

APPENDIX 3

HISTORICAL / ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES SURVEY REPORT

HISTORICAL/ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES SURVEY REPORT

**TITAN INDUSTRIAL METAL CORPORATION
RECYCLING FACILITY PROJECT**

**14930 Valley Boulevard
Near the City of Fontana
San Bernardino County, California**

For Submittal to:

County of San Bernardino
Land Use Services Department
385 North Arrowhead Avenue, First Floor
San Bernardino, CA 92415-0182

Prepared for:

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June 28, 2022
CRM TECH Contract No. 3864

Title: Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey Report: Titan Industrial Metal Corporation Recycling Facility Project, 14930 Valley Boulevard, near the City of Fontana, San Bernardino County, California

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USGS Quadrangle: Fontana, Calif., 7.5’ quadrangle; Section 23, T1S R6W, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian

Project Size: Approximately 4.27 acres

Keywords: San Bernardino Valley; Phase I historical/archaeological resources survey; Assessor’s Parcel Nos. 0235-031-04, 0235-041-13, 0235-041-14, 0235-041-20, and 0235-041-21; Site 3864-1H (*temporary designation*): abandoned historic-period residence at 9995 Live Oak Avenue; no “historical resources” per CEQA

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Between March and June 2022, at the request of Tom Dodson & Associates, CRM TECH performed a cultural resources study on approximately 4.27 acres of urban industrial land in an unincorporated area near the City of Fontana, San Bernardino County, California. The subject property of the study consists of Assessor's Parcel Nos. 0235-031-04, 0235-041-13, 0235-041-14, 0235-041-20, and 0235-041-21, located on the north side of Valley Boulevard and the east side of Live Oak Avenue, in the northeast quarter of Section 23, T1S R5W, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian, as depicted in the United States Geological Survey Fontana, California, 7.5' quadrangle.

The study is a part of the environmental review process for the proposed construction of an equipment rental facility and a large collection/light processing recycling facility on the property, as well as for the necessary zoning change. The County of San Bernardino, 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 County 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 initiated a historical/archaeological resources records search and a Native American Sacred Lands File search, pursued historical background research, and carried out an intensive-level field survey. As a result of these research procedures, an abandoned residence at 9995 Live Oak Avenue, originally constructed around 1926, was recorded within the project area and designated temporarily as Site 3864-1H, pending the assignment of an official identification number once the California Historical Resources Information System resumes normal operation.

As a dilapidated common farmhouse that does not demonstrate any documented association with persons or events of recognized historic significance, special merits in design, construction, or aesthetics, or potential for important information, the residence at 9995 Live Oak Avenue does not appear eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources and thus does not meet CEQA's definition of a "historical resource." No other potential "historical resources" were encountered within the project area throughout the course of this study.

Based on these findings, CRM TECH recommends to the County of San Bernardino a finding of *No Impact* regarding "historical 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 March and June 2022, at the request of Tom Dodson & Associates, CRM TECH performed a cultural resources study on approximately 4.27 acres of urban industrial land in an unincorporated area near the City of Fontana, San Bernardino County, California (Fig. 1). The subject property of the study consists of Assessor's Parcel Nos. 0235-031-04, 0235-041-13, 0235-041-14, 0235-041-20, and 0235-041-21, located on the north side of Valley Boulevard and the east side of Live Oak Avenue, in the northeast quarter of Section 23, T1S R5W, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian (Figs. 2, 3).

The study is a part of the environmental review process for the proposed construction of an equipment rental facility and a large collection/light processing recycling facility on the property, as well as for the necessary zoning change. The County of San Bernardino, 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 County 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 initiated a historical/archaeological resources records search and a Native American Sacred Lands File search, pursued historical background research, and carried out an intensive-level field survey. 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.

