

HISTORICAL/ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES SURVEY REPORT

**VINCENT WELL FLOOD PROTECTION AND STREAM
STABILIZATION IMPROVEMENTS PROJECT**

**Near the City of San Bernardino
San Bernardino County, California**

For Submittal to:

Municipal Water Department
City of San Bernardino
1350 S. E Street
San Bernardino, CA 92408

Prepared for:

Jericho Systems
47 North 1st Street, Suite 1
Redlands, CA 92373-4601

Prepared by:

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

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

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Title: Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey Report: Vincent Well Flood Protection and Stream Stabilization Improvements Project, near the City of San Bernardino, San Bernardino County, California

Author(s): Bai “Tom” Tang, Principal Investigator
Terri Jacquemain, Historian/Report Writer
Daniel Ballester, Archaeologist/Field Director

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

Date: April 24, 2020

For Submittal to: Municipal Water Department
City of San Bernardino
290 North D Street
San Bernardino, CA 92401
(909) 384-5141

Prepared for: Julie Gilbert
Jericho Systems
47 North 1st Street, Suite 1
Redlands, CA 92373-4601
(909) 307-5633

USGS Quadrangle: Devore, Calif., 7.5’ quadrangle (Section 19, T2N R5W, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian)

Project Size: Approximately 12 acres

Keywords: Cajon Pass area; Phase I historical/archaeological resources survey; Brown’s Toll Road and former U.S. Route 66; no impact on “historical resources” per CEQA

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

Between January and April 2020, at the request of Jericho Systems, Inc., CRM TECH performed a cultural resources study for the Vincent Well Flood Protection and Stream Stabilization Improvements Project in the Cajon Pass area near the City of San Bernardino, San Bernardino County, California. The project area comprises the site of Vincent Well within the Cajon Wash, a staging area, and a 2,370-linear-foot access road from Cajon Boulevard, measuring approximately 12 acres in total. It is located on the southwestern side of Cajon Boulevard and near its intersection with Mathews Ranch Road, in the east half of Section 19, T2N R5W, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian.

The City of San Bernardino Municipal Water Department, as the lead agency for the project, required the study in compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). The purpose of this study is to provide the Department with the necessary information and analysis to determine whether the project would cause a substantial adverse change to any “historical 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 an intensive-level field survey on the entire project area.

Through the various avenues of research, this study did not encounter any “historical resources,” as defined by CEQA and associated regulations, within the project boundaries. Outside but adjacent to the project area, the segment of Cajon Boulevard nearby is considered an extension of Site 36-002910 (U.S. Route 66), which meets the definition of a “historical resource,” but the proposed project has no potential to cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of the site.

Based on these findings, CRM TECH recommends to the City of San Bernardino Municipal Water Department a finding of *No Impact* regarding “historical resources,” including archaeological resources. No further cultural resources investigation is recommended for the project unless construction plans undergo such changes as to include areas not covered by this study. However, if buried cultural materials are encountered during any earth-moving operations associated with the project, all work within 50 feet of the discovery 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 2020, at the request of Jericho Systems, Inc., CRM TECH performed a cultural resources study for the Vincent Well Flood Protection and Stream Stabilization Improvements Project in the Cajon Pass area near the City of San Bernardino, San Bernardino County, California (Fig. 1). The project area comprises the site of Vincent Well within the Cajon Wash, a staging area, and a 2,370-linear-foot access road from Cajon Boulevard, measuring approximately 12 acres in total. It is located on the southwestern side of Cajon Boulevard and near its intersection with Mathews Ranch Road, in the east half of Section 19, T2N R5W, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian (Figs. 2, 3).

The City of San Bernardino Municipal Water Department, as the lead agency for the project, required the study in compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA; PRC §21000, et seq.). The purpose of this study is to provide the Department with the necessary information and analysis to determine whether the project would cause a substantial adverse change to any “historical 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 an intensive-level field survey on the entire project area. The following 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.

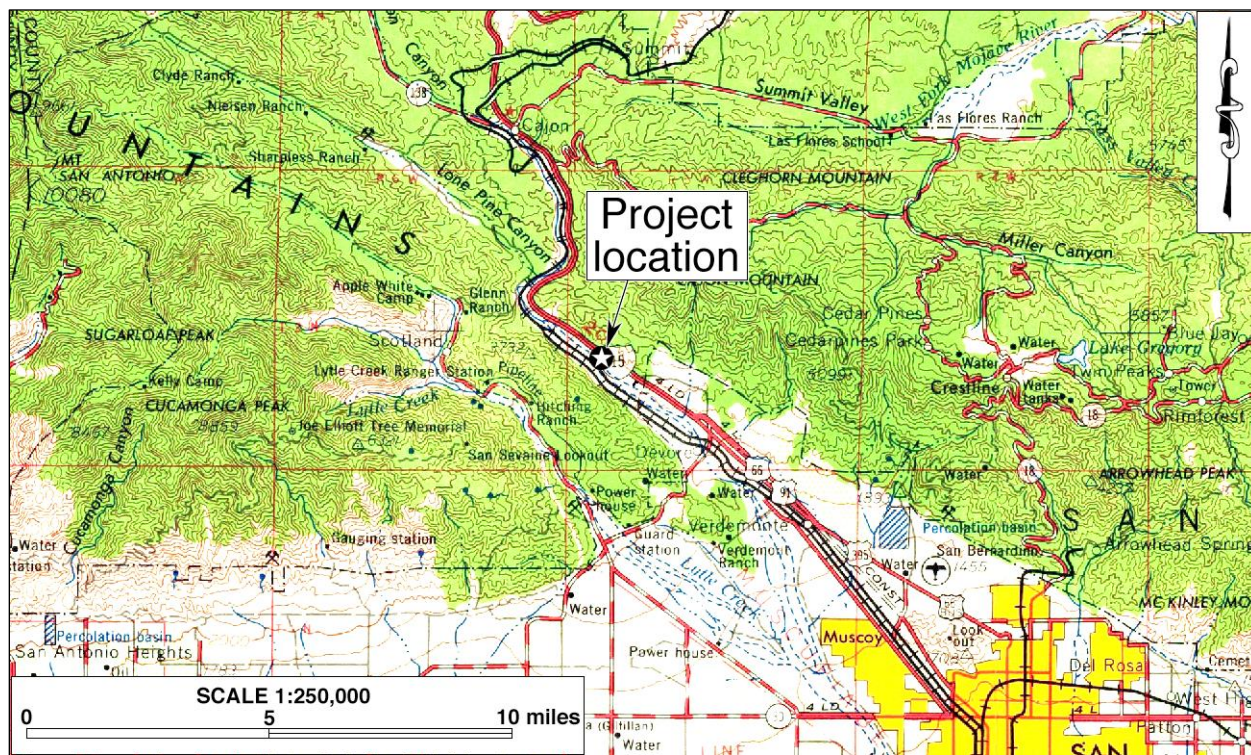


Figure 1. Project vicinity. (Based on USGS San Bernardino, Calif., 120'x60' quadrangle [USGS 1969])

