

APPENDIX C2

HISTORICAL/ ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES SURVEY REPORT, ASSESSOR'S PARCEL NUMBERS
1167-161-03 AND -04

HISTORICAL/ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES SURVEY REPORT
ASSESSOR'S PARCEL NUMBERS 1167-161-03 AND -04

City of Grand Terrace
San Bernardino County, California

For Submittal to:

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Planning Division, Planning and Development Services
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April 25, 2017
CRM TECH Contract No. 3168

Title: Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey Report: Assessor's Parcel Numbers 1167-161-03 and -04, City of Grand Terrace, San Bernardino County, California

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USGS Quadrangle: San Bernardino South, Calif., 7.5' quadrangle; Section 5, T2S R4W, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian

Project Size: Approximately three acres

Keywords: Eastern San Bernardino Valley; Phase I cultural resources survey; circa 1945 residential building at 21992 De Berry Street; no "historical resources" or "tribal resources" under CEQA

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

Between January and April 2017, at the request of the Lewis Management Corporation, CRM TECH performed a cultural resources study on three acres of mostly open 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 1167-161-03 and -04, located on the north side of De Berry Street and approximately 700 feet west of Michigan Avenue, in the northwest quarter of Section 5, T2S R4W, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian.

The present study is prepared in anticipation of future environmental review of a development project to be proposed on the property by the Lewis Management Corporation. The purpose of the study is to provide the City of Grand Terrace, as the lead agency for the project under the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), with the necessary information and analysis to determine whether the 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 these procedures, a circa 1945 residential building was identified and recorded at 21992 De Berry Street, in the southeastern portion of the project area, but was determined not to meet CEQA's definition of a "historical resource."

No other potential "historical resources" or "tribal cultural resources" were encountered throughout the course of the 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, CRM TECH recommends to the City of Grand Terrace a determination of *No Impact* regarding cultural resources. No further cultural resources investigation is recommended on the two parcels covered by this study. However, if buried cultural materials are discovered during future earth-moving operations within the project area, all work in the immediate vicinity 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 the Lewis Management Corporation, CRM TECH performed a cultural resources study on three acres of mostly open 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 1167-161-03 and -04, located on the north side of De Berry Street and approximately 700 feet west of Michigan Avenue, in the northwest quarter of Section 5, T2S R4W, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian (Figs. 2, 3).

The present study is prepared in anticipation of future environmental review of a development project to be proposed on the property by the Lewis Management Corporation. The purpose of the study is to provide the City of Grand Terrace, as the lead agency for the project under the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA; PRC §21000, et seq.), with the necessary information and analysis to determine whether the 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.

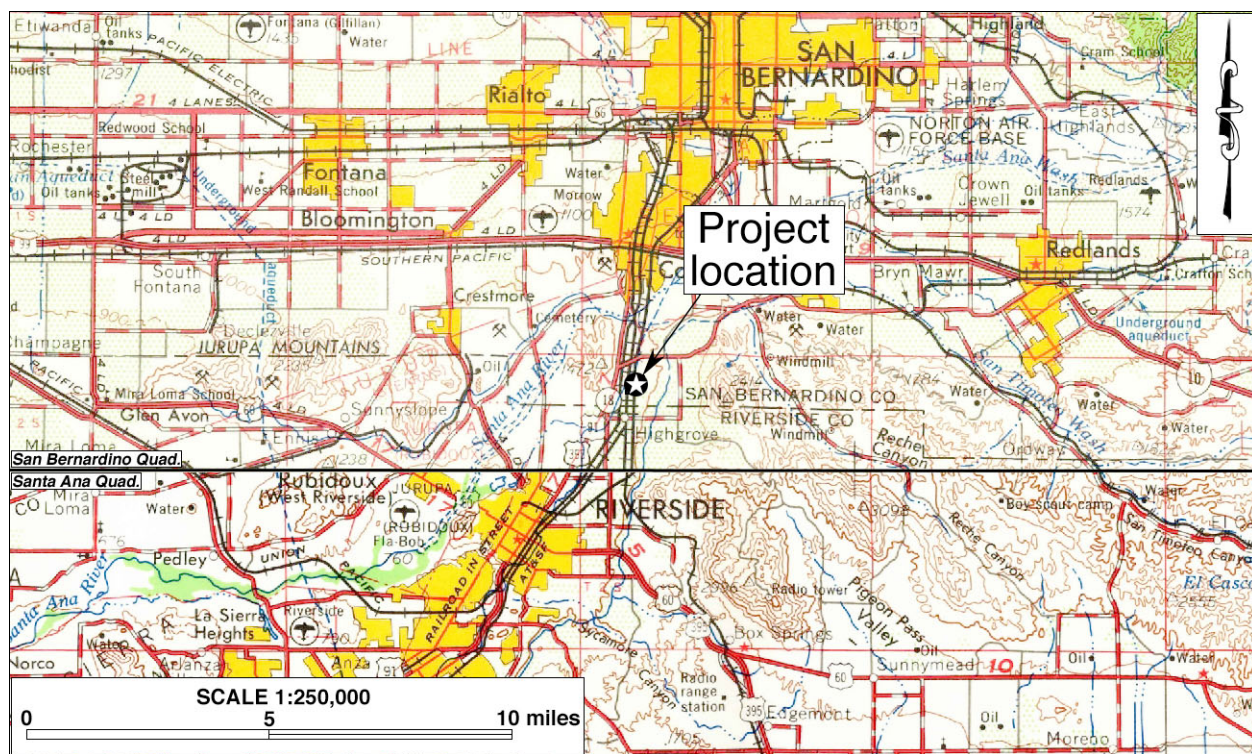


Figure 1. Project vicinity. (Based on USGS San Bernardino and Santa Ana, Calif., 1:250,000 quadrangles [USGS 1969; 1979])

