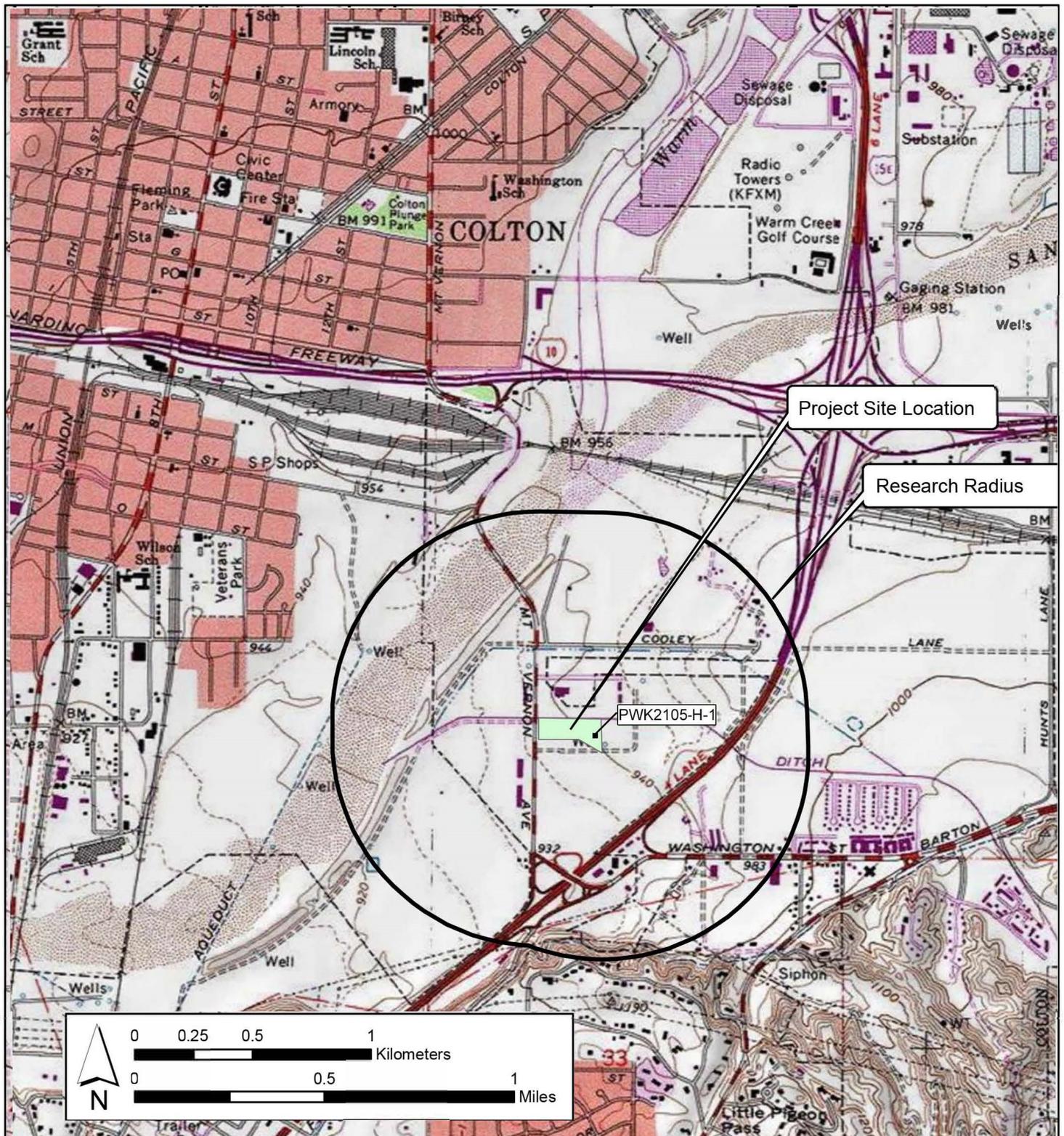
*P11. Report Citation: *Cultural*

Resources Assessment of the of the Giant RV Project, Colton, San Bernardino County, California. BCR Consulting.