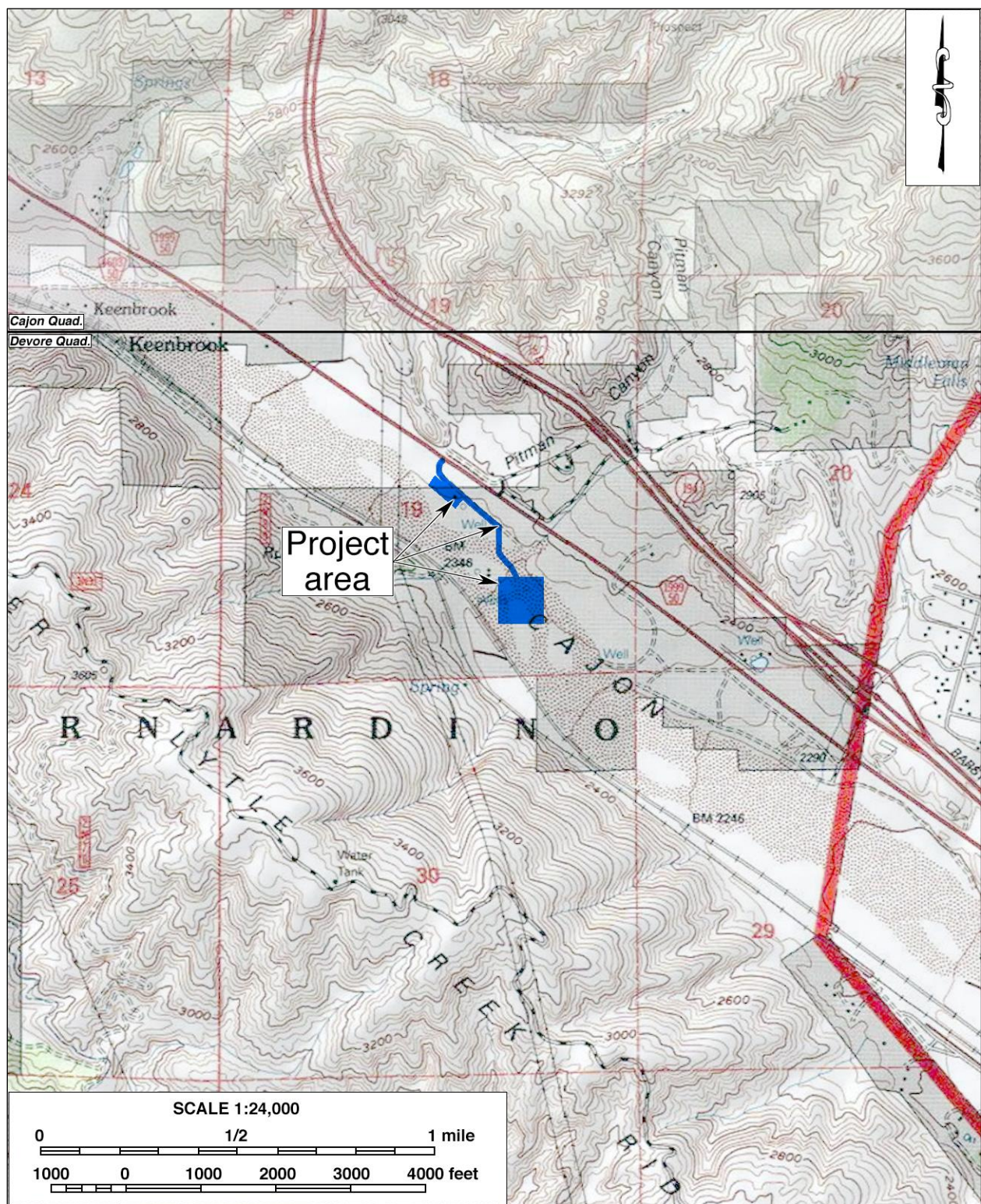


Figure 2. Project area. (Based on USGS Cajon and Devore, Calif., 7.5' quadrangles [USGS 1996a; 1996b])