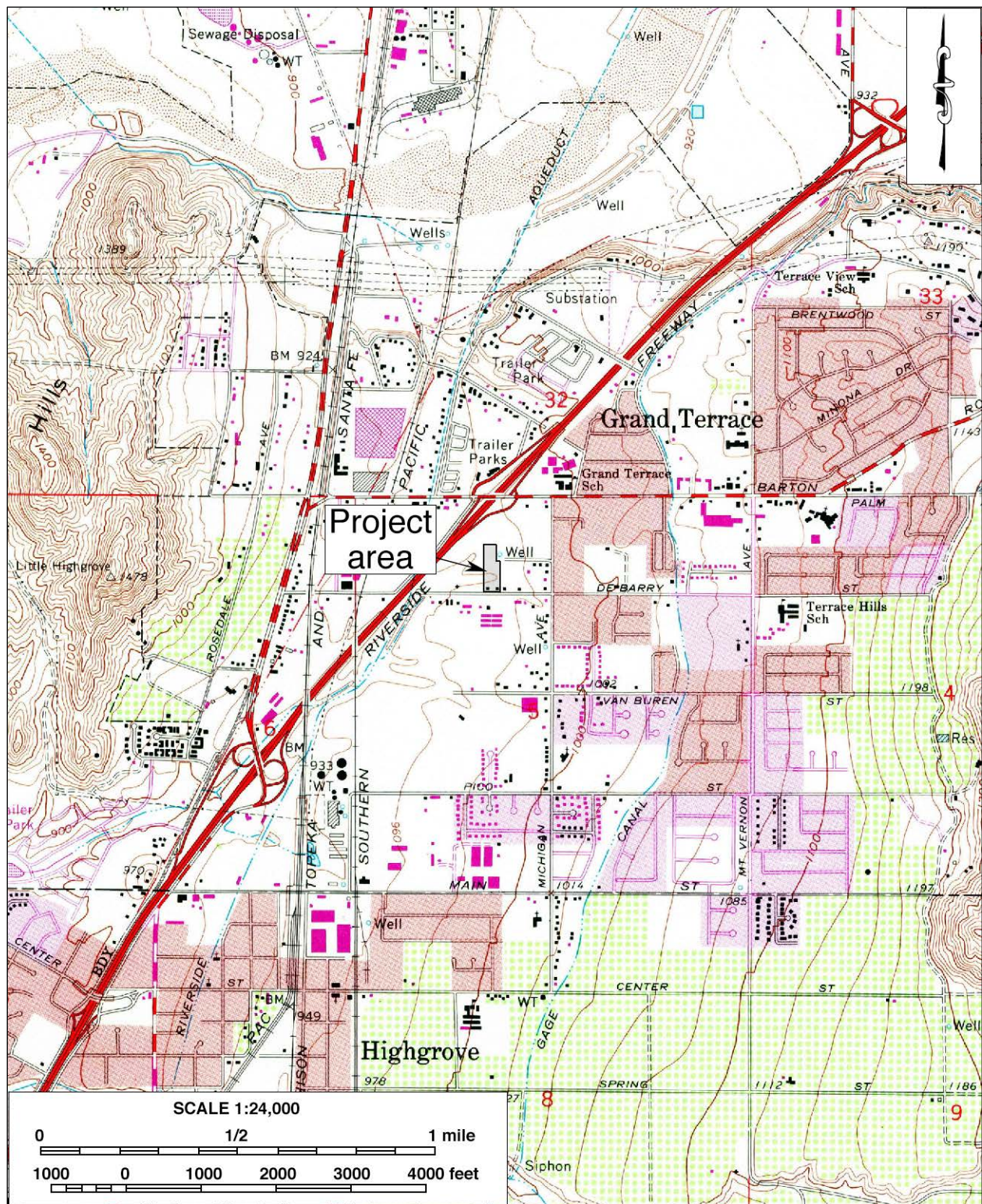


Figure 2. Project area. (Based on USGS San Bernardino South, Calif., 1:24,000 quadrangle [USGS 1980])

