

HISTORIC PROPERTY SURVEY REPORT**1. UNDERTAKING DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION**

District	County	Route	Post Miles	Unit	E-FIS Project Number	Phase
8	Sbd	210	19.3/20.1		08-0002-0180	0
<i>District</i>	<i>County</i>	<i>Funding Source</i>	<i>Federal-Aid Proj. No.</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>E-FIS Proj. No</i>	<i>Phase</i>

For Local Assistance projects off the highway system, use headers in italics)

Project Description:**State Route 210/Pepper Avenue New Interchange Project, City of Rialto, San Bernardino County**

The San Bernardino Associated Governments (SANBAG), in coordination with the California Department of Transportation (Caltrans) and the City of Rialto, is proposing to construct the new interchange along State Route (SR) 210 at Pepper Avenue, between post mile (PM) 19.3 and PM 20.1.

See Attachment 1, Figures 1 and 2 in this HPSR, for Project Vicinity and Project Location Maps. This proposed project is included in the 2013 Federal Transportation Improvement Program (FTIP) as project number 20110110. It is also included in the Southern California Association of Governments' (SCAG) 2012-2035 Regional Transportation Plan (RTP) as project number 4M1007.

The purpose of the proposed SR-210/Pepper Avenue Interchange project is to:

- Provide improved connectivity to the regional transportation system from the local transportation network; and
- Help achieve the goals of existing local planning documents regarding access to the regional transportation system.

The proposed Build Alternative would construct a new tight diamond interchange along SR-210 at Pepper Avenue. The project would provide freeway access ramps at each of the four quadrants of the diamond configuration interchange. The eastbound and westbound off-ramps would widen from one lane where the ramps diverge from SR-210 to two lanes at the intersection with Pepper Avenue where a dedicated left turn lane and a dedicated right turn lane would be provided. The eastbound and westbound on-ramps would each include two lanes at the intersection with Pepper Avenue and would taper to one lane prior to merging onto SR-210. At the ramp intersections with Pepper Avenue, traffic signals would be installed. A traffic signal would also be installed at the Pepper Avenue/Highland Avenue intersection.

Pepper Avenue would be widened from two (constructed as the City's gap closure project) to four through lanes from Highland Avenue to south of the intersection of Pepper Avenue and the eastbound ramps; a distance of approximately 1,300 feet. This portion of Pepper Avenue would ultimately consist of two 12-foot through lanes in each direction with an 8-foot shoulder, curb and gutter, a 6.5-foot parkway, and a 5-foot sidewalk on both sides of the roadway (i.e., next to the 6.5-foot parkway northbound and southbound from the freeway), except within the undercrossing where the sidewalk would be 6.5 feet wide. A dedicated 12-foot left turn lane from northbound Pepper Avenue to the westbound on-ramp and from southbound Pepper Avenue to the eastbound on-ramp would also be constructed. The south end of the interchange project would match the four-lane Pepper Avenue Extension project that is currently under construction by the City of Rialto. Both the City's gap closure and Pepper Avenue Extension projects are scheduled to be completed well in advance of the proposed SR-210/Pepper Avenue New Interchange Project.

Two retaining walls would be constructed along Pepper Avenue beneath the undercrossing structures at the abutment slopes of the structure. They are anticipated to each be approximately 400 feet long with a 10-foot design height. Utilities would be adjusted or relocated, as needed, to accommodate the new interchange. Best Management Practice (BMP) features, including modifications to the existing, or the

For the federal undertaking described in Part 1: To minimize redundancy and paperwork for the California Department of Transportation and the State Historic Preservation Officer, and in the spirit intended under the federal Paperwork Reduction Act (U.S.C. 44 Chapter 35), this document also satisfies consideration under California Environmental Quality Act Guidelines Section §15064.5(a) and, as appropriate, Public Resources Code §5024 (a)(b) and (d).

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installation of new, water quality control features, would also be part of the project. This is anticipated to include two additional water quality basins, which would be adjacent to the southeast corner of the proposed eastbound on-ramp and the northeast corner of the proposed westbound off-ramp along the Pepper Avenue extension. The water quality basins would be designed and planted so that they would blend into the existing sage scrub landscape. Limited additional landscaping appropriate to the setting, and any necessary irrigation, will be installed to preserve and enhance existing landscape character. Also, to the fullest extent practicable, BMPs would be designed to convey both stormwater quantity flows and peak flows.

Construction of the proposed project may require lane closures along Highland Avenue and shoulder closures along SR-210. These closures would be temporary and would not result in Highland Avenue or SR-210 being entirely closed to traffic. Temporary, partial lane and/or shoulder closures along Pepper Avenue may be required. Continuous traffic flow along Pepper Avenue would be maintained throughout construction. Construction staging would occur within the project area.

Some permanent right-of-way acquisition is anticipated for the proposed Build Alternative.

The total construction cost of the proposed Build Alternative is estimated at \$18.2 million. This estimate includes all construction, right-of-way, and utility costs.

The vertical extent of anticipated ground disturbing activities will reach a maximum of 25 feet below ground surface.

2. AREA OF POTENTIAL EFFECTS

The Area of Potential Effects (APE) for the project was established in consultation with Meardey Tim, Project Manager and Laura Chaffin, PQS Lead Archaeological Surveyor, in _____. The APE maps are located in Attachment 1, Figure 3 in this HPSR.

The APE was established as the limits of proposed construction, including the limits of the current and proposed right-of-way, striping, temporary construction easements, plus a sufficient buffer to allow heavy equipment to maneuver, and staging areas. The vertical APE extends 40 feet in height above ground and 25 feet below ground for excavation and drilling.

3. CONSULTING PARTIES / PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

X Native American Tribes, Groups and Individuals

The Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) was contacted on August 8, 2011 and sent a letter and map depicting the Project location. A Sacred Lands Data Files search and list of potentially interested Native American Groups and Individuals was requested. The NAHC responded in writing on August 12, 2011. They stated that a search of their Sacred Lands Database did not yield any sacred lands or traditional cultural properties within the APE. In addition, the NAHC provided a list of Native American contacts in San Bernardino County. On March 15, 2012, in consultation with Caltrans, letters, which included maps showing the Project location and a Project layout map, were sent to eight individuals or groups. Follow-up calls were made to the eight Tribes on June 5, 2012 and June 7, 2012. The complete Native American consultation correspondence is included as Attachment 4.

The following groups and individuals were contacted by letter by the consultant.

- San Manuel Band of Mission Indians, Ann Brierty 3/15/12 – Initial letter sent. 6/5/12 – 1st follow up phone call, no response; 6/7/12 – 2nd follow up phone call, message left asking for a return call if the Tribe has any concerns regarding the proposed project.

For the federal undertaking described in Part 1: To minimize redundancy and paperwork for the California Department of Transportation and the State Historic Preservation Officer, and in the spirit intended under the federal Paperwork Reduction Act (U.S.C. 44 Chapter 35), this document also satisfies consideration under California Environmental Quality Act Guidelines Section §15064.5(a) and, as appropriate, Public Resources Code §5024 (a)(b) and (d).

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- Morongo Band of Mission Indians, Michael Contreras 3/15/12 – Initial letter sent. 6/5/12 – 1st follow up phone call, no response; 6/7/12 – 2nd follow up phone call, no response, message left asking for a return call if the Tribe has any concerns regarding the proposed project.
- San Manuel Band of Mission Indians, James Ramos 3/15/12 – Initial letter sent. 6/5/12 – 1st follow up phone call, was informed by the tribe that Mr. Ramos is no longer Chairperson, and that Ann Brierty should be contacted—see above.
- Ramona Band of Cahuilla Indians, Joseph Hamilton/John Gomez, Jr 3/15/12 – Initial letter sent. 6/5/12 – 1st follow up by email with John Gomez, Cultural resources Director; 2nd follow up phone call, no response, message left asking for a return call if the Tribe has any concerns regarding the proposed project.
- Gabrieleno/Tongva San Gabriel Band of Mission Indians, Anthony Morales 3/15/12 – Initial letter sent. 6/5/12 – 1st follow up phone call, no response; 6/7/12 – 2nd follow up phone call, was informed that Mr. Morales would call back if he had any concerns.
- Gabrielino/Tongva Nation, Sam Dunlap 3/15/12 – Initial letter sent. 6/5/12 – 1st follow up phone call, no response; 6/7/12 – 2nd follow up phone call, no response, message left asking for a return call if the Tribe has any concerns regarding the proposed project.
- Morongo Band of Mission Indians, Ernest Siva 3/15/12 – Initial letter sent. 6/5/12 – 1st follow up phone call, no response; 6/7/12 – 2nd follow up phone call, no response, message left asking for a return call if the Tribe has any concerns regarding the proposed project.
- Serrano Nation of Indians, Goldie Walker 3/15/12 – Initial letter sent. 6/5/12 – 1st follow up phone call, no response; 6/7/12 – 2nd follow up phone call, no response, message left asking for a return call if the Tribe has any concerns regarding the proposed project.

The complete Native American consultation correspondence is attached as Attachment 4 of this HPSR.

X Native American Heritage Commission

The NAHC was contacted on August 8, 2011 and sent a letter and map depicting the Project location. A Sacred Lands Data Files search and list of potentially interested Native American Groups and Individuals was requested. The NAHC responded in writing on August 12, 2011. They stated that a search of their Sacred Lands Database did not yield any sacred lands or traditional cultural properties within the APE. In addition, the NAHC provided a list of Native American contacts in San Bernardino County. On March 15, 2012, in consultation with Caltrans, letters, which included maps showing the Project location and a Project layout map, were sent to eight individuals or groups on the NAHC's list.

4. SUMMARY OF IDENTIFICATION EFFORTS

<u>X</u> National Register of Historic Places	Month & Year: 1979-2002 & supplements
<u>X</u> California Register of Historical Resources	Year: 1992 & supplemental information to date
<u>X</u> California Inventory of Historic Resources	Year: 1976
<u>X</u> California Historical Landmarks	Year: 1995 & supplemental information to date
<u>X</u> California Points of Historical Interest	Year: 1992 & supplemental information to date
<u>X</u> State Historic Resources Commission	Year: 1980-present, minutes from quarterly meetings
<u>X</u> Caltrans Historic Highway Bridge Inventory	Year: 2006 & supplemental information to date
<u>X</u> Archaeological Site Records [<i>List names of Institutions & date below</i>]	

For the federal undertaking described in Part 1: To minimize redundancy and paperwork for the California Department of Transportation and the State Historic Preservation Officer, and in the spirit intended under the federal Paperwork Reduction Act (U.S.C. 44 Chapter 35), this document also satisfies consideration under California Environmental Quality Act Guidelines Section §15064.5(a) and, as appropriate, Public Resources Code §5024 (a)(b) and (d).