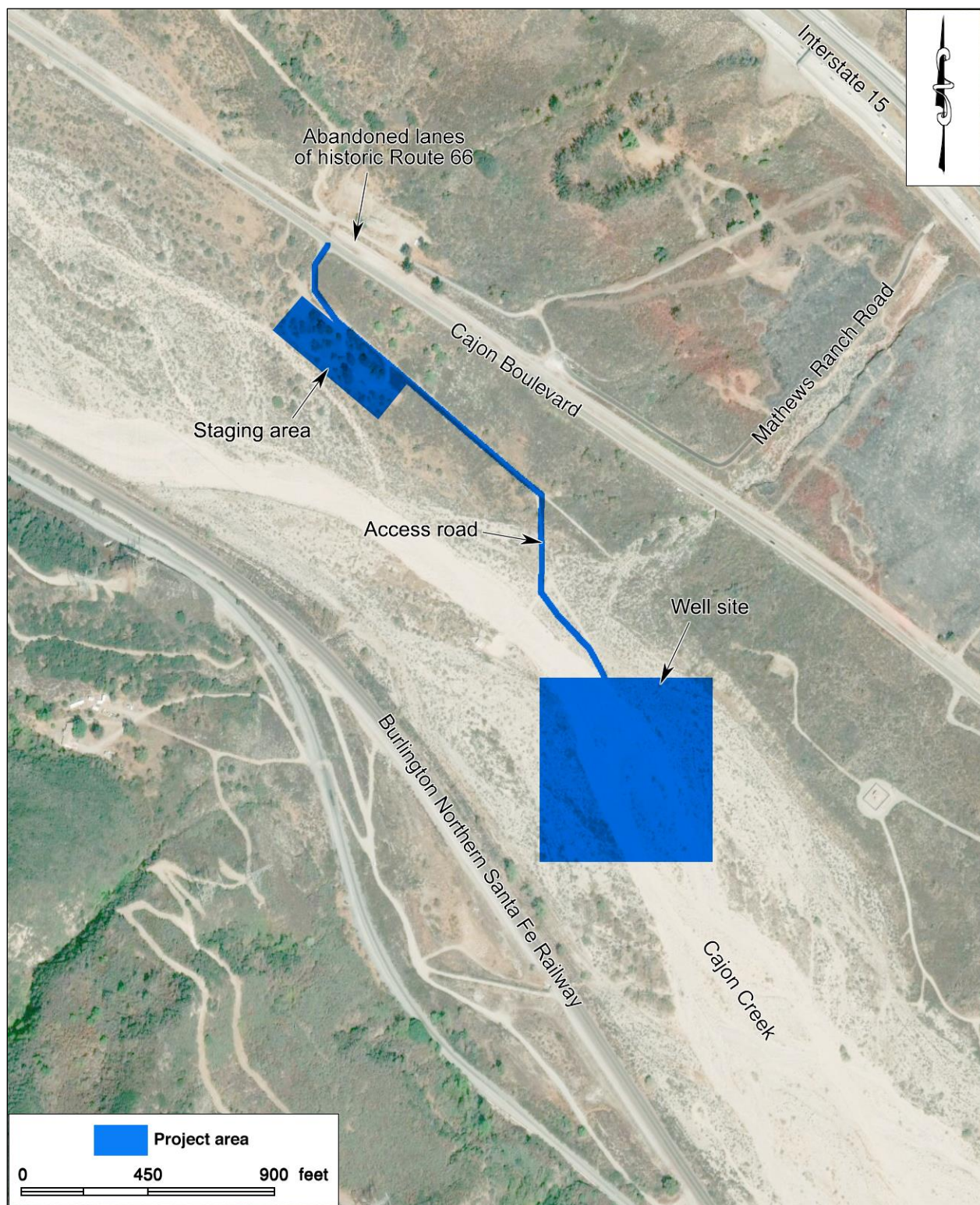


Figure 3. Aerial view of the project area.

SETTING

CURRENT NATURAL SETTING

The Cajon Pass is located in a narrow canyon between the San Gabriel Mountains to the west and the San Bernardino Mountains to the east. Both of these mountain ranges are parts of the Transverse Range that separate the Los Angeles Basin and the San Bernardino Valley on the south from the Mojave Desert on the north. The climate and environment of this region are typical of the southern California desert country, marked by extremes in temperature and aridity. In the Cajon Pass area, summer highs reach well over 100°F, and winter lows dip below freezing. Average annual precipitation is roughly 16 inches, most of which occurs between November and March.

The access road in the project area is paved with weathered asphalt until it reaches the staging area, after which it is graded but unpaved. Beyond the staging area, the road and the well site are located within the northwest-southeast trending Cajon Creek wash between Cajon Boulevard (formerly U.S. Route 66) to the northeast and the Burlington Northern Santa Fe Railway (formerly the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railway) to the southwest (Fig. 3). The ground surface in the project vicinity has been greatly disturbed by past flooding events and by construction activities associated with the existing well, the access road, and the well house in the project area (Fig. 4).

The surface soils are rocky, gravelly, and sandy over a relatively level terrain, with elevations ranging between 2,300 feet and 3,020 feet above mean sea level, declining slightly to the southeast. The vegetation belongs to the coastal sage scrub community, dominated by sage and yerba santa but also including buckwheat, chamise, and other small shrubs and grasses. A group of pine and oak trees are found in the staging area, which was once occupied by a beekeeping colony of considerable size (NETR Online 2010-2016) but currently hosts only a few hive boxes.



Figure 4. Overview of the project area. (Photograph taken on February 27, 2020; view to the northwest)

CULTURAL SETTING

Prehistoric Context

The earliest evidence of human occupation in inland southern California was discovered below the surface of an alluvial fan in the northern portion of the Lakeview Mountains in Riverside County, 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, 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 the works of Chartkoff and Chartkoff (1984), Warren (1984), and others. The prehistory of the inland region specifically 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 different cultural horizons vary in different parts of the region, the general framework of the prehistory of inland southern California can be divided 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

The Cajon Pass area is part of the traditional territory of the Serrano people. The basic written sources on Serrano culture are Kroeber (1925), Strong (1929), and Bean and Smith (1978). The following ethnographic discussion of the Serrano is based on these sources. "Serrano" was derived from a Spanish term meaning "mountaineer" or "highlander." They settled mostly on elevated terraces, hills, and finger ridges near where flowing water emerged from the mountains. Serrano

territory is centered at the San Bernardino Mountains, but also includes part of the San Gabriel Mountains, much of the San Bernardino Valley, and the Mojave River valley in the southern portion of the Mojave Desert, reaching as far east as the Cady, Sheep Hole, and Coxcomb Mountains.

Prior to European contact, Serrano subsistence was gleaned from the surrounding landscape, exploiting nearly all of the resources available to acquire food, shelter, and clothing as well as to create ornaments and decorations. Common tools were made from locally sourced materials as well as those procured through trade or travel. Lithic tools included manos and metates, mortars and pestles, hammerstones, fire drills, awls, arrow straighteners, and stone knives and scrapers. Wood, horn, and bone spoons and stirrers; baskets and pottery vessels were also used.

Although contact with Europeans may have occurred as early as 1771 or 1772, Spanish influence on Serrano lifeways was minimal until the 1810s, when a mission *asistencia* was established on the southern edge of Serrano territory. Between then and the end of the mission era in 1834, most of the Serrano in the western portion of their traditional territory were removed to the nearby missions. In the eastern portion, a series of punitive expeditions in 1866-1870 resulted in the death or displacement of almost all remaining Serrano population in the San Bernardino Mountains. Today, most Serrano descendants are affiliated with the San Manuel Band of Mission Indians, the Morongo Band of Mission Indians, or the Serrano Nation of Indians.