*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):

*Map Name: San Bernardino South, California

*Scale: 1:24,000 *Date of Map:1980



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

Primary #
 HRI #
 Trinomial
 NRHP Status Code

Other Listings
 Review Code

Reviewer

Date

Page 1 of 2

*Resource Name or #: PWK2105-I-1

P1. Other Identifier:

*P2. Location: Not for Publication Unrestricted
 and (P2b and P2c or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

*a. County: San Bernardino

*b. USGS 7.5' Quad: San Bernardino South, California

Date: 1980 T 1S; R 4W; Non-sectioned; SBBM

c. Address:

City: Colton

Zip: 92301

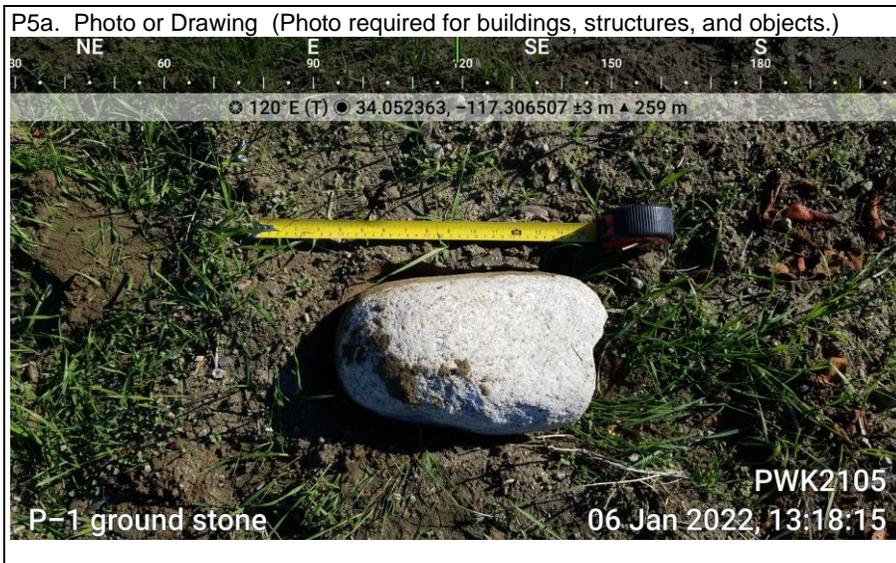
d. UTM: Zone: 11; 471712 mE/ 3768003 mN (G.P.S.; NAD83)

Elevation: 940 Feet AMSL

e. Other Locational Data:

*P3a. Description: (Describe resource and its major elements: design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, boundaries)
 This isolate consists of a granitic mano measuring 32 by 19 by 17 centimeters. It exhibits moderate polish on one face, and the end is broken. The entire project site has been subject to discing. Vegetation includes seasonal grasses, although the native vegetation community would have been coastal sage scrub. Sediments are silty sands and visibility is approximately 90 percent.

*P3b. Resource Attributes: AP16. Other (Isolated Artifact)



*P5b. Description of Photo: (View, date, accession #) Detail, 1/6/2022, Photo 1

*P6. Date Built; Age and Source:

Historic
 Prehistoric Both

*P7. Owner and Address:

PR Construction Inc.

*P8. Recorded by:

Nicholas Shepetuk
 BCR Consulting LLC
 Claremont, CA 91711

*P9. Date: 1/6/22

*P10. Survey Type: Intensive.

*P11. Report Citation: *Cultural*

Resources Assessment of the of the Giant RV Project, Colton, San Bernardino County, California. BCR Consulting.