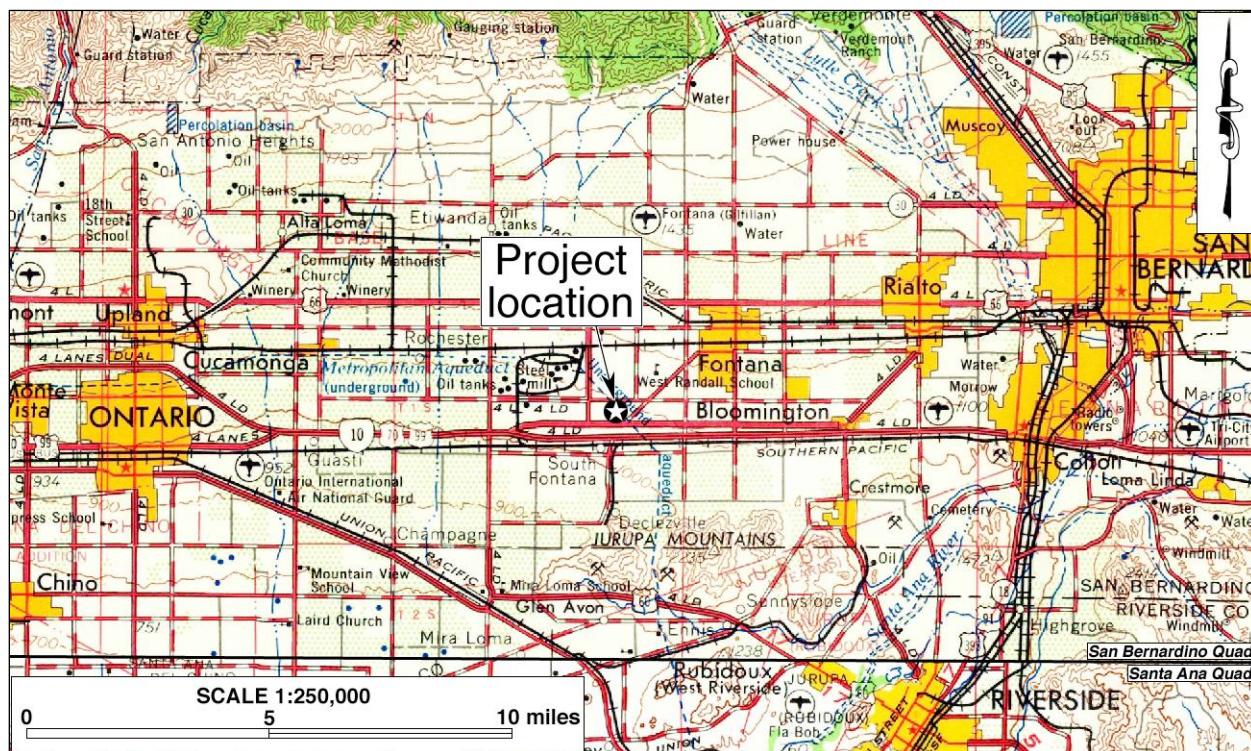


Figure 1. Project vicinity. (Based on USGS San Bernardino, Calif., 120'x60' quadrangle [USGS 1969])

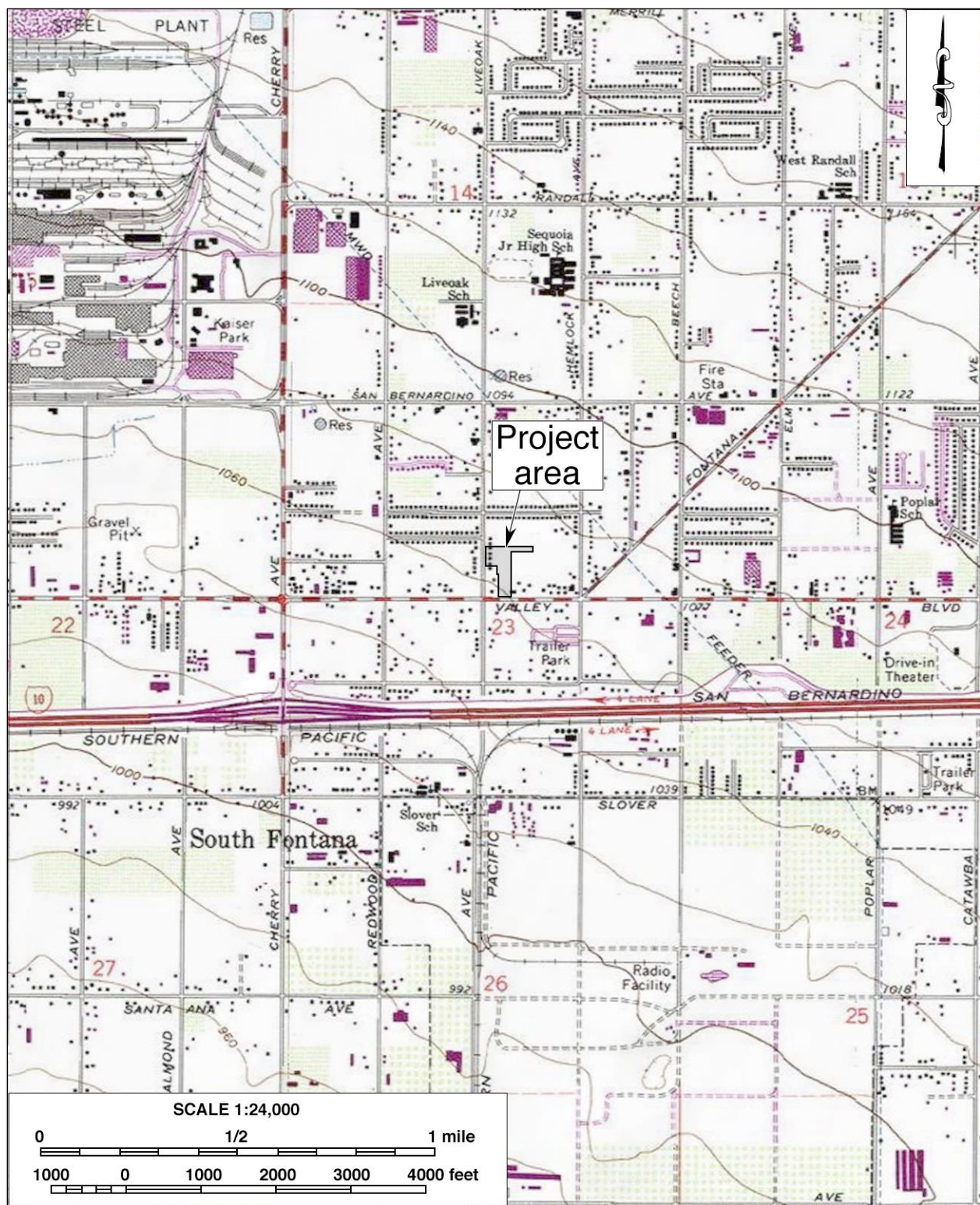


Figure 2. Project area. (Based on USGS Fontana, Calif., 7.5' quadrangle [USGS 1980])



Figure 3. Recent satellite image of the project area.

SETTING

CURRENT NATURAL SETTING

The Fontana area is located near the southern end of Cajon Canyon, a narrow pass 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 natural environment of the region is typical of the southern California inland valleys, characterized by a temperate Mediterranean climate with mild, rainy winters and hot, dry summers. In the vicinity of the project location, summer highs reach well over 100°F, and winter lows occasionally dip below freezing. Average annual precipitation is roughly 16 inches, most of which occurs between November and March.

The irregularly shaped project area is part of an unincorporated area lying adjacent to the Fontana city limits. It is bounded by Valley Boulevard on the south, Live Oak Avenue and a gas station on the west, a commercial truck sale and repair facility on the east, and a residential property on the north (Fig. 3). Elevations on the property range approximately from 1,060 to 1,070 feet above mean sea level, and the terrain is relatively level with a slight incline towards the north. The project area is currently in use as a recycling facility, with a completely disturbed ground surface that is almost entirely covered with concrete, asphalt, and gravel (Fig. 4). The existing vegetation consists primarily of introduced landscaping plants, including citrus trees, cactus, aloe, and other small grasses and shrubs.