Historic Context

In 1772, a small force of Spanish soldiers under the command of Pedro Fages, military *comandante* of Alta California, became the first Europeans to travel through the Cajon Pass area (Beck and Haase 1974:15; Robinson 1989:7). However, the mountain pass' significance as an important passage between the San Bernardino Valley and the Mojave Desert was not recognized immediately. In the decades after Fages' expedition, pioneer Spanish and American explorers such as Francisco Garcés (in 1776) and Jedediah Smith (in 1826 and 1827) crossed the San Bernardino Mountains by way of the Mojave River Valley, following the ancient Mojave Indian Trail (Hoover et al. 1966:317). It was not until the early 1830s, with the establishment of the Old Spanish Trail, a historic pack-trail road between Santa Fe and Los Angeles, that Cajon Pass became the preferred route across the mountains (*ibid.*).

Since the 1830s, Cajon Pass has remained one of Southern California's primary gateways to the rest of the country. In the late 1840s and early 1850s, when the famous wagon road known as the Mormon Trail or the Salt Lake Trail was established, it traversed the Cajon Pass area along the same route as the earlier Old Spanish Trail (Ellerbe 1904:130; Hoover et al. 1966:317-319). During the 1860s, it is estimated as many as 2,000 emigrant wagons traveled annually on the Mormon Trail from Salt Lake City to Southern California (Robinson 1958:36).

In 1861, John Brown, Sr., a prominent early settler in the San Bernardino Valley, built an improved toll road in Cajon Canyon under franchise from the County of San Bernardino (Robinson 1989:51). This was followed by the construction of the California Southern Railroad (a subsidiary of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railway) in 1885 (Serpico 1988:21-22), the National Old Trails Highway (U.S. Route 66) in the 1910s-1930s (Scott and Kelly 1988:31; Casebier 1989:149), and the modern Interstate Highway 15 (I-15), all of which run through Cajon Canyon in the vicinity of the

project area. While Euroamerican settlement activities in the Cajon Pass area began at least by the early 1870s, they were relatively limited during the historic period in comparison to the fertile valley below. As a result, the area's position as an important nexus of regional and national transportation thoroughfares constitutes the main theme of its historical heritage.

RESEARCH METHODS

RECORDS SEARCH

On January 29 and February 5, 2020, CRM TECH archaeologists Nina Gallardo and Ben Kerridge completed the records search at the South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC) on the campus of California State University, Fullerton. During the records search, Gallardo and Kerridge examined maps and records on file at the SCCIC 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 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.

HISTORICAL RESEARCH

Historical background research for this study was conducted by CRM TECH historian Terri Jacquemain. Sources consulted during the research included published literature in local history, historic maps of the Cajon Pass area, and aerial photographs of the project vicinity. Among the maps consulted for this study were U.S. General Land Office (GLO) land survey plat maps dated 1886 and 1887 and U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) topographic maps dated 1901-1996, which 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, taken in 1938-2018, are available at the Nationwide Environmental Title Research (NETR) Online website and through the Google Earth software.

NATIVE AMERICAN PARTICIPATION

On January 17, 2020, CRM TECH submitted a written request to the State of California Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) for a records search in the commission's Sacred Lands File. Following NAHC's recommendations and previously established consultation protocol, CRM TECH subsequently contacted the Gabrieleño Band of Mission Indians–Kizh Nation in writing on January 27, 2020, for additional information on potential Native American cultural resources in the project vicinity. Correspondence between CRM TECH and the Native American representatives is attached to this report in Appendix 2.

FIELD SURVEY

On February 27, 2020, CRM TECH archaeologist Daniel Ballester carried out the intensive-level field survey of the project area. The well site and the staging area were surveyed by walking a series of parallel transects oriented in the north-south or northeast-southwest direction and spaced 10 to 15

meters (approximately 30-50 feet) apart, while the linear portion of the project area was surveyed along two transects placed on either side of the existing road at a distance of approximately 10 meters from each other. In this way, the ground surface in the entire project area was systematically and carefully examined for any evidence of human activities dating to the prehistoric or historic period (i.e., 50 years ago or older). Ground visibility ranged from poor (30%) to excellent (80%) depending on the density of the scattered vegetation growth, which was considered to be adequate for this location in light of the past disturbances to the ground surface.

RESULTS AND FINDINGS

RECORDS SEARCH

SCCIC records indicate that the northeastern portion of the well site was included in the area surveyed in 1991 prior to the installation a new well nearby (McKenna 1991; #2250 in Fig. 5), while the entire project area was covered by a large reconnaissance-level study that did not include a systematic field survey (not mapped in Fig. 5). Six other surveys were completed along the segment of Cajon Boulevard adjacent to the project area (Fig. 5). Despite these past survey efforts in the vicinity, no cultural resources were recorded specifically within or adjacent to the project boundaries.

Within the one-mile scope of the records search, SCCIC records show at least 20 additional studies on various tracts of land and linear features (Fig. 5). In all, however, only roughly 10% of the land within the scope of the records search has been surveyed for cultural resources, which resulted in the identification of 10 historical/archaeological sites. All 10 of the sites dated to the historic period, including the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railway and five minor culverts and a loading dock on the rail line, all recorded to the southwest the project area. The other three sites were recorded to the northeast of the project area and represented the Devore Garage and two refuse scatters. None of these 10 sites were found in the immediate vicinity of the project area, and thus none of them require further consideration during this study.

In addition to these 10 sites, the segment of Cajon Boulevard adjacent to the project area is known to have been formerly a part of the famed U.S. Route 66, which has been recorded elsewhere in San Bernardino County as Site 36-002910 (CA-SBR-2910H). As one of the first transcontinental automobile highways to be completed in the U.S., an important route for the dust bowl migration in the 1930s, and a celebrated symbol of Americana in mid-20th century pop culture, Site 36-002910 was previously determined to be eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (OHP 2000:140). For the purpose of this study, the segment of Cajon Boulevard adjacent to the project area is considered an extension of the recorded site.