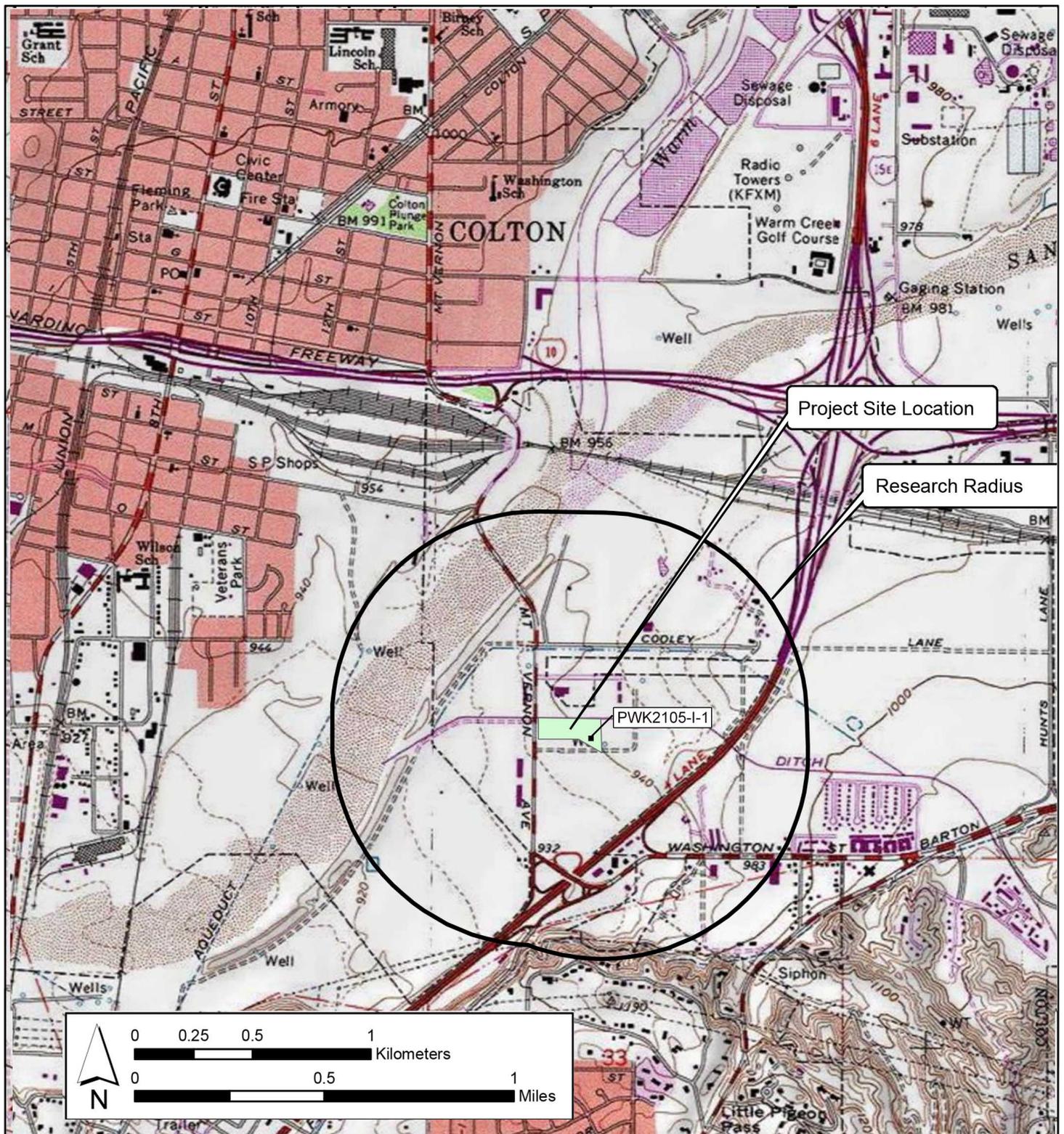
*Attachments: NONE Location Map Sketch Map Continuation Sheet Building, Structure, and Object Record
 Archaeological Record District Record Linear Feature Record Milling Station Record Rock Art Record
 Artifact Record Photograph Record Other (List):

DPR 523A (1/95)

*Required information

*Map Name: San Bernardino South, California

*Scale: 1:24,000 *Date of Map:1980



APPENDIX C
NAHC SACRED LANDS FILE SEARCH

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

December 21, 2021

David Brunzell
BCR Consulting LLC

Via Email to: BCRLLC2008@gmail.com

Re: Giant RV Project, San Bernardino County

Dear Mr. Brunzell:

A record search of the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) Sacred Lands File (SLF) was completed for the information 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



CHAIRPERSON
Laura Miranda
Luiseño

VICE CHAIRPERSON
Reginald Pagaling
Chumash

PARLIAMENTARIAN
Russell Atebery
Karuk

COMMISSIONER
William Mungary
Paiute/White Mountain
Apache

COMMISSIONER
Isaac Bojorquez
Ohlone-Costanoan

COMMISSIONER
Sara Dutschke
Miwok

COMMISSIONER
Buffy McQuillen
Yokayo Pomo, Yuki,
Nomlaki

COMMISSIONER
Wayne Nelson
Luiseño

COMMISSIONER
Stanley Rodriguez
Kumeyaay

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY
Christina Snider
Pomo

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

**Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contact List
San Bernardino County
12/21/2021**

Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians

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

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

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

Gabrielino-Tongva Tribe

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

Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians - Kizh Nation

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

Morongo Band of Mission Indians

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

Gabrieleno/Tongva San Gabriel Band of Mission Indians

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

Morongo Band of Mission Indians

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12700 Pumarra Road Cahuilla
Banning, CA, 92220 Serrano
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abrierty@morongo-nsn.gov

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

Pala Band of Mission Indians

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

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 Giant RV Project, San Bernardino County.

**Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contact List
San Bernardino County
12/21/2021**

Pechanga Band of Luiseno Indians

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

Pechanga Band of Luiseno Indians

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

Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma Reservation

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

Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma Reservation

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

Rincon Band of Luiseno Indians

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

Rincon Band of Luiseno Indians

Cheryl Madrigal, Tribal Historic
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One Government Center Lane Luiseno
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San Manuel Band of Mission Indians

Jessica Mauck, Director of
Cultural Resources
26569 Community Center Drive Serrano
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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
Isaul@santarosa-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 Giant RV Project, San Bernardino County.

**Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contact List
San Bernardino County
12/21/2021**

***Soboba Band of Luiseno
Indians***

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

Cahuilla
Luiseno

This list is current only as of the date of this document. Distribution of this list does not relieve any person of statutory responsibility as defined in Section 7050.5 of the Health and Safety Code, Section 5097.94 of the Public Resource Section 5097.98 of the Public Resources Code.

This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources assessment for the proposed Giant RV Project, San Bernardino County.

APPENDIX D
PALEONTOLOGICAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT



BCR Consulting LLC
David Brunzell
505 West 8th Street
Claremont, CA 91711

December 7, 2021

Dear Mr. Brunzell,

This letter presents the results of a record search conducted for the Giant RV Project (PWK2105) in the city of Colton, Riverside County, California. The project site is located north of Santo Antonio Drive and west of Mt Vernon Avenue in a non-sectioned portion of Township 1 South, Range 4 West on the *San Bernardino South, CA USGS 7.5 minute quadrangle*.

The geologic units underlying this project are mapped entirely as alluvial sand, gravel and clay deposits dating to the Holocene (Dibblee & Minch, 2003). While Holocene alluvial units are considered to be of high preservation value, material found is unlikely to be fossil material due to the relatively modern associated dates of the deposits. However, if development requires any substantial depth of disturbance, the likelihood of reaching older Holocene or Late Pleistocene alluvial sediments would increase. The Western Science Center does not have localities within the project area or within a 1 mile radius.

While the presence of any fossil material is unlikely, if excavation activity for the Giant RV Project disturbs deeper sediment dating to the earliest parts of the Holocene or Late Pleistocene periods, the material would be scientifically significant. Excavation activity associated with the development of the project area is unlikely to be paleontologically sensitive, but caution during development should be observed.

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

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Darla Radford', written in a cursive style.