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San Bernardino Archaeological Information Center, February 8, 2012

X **Results:** *(provide a brief summary of records search and research results, as well as inventory findings)*
 A literature and records search was conducted on February 8, 2012. The records search was conducted by ICF Archaeologist Michelle Long at the Archaeological Information Center (AIC), located at the San Bernardino County Museum. The search was conducted at the California Historical Resources Information Center (CHRIS) San Bernardino Archaeological Information Center (SBAIC) in order to identify any previously-recorded cultural resources within or adjacent to the Project APE. The SBAIC maintains the State of California's official records of previously-recorded cultural resources and previously-recorded cultural resource studies for San Bernardino County. The records search included the APE and a one-mile buffer surrounding the APE. The following sources were consulted:

- Caltrans Historic Highway Bridge Inventory (Attachment 2)
- National Register of Historic Places (NRHP)
- California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR)
- California Inventory of Historic Resources
- California Historical Landmarks
- California Points of Historical Interest
- Inventory of Archaeological Determinations of Eligibility

Results of the records search indicate that approximately 90 percent of the proposed APE has been surveyed for cultural resources. The portion of SR-210 located within the proposed APE was surveyed three times in 1989 (Gallup et al 1989; Hammond 1989; Sutton 1989) and the southern portion of the APE was surveyed by Michael Brandman and Associates for the City of Rialto's Pepper Street Specific Plan in 2005 (Dice 2005). No cultural resources have been identified within or directly adjacent to the proposed APE and 40 cultural resources have been recorded within a one-mile radius, see Table below.

Previously Recorded Cultural Resources

Site Number/Trinomial	Resource Type	Distance from APE
PHI Sbr-012 (36-15497)	CA Point of Historical Interest: Baseline Road	.8 mile S of APE
CA-SBR-6707H (36-006707)	Historic irrigation weir	.3 mile W of APE
CA-SBR-6902H (36-006902)	Historic trash dump	.4 mile of APE
CA-SBR-6903H (36-006903)	Historic irrigation features	.3 mile NW of APE
CA-SBR-7201H (36-007201)	Historic irrigation structures	.7 mile NW of APE
CA-SBR-8866H (36-008866)	Historic refuse scatter	.2 mile W of APE
CA-SBR-10316H	Historic transmission line, listed on the	.95 mile E of APE

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(36-010316) (NRHP-95-E-301)	National Register	
CA-SBR-12458H (36-012992)	Historic refuse scatter	.6 mile N of APE
CA-SBR-12459H (36-012993)	Historic refuse scatter	.6 mile NE of APE
CA-SBR-13700H (36-21326)	Historic UPRR Palmdale-Colton Cutoff	.2 mile E of APE
36-017560	Historic Rialto Adobe	.7 mile SW of APE
36-21172	Historic 1934 Residence	.85 mile NE of APE
36-21173	Historic 1957 Residence	.65 mile NE of APE
36-21174	Historic 1948 Residence	.70 mile NE of APE
36-21175	Historic 1948 Residence	.70 mile NE of APE
36-21176	Historic 1926 Residence	.70 mile NE of APE
36-21177	Historic 1939 Residence	.75 mile NE of APE
36-21178	Historic 1952 Residence	.65 mile NE of APE
36-21179	Historic 1947 Residence	.80 mile NE of APE
36-21180	Historic 1940's Commercial Structure	.85 mile NE of APE
36-21181	Historic 1940's Residence	.90 mile NE of APE
36-21182	Historic 1927 Residence	.95 mile NE of APE
36-21183	Historical 1940's Residence	.95 mile NE of APE
36-21184	Historical 1946 Residence	1.0 mile NE of APE
36-21185	Historical 1945 Residence	1.0 mile NE of APE
PSBR-3-H (pending site)	Baseline Road	.95 mile S of APE
PSBR-14-H (pending site)	Site of Indian Village (from notation on 1887 Plat map, no further information available)	.3 - .6 mile SE of APE
PSBR-28-H (pending site)	Historic South Fork of Santa Ana Ditch	.15 mile N of APE
PSBR-33-H (pending site)	Historic Rialto Canal	.25 mile SW of APE
PSBR-34-H (pending site)	Historic Old Town Ditch	.4 mile NE of APE
P-1071-8-H (pending site)	Historic Brooke School Site	.05 mile S of APE
P-1071-9-H (pending site)	Historic Bowman Box Weir	.5 mile NW of APE
P-1071-12-H (pending site)	Historic Suverkroup House	.55 mile SW of APE
P-1071-13-H (pending site)	Historic Hastens House	.55 mile SW of APE
P-1071-14-H (pending site)	Historic Corral location	.55 mile SW of APE

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P-1071-15-H (pending site)	Historic Brooke School Building	.6 mile W of APE
P-1071-16-H (pending site)	Historic Micallef House Building	.1 mile W of APE
P-1071-23-H (pending site)	Historic Rancheria Ditch	.2 mile N of APE
P-1071-28-H (pending site)	Historical 1944-1947 Muscoy No. 4 Tract 2353	.25 mile E of APE
P-1074-88-H (pending site)	Historical Vivienda Water Co. Ditch	.8 mile SE of APE

A review of the Caltrans Bridge Inventory, the National Register of Historic Places, the California Register of Historical Resources, the California Inventory of Historic Resources, the California Historical Landmarks Directory, the California Points of Historical Interest Directory, and the Inventory of Archaeological Determinations of Eligibility reveal that no resources listed in or potentially eligible for the NRHP or the CRHR have been identified within the APE. Previous studies have not identified any California Historical Landmarks or California Points of Historical Interest within the APE.

5. PROPERTIES IDENTIFIED

X Michelle Long, M.A., RPA, consultant archaeologist, who meets the Professionally Qualified Staff Standards in Section 106 Programmatic Agreement Attachment 1 as a Principal Investigator, Prehistoric Archaeology, has determined that the only properties present within the APE meet the criteria for Section 106 PA Attachment 4 (**Properties Exempt from Evaluation**).

- One house foundation is located within the APE. The structure formerly present at this location is depicted on the 1988 photo revised USGS topographic map, but is not present on the 1967 edition. This indicates that this now demolished structure was built after 1967. No significant resources are associated with this foundation, and during the field survey, the Principal Investigator determined this foundation was exempt from recordation and evaluation based on the guidelines in the Caltrans' Programmatic Agreement (2004).

X **Bridges listed as Category 5** in the Caltrans Historic Highway Bridge Inventory are present within the APE. Appropriate pages from the Caltrans Historic Bridge Inventory are attached.

6. LIST OF ATTACHED DOCUMENTATION

- X Project Vicinity, Location, and APE Maps (Attachment 1)
- X Caltrans Historic Highway Bridge Inventory (Attachment 2)
- X Archaeological Survey Report (ASR)
 - ICF, November 2013 (Attachment 3)
- X Other
 - Native American Correspondence (Attachment 4)

7. HPSR to File

- X **No properties requiring evaluation** are present within the Project APE.
- X As assigned by FHWA, Caltrans has determined a Finding of **No Historic Properties Affected**, according to Section 106 PA Stipulation IX.A and 36 CFR 800.4(d)(1), is appropriate for this undertaking.

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8. HPSR to SHPO

Not applicable.

9. Findings for State-Owned Properties

Caltrans has determined that there are **no State-owned cultural resources** within the Project APE.

10. CEQA IMPACT FINDINGS

Caltrans has determined a **finding of no impact** is appropriate because there are no historical resources within the Project Area limits, or there are no impacts to historical resource(s), pursuant to CEQA Guidelines §15064.5(b)(3).

11. HPSR PREPARATION AND DEPARTMENT APPROVAL

Prepared by: *(sign on line)*



11/25/2013

Consultant / discipline:
Affiliation

Michelle Long, Archaeologist, MA, RPA
ICF International, Los Angeles, California

Date

Reviewed for approval by: *(sign on line)*



11/25/2013

District 8 Caltrans PQS
discipline/level:

Laura Chaffin, Lead Archaeological Surveyor

Date

Approved by: *(sign on line)*



11/25/13

District 8 EBC:

Gabriel Duff, Branch Chief
Environmental Support – Cultural Studies

Date

ATTACHMENT 1

Maps

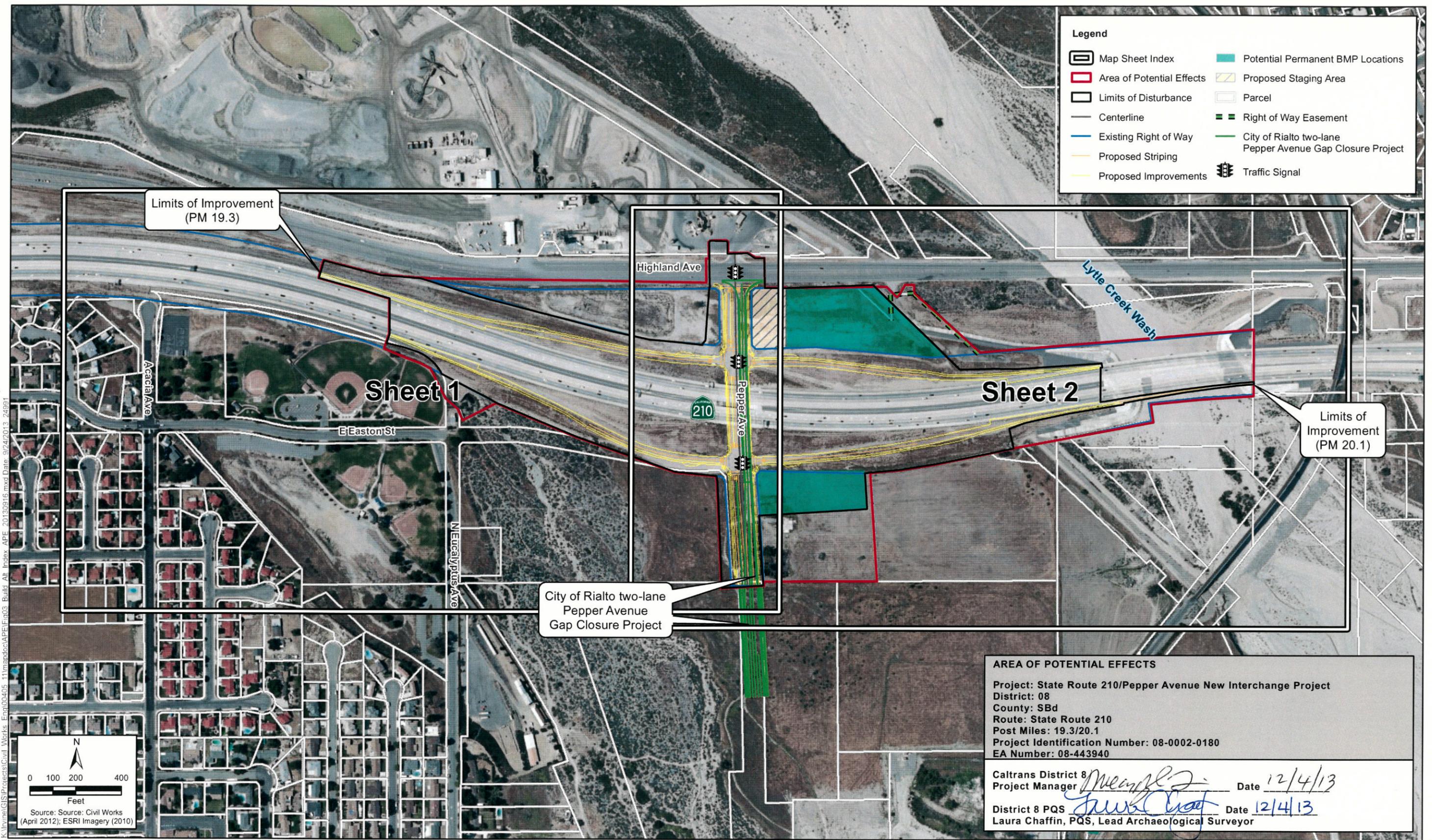
Figure 1: Project Vicinity Map

Figure 2: Project Location Map

Figure 3: Area of Potential Effects Map



**Figure 1
Regional Vicinity Map
State Route 210/Pepper Avenue New Interchange Project**



Legend			
	Map Sheet Index		Potential Permanent BMP Locations
	Area of Potential Effects		Proposed Staging Area
	Limits of Disturbance		Parcel
	Centerline		Right of Way Easement
	Existing Right of Way		City of Rialto two-lane Pepper Avenue Gap Closure Project
	Proposed Striping		Traffic Signal
	Proposed Improvements		

AREA OF POTENTIAL EFFECTS

Project: State Route 210/Pepper Avenue New Interchange Project
 District: 08
 County: SBd
 Route: State Route 210
 Post Miles: 19.3/20.1
 Project Identification Number: 08-0002-0180
 EA Number: 08-443940

Caltrans District 8
 Project Manager *[Signature]* Date 12/4/13
 District 8 PQS *[Signature]* Date 12/4/13
 Laura Chaffin, PQS, Lead Archaeological Surveyor

Figure 3 - Index Sheet
Area of Potential Effects
State Route 210/Pepper Avenue New Interchange Project

ATTACHMENT 2

Caltrans Historic Highway Bridge Inventory



Structure Maintenance & Investigations



Historical Significance - State Agency Bridges

District 08

San Bernardino County

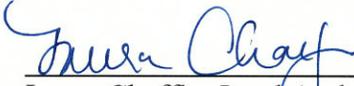
Bridge Number	Bridge Name	Location	Historical Significance	Year Built	Year Wid/Ext
54 1130	RAMONA AVENUE UC	08-SBD-071-R3.55-CHNH	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1997	
54 1131	CHINO HILLS PARKWAY UC	08-SBD-071-R3.35-CHNH	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1997	
54 1132	SOQUEL CANYON PARKWAY OC	08-SBD-071-R4.93-CHNH	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1997	
54 1133	PINE AVENUE OC	08-SBD-071-R6.5-CHNH	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1997	
54 1134	STATE ROUTE 83 / 71 SEPARATION	08-SBD-083-R.2-CHNH	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1997	
54 1135	EQUESTRIAN EMERGENCY UC	08-SBD-330-R29.89-SBD	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1993	
54 1136F	CHERRY AVENUE UC (W210-N15)	08-SBD-210-11.91-FNA	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	2000	
54 1137F	CHERRY AVENUE UC (W210-S15)	08-SBD-210-11.91-FNA	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	2000	
54 1138H	CHERRY AVENUE UC (I15-E210 CONNECTOR)	08-SBD-015-8.5-FNA	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	2001	
54 1139	SAN SEVAINE ROAD UC	08-SBD-210-12.41-FNA	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	2000	
54 1140L	BEECH AVENUE UC	08-SBD-210-12.91-FNA	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	2000	
54 1140R	BEECH AVENUE UC	08-SBD-210-12.91-FNA	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	2000	
54 1143	BENSON AVENUE OC	08-SBD-210-.85-UPL	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	2001	
54 1144	MOUNTAIN AVENUE OC	08-SBD-210-1.5-UPL	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	2001	
54 1145	SAN ANTONIO AVENUE OC	08-SBD-210-2.04-UPL	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1998	
54 1146	EUCLID AVENUE OC	08-SBD-210-2.59-UPL	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1999	
54 1147L	CAMPUS AVENUE UC	08-SBD-210-3.47-UPL	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	2001	
54 1147R	CAMPUS AVENUE UC	08-SBD-210-3.47-UPL	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	2001	
54 1149	CUCAMONGA CREEK CHANNEL	08-SBD-210-3.92-RCUC	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	2003	
54 1150	SAPPHIRE STREET OC	08-SBD-210-4.08-RCUC	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1999	
54 1151	CARNELIAN STREET OC	08-SBD-210-4.6-RCUC	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	2000	
54 1152	BERYL STREET OC	08-SBD-210-5.11-RCUC	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	2000	
54 1153	HELLMAN AVENUE OC	08-SBD-210-5.37-RCUC	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	2000	
54 1154	AMETHYST STREET OC	08-SBD-210-5.63-RCUC	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	2000	
54 1155	ARCHIBALD AVENUE OC	08-SBD-210-5.9-RCUC	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	2000	
54 1157L	ROCHESTER AVENUE UC	08-SBD-210-8.66-RCUC	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	2001	
54 1157R	ROCHESTER AVENUE UC	08-SBD-210-8.66-RCUC	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	2001	
54 1158L	DAY CREEK BLVD UC	08-SBD-210-9.14-RCUC	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	2001	
54 1158R	DAY CREEK BLVD UC	08-SBD-210-9.14-RCUC	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	2001	
54 1159	HIGHLAND AVENUE OC	08-SBD-210-18.86-RIA	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	2006	
54 1160L	PEPPER AVENUE UC	08-SBD-210-19.67-RIA	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	2007	
54 1160R	PEPPER AVENUE UC	08-SBD-210-19.67-RIA	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	2007	
54 1161	LYTLE CREEK WASH	08-SBD-210-20.01-SBD	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	2007	
54 1163	LOS SERRANOS LAKE CHANNEL	08-SBD-071-R4.1-CHNH	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1986	1997
54 1164	LITTLE CHINO CREEK	08-SBD-071-R3.04-CHNH	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1997	
54 1165	HIKER DITCH (S15-W58)	08-SBD-015-76.9	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	2000	
54 1166	ARCHIBALD AVENUE OC	08-SBD-010-7.16-ONT	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1996	
54 1169	SIERRA AVENUE OC	08-SBD-010-16.22-FNA	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	2002	
54 1170	AMARGOSA RIVER	08-SBD-127-31.9	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1993	
54 1173	ROUTE 247/15 SEPARATION	08-SBD-247-78.07-BSW	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1999	
54 1174	MURIEL DRIVE OC	08-SBD-015-74.15-BSW	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1998	

ATTACHMENT 3

Archaeological Survey Report

Archaeological Survey Report
State Route 210/Pepper Avenue New Interchange Project
City of Rialto, San Bernardino County, California

08-SBd-210 (PM 19.3/20.1)
Project Identification Number: 08-0002-0180
EA 08-443940

REVIEWED BY:  Date: 11/25/2013
Laura Chaffin, Lead Archaeological Surveyor
Environmental Support/Cultural Studies
California Department of Transportation District 8
464 W. Fourth Street, 6th Floor, MS 825
San Bernardino, CA 92401-1400

APPROVED BY:  Date: 11/25/13
Gabrielle Duff, Branch Chief
Environmental Support/Cultural Studies
464 West Fourth Street, 6th Floor, MS 825
San Bernardino, California 92401-1400

PREPARED BY:  Date: Nov 25, 2013
Michelle Long, MA
Principal Investigator, Prehistoric Archaeology
ICF International
811 West 7th Street, Suite 800
Los Angeles, California 90017

NADB Data: USGS San Bernardino North (1967, photorevised 1988); Township 1 North, Range 5 West, Section 36, and Township 1 North, Range 4 West, Section 1, SBBM.

Acreage: Approx. 40 acres

Resources: none

November 2013

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Appendix A

Survey Coverage Map

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SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

This Archaeological Survey Report (ASR) was prepared for the California Department of Transportation, District 8 (Caltrans). The San Bernardino Associated Governments (SANBAG), in coordination with Caltrans and the City of Rialto, is proposing to construct the new interchange along State Route 210 (SR-210) at Pepper Avenue. This proposed Project is included in the 2013 Federal Transportation Improvement Program (FTIP) as Project number 20110110. It is also included in the Southern California Association of Governments' (SCAG) 2012-2035 Regional Transportation Plan (RTP) as project number 4M1007. Regional Location, Project Vicinity, and Area of Potential of Effects (APE) Maps are located in Attachment 1 of the Historic Property Survey Report (HPSR).

This ASR is based on a cultural resources study conducted by ICF International (ICF) to meet standards outlined in Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) of 1966, as amended, and the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). This ASR is used to document identification and recordation efforts for prehistoric and historical archaeological resources. It implements the revised regulations (amendments effective August 5, 2004) of the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation for the Protection of Historic Properties (36 CFR 800). It was prepared in conformance with the format set forth in Caltrans' *Environmental Handbook, Volume 2*, Chapter 5, Prehistoric Archaeological Resources (January 2011), and Chapter 6, Historical Archaeological Resources (January 2011), as well as Exhibit 5.1 (June 2009).