Figure 4. Typical landscapes in the project area. (Photographs taken on April 25, 2022)

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 project area is generally considered a part of the homeland of the Serrano people, which is centered in the San Bernardino Mountains. Together with that of the Vanyume people, linguistically a subgroup, the traditional territory of the Serrano 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, Bullion, Sheep Hole, and Coxcomb Mountains. The name of the group, Serrano, was derived from a Spanish term meaning “mountaineer” or “highlander.” The basic written sources on Serrano culture are Kroeber (1925), Strong (1929), and Bean and Smith (1978), and the following ethnographic discussion of the Serrano people is based primarily on these sources.

Prior to European contact, native subsistence practices were defined by the surrounding landscape and were based primarily on the cultivating and gathering of wild foods and hunting, exploiting

nearly all of the resources available. The Serrano settled mostly on elevated terraces, hills, and finger ridges near where flowing water emerged from the mountains. They were loosely organized into exogamous clans, which were led by hereditary heads, and the clans in turn were affiliated with one of two exogamous moieties, the Wildcat (*Tukutam*) or the Coyote (*Wahiiam*). The exact nature of the clans, their structure, function, and number are not known, except that each clan was the largest autonomous political and landholding unit, the core of which was the patrilineage.

The Serrano had a variety of technological skills that they used to acquire subsistence, shelter, and medicine or to create ornaments and decorations. Common tools included manos and metates, mortars and pestles, hammerstones, fire drills, awls, arrow straighteners, and stone knives and scrapers. These lithic tools were made from locally sourced material as well as those procured through trade or travel. The Serrano also used wood, horn, and bone spoons and stirrers; baskets for winnowing, leaching, grinding, transporting, parching, storing, and cooking; and pottery vessels for carrying water, storage, cooking, and serving food and drink. Much of this material cultural, elaborately decorated, does not survive in the archaeological record. As usual, the main items found archaeologically relate to subsistence activities.

Although contact with Europeans may have occurred as early as 1771 or 1772, direct European influence on Serrano lifeways began in the 1810s, when the mission system expanded to the edge of their 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, three years after the beginning of Spanish colonization of Alta California, Pedro Fages, *comandante* of the new province, and a small force of soldiers under his command became the first Europeans to set foot in the San Bernardino Valley (Beck and Haase 1974:15). They were followed in the next few years by two other famed early Spanish explorers, Juan Bautista de Anza and Francisco Garcés, who traveled through the valley in the mid-1770s (*ibid.*). Despite these early visits, for the next 40 years the inland valley received little impact from the Spanish colonization activities in Alta California, which were concentrated predominantly in the coastal regions.

Following the establishment of Mission San Gabriel in 1771, the San Bernardino Valley became nominally a part of the vast landholdings of that mission. The name “San Bernardino” was bestowed on the region at least by 1819, when a mission *asistencia* and an associated rancho were officially established under that name in present-day Loma Linda (Lerch and Haenszel 1981). After gaining independence from Spain in 1821, the Mexican government began in 1834 the process of secularizing the mission system in Alta California, which in practice meant the confiscation of the Franciscan missions’ landholdings, to be distributed later among prominent citizens of the province. During the 1830s and the 1840s, several large land grants were created in the vicinity of present-day Fontana, but most of the Fontana area was not involved in any of these, and thus remained public land when Alta California became a part of the United States in 1848.

Used primarily as cattle ranches, the ranchos around Fontana saw little development until the mid-19th century, when a group of Mormon settlers from Salt Lake City founded the town of San Bernardino in 1851. After the completion of the Southern Pacific Railroad in the mid-1870s, and especially after the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railway introduced a competing line in the 1880s, a phenomenal land boom swept through much of southern California, ushering in a number of new settlements in the San Bernardino Valley. In 1887, the Semi-Tropic Land and Water Company purchased a large tract of land near the mouth of Lytle Creek, together with the necessary water rights to the creek, and laid out the townsites of Rialto, Bloomington, and Rosena (Schuiling 1984:90).

While Rialto and Bloomington were soon settled and began to grow, little development took place at Rosena before the collapse of the 1880s land boom and the ensuing financial destruction of the Semi-Tropic Land and Water Company (Schuiling 1984:90, 102). In 1905, Azariel Blanchard “A.B.” Miller (1878-1941), widely considered the founder of present-day Fontana, arrived in Rosena from the Imperial Valley and, along with his associates, soon established Fontana Farms on a tract of land that eventually reached 20,000 acres (Anicic 2005:32-40). Within the first 10 years of the 20th century, an irrigation system was constructed and much of the land was planted in grain and citrus crops (Schuiling 1984:102). Miller’s Fontana Farms became synonymous to the location, and Rosena was renamed Fontana in 1913.

Up to the early 1940s, Fontana remained primarily an agrarian settlement where citrus cultivation and poultry, hog, and rabbit raising played important roles in the local economy (Schuiling 1984:102). During World War II, however, the establishment of the Kaiser Steel Mill dramatically altered the agrarian setting of the Fontana area. The City of Fontana incorporated in 1952. With other industrial enterprises following Kaiser to the area during and after WWII, Fontana became known for the next four decades as a center of heavy industry (*ibid.*:106). Since the closure of the Kaiser Steel Mill in 1983, and in response to the growing demand for affordable housing, Fontana, and its sphere of influence, like many other cities in the San Bernardino Valley, has increasingly taken on the characteristics of a “bedroom community.”

RESEARCH METHODS

RECORDS SEARCH

The historical/archaeological resources records search for this study was provided by the South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC) of the California Historical Resources Information System on March 30, 2022. Located on the campus of California State University, Fullerton, SCCIC is the State of California’s official cultural resource records repository for the County of San Bernardino. During the records search, SCCIC staff examined the center’s digital maps, records, and databases 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 or Points of Historical Interest, as well as those listed in the National Register of Historic Places, the California Register of Historical Resources, or the California Historical Resources Inventory.