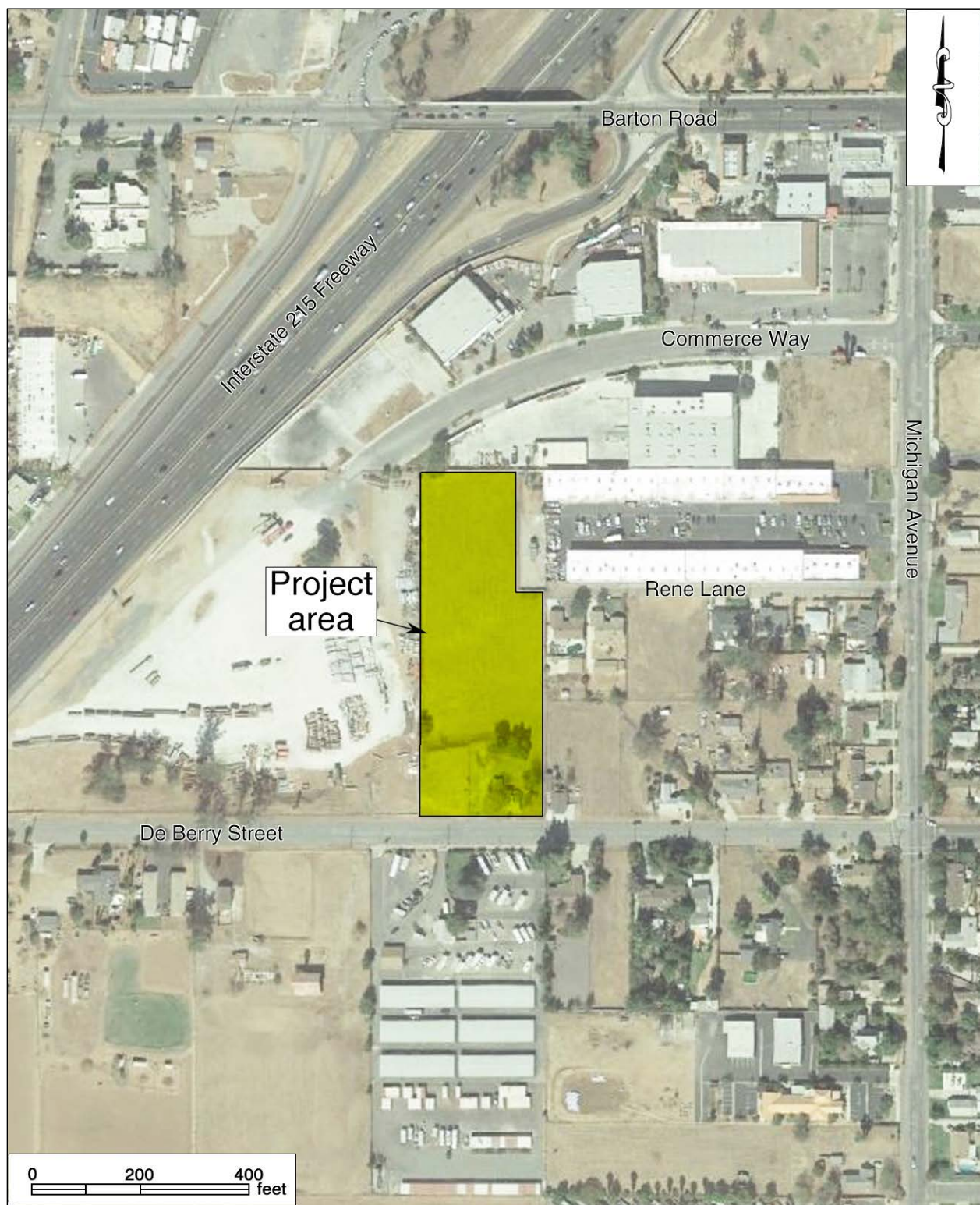


Figure 3. Aerial image of the project area.

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 is bounded on the south by De Berry Street, on the west by a construction materials yard, on the north by a warehouse complex facing Commerce Way, and on the east by a few residences and a strip mall along Rena Lane (Fig. 3). The terrain in the project area is mostly level, with elevations ranging roughly between 968 and 980 feet above mean sea level (Fig. 4). The variation in elevation is accounted for mostly by a slight rise near the southern end of the property along De Berry Street, where residential development occurred in the past.

Currently, a modest single-family residence occupies the southeastern portion of the project area, at 21992 De Berry Street. The remainder of the project area has evidently been disked and grubbed in the past, but a recent growth of shrubs and grasses covers much of the ground surface, a typical occurrence after abundant winter precipitation (Fig. 4). The property lies in a semi-rural area on the southwestern edge of the City of Grand Terrace, and the existing land uses nearby feature



Figure 4. Overview of the current natural setting of the project area, view to the northwest. (Photograph taken on January 18, 2017)

residential, commercial/retail, and light industrial development as well as large expanses of undeveloped open land.

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 Chertkoff and Chertkoff (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. These principle foods were supplemented with all types of edible roots, tubers, bulbs, shoots, flowers, and seeds. 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 research for this study was completed in two phases. The preliminary background research was conducted by CRM TECH principal investigator Bai “Tom” Tang and project historian/architectural historian Terri Jacquemain on the basis of published literature in local and regional history, 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.

After the identification of a historic-period building in the project area, Jacquemain pursued more focused and in-depth research on its construction and ownership history as well as potential associations with important historic figures or events. Sources consulted during this phase of the research included primarily the archival records of the County of San Bernardino, particularly real property tax assessment records, and various online genealogical databases.

FIELD SURVEY

On January 18, 2017, CRM TECH archaeologists Nina Gallardo and Salvadore Boites carried out the field survey 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. The portions of the project area with less ground cover, mainly in the southernmost portion, were surveyed more intensively along parallel north-south transects spaced 15 meters (approximately 50 feet) apart. 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.

In conjunction with the systematic archaeological survey, Gallardo completed a field inspection of all buildings, structures, and other built-environment features in the project area, and completed field recordation procedures on the residence at 21992 De Berry Street, which appeared to be more than 50 years old. In order to facilitate the proper recordation and evaluation of the building, Gallardo made detailed notations and preliminary photo-documentation of its structural and architectural characteristics and current conditions. The resulting field data, including architectural descriptions, locational data, maps, and photographs, were then compiled into standard record forms and submitted to the SCCIC for inclusion in the California Historical Resources Inventory.

RESULTS AND FINDINGS

PREVIOUS CULTURAL RESOURCES STUDIES IN THE VICINITY

According to SCCIC and EIC records, the project area was included in a large-scale archaeological resources survey completed in 1975 for a proposed sewer system expansion project (Portillo 1975; #1060249 in Fig. 5), but no cultural resources were recorded within the current project area as a result of that survey or any other previous studies. The 1975 survey, now more than 40 years old, is considered to be outdated for statutory compliance purposes today. Therefore, a systematic field survey of the property was deemed necessary for this study.