HISTORICAL RESEARCH

Historical sources consulted for this study confirm that the project area is situated at the nexus of a number of—and several generations of—major transportation arteries between the Mojave Desert and the San Bernardino Valley. Among these were the Old Spanish Trail and the Salt Lake Trail of the 1830s-1850s, John Brown's Toll Road of the 1860s, the Santa Fe and other railroads after the

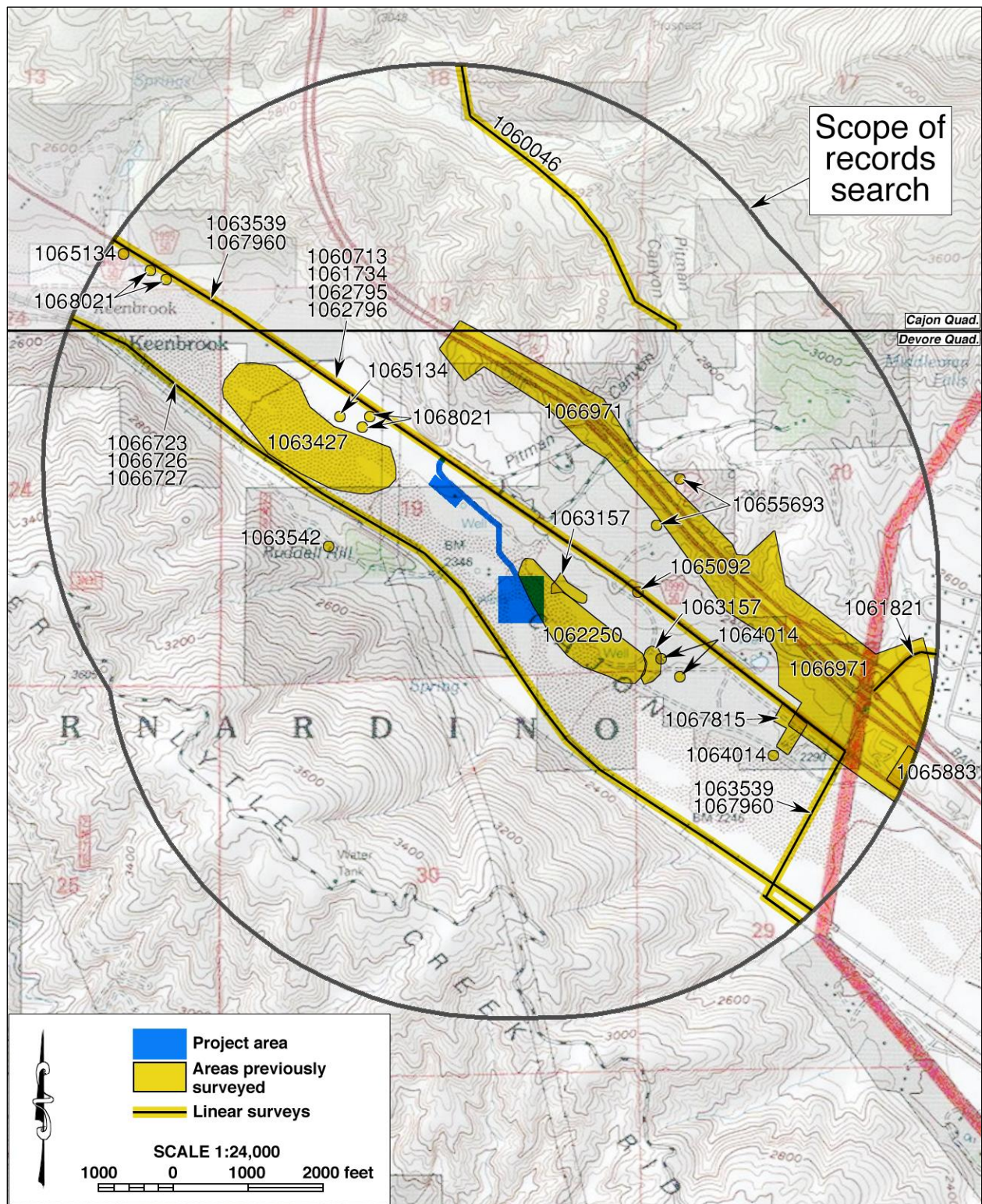


Figure 5. Previous cultural resources studies in the vicinity of the project area, listed by SCCIC file number. Locations of historical/archaeological resources are not shown as a protective measure.

1880s, U.S. Route 66 in the early and mid-20th century, and finally today's I-15 after the 1980s (Figs. 6-8; NETR Online 1938-1980). Also observed in the 1860s-1880s among the transportation arteries was an irrigation ditch roughly along the course of Cajon Creek (Fig. 6). In the 1890s, the main road through the Cajon Pass was mapped as running near the bottom of the Cajon Creek wash and across portions of the project area (Fig. 7). This road was undoubtedly the direct successor to the Cajon Pass Toll Road built by John Brown, Sr., in 1861 (Robinson 1989:51). After Brown's franchise from the County of San Bernardino expired around 1881, the county took over the road and turned it into a public highway (*ibid.*).

In the 1910s-1930s, when the National Old Trails Highway was completed as a hard-surface automobile road through the Cajon Pass, a slightly different alignment was selected at a higher elevation from the old toll road, along that of present-day Cajon Boulevard

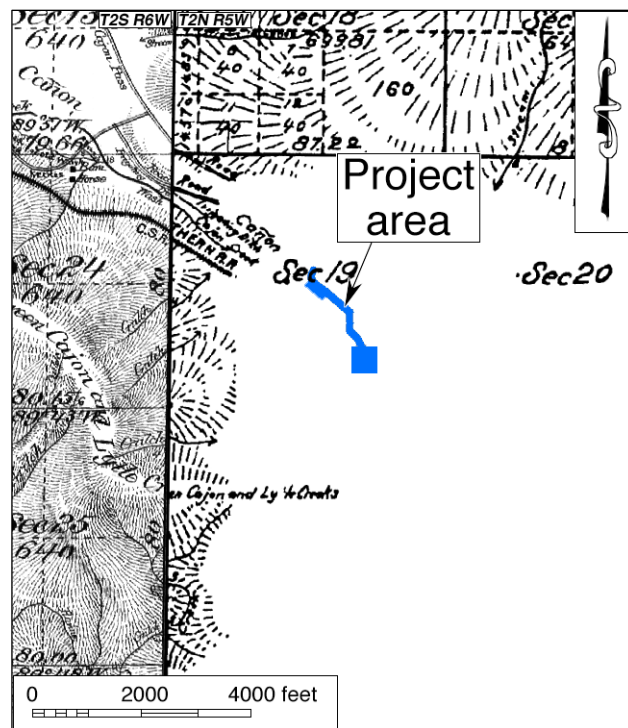


Figure 6. The project area and vicinity in 1869-1885.
(Source: GLO 1886; 1887)