A cultural resources records search was conducted on February 8, 2012. The records search was conducted at the Archaeological Information Center (AIC), located at the San Bernardino County Museum. It included a review of all available cultural resources reports and site records within the current APE. The results of the literature and records search indicate that no cultural resources have been identified within or directly adjacent to the APE.

In addition to the literature and records search, the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) was contacted. The NAHC stated that a search of their Sacred Lands Database did not yield any sacred lands or traditional cultural properties within the APE. The NAHC also provided a list of Native American contacts in San Bernardino County. In coordination with Caltrans, ICF Senior Archaeologist Mark Robinson sent letters describing the APE and maps indicating the Project location to eight Native American representatives on March 15, 2012. Follow-up phone calls were made on June 5, 2012 and June 7, 2012.

A pedestrian field survey of the APE was conducted on May 22, 2012, with an additional survey on August 15, 2012. Results of the field survey indicate that the majority of the

APE has been heavily impacted by previous road construction activity. No archaeological resources were identified.

Based on confidential consultation provided to Caltrans regarding this project, it is required that Native American Monitoring and Archaeological Monitoring by a Qualified Osteologically-Trained Archaeologist be retained for all ground disturbing activities associated with the construction of the project. Consultation for this is on file at the Caltrans District 8 District Office.

It is Caltrans' policy to avoid cultural resources whenever possible. Further investigations may be needed if unanticipated cultural sites are encountered that cannot be avoided by the Project. If cultural materials are discovered during construction, all earth-moving activity within and around the immediate discovery area will be diverted until a qualified archaeologist can assess the nature and significance of the find. If changes are made to the proposed Project, an additional survey would be required if the proposed Project changes to include areas not previously surveyed.

If human remains are discovered, State Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5 states that further disturbances and activities shall cease in any area or nearby area suspected to overlie remains, and the County Coroner contacted. Pursuant to Public Resources Code Section 5097.98, if the remains are thought to be Native American, the coroner will notify the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) who will then notify the Most Likely Descendent (MLD). At this time, the person who discovered the remains will contact the District 8 Environmental Branch Chief, or his/her designee, so that they may work with the MLD on the respectful treatment and disposition of the remains. Further provisions of PRC 5097.98 are to be followed as applicable.

1.0 INTRODUCTION

This Archaeological Survey Report (ASR) was prepared for the California Department of Transportation (Caltrans) in compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) of 1966, as amended, and the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). The APE is depicted on the San Bernardino North 7.5-minute USGS Quadrangle map in Section 36, Township 1 North, Range 5 West, and Section 1, Township 1 North, Range 4 West, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian. Regional Location, Project Vicinity, and Area of Potential of Effects (APE) maps are located in Attachment 1 of the Historic Property Survey Report (HPSR). The proposed SR-210/Pepper Avenue New Interchange Project (Project) (EA 08-443940) is the construction of a new interchange along State Route 210 (SR-210) at Pepper Avenue (Post Miles 19.3/20.1). This proposed Project is included in the 2013 Federal Transportation Improvement Program (FTIP) as Project number 20110110. It is also included in the Southern California Association of Governments' (SCAG) 2012-2035 Regional Transportation Plan (RTP) as project number 4M1007. The purpose of the Project is to provide improved connectivity to the regional transportation system from the local transportation network, and help achieve the goals of the existing local planning documents regarding access to the regional transportation system.

A Phase I cultural resources survey of the APE for the proposed Project was performed in compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act. The APE was surveyed on May 22, 2012, with an additional survey conducted on August 15, 2012. Prior to field investigations a literature search was conducted at the Archaeological Information Center located at the San Bernardino County Museum. In addition to the literature and records search, a Sacred Lands File Search was requested from the NAHC. The NAHC indicated that a search of the Sacred Lands Files revealed that no sacred lands were recorded in the APE. The NAHC provided a list of Native American contacts in San Bernardino County. In coordination with the Caltrans, ICF Senior Archaeologist Mark Robinson sent letters describing the APE and maps indicating the Project location to eight Native American representatives on March 15, 2012. Follow-up phone calls were made on June 5, 2012 and June 7, 2012. See Chapter 4 of this report and Historic Property Survey Report (HPSR), Attachment 4, for further details on Native American consultation.

Professional Qualifications

Michelle Long has a Masters of Arts (MA) degree in Public Archaeology and over ten years experience working on archaeological field Projects in Southern California. Ms. Long meets the Professionally Qualified Staff (PQS) standards for Principal Investigator, Prehistoric Archaeology.

Mark Robinson has a Masters of Science (MS) degree in Anthropology and over 30 years experience in the field of archaeology. Mr. Robinson meets the Professionally Qualified Staff (PQS) standards for Principal Investigator, Prehistoric Archaeology.

Paul Shattuck has a Bachelor's of Arts (BA) degree in Anthropology and over twenty years experience working on archaeological field Projects in Southern California. Mr. Shattuck meets the Professionally Qualified Staff (PQS) standards for Co- Principal Investigator, Prehistoric Archaeology.

2.0 HIGHWAY PROJECT LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION

The Area of Potential Effects was established as the limits of proposed construction, including the limits of the current and proposed right-of-way, temporary construction easements plus a sufficient buffer to allow heavy equipment to maneuver, and staging areas. A map depicting the APE is located in Attachment 1, Figure 3 of the Historic Property Survey Report (HPSR).

The proposed Build Alternative would construct a new tight diamond interchange along SR-210 at Pepper Avenue. The project would provide freeway access ramps at each of the four quadrants of the diamond configuration interchange. The eastbound and westbound off-ramps would widen from one lane where the ramps diverge from SR-210 to two lanes at the intersection with Pepper Avenue where a dedicated left turn lane and a dedicated right turn lane would be provided. The eastbound and westbound on-ramps would each include two lanes at the intersection with Pepper Avenue and would taper to one lane prior to merging onto SR-210. At the ramp intersections with Pepper Avenue, traffic signals would be installed. A traffic signal would also be installed at the Pepper Avenue/Highland Avenue intersection.

Pepper Avenue would be widened from two (constructed as the City's gap closure project) to four through lanes from Highland Avenue to south of the intersection of Pepper Avenue and the eastbound ramps; a distance of approximately 1,300 feet. This portion of Pepper Avenue would ultimately consist of two 12-foot through lanes in each direction with an 8-foot shoulder, curb and gutter, a 6.5-foot parkway, and a 5-foot sidewalk on both sides of the roadway (i.e., next to the 6.5-foot parkway northbound and southbound from the freeway), except within the undercrossing where the sidewalk would be 6.5 feet wide. A dedicated 12-foot left turn lane from northbound Pepper Avenue to the westbound on-ramp and from southbound Pepper Avenue to the eastbound on-ramp would also be constructed. The south end of the interchange project would match the four-lane Pepper Avenue Extension project that is currently under construction by the City of Rialto. Both the City's gap closure and Pepper Avenue Extension projects are scheduled to be completed well in advance of the proposed SR-210/Pepper Avenue New Interchange Project.

Two retaining walls would be constructed along Pepper Avenue beneath the undercrossing structures at the abutment slopes of the structure. They are anticipated to each be approximately 400 feet long with a 10-foot design height. Utilities would be adjusted or relocated, as needed, to accommodate the new interchange. Best Management Practices (BMP) features, including modifications to existing, or the installation of new, water quality control features, would also be part of the project. This is anticipated to include two additional water quality basins, which would be adjacent to the southeast corner of the proposed eastbound on-ramp at the Pepper Avenue extension. The water quality basins would be designed and planted so that it would blend into the existing sage scrub landscape. Limited additional landscaping appropriate to the setting, and any necessary irrigation, would be installed to preserve and enhance existing landscape character. Also, to the fullest extent practicable, BMPs would be designed to convey both stormwater quantity flows and peak flows.

Construction of the proposed project may require lane closures along Highland Avenue and shoulder closures along SR-210. These closures would be temporary and would not result in Highland Avenue or SR-210 being entirely closed to traffic. Temporary, partial lane and/or shoulder closures along Pepper Avenue may be required. Continuous traffic flow along Pepper Avenue would be maintained throughout construction. Construction staging would occur within the project area.

Some permanent right-of-way acquisition is anticipated for the proposed Build Alternative. The total construction cost of the proposed Build Alternative is estimated at \$18.2 million. This estimate includes all construction, right-of-way, and utility costs.

The vertical extent of anticipated ground disturbing activities will reach a maximum of 25 feet below ground surface.

3.0 SOURCES CONSULTED

A records search, Native American consultation, and a review of the Sacred Lands files maintained by the NAHC, and other contacts were conducted for the proposed Project. The Caltrans' Historic Highway Bridge Inventory was also consulted. These efforts are described below.

Cultural Resources Literature and Records Search

ICF Archaeologist Michelle Long conducted a literature and records search on February 8, 2012. The search was conducted at the California Historical Resources Information Center (CHRIS) San Bernardino Archaeological Information Center (SBAIC) in order to identify any previously-recorded cultural resources within or adjacent to the Project APE. The SBAIC maintains the State of California's official records of previously-recorded cultural resources and previously-recorded cultural resource studies for San Bernardino County. The records search included the APE and a one-mile buffer surrounding the APE. The following sources were consulted:

- Caltrans Bridge Inventory
- National Register of Historic Places (NRHP)
- California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR)
- California Inventory of Historic Resources
- California Historical Landmarks Directory
- California Points of Historical Interest Directory
- Inventory of Archaeological Determinations of Eligibility

Results of the records search indicate that approximately 90 percent of the proposed APE has been surveyed for cultural resources. The portion of SR-210 located within the proposed APE was surveyed three times in 1989 (Gallup et al 1989; Hammond 1989; Sutton 1989) and the southern portion of the APE was surveyed by Michael Brandman and Associates for the City of Rialto's Pepper Street Specific Plan in 2005 (Dice 2005). No cultural resources have been identified within or directly adjacent to the proposed APE and 40 cultural resources have been recorded within a one-mile radius. These resources are listed on Table 1 below.