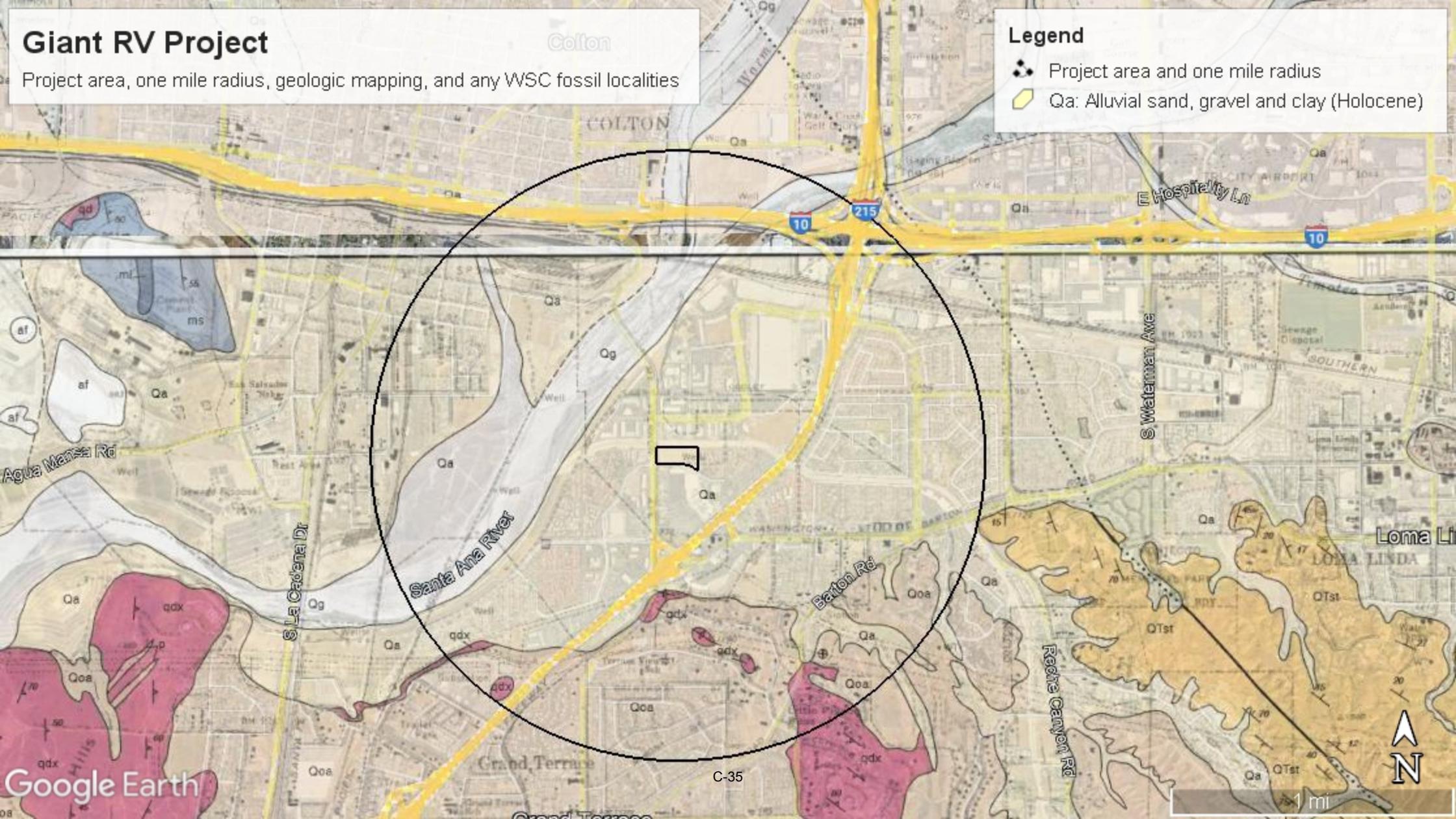
Darla Radford
Collections Manager

Giant RV Project

Project area, one mile radius, geologic mapping, and any WSC fossil localities

Legend

-  Project area and one mile radius
-  Qa: Alluvial sand, gravel and clay (Holocene)



APPENDIX E
PROJECT PHOTOGRAPHS