NATIVE AMERICAN SACRED LANDS FILE SEARCH

On March 22, 2022, 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. The NAHC is the State of California's trustee agency for the protection of "tribal cultural resources," as defined by California Public Resources Code §21074, and is tasked with identifying and cataloging properties of Native American cultural value, including places of special religious, spiritual, or social significance and known graves and cemeteries throughout the state. The response from the NAHC is summarized below and attached to this report in Appendix 2.

FIELD SURVEY

On April 25, 2022, CRM TECH archaeologist Hunter O'Donnell carried out the intensive-level field survey of the project area. The survey was completed by walking a series of parallel transects oriented east-west and spaced 15 meters (approximately 50 feet) apart. In this way, the ground surface of 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 or older). Visibility of the native soils was virtually nonexistent over most of the project area, as ground surface is almost entirely obscured by pavement and/or gravel. In the few small areas with exposed soils, visibility was good (85-90%) at the time of the survey. In light of the history of disturbances to the ground surface from current industrial use, the level of visibility was deemed to be acceptable for the purpose of this study.

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND 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 and regional history, archival records of the County of San Bernardino, historical maps of the Fontana area, and aerial/satellite photographs of the project vicinity. Among the maps consulted were U.S. General Land Office (GLO) land survey plat map dated 1856 and United States Geological Survey (USGS) topographic maps dated 1901-1980, which are accessible at the websites of the U.S. Bureau of Land Management and the USGS. The aerial and satellite images, taken between 1938 and 2021, are available from the Nationwide Environmental Title Research (NETR) Online website and through the Google Earth software.

RESULTS AND FINDINGS

RECORDS SEARCH

According to SCCIC records, the project area had not been surveyed systematically for cultural resources prior to this study, and no cultural resources had been identified within or adjacent to the project boundaries. Within the one-mile scope of the records search, SCCIC records indicate at least 27 surveys carried out on various tracts of land and linear features between 1985 and 2016. These and other similar studies nearby resulted in the identification of 35 cultural resources within the records search scope, as listed in Table 1.

Table 1. Previously Identified Cultural Resources within the Scope of the Records Search	
Resource No.	Description
36-004131	Kaiser Steel Mill (California Point of Historical Interest No. 71)
36-007426	Declezwille branch line of Southern Pacific Railroad
36-007795	Cluster of concrete foundations and associated refuse scatter
36-09862	Gasoline filling station fixture
36-010330	Southern Pacific (now Union Pacific) Railroad
36-012227	Tudor-style residence, 1934
36-020009	Circle Inn Motel, 1953
36-020010	Minimal Traditional residence, 1956
36-020011	Farm complex, 1928
36-020012	Ranch-style residence, 1940
36-020013	Single-family residence, 1955
36-020014	Ranch-style residence, 1952
36-020015	Minimal Traditional residence, 1946
36-020016	Minimal Traditional residence, 1944
36-020017	Three residences circa 1938-1944
36-020018	Ranch-style residence, 1955
36-020019	Ranch-style residence, 1955
36-020020	Ranch-style residence, 1955
36-020021	Ranch-style residence, 1955
36-020022	Ranch-style residence, 1955
36-020023	Ranch-style residence, 1950
36-020024	Three residences, 1932
36-020025	Ranch-style residence, 1945
36-020026	Ranch-style residence, 1957
36-020027	Two residences, 1956
36-020028	Ranch-style residence, 1955
36-020029	Two residences, 1946
36-020030	Two residences, 1943
36-020031	One-story wood-frame cottage, circa 1920
36-023214	Craftsman-style residence, 1928
36-023215	Vernacular residence, 1932
36-029643	Single-family residence, circa 1951
36-031716	Refuse scatter, circa 1950-1960s
36-031717	Ranch complex, circa 1938-1959
36-033192	Single-family residence, early 1950s

As Table 1 shows, all of the previously recorded resources within the one-mile radius dated to the historic period, and no prehistoric (i.e., Native American) resources have been identified. Among the known cultural resources were two branches of the Southern Pacific Railroad, a gas station fixture, concrete foundations, refuse scatters, and the former Kaiser Steel Mill, a California Point of Historical Interest. The majority of the resources, however, consisted of buildings or groups of buildings constructed between circa 1928 and 1959, almost all of them residential in nature. None of these cultural resources was located in the immediate vicinity of the project area. Therefore, none of them require further consideration during this study.

NATIVE AMERICAN SACRED LANDS FILE SEARCH

In response to CRM TECH's inquiry, the NAHC reports in a letter dated May 3, 2022, that the Sacred Lands File identified no Native American cultural resources in the project vicinity. Noting

that the absence of specific information regarding cultural resources would not necessarily preclude the presence of cultural resources, however, the NAHC recommended that local Native American groups be consulted for further information and provided a referral list of 18 individuals associated with 12 local Native American groups who may have knowledge of such resources. The NAHC's reply is attached to this report in Appendix 2 for reference by the County of San Bernardino in future government-to-government consultations with the pertinent tribal groups, if necessary.

FIELD SURVEY

During the field survey, a single-family residence in the northwest corner of the project area was found to be historical in age and retain sufficient historical character to warrant recordation into the California Historical Resources Inventory. It was subsequently recorded and designated temporarily as Site 3864-1H, pending the assignment of an official identification number by the SCCIC once the California Historical Resources Information System resumes normal operation (see App. 3).

Located at 9995 Live Oak Avenue (Assessor's Parcel No. 0235-031-04), the one-story vernacular residence rests on a brick and concrete foundation and is surmounted by a medium-pitched gable roof sheathed with composition shingles. The slopes of the roof are extended in both the front and the rear with lower-pitched lean-tos and end in medium-width eaves with narrow fascia boards. The exterior walls are clad with narrow horizontal board siding that is painted pale green with white trim.