Table 1: Previously Recorded Cultural Resources

Site Number/Trinomial	Resource Type	Distance from APE
PHI Sbr-012 (36-15497)	CA Point of Historical Interest: Baseline Road	.8 mile S of APE
CA-SBR-6707H (36-006707)	Historic irrigation weir	.3 mile W of APE
CA-SBR-6902H (36-006902)	Historic trash dump	.4 mile of APE

CA-SBR-6903H (36-006903)	Historic irrigation features	.3 mile NW of APE
CA-SBR-7201H (36-007201)	Historic irrigation structures	.7 mile NW of APE
CA-SBR-8866H (36-008866)	Historic refuse scatter	.2 mile W of APE
CA-SBR-10316H (36-010316) (NRHP-95-E-301)	Historic transmission line, listed on the National Register	.95 mile E of APE
CA-SBR-12458H (36-012992)	Historic refuse scatter	.6 mile N of APE
CA-SBR-12459H (36-012993)	Historic refuse scatter	.6 mile NE of APE
CA-SBR-13700H (36-21326)	Historic UPRR Palmdale-Colton Cutoff	.2 mile E of APE
36-017560	Historic Rialto Adobe	.7 mile SW of APE
36-21172	Historic 1934 Residence	.85 mile NE of APE
36-21173	Historic 1957 Residence	.65 mile NE of APE
36-21174	Historic 1948 Residence	.70 mile NE of APE
36-21175	Historic 1948 Residence	.70 mile NE of APE
36-21176	Historic 1926 Residence	.70 mile NE of APE
36-21177	Historic 1939 Residence	.75 mile NE of APE
36-21178	Historic 1952 Residence	.65 mile NE of APE
36-21179	Historic 1947 Residence	.80 mile NE of APE
36-21180	Historic 1940's Commercial Structure	.85 mile NE of APE
36-21181	Historic 1940's Residence	.90 mile NE of APE
36-21182	Historic 1927 Residence	.95 mile NE of APE
36-21183	Historical 1940's Residence	.95 mile NE of APE
36-21184	Historical 1946 Residence	1.0 mile NE of APE
36-21185	Historical 1945 Residence	1.0 mile NE of APE
PSBR-3-H (pending site)	Baseline Road	.95 mile S of APE
PSBR-14-H (pending site)	Site of Indian Village (from notation on 1887 Plat map, no further information available)	.3 - .6 mile SE of APE
PSBR-28-H (pending site)	Historic South Fork of Santa Ana Ditch	.15 mile N of APE
PSBR-33-H (pending site)	Historic Rialto Canal	.25 mile SW of APE
PSBR-34-H (pending site)	Historic Old Town Ditch	.4 mile NE of APE
P-1071-8-H (pending site)	Historic Brooke School Site	.05 mile S of APE
P-1071-9-H (pending site)	Historic Bowman Box Weir	.5 mile NW of APE
P-1071-12-H (pending site)	Historic Suverkroup House	.55 mile SW of APE
P-1071-13-H (pending site)	Historic Hastens House	.55 mile SW of APE
P-1071-14-H (pending site)	Historic Corral location	.55 mile SW of APE
P-1071-15-H (pending site)	Historic Brooke School Building	.6 mile W of APE

P-1071-16-H (pending site)	Historic Micallef House Building	.1 mile W of APE
P-1071-23-H (pending site)	Historic Rancheria Ditch	.2 mile N of APE
P-1071-28-H (pending site)	Historical 1944-1947 Muscoy No. 4 Tract 2353	.25 mile E of APE
P-1074-88-H (pending site)	Historical Vivienda Water Co. Ditch	.8 mile SE of APE

A review of the Caltrans Bridge Inventory, the NRHP, the CRHR, the California Inventory of Historic Resources, the California Historical Landmarks Directory, the California Points of Historical Interest Directory, and the Inventory of Archaeological Determinations of Eligibility reveal that no resources listed in or potentially eligible for the NRHP or the CRHR have been identified within the APE. Previous studies have not identified any California Historical Landmarks or California Points of Historical Interest within the APE.

Native American Consultation

The NAHC was contacted on August 8, 2011 and sent a letter and map depicting the Project location. A Sacred Lands Data Files search and list of potentially interested Native American Groups and Individuals was requested. The NAHC responded in writing on August 12, 2011. They stated that a search of their Sacred Lands Database did not yield any sacred lands or traditional cultural properties within the APE. In addition, the NAHC provided a list of Native American contacts in San Bernardino County. On March 15, 2012, in consultation with Caltrans, letters, which included maps showing the Project location and a Project layout map, were sent to eight individuals or groups.

Follow-up calls were made to the eight Tribes on June 5, 2012 and June 7, 2012. The names and affiliations of all groups and individuals are listed in Table 1, along with a summary of efforts to contact them and their responses.

The complete Native American consultation correspondence is included as Attachment 4 of the HPSR.

Table 2. Native American Contacts

Native American Individual/Tribe	Date of First Contact: Letter	Dates of Written Replies:	Date of Second Contact, Phone Call	Additional calls or emails	Comments:
Ann Brierty <i>San Manuel Band of Mission Indians</i>	3/15/12	None	6/5/12	6/7/12	Left Voice messages on 6/5/12 and 6/7/2012 asking for a return call if the Tribe has any concerns regarding the proposed project.

Native American Individual/Tribe	Date of First Contact: Letter	Dates of Written Replies:	Date of Second Contact, Phone Call	Additional calls or emails	Comments:
Michael Contreras Cultural Heritage Program Manager <i>Morongo Band of Mission Indians</i>	3/15/12	None	6/5/12	6/7/12	Left Voice messages on 6/5/12 and 6/7/2012 asking for a return call if the Tribe has any concerns regarding the proposed project.
James Ramos <i>San Manuel Band of Mission Indians</i>	3/15/12	None	6/5/12	None	Called the number provided by the NAHC and was told that Mr. Ramos is no longer a Chairperson for the tribe. Called Ann Brierty in the San Manuel Cultural Resources Department and left voice messages on 6/5/12 and 6/7/2012 asking for a return call if the Tribe has any concerns regarding the proposed project.
Joseph Hamilton <i>Ramona Band of Cahuilla Mission Indians</i>	3/15/12	None	6/7/12	6/05/12	Sent email to Cultural Resources Director, John Gomez on 6/5/12 and left a voice message for him on 6/7/12 asking for a return call if the Tribe has any concerns regarding the proposed project.
Anthony Morales <i>Gabrieleno/Tongva Tribe of San Gabriel Mission Indians</i>	3/15/12	None	6/5/12	6/7/12	Left a voice message on 6/5/12. Left a message with Dee Roybal for Mr. Morales on 6/7/12. Ms. Roybal stated that Mr. Morales would call back if he had any concerns.
Sam Dunlap Gabrielino/Tongva Nation	3/15/12	None	6/5/12	6/7/12	Left Voice messages on 6/5/12 and 6/7/2012 asking for a return call if the Tribe has any concerns regarding the proposed project.
Ernest H. Siva Morongo Band of Mission Indians	3/15/12	None	6/5/12	6/7/12	Left Voice messages on 6/5/12 and 6/7/2012 asking for a return call if the Tribe has any concerns regarding the proposed project.

Native American Individual/Tribe	Date of First Contact: Letter	Dates of Written Replies:	Date of Second Contact, Phone Call	Additional calls or emails	Comments:
Goldie Walker Serrano Nation of Indians	3/15/12	None	6/5/12	None	Could not reach Ms. Walker by Phone. The phone number provided by the NAHC has been disconnected.

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4.0 BACKGROUND

Physical Environment

The Project is located along SR-210 at approximately post mile 19.3 to post mile 20.1 and is within the jurisdictional limits of the cities of Rialto and San Bernardino. The interchange immediately to the west is Riverside Avenue and to the east is State Street/University Parkway. More than 50 percent of the APE is paved with asphalt. Elevation ranges from 1260 feet to 1300 feet above mean sea level.

The Project Area crosses the Lytle Creek Wash and surface soils identified within the Project Area are consistent with fluvial deposits (USDA 2012). Surface soils include Grangeville Fine Sandy Loam (Gr), Psamment and Fluvents (Ps), Soboba Stoney Loamy Sand (SpC), Tujunga Loamy Sand (TuB), and Tujunga Graveley Loamy Sand (TvC) (USDA 2012). The depth of these fluvial deposits is unknown, but is probably extensive.

Periodic flooding of Lytle Creek, as indicated by the fluvial deposits, prevented Native American occupation within the Project Area. However, resources provided by Lytle Creek were likely harvested by local Native American communities. Native American communities in the region are known to have used nets, traps, spears, hooks, lines, and fish poisons to capture fish. In addition to aquatic resources, native vegetation used by local Native American groups included acorn, oak, and cactus.

Historic aerial photos indicate that native vegetation was replaced with agricultural fields prior to 1938. Land use within the APE remained primarily agricultural until 2003 when construction on the SR-210 began. The majority of the area within the APE occurs as an area impacted by grading and earth moving associated with construction of the SR-210. The depth of grading for SR-210 is unknown, but we can assume that at least the top 2 feet below ground surface was directly impacted. Open land (i.e. unpaved land) within the Project APE is present south of SR-210 and between SR-210 and Highland Avenue. This area has been mechanically disturbed by grading activities associated with agriculture and highway construction activities.

Due to the high level of disturbance present within the APE, there is a low likelihood of encountering intact, buried archaeological resources.

Cultural Setting

Native American Ethnography

The Project APE is located within traditional cultural territory of the Serrano and Cahuilla Indians (Bean and Shippek 1978; Kroeber, 1925; Vane 2000). Both Tribes belong to the Tatic branch of

the Shoshonean language family, part of the larger Uto-Aztecan language group. Both Tribes practiced hunting, collecting, and harvesting.

Cahuilla

The Cahuilla Indians, also referred to as the Iviatim spoke a Takic branch of the Shoshonean language family and have strong cultural ties to the Serrano. The Cahuilla territory extended from the San Bernardino Mountains south to Borrego Springs and the Chocolate Mountains, east to the Colorado Desert, and west to the eastern slopes of the Palomar Mountains. Cahuilla villages were permanent and occupied by lineage groups who owned rights to adjacent resources (Bean 1978:578). Villages were generally constructed in canyons or on alluvial fans near fresh water sources, while villages at lower elevations were located around mesquite groves at the lower end of fans, near springs, and/or in areas where the water table was high enough to dig shallow wells (Moratto 2004:345). Dwellings within the village were constructed of fan palm fronds, arrow weed, and other brush material. Prehistorically, structures were dome shaped but tended to be rectangular during the historic period. Brush-covered armadas were constructed near houses and used for domestic chores, and several granaries were built in each village to store food. Earth-covered ceremonial and sweat houses were constructed and used to provide sacred space to perform purification and healing rituals (Bean 1978:578).