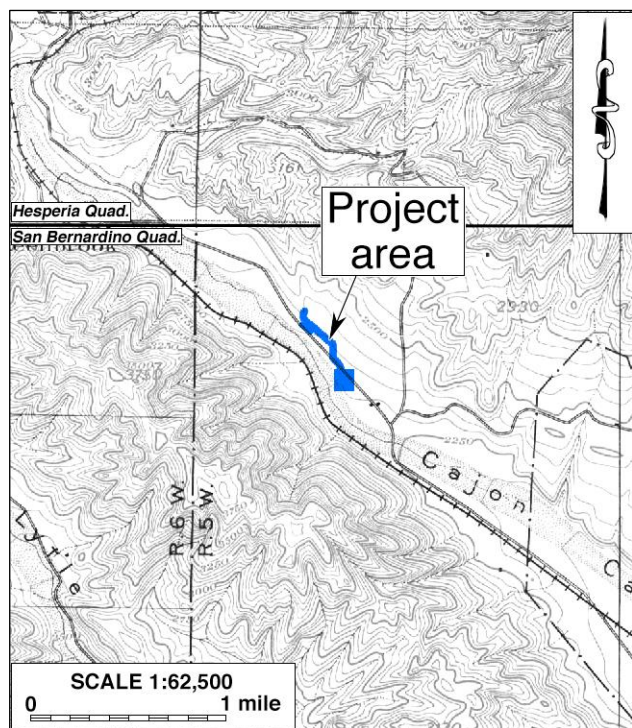


Figure 7. The project area and vicinity in 1893-1899.
(Source: USGS 1901; 1902)

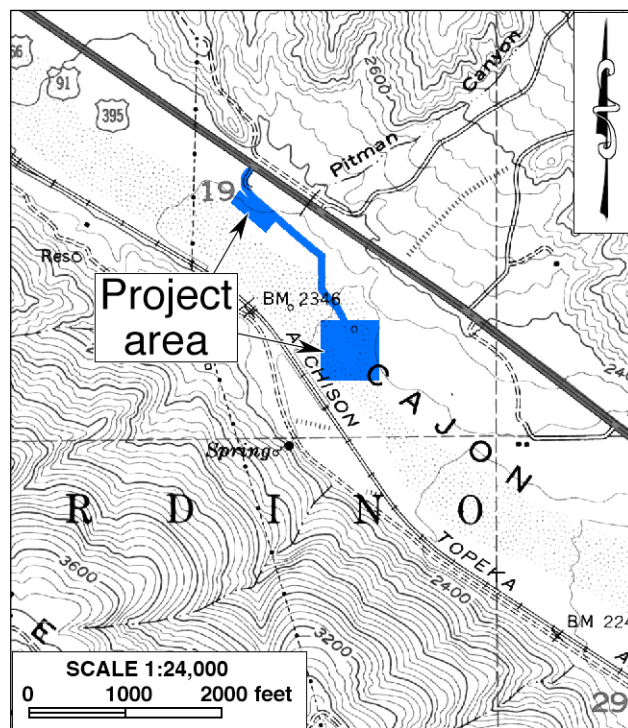


Figure 8. The project area and vicinity in 1952-1954.
(Source: USGS 1954)

(NETR Online 1938; Fig. 8). In the 1926 National Highway System, the National Old Trails Highway was designated a part of U.S. Route 66, while the segment in Cajon Canyon was also co-signed as Routes 91 and 395 (Fig. 8). Between 1952 and 1959, it was expanded into a divided highway with two traffic lanes in each direction and a wide median between them (NETR Online 1952; 1959). What is now Cajon Boulevard corresponded to the southbound lanes of the highway, which appear to have been added at that time (NETR Online 1959). By the 1980s, the status and importance of Route 66 was greatly reduced when the I-15 was completed some 1,500 feet further to the northeast (NETR Online 1966-1980).

Despite its location in this busy transportation corridor, the project area, lying within an active wash, evidently remained vacant and undeveloped throughout the historic period (Figs. 6-8; NETR Online 1938-1980). The only man-made feature known to be present within the project boundaries was the forerunner of the access road, which was in existence at least by 1952 and may have been as early as 1938 in a slightly different configuration (NETR Online 1938; 1952). The existing well and the well house in the project area evidently dates to sometime between 1980 and 1994, well after the end of the historic period (NETR Online 1980; 1994). No other permanent features were found within the project boundaries from the historic maps and aerial photographs (Figs. 6-8; NETR Online 1938-2016; Google Earth 1994-2018). As mentioned above, the staging area has been used for beekeeping in recent years, where more than 100 hive boxes were observed in 2012-2018 (Google Earth 2012-2018).

NATIVE AMERICAN PARTICIPATION

In response to CRM TECH's inquiry, NAHC states in a letter dated January 24, 2020, that the Sacred Lands File identified unspecified Native American cultural resource(s) in the vicinity of the project area but referred further inquiry regarding such resource(s) to the Gabrieleño Band of Mission Indians–Kizh Nation. When contacted by CRM TECH via e-mail, Brandy Salas, Tribal Administrative Specialist, replies in an e-mail dated February 11 that the Gabrieleño Band of Mission Indians–Kizh Nation would like to seek government-to-government consultation with the City of San Bernardino Municipal Water Department regarding this project. The responses from NAHC and Ms. Salas, along with a referral list provided by NAHC for other potential tribal contacts in the region, are attached to this report in Appendix 2 for reference by the Department in future consultation efforts.

FIELD SURVEY

The field survey encountered no potential “historical resources” of either prehistoric or historical origin within the project area. Field observations confirm that the existing well and the well house, a small concrete block building, are clearly modern in appearance and consistent to a 1980s-1990s origin, as suggested by the historical aerial photographs (Fig. 9). The access road consists of an asphalt-paved segment on the northwestern end and a mechanically graded but unpaved segment on the southeastern end (Fig. 9). Although known to be more than 50 years of age, it is today a generic, nondescript minor road that demonstrates no particularly historical characters.