Fenestration features a mixture of wood-framed double-hung windows of various sizes and aluminum- or vinyl-framed sliding windows of much later vintages, two of the latter type dominating the plain façade facing Live Oak Avenue to the west. All windows are set in broad, flat wood trim. Entries are found on the south and east sides, the former with a paneled wood door protected by a metal screen door and the latter with only a similar screen door left. The building is currently vacant and in poor condition.

No other potential "historical resources" were encountered during the survey. Also in the northwest portion of the project area, two buildings currently serving as offices for the recycling business appear to be converted residential buildings of historical origin, but both of them have been extensively altered, so much so that virtually all exterior material are now modern, including the wall cladding, roofing, windows, and doors, along with added concrete access ramps (Fig. 5). As such, they no longer retain sufficient original fabric to relate to the historic period and thus were not recorded as potential "historical resources."

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND RESEARCH

In the mid-19th century, when the U.S. government conducted the first systematic land survey in the San Bernardino Valley, a distant road to the southeast was the only human-made feature noted in the project vicinity (Fig. 6). In the 1890s, the Southern Pacific Railroad and its Declez branch line, located roughly a quarter-mile to the south, were the most prominent features nearby (Fig. 7). During the first half of the 20th century, the landscape in the project vicinity was dominated by agriculture (Fig. 8; NETR Online 1938). By the 1930s, the forerunner of today's Live Oak Avenue and Valley Boulevard were in place along the western and southern project boundaries, and the entire project area was under cultivation with what appear to have been young citrus groves except the site of the residence at 9995 Live Oak Avenue (*ibid.*).



Figure 5. Modernized buildings in the project area. (Photographs taken on April 25, 2022)

San Bernardino County real property records indicate that this residence was built around 1926, when Della M. Fenton owned the property (County Assessor 1923-1928). Prior to her acquisition, the property was part of a 20-acre parcel, one of hundreds owned by A.B. Miller's Fontana Land Company (*ibid.*). Upon acquisition, Fenton immediately subdivided and sold her land in five-acre parcels, and the one containing the house was deeded to Neva Johnson in 1927 (*ibid.*). Johnson further subdivided the land within the next two years and deeded the 2.5-acre portion with the house to Lyle L. and Marie M. Sawyer (County Assessor 1929-1934).

Lyle Sawyer became the sole owner in 1930 before deeding the property to Hennie D. Penner in 1932 (County Assessor 1929-1934). During Penner's ownership, which lasted 12 years, the property

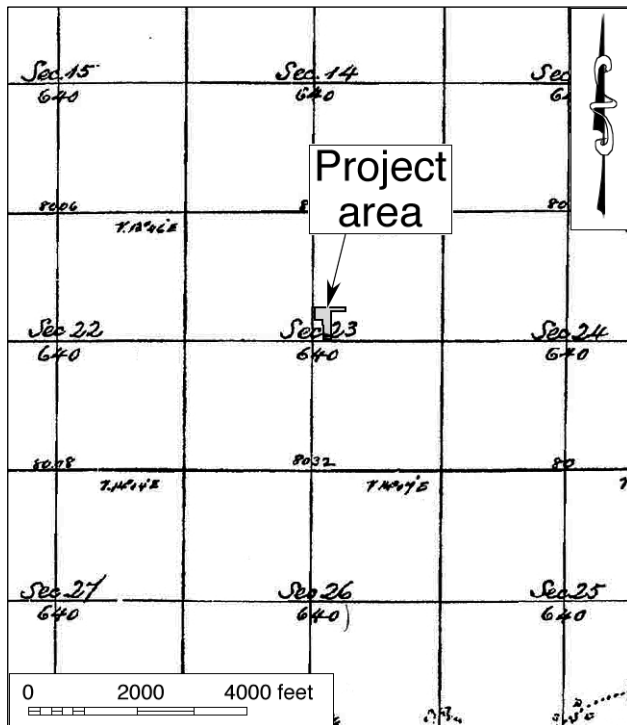


Figure 6. The project area and vicinity in 1852-1856. (Source: GLO 1856)

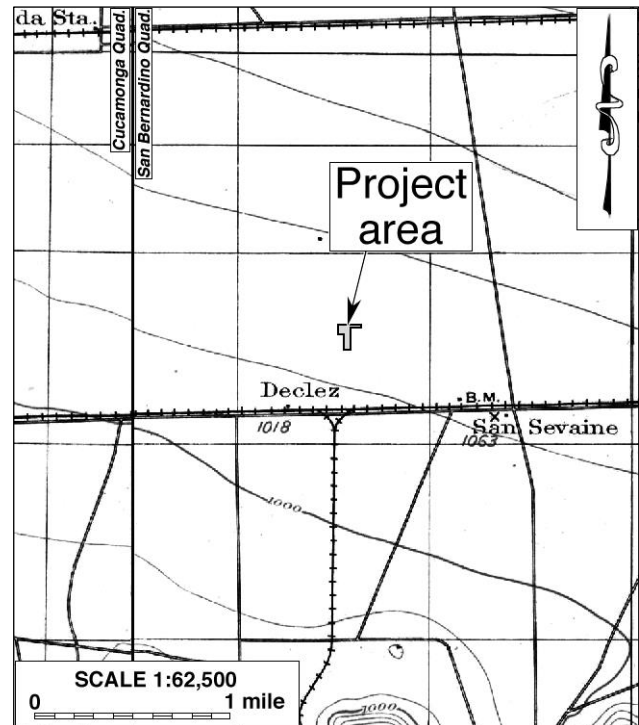


Figure 7. The project area and vicinity in 1893-1894. (Source: USGS 1901; 1903)