The Cahuilla practiced a lifeway based on hunting, collecting, and harvesting. Well-developed exchange systems provided access to a wide array of resources. The Cahuilla ate a varied assortment of fresh meat, as well as roots, leaves, seeds, and fruit from piñon, mesquite, acorn and other plants. Acorns were an important staple and were harvested from October to November, prior to the winter rains (Saubel and Bean 1972). During the harvest, as many as half of the men, women and children moved to the oak groves and camped there for several weeks (Bean 1972:75). Acorns were husked and dried, ground, and leached and individual oak trees were said to produce one to several hundred pounds of food per year, depending on the species. Black oak, coast live oak, and canyon live oak were the most productive species. This annual food source required intensive harvesting each fall (Bean et al. 1995:V.II.5).

Tools found in archaeological contexts provide important information about Cahuilla subsistence. Results of extensive ethnographic and archaeological research reveal that the Cahuilla used an assortment of tools. Bows, arrows, traps, nets, disguises, blinds, throwing sticks, knives, and slings were used for hunting, while nets, traps, spears, hooks, lines, and fish poisons were used to capture fish. Plant-gathering activities required poles for shaking down pine nuts and acorns, cactus pickers, chia hooks, seed beaters, digging sticks, and pry bars. Burden baskets, carrying nets, and bags were used to transport food and baskets treated with asphaltum and ceramic ollas were used to transport and store water. The Cahuilla used hammers, anvils, mortars, pestles, manos, metates, winnowing shells, and strainers to process plant material. Additionally, they used wood racks to dry fish and prepared food was served in dishes made of wood or gourd and in basket bowls. Because the Cahuilla lived far inland, they had little contact with Spanish soldiers, priests, and missionaries and, therefore, had sparse contact with Euro-Americans prior to the Mexican-American war.

Serrano

The Serrano occupied the San Bernardino and San Gabriel Mountains and their southern foothills, the Mojave Desert near Apple Valley and out to Barstow, and areas as far east as Twentynine Palms and Yucaipa Valley. This territorial reach, recently proposed by King (2003) after modeling marriage networks from mission sacramental register data, expands traditional descriptions (Bean and Smith 1978). Their lands ranged in elevation from 1,500 feet in the desert areas to over 11,000 feet in the mountainous areas. Serrano villages were located near permanent water sources, making water a determining factor in the location of their settlements (Bean and Smith 1978).

The Serrano language is part of the Serrano language group, which includes both Serrano groups (Serrano proper and Vanyume), Kitanemuk and possibly Tataviam (Bean and Smith 1978), a branch of the Takic language family, and part of the Uto-Aztecan linguistic stock. This places the Serrano among the larger “Shoshonean” migration into southern California that occurred 2,000 to 3,000 years ago. The Serrano were organized in autonomous localized lineages that maintained favored, generalized usage areas. These lineages were organized into exogamous clans. Each clan had a hereditary leader, called the *kiika'*, who conducted ceremonies and religious activities (Bean and Smith 1978).

The Serrano's first contact with the Spanish occurred in 1771 with the founding of Mission San Gabriel. An uprising against the Spanish in 1811 resulted in military expeditions to forcibly bring many Serrano, Cahuilla and interior Luiseño into the missions as part of a plan to pacify the region (L. Bean and W. Mason, personal communication 2001). By 1834, most of the Serrano had died of European-introduced diseases, been moved to the Franciscan missions or had worked on private ranchos.

Prehistoric Human Occupation

Occupation of the region appears to have begun approximately 9,000 years ago, based on excavations at sites near Lake Elsinore and in Diamond Valley Lake, both about 30 miles south of the project area. The prehistoric development of the region appears to follow a chronology very similar to that proposed by Warren (1984) for the adjacent desert regions of southern California.

Paleo-Indian Period (ca. 12,000–7,000 B.P.) The earliest humans to occupy North America are believed to have been highly mobile hunters and gatherers. Paleo-Indian sites within the Colorado Desert were assigned by Rogers (1966) to the San Dieguito Culture. Moratto (2004:92) notes that San Dieguito artifact assemblages are similar to those of Lake Mojave and other Paleo-Indian cultures in southern California. Moratto goes on to suggest that assemblages of this early era be divided into a Fluted Point tradition (12,000–10,000 B.P.) and, following Bedwell (1970), a Western Pluvial Lakes Tradition (10,000–7,000 B.P.).

Pinto Period (ca. 7,000–4,000 B.P.) The Pinto Period is marked by the gradual transition from pluvial to arid conditions during the terminal Pleistocene-Early Holocene. Pinto Period sites are

associated with the margins of pluvial lakes and with now extinct springs. Pinto-series Projectile points, crudely made stemmed or basally notched dart points, are the most distinctive artifact type of the Pinto Period. Other artifacts found at Pinto Period sites include large leaf-shaped knives, thick, split cobble choppers and scrapers, scraper-planes, and small milling slabs and manos.

Throughout most of the California desert region, sites containing elements of the Pinto Basin Complex are small and are usually limited to surface deposits, suggestive of temporary and perhaps seasonal occupation by small groups of people. Environmental conditions during the Pinto Period of the Early Holocene were characterized by increasing aridity. However, at least one period of increased moisture, from approximately 6,500 to 5,500 years ago, resulted in the return of pluvial lake conditions. Warren (1984:414) postulates that human occupation of the southern California deserts during the periods from approximately 7,000 to 6,500 years ago and from 5,500 to 4,000 years ago may have been limited because of the arid conditions. It is also suggested that the Pinto Period populations withdrew to the desert margins and oases during these arid periods, leaving large portions of the California deserts unoccupied for many centuries.

Gypsum Period (ca. 4,000–1,500 B.P.) The Gypsum Period is one of cultural intensification in the deserts of southern California. The beginning of the Gypsum Period coincides with the Little Pluvial, a period of increased effective moisture in the region, wherein the ameliorated climate allowed for more extensive occupation of the desert regions. In addition, periods of drought within this era seem to have resulted in human adaptations to more arid conditions, rather than a retreat from the deserts. Diagnostic Projectile points of this period include Humboldt, Gypsum, and Elko-series dart points (Warren 1984). Late in the Gypsum Period, Rose Spring arrow points appear in the archaeological record, reflecting the spread of the bow and arrow technology from the Great Basin and Colorado River region. Other artifact types characteristic of this period include leaf-shaped arrow points, rectangular-based knives, flake scrapers, T-shaped drills, milling slabs and manos, as well as core/cobble tools assemblages such as scraper planes, large choppers, and hammerstones (Warren 1984). In addition to the introduction of the bow and arrow, another technological innovation introduced during this period was the mortar and pestle for processing hard seeds, such as those derived from the mesquite pod. Trade relationships with the Pacific Coast are indicated by the presence of shell ornaments at several Gypsum Period sites.

In addition to diagnostic Projectile points, Gypsum Period sites include leaf-shaped points, rectangular-based knives, flake scrapers, T-shaped drills, and occasionally, large scraper planes, choppers, and hammerstones (Moratto 1984:416). Manos and milling stones are common; the mortar and pestle also were introduced during this period. Other artifacts include shaft smoothers, incised slate and sandstone tablets and pendants, bone awls, *Olivella* shell beads, and *Haliotis* beads and ornaments. Technologically, the artifact assemblage of this period is similar to that of the preceding Pinto Basin Period; new tools also were added either as innovations or as “borrowed” cultural items. Included are the mortar and pestle, used for processing hard seeds, and the bow and arrow.

Saratoga Springs Period (ca. A.D. 500–1200) This period is, in large part, a continuation of the developments begun during the Gypsum Period, such as an increasing adaptation to the desert environment and an increase in trade relations (Warren 1984). Regional environmental conditions became much wetter, a development known as the Little Pluvial. Variations in regional cultural adaptations during the Saratoga Springs Period also become apparent.

The Saratoga Springs Period is characterized by cultural diversification with strong regional developments. Turquoise mining and long distance trade networks appear to have attracted both the Anasazi and Hakataya peoples into the California deserts from the east and southeast, respectively. Trade with the California coastal populations also appears to have been important in the Antelope Valley region and stimulated the development of large, complex villages. In the northwestern Mojave Desert, however, the basic pattern established during the Gypsum Period changed little during the Saratoga Springs Period. Toward the end of the Saratoga Springs Period, the Hakataya apparently moved far enough north to gain control of the turquoise mines in the central Mojave Desert, thus replacing the Anasazi occupation of the eastern California desert.

Developments during the Saratoga Springs Period in the southern cultural sphere include the gradual introduction of pottery, Cottonwood-series arrow points, and Desert Side-notched arrow points late in the period. Trade with the Pacific and Gulf coastal populations appears to have been extensive, and was likely the driving force that led to the gradual expansion of Hatakaya cultural traits further west into the deserts, and later into the mountains of the Peninsular Range as well as into the inland valleys and coastal regions of southern California. Lake Cahuilla is believed to have formed around A.D. 500, and was the focus of cultural activities such as exploitation of fish, water fowl, and wetland resources during this period.

Shoshonean Period (ca. A.D. 1200 to the 1800s) During the Shoshonean Period, sometimes referred to as the Proto-historic Period, there appears to have been a continuation of the technological developments from the earlier Saratoga Springs Period. However, regional developments that indicate the formation of distinct ethnographic groups become clearer during the Shoshonean Period. Two major events affect the archaeological record of this period. The final desiccation of Lake Cahuilla, which had occurred by approximately A.D. 1640, resulted in a population shift away from the lakebed into the Peninsular Ranges to the west and the Colorado River regions to the east. Subsequently, Spanish exploration and establishment of the Mission system during the late 1700s mark the end of prehistoric lifeways.