Outside but adjacent to the northern end of the project area, Cajon Boulevard was historically the southbound lanes of U.S. Route 66 (Site 36-002910), as noted above. Today, it remains in use as a



Figure 9. Existing built-environment features within or adjacent to the project area. *Clockwise from upper left*: existing well, view to the west; Cajon Boulevard at the intersection with the access road, view to the west; paved segment of the access road, view to the northwest; unpaved segment of the access road, view to the southeast. (Photographs taken on February 27, 2020)

two-lane country road with narrow hard shoulders and no curbs, while the northbound lanes of Route 66 and the former median lie abandoned to the northeast side (Fig. 9). In comparison to the abandoned lanes further from the project area, the current appearance of Cajon Boulevard reflects the results of upgrading and maintenance in recent decades. As a working component of the modern transportation infrastructure, it, too, demonstrates no distinctively historical characters.

DISCUSSION

CEQA establishes that “a project that may cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource is a project that may have a significant effect on the environment” (PRC §21084.1). “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 defined by 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))

In summary of the research results outlined above, two built-environment features within or adjacent to the project boundaries, namely the existing access road to the well site and the segment of Cajon Boulevard that the access road intersects at the northern end, trace their origins to the historic period. However, both of these features have been significantly altered during more recent times, and neither of them retains sufficient historic integrity in relation to the historic period to be considered a potential “historical resource” in their own right.

The existence of the access road along its current alignment dates at least to the early 1950s, and parts of it may have been in use in the late 1930s. Since then, however, the road has been mechanically graded, perhaps repeatedly, and partially paved with asphalt. It is notable that the course of the access road may partially overlap that of the pre-1900 main road through Cajon Canyon (Fig. 7), the direct successor to John Brown’s Toll Road, which in itself represented an important chapter in the history of the Cajon Pass area. However, in light of the location of the project area within the active wash of Cajon Creek, it is unlikely that any physical remnants of the primitive wagon road nearby would have survived the periodic flooding in the canyon. The catastrophic flood of March 1938, for example, is known to have caused significant damage to the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railway, the Union Pacific Railroad, and U.S. Route 66 at much higher elevations (Panhorst 1938).

The segment of Cajon Boulevard located closest to the project location was once a part of U.S. Route 66, albeit a relatively late component built in the 1950s, and is thus logically an extension of Site 36-002910, which as a whole has been determined eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (OHP 2000:140). As such, the site is automatically eligible for the California Register of Historical Resources and qualifies as a “historical resource” under CEQA provisions. However, at this location Cajon Boulevard represents only the now-reconfigured southbound lanes of Route 66, with the older northbound lanes and the former median abandoned on the opposite side from the project area. The current appearance and characteristics of Cajon Boulevard resulted from alterations, upgrading, and maintenance in modern times, or after the period of significance for Route 66 (i.e., early to mid-20th century), and do not contribute to the significance of Site 36-002910.

Furthermore, the portion of the project near the extension of Site 36-002910 entails only improvement to the existing access road that intersects a small portion of Cajon Boulevard and has little potential to alter the existing condition, characteristics, or appearance of what remains of Route

66 as a whole. Given the limited scale of the proposed construction activities in relation to Site 36-002910, this study concludes that the project will not cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of the site, either directly or indirectly.

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

In conclusion, throughout the course of the present study, no “historical resources,” as defined by CEQA and associated regulations, were identified within the project boundaries. Outside but adjacent to the project area, the segment of Cajon Boulevard nearby is considered an extension of Site 36-002910 (U.S. Route 66), which meets the definition of a “historical resource,” but the proposed project has no potential to cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of the site. Based on these findings, CRM TECH presents the following recommendations to the City of San Bernardino Municipal Water Department:

- The proposed project will have *No Impact* on any known “historical resources,” including archaeological resources
- No further cultural resources investigation will be necessary for the project unless construction plans undergo such changes as to include areas not covered by this study.
- If any buried cultural materials are encountered during earth-moving operations associated with the project, all work within 50 feet of the discovery should be halted or diverted until a qualified archaeologist can evaluate the nature and significance of the finds.

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 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.
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2000 Archaeological Determinations of Eligibility, San Bernardino County. On file, South Central Coastal Information Center, California State University, Fullerton.

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Robinson, W.W.

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1984 The Desert Region. In Michael J. Moratto (ed.): *California Archaeology*; pp. 339-430. Academic Press, Orlando, Florida.

Warren, Elizabeth von Till

2004 The Old Spanish National Historic Trail. http://www.oldspanishtrail.org/learn/trail_history.php.

**APPENDIX 1:
PERSONNEL QUALIFICATIONS**

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

Education

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

Professional Experience

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

Cultural Resources Management Reports

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

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

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

Education

- | | |
|-----------|---|
| 1991 | Ph.D., Anthropology, University of California, Riverside. |
| 1981 | B.S., Anthropology, University of California, Riverside; with honors. |
| 1980-1981 | Education Abroad Program, Lima, Peru. |
| 2002 | Section 106—National Historic Preservation Act: Federal Law at the Local Level.
UCLA Extension Course #888. |
| 2002 | “Recognizing Historic Artifacts,” workshop presented by Richard Norwood,
Historical Archaeologist. |
| 2002 | “Wending Your Way through the Regulatory Maze,” symposium presented by the
Association of Environmental Professionals. |
| 1992 | “Southern California Ceramics Workshop,” presented by Jerry Schaefer. |
| 1992 | “Historic Artifact Workshop,” presented by Anne Duffield-Stoll. |

Professional Experience

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

Research Interests

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

Cultural Resources Management Reports

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

Memberships

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

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

Education

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

Professional Experience

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

Membership

California Preservation Foundation.

PROJECT ARCHAEOLOGIST/NATIVE AMERICAN LIAISON
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.

Cultural Resources Management Reports

Co-author of and contributor to numerous cultural resources management reports since 2004.

PROJECT ARCHAEOLOGIST/FIELD DIRECTOR
Daniel Ballester, M.S.

Education

2013 M.S., Geographic Information System (GIS), University of Redlands, California.
1998 B.A., Anthropology, California State University, San Bernardino.
1997 Archaeological Field School, University of Las Vegas and University of California, Riverside.
1994 University of Puerto Rico, Rio Piedras, Puerto Rico.