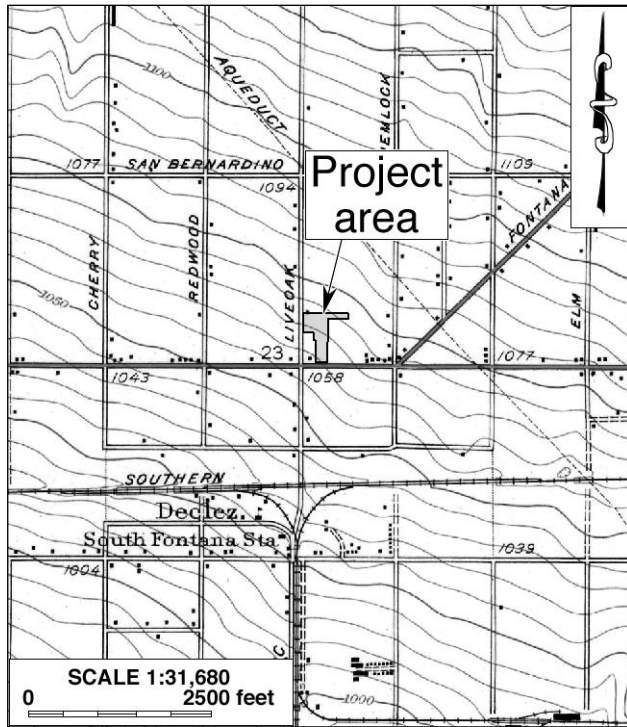


Figure 8. The project area and vicinity in 1933-1938.
(Source: USGS 1941; 1943)

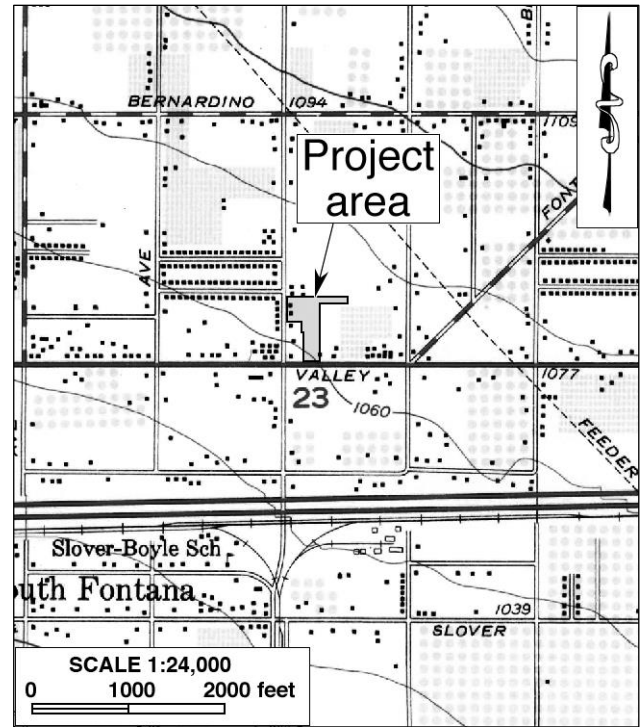


Figure 9. The project area and vicinity in 1952-1953.
(Source: USGS 1953)

was further improved upon, as the assessed value of buildings and structures increased from \$150 to \$380 (County Assessor 1929-1945). Around 1942, Louis M. and Stella O. Long became owners of the property (County Assessor 1940-1945). Four years later Stella Long became the sole owner and, in the following year, deeded the property to Charley O. and Edna M. Lewis, who held it to at least 1951, the last year for which records are available (County Assessor 1946-1951).

In the late 1940s, two additional buildings were noted in the northwest portion of the project area, corresponding in locations to the buildings noted during the field survey that have been altered and repurposed as offices for the recycling business (NETR Online 1948; Fig. 9). The rest of the project area remained under cultivation until the groves began to be abandoned and removed in the 1960s (NETR Online 1948-1966). By 1985, no remnants of the groves could be found in the project area (NETR Online 1985). Over the ensuing decade, the land use in the project area shifted to industrial, as the surrounding neighborhood underwent a similar transition (NETR Online 1994; Google Earth 1994). Since then, no major changes have occurred in the overall character of the property (NETR Online 1994-2018; Google Earth 1994-2021).

MANAGEMENT CONSIDERATIONS

STATUTORY/REGULATORY GUIDELINES

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))

RESOURCE EVALUATION

In summary of the research results outlined above, the abandoned residence at 9995 Live Oak Avenue (Site 3864-1H) is the only potential “historical resource” identified in the project area that require proper evaluation. As one of the numerous former farmhouses surviving in the Fontana area from the early 20th century, however, this residence does not appear to meet any of the criteria for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources.

Historical background research has not identified any persons or events of recognized historic significance in close association with the building, nor is there evidence that the building embodies the work of a prominent architect, designer, or builder. A product of plain, utilitarian design and standard construction, it does not represent an important example of any style, type, period, or region, and neither does it demonstrate the potential to yield any important historical data, especially in its altered condition. Based on these considerations, the present study concludes that Site 3864-1H does not appear to qualify as a “historical resource” under CEQA provisions.

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

In conclusion, Site 3864-1H, the historic-period residential building recorded within the project area, does not meet CEQA’s definition of a “historical resource,” and no other potential “historical resources” were encountered throughout the course of this study. Based on these findings, CRM TECH presents the following recommendations to the County of San Bernardino:

- The proposed project will have *No Impact* on any known “historical 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.

REFERENCES

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1974 *Historical Atlas of California*. University of Oklahoma Press, Norman, Oklahoma.

Chartkoff, Joseph L., and Kerry Kona Chartkoff

1984 *The Archaeology of California*. Stanford University Press, Stanford, California.

County Assessor (San Bernardino)

1923-1928 Real property tax assessment records, Book 22b, Map 23. On file, San Bernardino County Historical Archive, San Bernardino.

1929-1934 Real property tax assessment records, Book 38a, Map 1. On file, San Bernardino County Historical Archive, San Bernardino.

1935-1939 Real property tax assessment records, Book 71b, Map 25. On file, San Bernardino County Historical Archive, San Bernardino.

1940-1945 Real property tax assessment records, Book 105b, Map 25. On file, San Bernardino County Historical Archive, San Bernardino.

1946-1951 Real property tax assessment records, Book 150b, Map 10. On file, San Bernardino County Historical Archive, San Bernardino.