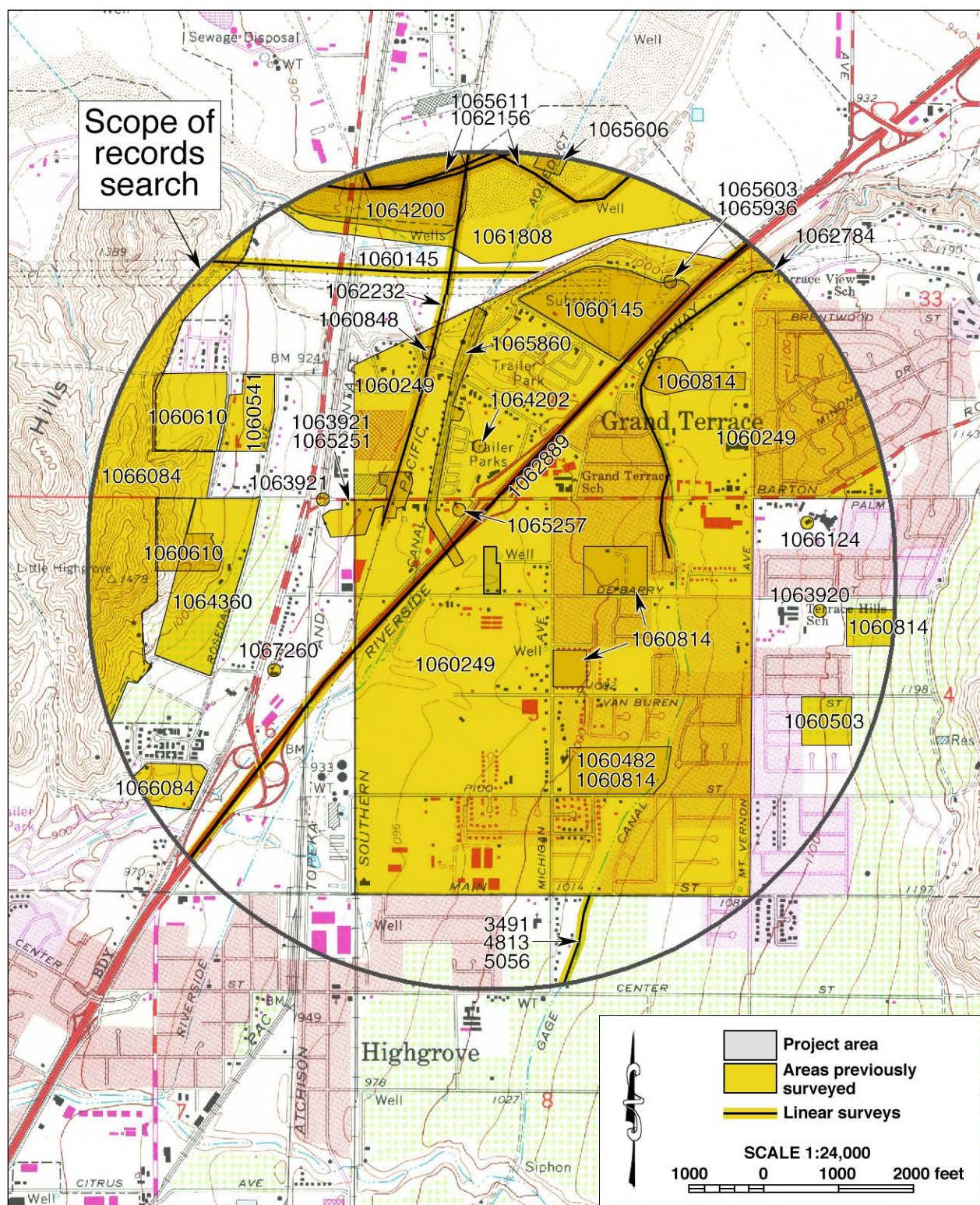
Within a one-mile radius of the project area, SCCIC and EIC records show more than 20 other previous cultural resources studies on various tracts of land and linear features, collectively covering roughly three-quarters of the land within the scope of the records search (Fig. 5). As a result, 70 recorded historical/archaeological sites were reported within the one-mile radius. Of these, two were of prehistoric—i.e., Native American—origin, one described as a temporary camp and millingstone site, the other a stone tool scatter (Smith 1940; Bell 1973). Both of them were found along the base of the La Loma Hills, nearly a mile northwest of the project area.

The rest of the sites dated to the historic period and included a number of buildings and linear features of the historical infrastructure, such as railroads, power transmission lines, and irrigation ditches, including the Gage Canal and the Riverside Upper Canal/Riverside-Warm Creek Canal. None of these sites was located in or near the project area, with the Riverside Upper Canal/Riverside-Warm Creek Canal, at approximately 1,000 feet to the west, being the closest. As such, none of the 70 previously recorded cultural resources require further consideration during this study as future development at this location will have no potential to affect any of them.

NATIVE AMERICAN INPUT

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 Gabrieleno 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 OVERVIEW

Historical sources consulted for this study suggest that the project area remained unsettled and undeveloped until the 1940s (Figs 6-9; County Assessor 1941-1946). Prior to that, no man-made features were noted within the project area, although the property was evidently used for agriculture (Figs. 6-8; NETR Online 1938). During the 1850s-1890s era, the cultural landscape in the project vicinity was dominated by various transportation corridors, from at least three major wagon roads of the 1850s, all traversing about a half-mile to the east of the project location, to the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe (now Burlington Northern Santa Fe) Railway and the Southern Pacific (now Union Pacific) Railroad, both constructed in the 1880s roughly a half-mile to the west (Figs. 6, 7).