Professional Experience

2011-2012 GIS Specialist for Caltrans District 8 Project, Garcia and Associates, San Anselmo, California.
2009-2010 Field Crew Chief, Garcia and Associates, San Anselmo, California.
2009-2010 Field Crew, ECorp, Redlands.
2002- Field Director/GIS Specialist, CRM TECH, Riverside/Colton, California.
1999-2002 Project Archaeologist, CRM TECH, Riverside, California.
1998-1999 Field Crew, K.E.A. Environmental, San Diego, California.
1998 Field Crew, A.S.M. Affiliates, Encinitas, California.
1998 Field Crew, Archaeological Research Unit, University of California, Riverside.

PROJECT ARCHAEOLOGIST
Ben Kerridge, M.A.

Education

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

Professional Experience

2015- Project Archaeologist/Report Writer, CRM TECH, Colton, California.
2015 Teaching Assistant, Institute for Field Research, Kephallenia, Greece.
2009-2014 Publications Delivery Manager, CH2M HILL, Santa Ana, California.
2010- Naturalist, Newport Bay Conservancy, Newport Beach, California.
2006-2009 Technical Publishing Specialist, CH2M HILL, Santa Ana, California.

Memberships

Society for California Archaeology; Pacific Coast Archaeological Society.

APPENDIX 2

**CORRESPONDENCE WITH
NATIVE AMERICAN REPRESENTATIVES**

SACRED LANDS FILE & NATIVE AMERICAN CONTACTS LIST REQUEST

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

915 Capitol Mall, RM 364
Sacramento, CA 95814
(916) 653-4082
(916) 657-5390 (fax)
nahc@pacbell.net

Project: Proposed Vincent Well Flood Protection and Stream Stabilization Improvements Project
(CRM TECH No. 3577)

County: San Bernardino

USGS Quadrangle Name: Cajon and Devore, Calif.

Township 2 North **Range** 5 West **SB BM; Section(s):** 19

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: The primary component of the project is to make improvement to an existing well. The project area consists of the approximately eight-acre well site, a staging/laydown area, and approximately 0.45 linear mile of access road, located within Cajon Wash and near Keenbrook, San Bernardino County, California.

January 17, 2020



NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

January 24, 2020

Nina Gallardo
CRM TECH

Via Email to: ngallardo@crmtech.us

CHAIRPERSON
Laura Miranda
Luiseño

VICE CHAIRPERSON
Reginald Pagaling
Chumash

SECRETARY
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William Mungary
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Apache

COMMISSIONER
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Pomo

COMMISSIONER
Julie Tumamait-Stenslie
Chumash

COMMISSIONER
[Vacant]

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

Re: Proposed Vincent Well Flood Protection and Stream Stabilization Improvements Project, San Bernardino County

Dear Ms. Gallardo:

A record search of the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) Sacred Lands File (SLF) was completed for the information you have submitted for the above referenced project. The results were positive. Please contact the Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians – Kizh Nation on the attached list for more information. Other sources of cultural resources should also be contacted for information regarding known and recorded sites.

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

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

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

Sincerely,

Andrew Green
Staff Services Analyst

Attachment

**Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contact List
San Bernardino County
1/24/2020**

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

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

Gabrieleno

**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

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

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

Gabrieleno

**San Fernando Band of Mission
Indians**

Donna Yocum, Chairperson
P.O. Box 221838
Newhall, CA, 91322
Phone: (503) 539 - 0933
Fax: (503) 574-3308
ddyocum@comcast.net

Kitanemuk
Vanyume
Tataviam

Gabrielino /Tongva Nation

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

Gabrielino

**San Manuel Band of Mission
Indians**

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

Serrano

**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

**Serrano Nation of Mission
Indians**

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

Serrano

Gabrielino-Tongva Tribe

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

Gabrielino

**Serrano Nation of Mission
Indians**

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

Serrano

**Morongo Band of Mission
Indians**

Robert Martin, Chairperson
12700 Pumarra Road
Banning, CA, 92220
Phone: (951) 849 - 8807
Fax: (951) 922-8146
dtorres@morongo-nsn.gov

Cahuilla
Serrano

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

This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources assessment for the proposed Proposed Vincent Well Flood Protection and Stream Stabilization Improvements Project, San Bernardino County.

January 27, 2020

Andrew Salas, Chairperson
Gabrieleño Band of Mission Indians—Kizh Nation
P. O. Box 393
Covina, CA 91723

RE: Proposed Vincent Well Flood Protection and Stream Stabilization Improvements Project
Eight Acres and 0.45 Linear Mile of Access Road near the City of San Bernardino
San Bernardino County, California
CRM TECH Contract #3577

Dear Mr. Salas:

I am writing to bring your attention to an ongoing CEQA-compliance study for the proposed project referenced above. The project entails improvements to the existing Vincent well site within the Cajon Wash and other improvements to stabilize the stream flow and provide flood protection. The project area for these improvements encompasses approximately eight acres of land and 0.45 linear mile of access road located within the wash near the Keenbrook area, San Bernardino County, California. The accompanying map, based on USGS Cajon and Devore, Calif., 7.5' quadrangles, depicts the location of the project area in Section 19, T2N R5W, SBBM.

In a letter dated January 24, 2020, the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) reports that the record search result for the project was positive for tribal cultural resources and recommends contacting the Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians—Kizh Nation for further information (see attached). The NAHC also recommends contacting other local Native American tribes on the list provided. As part of the cultural resources study for this project, I am writing to request your input on potential tribal 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 sites of Native American traditional cultural value 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 San Bernardino.

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 additional cultural resources in or near the project area that we should be aware of and to help us assess the sensitivity of the project area. 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: Administration Gabrieleno <admin@gabrielenoindians.org>
Sent: Tuesday, February 11, 2020 12:55 PM
To: Nina Gallardo
Subject: Vincent Well Flood protection and stream stabilization improvements project

Good afternoon Nina,

Thank you for our letter dated January 27, 2020. Our Tribal government would like to consult with the lead agency regarding the above project.

Thank you

Sincerely,

Brandy Salas

Admin Specialist
Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians - Kizh Nation
PO Box 393
Covina, CA 91723
Office: 844-390-0787
website: www.gabrielenoindians.org