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

1856 Plat map: Township No. 1 South Range No. 6 West, SBBM; surveyed in 1852-1856.

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

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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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 1994-2021 Aerial photographs of the project vicinity; taken in 1994, 2002-2007, 2009, 2011-2014, 2016, and 2018-2021. Available through the Google Earth software.
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 1993 Archaeological Treatment Plan for CA-RIV-2798/H, Lake Elsinore, Riverside County, California. On file, Eastern Information Center, University of California, Riverside.
 1997 Continuity and Change: 8,500 Years of Lacustrine Adaptation on the Shores of Lake Elsinore. Statistical Research Technical Series 59. Statistical Research, Inc., Tucson, Arizona.
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 2008 CA-RIV-6069: Early Archaic Settlement and Subsistence in the San Jacinto Valley, Western Riverside County, California. On file, Eastern Information Center, University of California, Riverside.
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 1989 Data Recovery at the Cole Canyon Site (CA-RIV-1139), Riverside County, California. *Pacific Coast Archeological Society Quarterly* 25.
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 1925 *Handbook of the Indians of California*. Bureau of American Ethnology Bulletin 78. Washington, D.C.
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 1987 McCue: An Elko Site in Riverside County. *Journal of California and Great Basin Anthropology* 9(1):46-73.
- Milburn, Doug, U.K. Doan, and John D. Goodman II
 2008 Archaeological Investigation at Baldy Mesa-Cajon Divide for the Baldy Mesa Off-Highway-Vehicle Recreation Trails Project, San Bernardino National Forest, San Bernardino County, California. San Bernardino National Forest Technical Report 05-12-53-091. San Bernardino.
- NETR (Nationwide Environmental Title Research) Online
 1938-2018 Aerial photographs of the project vicinity; taken in 1938, 1948, 1959, 1966, 1985, 1994, 2002, 2005, 2009, 2010, 2012, 2014, 2016, and 2018. <http://www.historicaerials.com>.
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 1974 Perris Reservoir Archaeology: Late Prehistoric Demographic Change in Southeastern California. On file, Eastern Information Center, University of California, Riverside.
- Strong, William Duncan
 1929 *Aboriginal Society in Southern California*. University of California Publications in American Archaeology and Ethnology No. 26. Reprinted by Malki Museum Press, Banning, California, 1972.
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 1901 Map: San Bernardino, Calif. (15', 1:62,500); surveyed in 1893-1894.
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 1941 Map: Guasti and Vicinity, Calif. (1:31,680); surveyed in 1933.
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- 2004 The Old Spanish National Historic Trail. http://www.oldspanishtrail.org/learn/trail_history.php.

**APPENDIX 1:
PERSONNEL QUALIFICATIONS**

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

Education

- | | |
|-----------|--|
| 1988-1993 | Graduate Program in Public History/Historic Preservation, University of California, 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, University of California, Riverside. |
| 1990 | Intern Researcher, California State Office of Historic Preservation, Sacramento. |
| 1990-1992 | Teaching Assistant, History of Modern World, University of California, Riverside. |
| 1988-1993 | Research Assistant, American Social History, University of California, 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, ARCHAEOLOGY
Michael Hogan, Ph.D., RPA (Registered Professional Archaeologist)

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, California.
- 1996-1998 Project Director and Ethnographer, Statistical Research, Inc., Redlands, California.
- 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 Project Director, Field Director, Crew Chief, and Archaeological Technician 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

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

Memberships

Society for American Archaeology; Society for California Archaeology; Pacific Coast Archaeological Society; Coachella Valley Archaeological Society.

PROJECT HISTORIAN/ARCHITECTURAL HISTORIAN
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/REPORT WRITER
Deirdre Encarnación, M.A.

Education

- 2003 M.A., Anthropology, San Diego State University, California.
- 2000 B.A., Anthropology, minor in Biology, with honors; San Diego State University, California.

- 2021 Certificate of Specialization, Kumeyaay Studies, Cuyamaca College/KCC.
- 2001 Archaeological Field School, San Diego State University.
- 2000 Archaeological Field School, San Diego State University.

Professional Experience

- 2004- Project Archaeologist/Report Writer, CRM TECH, Riverside/Colton, California.
- 2001-2003 Part-time Lecturer, San Diego State University, California.
- 2001 Research Assistant for Dr. Lynn Gamble, San Diego State University.
- 2001 Archaeological Collection Catalog, SDSU Foundation.

PROJECT ARCHAEOLOGIST
Hunter C. O'Donnell, B.A.

Education

- 2016- M.A. Program, Applied Archaeology, California State University, San Bernardino.
- 2015 B.A. (*cum laude*), Anthropology, California State University, San Bernardino.
- 2012 A.A., Social and Behavioral Sciences, Mt. San Antonio College, Walnut, California.
- 2011 A.A., Natural Sciences and Mathematics, Mt. San Antonio College, Walnut, California.

- 2014 Archaeological Field School, Santa Rosa Mountains; supervised by Bill Sapp of the United States Forest Service and Daniel McCarthy of the San Manuel Band of Mission Indians.

Professional Experience

- 2017- Project Archaeologist, CRM TECH, Colton, California.
- 2016-2018 Graduate Research Assistant, Applied Archaeology, California State University, San Bernardino.
- 2016-2017 Cultural Intern, Cultural Department, Pechanga Band of Luiseño Indians, Temecula, California.
- 2015 Archaeological Intern, U.S. Bureau of Land Management, Barstow, California.
- 2015 Peer Research Consultant: African Archaeology, California State University, San Bernardino.