By the 1930s, the Grand Terrace area had established itself as an agricultural community specializing in citrus cultivation, and De Berry Street had appeared along the southern project boundary, the earliest man-made feature known to be present in the immediate vicinity (Fig. 8; NETR Online 1938). Between 1938 and 1968, most of the project area served as agricultural fields (NETR Online 1938-1968). A natural drainage that once crossed the southern portion of the property in a generally east-west direction was filled in sometime between 1959 and 1966 (*ibid.*). The farming operations on the property had evidently ceased by 1978, and the northern portion of the project area had remained largely unused since then (NETR Online 1978-2012; Google Earth 1995-2016).

Archival records indicate that the residence at 21992 De Berry Street, in the southeastern portion of the project area, was constructed around 1945, during the post-WWII boom that swept across the

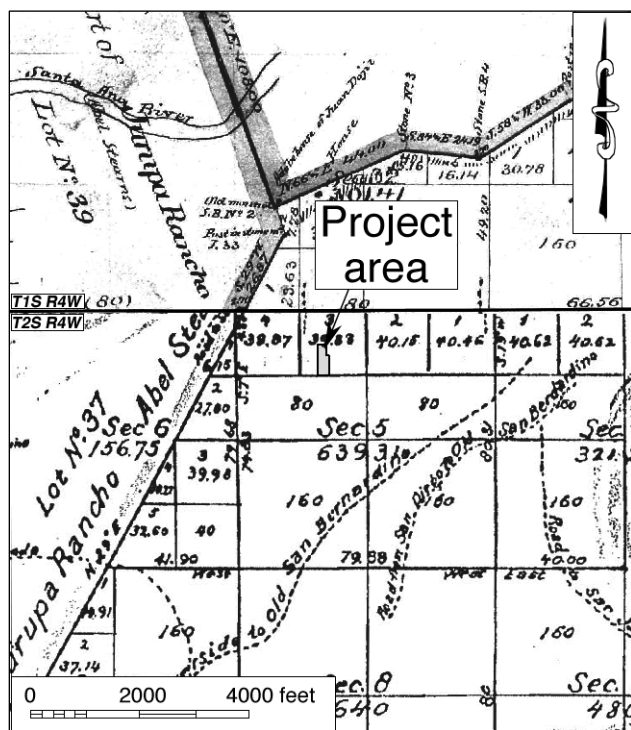


Figure 6. The project area and vicinity in 1852-1877.
(Source: GLO 1876; 1877)

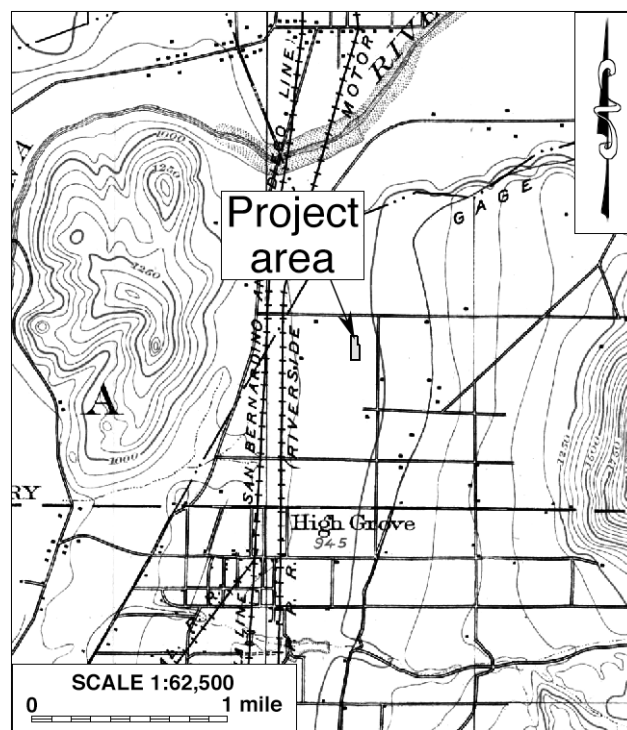


Figure 7. The project area and vicinity in 1893-1894.
(Source: USGS 1901)

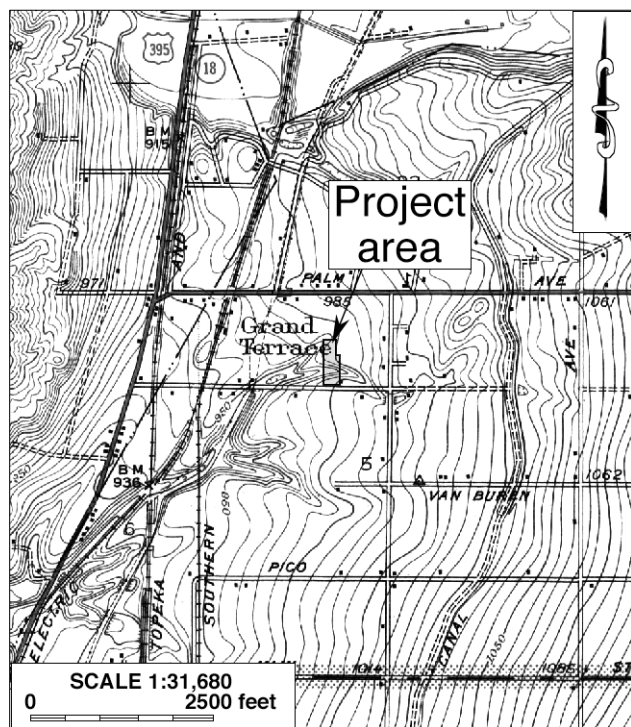


Figure 8. The project area and vicinity in 1936-1938.
(Source: USGS 1943)