In the Southern Desert region, Brown and Buff Ware pottery, first appearing on the lower Colorado River at about A.D. 800, started to diffuse across the California deserts by about A.D. 900 (Moratto 2004). Associated with the diffusion of this pottery were Desert Side-notched and Cottonwood Triangular Projectile points dating to about A.D. 1150–1200, suggesting a continued spread of Hakataya influences. Trade along the Mojave River also expanded resulting in middlemen between coastal and Colorado River populations. Large, complex housepit village sites were established along the headwaters of the Mojave River and were somewhat similar to those reported in Antelope Valley. Although both of these areas appear to have participated in extensive trade between the desert and the coast, the lack of Buff and Brown Ware pottery at the Antelope Valley sites suggest that these people were minimally influenced by the Hakataya

developments along the Mojave River (Moratto 2004). The Hakataya influence throughout the Colorado and Mojave deserts is evidenced by Desert Side-notched and Cottonwood Triangular Projectile points and Buff and Brown Ware pottery. During this period Lake Cahuilla began to recede and the extensive Hakataya populations occupying its shores began moving westward into areas such as Anza-Borrego, Coyote Canyon, the Upper Coachella Valley, the Little San Bernardino Mountains, the San Jacinto Valley, and Perris Plain.

History

European settlement of California began with the founding of Mission San Diego de Alcalá in 1769. The first known European exploration in the Project vicinity was in 1772 by a party led by Capt. Pedro Fages of Spain. Spanish missionaries settled the San Bernardino area in the early 19th century and colonized local native populations. Father Francisco Dumetz of Mission San Gabriel arrived in 1810 and named the area after the Italian San Bernardino of Siena (City of San Bernardino 2010; Paul 2012). The missionaries ran Rancho San Bernardino. The current APE is located within the former Rancho San Bernardino, which functioned as a cattle ranch and adjunct to Mission San Gabriel.

Mexico won independence from Spain in 1821 and secularized mission property. Rancho San Bernardino was sold to Jose de Carmen Lugo in 1842 and then sold to Mormon missionaries shortly after the Mexican-American War (Mission Tour 2012, Paul 2012). Mormon pioneers, under the aegis of Brigham Young, arrived in the San Bernardino Valley in 1851 and purchased Rancho San Bernardino. The process of surveying and mapping the area began in 1852, when Henry Washington and a small party of surveyors ascended the San Bernardino Mountains and established the San Bernardino Base and Meridian. The Mormon missionaries were recalled to Salt Lake City by Brigham Young in 1857, leaving behind schools, roads, and a local government (City of San Bernardino 2012, Paul 2012). After the departure of the Mormon missionaries, Dr. Benjamin Barton bought Rancho San Bernardino, part of what later became San Bernardino County. The county is an important regional economic center and the “gateway” to the San Bernardino mountain resorts (Stone 1966, Paul 2012).

While the southwestern part of the county remained primarily an agricultural and logging area throughout the 19th century, some commercial interest was sparked by the Holcomb Valley Gold Rush from 1861 to 1862. Commercial interests were also served by the Southern Pacific Railroad, which arrived in Colton in 1875, the California Southern Railroad, which arrived in San Bernardino in 1883, and the Los Angeles Pacific Electric Railway which arrived in Rialto in 1914 (Myra Frank and Associates 1993).

5.0 FIELD METHODS

A pedestrian field survey of the Area of Potential Effects (APE) was undertaken on May 22, 2012, with an additional survey conducted on August 15, 2012. The APE has been disturbed by earthmoving conducted during construction and maintenance of SR-210. The survey was conducted at irregular intervals, depending on the observed condition of the APE. In areas where it was obvious that the APE had been seriously impacted by road construction (i.e. road shoulders and the median), the survey was only extensive enough to verify the level of disturbance. Less disturbed areas were surveyed in more detail.

Open land within the Project APE is present south of SR-210 and between SR-210 and Highland Avenue. These areas were surveyed along transects spaced no more than 15 meters apart. The majority of open land within the APE has been mechanically disturbed through grading. No prehistoric archaeological resources were identified. One house foundation is located within the APE; the structure formerly present at this location is depicted on the 1988 photo revised USGS topographic map, but is not present on the 1967 edition. This indicates that this now demolished structure was built after 1967. No significant resources are associated with this foundation, and during the field survey, the Principal Investigator determined this foundation was exempt from recordation and evaluation based on the guidelines in the Caltrans' Programmatic Agreement (2004).

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6.0 STUDY FINDINGS AND CONCLUSIONS

Results of the cultural resources records search indicates that no cultural resources or historic properties have been identified within the Project APE and no new resources were identified during the current field survey.

Based on confidential consultation provided to Caltrans regarding this project, it is required that Native American Monitoring and Archaeological Monitoring by a Qualified Osteologically-Trained Archaeologist be retained for all ground disturbing activities associated with the construction of the project. Consultation for this is on file at the Caltrans District 8 District Office.

It is Caltrans' policy to avoid cultural resources whenever possible. Further investigations may be needed if unanticipated cultural sites are encountered that cannot be avoided by the Project. If cultural materials are discovered during construction, all earth-moving activity within and around the immediate discovery area will be diverted until a qualified archaeologist can assess the nature and significance of the find. If changes are made to the proposed Project, an additional survey would be required if the proposed Project changes to include areas not previously surveyed.

If human remains are discovered, State Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5 states that further disturbances and activities shall cease in any area or nearby area suspected to overlie remains, and the County Coroner contacted. Pursuant to Public Resources Code Section 5097.98, if the remains are thought to be Native American, the coroner will notify the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) who will then notify the Most Likely Descendent (MLD). At this time, the person who discovered the remains will contact the District 8 Environmental Branch Chief, or his/her designee, so that they may work with the MLD on the respectful treatment and disposition of the remains. Further provisions of PRC 5097.98 are to be followed as applicable.

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7.0 OTHER RESOURCES

No significant cultural resources were identified during the current field survey. One house foundation is located within the APE. The structure formerly present at this location is depicted on the 1988 photo revised USGS topographic map, but is not present on the 1967 edition. This indicates that this now demolished structure was built after 1967. No significant resources are associated with this foundation, and during the field survey, the Principal Investigator determined this foundation was exempt from recordation and evaluation based on the guidelines in the Caltrans' Programmatic Agreement (2004).

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8.0 REFERENCES

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ATTACHMENT 4

Native American Correspondence



August 8, 2011

Dave Singleton
Program Analyst
Native American Heritage Commission
915 Capital Mall, Room 364
Sacramento, CA 95814

Dear Mr. Singleton:

On behalf of the California Department of Transportation (Caltrans), ICF requests a search of the Sacred Lands files for the proposed SR-210 Pepper Avenue Interchange Project located in San Bernardino County, California. The project area is depicted on the attached portions of the San Bernardino North 7.5-minute USGS Quadrangle map in Sectioned 36, Township 1 North, Range 4 and 5 West, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian.

Please provide a list of Native American individuals and organizations that may have additional information about sacred sites or Native American traditional cultural properties in or near the project area.

If you have any questions or need additional information call me at (213) 627-5376 or email at mcrobinson@icfi.com.

Sincerely,

Mark C. Robinson, RPA
Senior Archaeologist

STATE OF CALIFORNIA

Edmund G. Brown, Jr., Governor

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

915 CAPITOL MALL, ROOM 384
SACRAMENTO, CA 95814
(916) 653-6251
Fax (916) 657-6390
Web Site www.nahc.ca.gov
de_nahc@pacbell.net



August 10, 2011

Mr. Mark C. Robinson, RPA, Senior Archaeologist

ICF INTERNATIONAL

811 West 7th Street, Suite 800
Los Angeles, CA 90017

Sent by FAX to: 213-627-6853

No. of Pages: 4

Re: Sacred Lands File Search and Native American Contacts list for the "Proposed State Route 210/Pepper Avenue Interchange Project," located, in San Bernardino County, California

Dear Mr. Robinson:

The Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) conducted a Sacred Lands File search of the 'area of potential effect,' (APE) based on the USGS coordinates provided and found numerous Native American cultural resources were not identified in the USGS coordinates you specified. Also, please note; the NAHC Sacred Lands Inventory is not exhaustive.

The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA – CA Public Resources Code §§ 21000-21177, amendments effective 3/18/2010) requires that any project that causes a substantial adverse change in the significance of an historical resource, that includes archaeological resources, is a 'significant effect' requiring the preparation of an Environmental Impact Report (EIR) per the CEQA Guidelines defines a significant impact on the environment as "a substantial, or potentially substantial, adverse change in any of physical conditions within an area affected by the proposed project, including ... objects of historic or aesthetic significance." In order to comply with this provision, the lead agency is required to assess whether the project will have an adverse impact on these resources within the 'area of potential effect (APE), and if so, to mitigate that effect. CA Government Code §65040.12(e) defines "environmental justice" provisions and is applicable to the environmental review processes.

Early consultation, even during Initial Study or First Phase surveys with Native American tribes in your area is the best way to avoid unanticipated discoveries once a project is underway. Local Native Americans may have knowledge of the religious and cultural significance of the historic properties of the proposed project for the area (e.g. APE). Consultation with Native American communities is also a matter of environmental justice as defined by California Government Code §65040.12(e). We urge consultation with those tribes and interested Native Americans on the list of Native American Contacts we attach to this letter in order to see if your proposed project might impact Native American cultural resources. Lead agencies should consider avoidance as defined in §15370 of the CEQA Guidelines when significant cultural resources as defined by the CEQA Guidelines §15064.5 (b)(c)(f) may be affected by a proposed project. If so, Section 15382 of the CEQA Guidelines defines a

significant impact on the environment as "substantial," and Section 2183.2 which requires documentation, data recovery of cultural resources.

Partnering with local tribes and interested Native American consulting parties, on the NAHC list, should be conducted in compliance with the requirements of federal NEPA (42 U.S.C. 4321-43351) and Section 106 4(f), Section 110 (f)(k) of federal NHPA (16 U.S.C. 470 *et seq.*), 36 CFR Part 800.3 (f) (2) & .5, the President's Council on Environmental Quality (CSQ, 42 U.S.C 4371 *et seq.* and NAGPRA (25 U.S.C. 3001-3013) as appropriate. The 1992 *Secretary of the Interiors Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties* were revised so that they could be applied to all historic resource types included in the National Register of Historic Places and including cultural landscapes. Also, federal Executive Orders Nos. 11593 (preservation of cultural environment), 13175 (coordination & consultation) and 13007 (Sacred Sites) are helpful, supportive guides for Section 106 consultation.