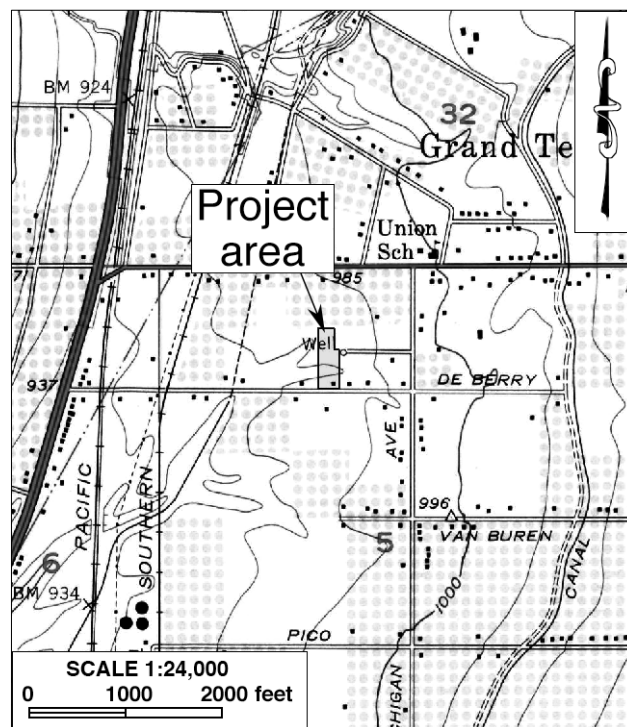


Figure 9. The project area and vicinity in 1952-1954.
(Source: USGS 1954)

U.S. (County Assessor 1941-1946; Fig 9). Between 1959 and 1966, it was joined by a second residence in the southwestern portion of the project area, which was eventually demolished in 2011-2012 (NETR Online 1959; 1966; 2010-2012; Google Earth 2011-2012). The residence at 21992 De Berry Street is discussed further in the section below.

POTENTIAL CULTURAL RESOURCE IN THE PROJECT AREA

As mentioned above, the residence at 21992 De Berry Street proved to be more than 50 years of age, and the field inspection revealed that it retains most of its historical character. Therefore, it was recorded into the California Historical Resources Inventory during this study. No other potential cultural resources, either historical or prehistoric in origin, were encountered within the project area. The second residence in the project area, dating to the 1959-1966 era (see above), has been completely removed, and has left no identifiable archaeological remains.

The one-story single-family residence at 21992 De Berry Street, on Assessor's Parcel Number 1167-161-03, faces the street to the south (Fig. 10), and is L-shaped in plan due to a room-sized addition at the rear. The main mass is a brick structure with a low-pitched side-gable roof, which is covered with brown composition shingles and ends in medium eaves with scalloped green fascia boards in the front. The exterior walls are coated with gray and tan paint, with wide horizontal wood boards filling the gable peaks. The rear addition is surmounted by a shed roof of a lower pitch, and is clad with horizontal wood siding.



Figure 10. Single-family residence at 21992 De Berry Street. (Photograph taken on January 18, 2017)

The symmetrical front façade features a centered main entrance with an aluminum-framed screen door over an unglazed door painted light green. It is sheltered by an extension of the main roof, supported at the lower end by two square posts, and two wood-framed double-hung windows set above a band of protruding brick trim that wraps around the building. Similar windows are also found on the side façades, along with a smaller aluminum-framed slider on the west side. A second entrance on the rear addition is filled with an unglazed door that opens to the west. Louvered vents under the gable peaks are covered by aluminum-framed screens.

A low brick planter wraps the front and sides of the building while another is built around a mature tree immediately to the west. A metal shed is located to the rear of the residence, to the east of the addition, and a detached double carport stands to the northwest. The residence is situated several feet higher than the street level but only about 15 feet from the street, with a concrete block retaining wall across the front that breaks for a set of concrete steps leading to the main entrance. A replica antique light standard is embedded next to the steps. The modest residence is in fair condition and appears to be occupied.

According to archival records, the project area was part of a larger parcel owned by Glen E. McCord in 1941 (County Assessor 1941-1946). Bertha Larbarger acquired the three acres in the project area around 1944, and the first improvement assessment, likely representing the beginning of the residence, was reflected in the records in 1945 (*ibid.*), which is consistent with the Minimal Traditional style of its exterior design. A diligent search of genealogical databases yielded no further information on either McCord or Larbarger. More recently, Helen E. Dodson became trustee of the property in 1973, and her estate deeded the property to the City of Grand Terrace in 2005 (County Assessor n.d.).

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 circa 1945 residence at 21992 De Berry Street represents the only potential “historical resource” present within or adjacent to the project area. The origin of the building dates to a time when the cultural landscape in the Grand Terrace area began a gradual transition from its agricultural roots to a more suburban role in the post-WWII era, and the building retains sufficient historic integrity to relate to this episode in the city’s development. However, it does not demonstrate a particularly close or important association with this pattern of events, or with any other established themes in local history.

Historical background research during this study has identified no persons or specific events of recognized historic significance in association with this residence, nor any prominent architects, designers, or builders. In terms of architectural or aesthetic merits, the building does not qualify as an important example of any style, type, period, region, or method of construction, nor does it embody any particular architectural ideals or design concepts. As a relatively late historic-period residence reflecting typical building practices of the time, it holds little promise for any important historical/archaeological data. Based on these considerations, the present study concludes that the residence at 21992 De Berry Street does not appear eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources, and does not qualify as a “historical resource,” as defined above.

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, a historic-period residential building was identified and recorded within the project area during this study, but was determined not to meet CEQA's definition of a "historical resource." No other potential "historical resources" or "tribal cultural resources" were encountered throughout the course of the 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, CRM TECH presents the following recommendations to the City of Grand Terrace:

- No "historical resources" or "tribal cultural resources" exist within the project area, and thus future development of the property will not cause a substantial adverse change to any known "historical resources" or "tribal cultural resources."
- No further cultural resources investigation will be necessary on the two parcels covered by this study.
- If buried cultural materials are discovered during future earth-moving operations within the project area, all work in the immediate vicinity should be halted or diverted until a qualified archaeologist can evaluate the nature and significance of the finds.

REFERENCES

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Dahdul, Mariam

- 2013 A Regional and Diachronic Study of Hunter-Gatherer Mobility and Mortuary Practices in the Salton Basin, Southeastern California. Ph.D. dissertation, Department of Anthropology, University of California, Santa Barbara.

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

- 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.

Goldberg, Susan K. (editor)

- 2001 Metropolitan Water District of Southern California Eastside Reservoir Project: Final Report of Archaeological Investigations. On file, Eastern Information Center, University of California, Riverside.

Goodman, John D., II

- 2002 Archaeological Survey of the Charter Communications Cable Project, Mountaintop Ranger District, San Bernardino National Forest, California. San Bernardino National Forest Technical Report 05-12-BB-102. San Bernardino.

Goodman, John D., II, and M. McDonald

- 2001 Archaeological Survey of the Southern California Trials Association Event Area, Little Pine Flats, Mountaintop Ranger District, San Bernardino National Forest, California. San Bernardino National Forest Technical Report 05-12-BB-106. San Bernardino.

Google Earth

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

Grenda, Donn

- 1993 Archaeological Treatment Plan for CA-RIV-2798/H, Lake Elsinore, Riverside County, California. On file, Eastern Information Center, University of California, Riverside.
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- 2008 Archaeological Investigation at Baldy Mesa-Cajon Divide for the Baldy Mesa Off-Highway-Vehicle Recreation Trails Project, San Bernardino National Forest, San Bernardino

- County, California. San Bernardino National Forest Technical Report 05-12-53-091. San Bernardino.
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- 1938-2012 Aerial photographs of the project vicinity; taken in 1938, 1948, 1959, 1966-1968, 1978, 1980, 1995, 2002, 2005, 2009, 2010, and 2012. <http://www.historicaerials.com>.
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- 1974 Perris Reservoir Archaeology: Late Prehistoric Demographic Change in Southeastern California. On file, Eastern Information Center, University of California, Riverside.
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- 1940 California Historical Resource Information System record forms, 36-001577. On file, South Central Coastal Information Center, California State University, Fullerton.
- Strong, William Duncan
- 1929 *Aboriginal Society in Southern California*. University of California Publications in American Archaeology and Ethnology, Vol. 26. Reprinted by Malki Museum Press, Banning, California, 1972.
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- 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.
- 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.
- Warren, Claude N.
- 1984 The Desert Region. In *California Archaeology*, edited by Michael J. Moratto; pp. 339-430. Academic Press, Orlando, Florida.

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

Education

- 2004 M.A., Public History and Historic Resource Management, University of California, Riverside.
- M.A. thesis: Managing Cultural Outreach, Public Affairs and Tribal Policies of the Cabazon Band of Mission Indians, Indio, California; internship served as interim Public Information Officer, Cabazon Band of Mission Indians, June-October, 2002.
- 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.
- Author/co-author of legally defensible cultural resources reports for CEQA and NHPA Section 106;
 - Historic context development, historical/archival research, oral historical interviews, consultation with local communities and historical organizations;
 - Historic building surveys and recordation, research in architectural history; architectural description
- 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.

PROJECT ARCHAEOLOGIST
Salvatore 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.

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

Gabrielino

**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 Also 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

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

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

Gabrielino

**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

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

January 17, 2017

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

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

Dear Mr. Grubbe:

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

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

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

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

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

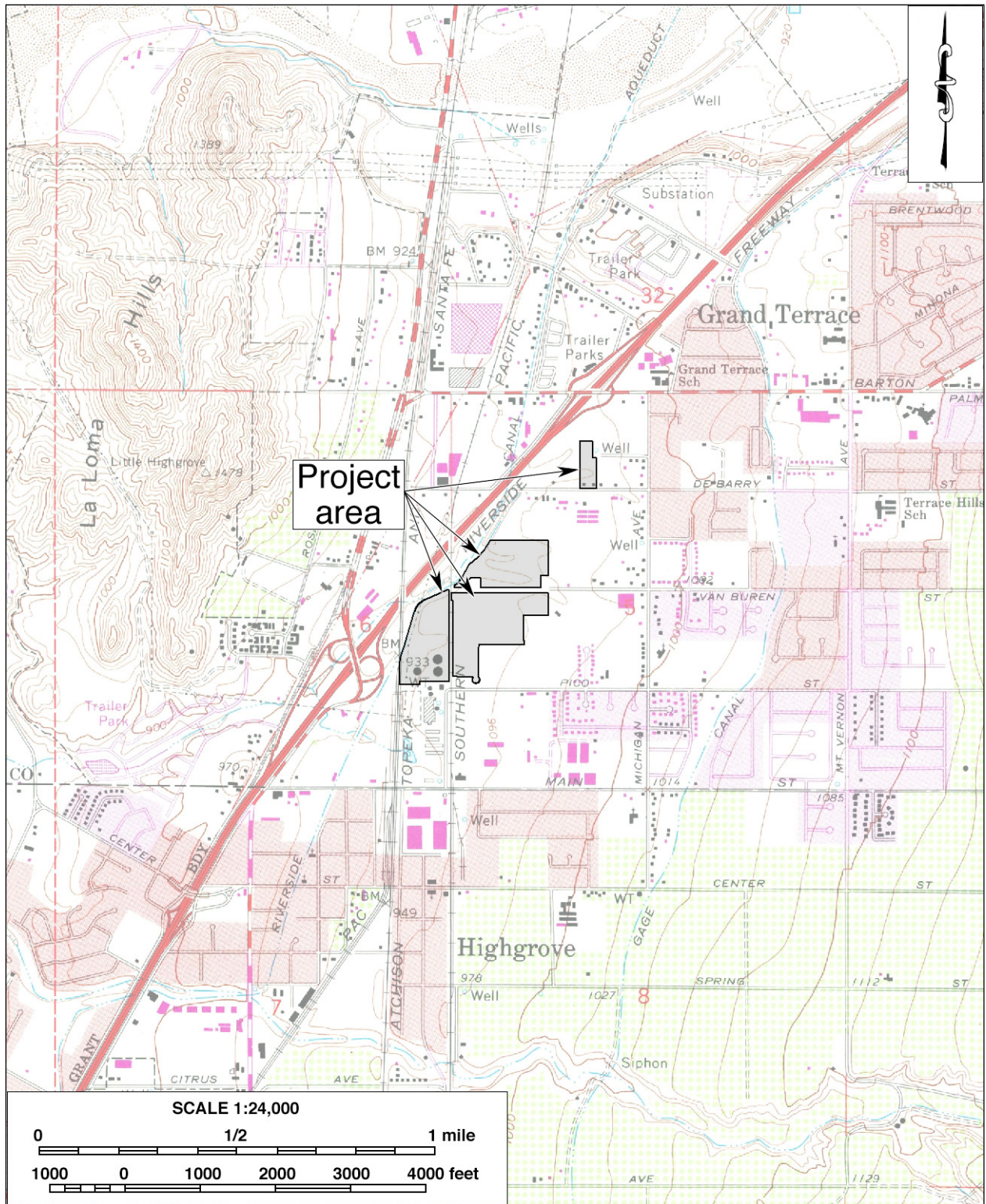
forwarded to CRM TECH by telephone, e-mail, facsimile, or standard mail. Requests for documentation or information we cannot provide will be forwarded to our client and/or the lead agency, namely the City of Grand Terrace.

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

Respectfully,

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

Encl.: NAHC response letter and project location map



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

Hello,

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

Thank you for your time and input on this project.

Nina Gallardo

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

Hello,

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

Thank you for your time and input on this project.

Nina Gallardo

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

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

Nina,

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

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

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

Hi Nina,

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

Thank you and have a pleasant day!

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

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



January 24, 2017

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

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

Dear Ms. Gallardo:

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

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

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

Best regards,

Judy Stapp
Director of Cultural Affairs

JAN 27 2017



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

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

Good Morning, Ms. Gallardo,

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

Have a good day,

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



GABRIELEÑO BAND OF MISSION INDIANS - KIZH NATION

Historically known as The San Gabriel Band of Mission Indians

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

Dear Nina Gallardo,

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

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

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

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

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

With respect,

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



Andrew Salas, Chairman
Cell (626) 926-4131

Addendum: clarification regarding some confusions regarding consultation under AB52:

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

CC: NAHC

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

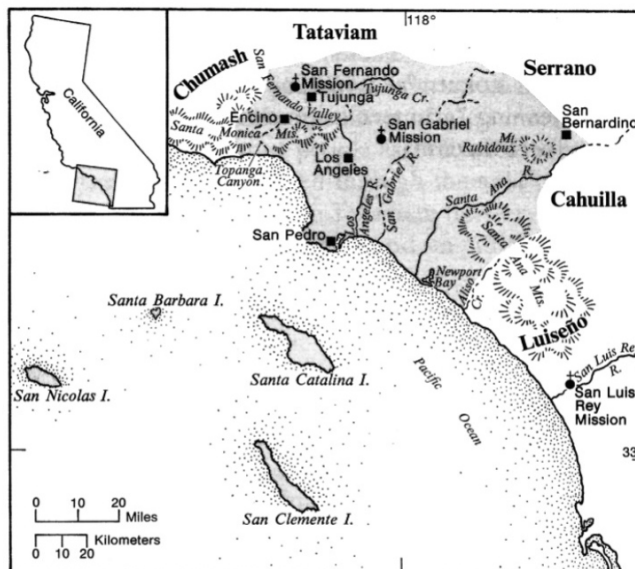


Fig. 1. Tribal territory.

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

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

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

March 3, 2017

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

Dear Ms. Gallardo:

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

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

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

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

 X an aerial map;

 X a USGS quadrangle map;

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

 X photographs of the proposed project area;

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Respectfully,

Ann Brierty, San Manuel Band of Mission Indians,
Cultural Resources Management Department, Cultural Resources Field Manager
O: (909) 864.8933 x3250 M: (909) 649.1585 F: (909) 425.1409