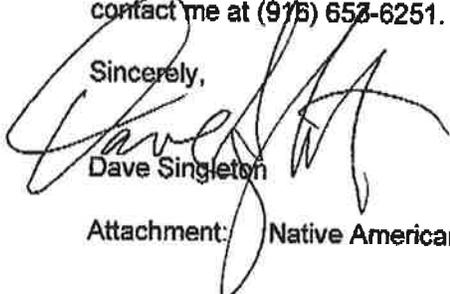
Also, California Public Resources Code Section 5097.98, California Government Code §27491 and Health & Safety Code Section 7050.5 provide for provisions for accidentally discovered archeological resources during construction and mandate the processes to be followed in the event of an accidental discovery of any human remains in a project location other than a 'dedicated cemetery', another important reason to have Native American Monitors on board with the project.

To be effective, consultation on specific projects must be the result of an ongoing relationship between Native American tribes and lead agencies, project proponents and their contractors, in the opinion of the NAHC. An excellent way to reinforce the relationship between a project and local tribes is to employ Native American Monitors in all phases of proposed projects including the planning phases.

Confidentiality of "historic properties of religious and cultural significance" may also be protected under Section 304 of the NHPA or at the Secretary of the Interior discretion if not eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places. The Secretary may also be advised by the federal Indian Religious Freedom Act (cf. 42 U.S.C., 1996) in issuing a decision on whether or not to disclose items of religious and/or cultural significance identified in or near the APE and possibility threatened by proposed project activity.

If you have any questions about this response to your request, please do not hesitate to contact me at (918) 657-6251.

Sincerely,



Dave Singleton

Attachment: Native American Contact List

California Native American Contact List
San Bernardino County
August 10, 2011

Pechanga Band of Mission Indians
Paul Macarro, Cultural Resource Center
P.O. Box 1477 Luiseno
Temecula , CA 92593
(951) 770-8100
pmacarro@pechanga-nsn.
gov
(951) 506-9491 Fax

Ramona Band of Cahuilla Mission Indians
Joseph Hamilton, Chairman
P.O. Box 391670 Cahuilla
Anza , CA 92539
admin@ramonatribe.com
(951) 763-4105
(951) 763-4325 Fax

San Manuel Band of Mission Indians
James Ramos, Chairperson
26569 Community Center Drive Serrano
Highland , CA 92346
(909) 864-8933
(909) 864-3724 - FAX
(909) 864-3370 Fax

Gabrieleno/Tongva San Gabriel Band of Mission
Anthony Morales, Chairperson
PO Box 693 Gabrielino Tongva
San Gabriel , CA 91778
GTTribalcouncil@aol.com
(626) 286-1632
(626) 286-1758 - Home
(626) 286-1262 -FAX

Gabrielino Tongva Nation
Sam Dunlap, Chairperson
P.O. Box 86908 Gabrielino Tongva
Los Angeles , CA 90086
samdunlap@earthlink.net
(909) 262-9351 - cell

Morongo Band of Mission Indians
Michael Contreras, Cultural Heritage Prog.
12700 Pumarra Road Cahuilla
Banning , CA 92220 Serrano
(951) 201-1866 - cell
mcontreras@morongo-nsn.
gov
(951) 922-0105 Fax

San Manuel Band of Mission Indians
Ann Brierty, Policy/Cultural Resources Departmen
26569 Community Center. Drive Serrano
Highland , CA 92346
(909) 864-8933, Ext 3250
abrierty@sanmanuel-nsn.
gov
(909) 862-5152 Fax

Serrano Nation of Indians
Goldie Walker
P.O. Box 343 Serrano
Patton , CA 92369
(909) 862-9883

This list is current only as of the date of this document.

Distribution of this list does not relieve any person of the statutory responsibility as defined in Section 7050.5 of the Health and Safety Code, Section 5097.94 of the Public Resources Code and Section 5097.98 of the Public Resources Code.

This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources for the proposed State Route 215/Pepper Avenue Interchange Project; located in San Bernardino County, California for which a Sacred Lands File search and Native American Contacts list were requested.

California Native American Contact List
San Bernardino County
August 10, 2011

Ernest H. Siva
Morongo Band of Mission Indians Tribal Elder
9570 Mias Canyon Road Serrano
Banning , CA 92220 Cahuilla
siva@dishmall.com
(951) 849-4676

SOBOBA BAND OF LUISENO INDIANS
Joseph Ontiveros, Cultural Resource Department
P.O. BOX 487 Luiseno
San Jacinto , CA 92581
jontiveros@soboba-nsn.gov
(951) 663-5279
(951) 654-5544, ext 4137

This list is current only as of the date of this document.

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15 March 2012

Ann Brierty
Policy/Cultural Resources Department
San Manuel Band of Mission Indians
26569 Community Center Drive
Highland, CA 92346

Dear Ms. Brierty:

On behalf of the California Department of Transportation (Caltrans) District 8 and the Riverside County Transportation Department (RCTD), ICF is conducting prehistoric archaeological research for the proposed SR-210 Pepper Avenue Interchange Project in San Bernardino County, California. The project area is depicted on the attached portions of the San Bernardino North 7.5-minute USGS Quadrangle map in Section 36, Township 1 North, Range 4 and 5 West, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian.

As part of our research, ICF is contacting interested parties, including Native American groups and individuals, to help identify any prehistoric sites, sacred sites, or traditional cultural properties located in the vicinity of the project area. ICF has contacted the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) for a review of the Sacred Lands files; no sacred lands in this vicinity are recorded in the NAHC files.

If you have any information that would be relevant to this Project and its possible effect on cultural resources, please contact me with a written response. If you have questions or need additional information, please contact me at (213) 627-5376 or email at mcrobinson@icfi.com. Thank you.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Mark C. Robinson". The signature is written in a cursive style with a large, sweeping initial "M".

Mark C. Robinson, RPA
Senior Archaeologist



15 March 2012

Michael Contreras
Cultural Heritage Program
Morongo Band of Mission Indians
12700 Pumarra Road
Banning, CA 92220

Dear Mr. Contreras:

On behalf of the California Department of Transportation (Caltrans) District 8 and the Riverside County Transportation Department (RCTD), ICF is conducting prehistoric archaeological research for the proposed SR-210 Pepper Avenue Interchange Project in San Bernardino County, California. The project area is depicted on the attached portions of the San Bernardino North 7.5-minute USGS Quadrangle map in Section 36, Township 1 North, Range 4 and 5 West, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian.

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Sincerely,

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Mark C. Robinson, RPA
Senior Archaeologist



15 March 2012

Sam Dunlap, Chairperson
Gabrielino Tongva Nation
P.O. Box 86908
Los Angeles, CA 90086

Dear Mr. Dunlap:

On behalf of the California Department of Transportation (Caltrans) District 8 and the Riverside County Transportation Department (RCTD), ICF is conducting prehistoric archaeological research for the proposed SR-210 Pepper Avenue Interchange Project in San Bernardino County, California. The project area is depicted on the attached portions of the San Bernardino North 7.5-minute USGS Quadrangle map in Section 36, Township 1 North, Range 4 and 5 West, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian.

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Sincerely,

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Mark C. Robinson, RPA
Senior Archaeologist



15 March 2012

Joseph Hamilton
Chairman
Ramona Band of Cahuilla Mission Indians
P.O. Box 391670
Anza, CA 92539

Dear Mr. Hamilton:

On behalf of the California Department of Transportation (Caltrans) District 8 and the Riverside County Transportation Department (RCTD), ICF is conducting prehistoric archaeological research for the proposed SR-210 Pepper Avenue Interchange Project in San Bernardino County, California. The project area is depicted on the attached portions of the San Bernardino North 7.5-minute USGS Quadrangle map in Section 36, Township 1 North, Range 4 and 5 West, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian.

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Mark C. Robinson, RPA
Senior Archaeologist



15 March 2012

Anthony Morales
Chairperson
Gabrieleno/Tongva San Gabriel Band of Mission
P.O. Box 693
San Gabriel, CA 91778

Dear Mr. Morales:

On behalf of the California Department of Transportation (Caltrans) District 8 and the Riverside County Transportation Department (RCTD), ICF is conducting prehistoric archaeological research for the proposed SR-210 Pepper Avenue Interchange Project in San Bernardino County, California. The project area is depicted on the attached portions of the San Bernardino North 7.5-minute USGS Quadrangle map in Section 36, Township 1 North, Range 4 and 5 West, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian.

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Mark C. Robinson, RPA
Senior Archaeologist



15 March 2012

James Ramos
Chairperson
San Manuel Band of Mission Indians
26569 Community Center Drive
Highland, CA 92346

Dear Mr. Ramos:

On behalf of the California Department of Transportation (Caltrans) District 8 and the Riverside County Transportation Department (RCTD), ICF is conducting prehistoric archaeological research for the proposed SR-210 Pepper Avenue Interchange Project in San Bernardino County, California. The project area is depicted on the attached portions of the San Bernardino North 7.5-minute USGS Quadrangle map in Section 36, Township 1 North, Range 4 and 5 West, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian.

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Mark C. Robinson, RPA
Senior Archaeologist



15 March 2012

Ernest H. Siva
Morongo Band of Mission Indians Tribal Elder
9570 Mias Canyon Road
Banning, CA 92220

Dear Mr. Siva:

On behalf of the California Department of Transportation (Caltrans) District 8 and the Riverside County Transportation Department (RCTD), ICF is conducting prehistoric archaeological research for the proposed SR-210 Pepper Avenue Interchange Project in San Bernardino County, California. The project area is depicted on the attached portions of the San Bernardino North 7.5-minute USGS Quadrangle map in Section 36, Township 1 North, Range 4 and 5 West, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian.

As part of our research, ICF is contacting interested parties, including Native American groups and individuals, to help identify any prehistoric sites, sacred sites, or traditional cultural properties located in the vicinity of the project area. ICF has contacted the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) for a review of the Sacred Lands files; no sacred lands in this vicinity are recorded in the NAHC files.

If you have any information that would be relevant to this Project and its possible effect on cultural resources, please contact me with a written response. If you have questions or need additional information, please contact me at (213) 627-5376 or email at mrobinson@icfi.com. Thank you.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Mark C. Robinson". The signature is written in a cursive style.

Mark C. Robinson, RPA
Senior Archaeologist



15 March 2012

Goldie Walker
Serrano Nation of Indians
P.O. Box 343
Patton, CA 92369

Dear Ms. Walker:

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Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Mark C. Robinson". The signature is written in a cursive style with a large, sweeping initial "M".

Mark C. Robinson, RPA
Senior Archaeologist