APPENDIX 2

NATIVE AMERICAN SACRED LANDS FILE
SEARCH RESULTS



NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

May 3, 2022

Nina Gallardo
CRM TECH

Via Email to: ngallardo@crmtech.us

CHAIRPERSON
Laura Miranda
Luiseño

VICE CHAIRPERSON
Reginald Pagaling
Chumash

PARLIAMENTARIAN
Russell Attebery
Karuk

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Sara Deutschke
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COMMISSIONER
William Mungary
Paiute/White Mountain
Apache

COMMISSIONER
Isaac Bojorquez
Ohlone-Costanoan

COMMISSIONER
Buffy McQuillen
Yokayo Pomo, Yuki,
Nomlaki

COMMISSIONER
Wayne Nelson
Luiseño

COMMISSIONER
Stanley Rodriguez
Kumeyaay

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY
Raymond C. Hitchcock
Miwok/Nisenan

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

Re: Proposed Titan Industrial Metal Corporation Recycling Facility 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 negative. However, the absence of specific site information in the SLF does not indicate the absence of cultural resources in any project area. 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
Cultural Resources Analyst

Attachment

**Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contact List
San Bernardino County
5/3/2022**

Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians

Patricia Garcia-Plotkin, Director
5401 Dinah Shore Drive Cahuilla
Palm Springs, CA, 92264
Phone: (760) 699 - 6907
Fax: (760) 699-6924
ACBCI-THPO@aguacaliente.net

Gabrielino Tongva Indians of California Tribal Council

Christina Conley, Tribal
Consultant and Administrator
P.O. Box 941078 Gabrielino
Simi Valley, CA, 93094
Phone: (626) 407 - 8761
christina.marsden@alumni.usc.edu

Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians

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

Gabrielino-Tongva Tribe

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

Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians - Kizh Nation

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

Morongo Band of Mission Indians

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

Gabrieleno/Tongva San Gabriel Band of Mission Indians

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

Morongo Band of Mission Indians

Ann Brierty, THPO
12700 Pumarra Road Cahuilla
Banning, CA, 92220 Serrano
Phone: (951) 755 - 5259
Fax: (951) 572-6004
abrierty@morongo-nsn.gov

Gabrielino /Tongva Nation

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

Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma Reservation

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

Gabrielino Tongva Indians of California Tribal Council

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

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

This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources assessment for the proposed Proposed Titan Industrial Metal Corporation Recycling Facility Project, San Bernardino County.

**Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contact List
San Bernardino County
5/3/2022**

**Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma
Reservation**

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

Quechan

**Soboba Band of Luiseno
Indians**

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

Cahuilla
Luiseno

**San Manuel Band of Mission
Indians**

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

Serrano

**Soboba Band of Luiseno
Indians**

Isaiah Vivanco, Chairperson
P. O. Box 487
San Jacinto, CA, 92581
Phone: (951) 654 - 5544
Fax: (951) 654-4198
ivivanco@soboba-nsn.gov

Cahuilla
Luiseno

**Santa Rosa Band of Cahuilla
Indians**

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

Cahuilla

**Serrano Nation of Mission
Indians**

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

Serrano

**Serrano Nation of Mission
Indians**

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

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 Titan Industrial Metal Corporation Recycling Facility Project, San Bernardino County.

APPENDIX 3

CALIFORNIA HISTORICAL RESOURCES INVENTORY
RECORD FORMS

Site 3864-1H

PRIMARY RECORD

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

Other Listings _____
Review Code _____ Reviewer _____ Date _____

Page 1 of 4 *Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) CRM TECH 3864-1

P1. Other Identifier: 9995 Live Oak Avenue

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

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

*b. USGS 7.5' Quad Fontana, Calif. Date 1967, photorevised 1980

T1S; R6W; SE 1/4 of NW 1/4 of Sec 23 ; S.B. B.M.

c. Address 9995 Live Oak Avenue City Fontana Zip 92335

d. UTM: (Give more than one for large and/or linear resources) Zone 11 ; 455,749 mE/ 3,770,260 mN

UTM Derivation: ☐ USGS Quad ☐ GIS ☒ Google Earth

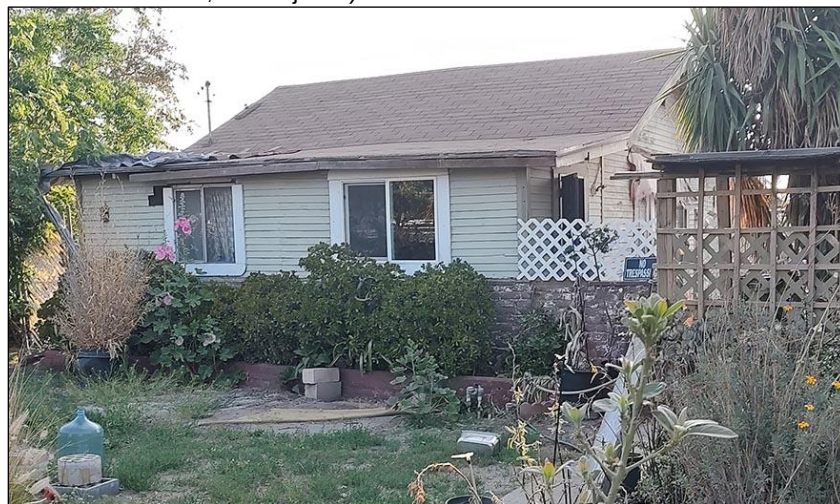
e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, decimal degrees, etc., as appropriate)
Assessor's Parcel No. 0235-031-04; on the east side of Live Oak Avenue
between Valley Boulevard and Rosemary Drive

*P3a. Description: (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries) This one-story single-family residence rests on a brick and concrete foundation and is surmounted by a medium-pitched gable roof sheathed with composition shingles. The slopes of the roof are extended in both the front and the rear with lower-pitched lean-tos and end in medium-width eaves with narrow fascia boards. The exterior walls are clad with narrow horizontal board siding that is painted pale green with white trim. Fenestration features a mixture of wood-framed double-hung windows of various sizes and aluminum- or vinyl-framed sliding windows of much later vintages, two of the
(Continued on p. 4)

*P3b. Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) HP2: Single-family residence

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

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



P5b. Description of Photo (view, date, accession number): Photo taken on April 25, 2022; view to the northeast

*P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources:
☒ Historic ☐ Prehistoric ☐ Both
Circa 1926

*P7. Owner and Address: Titan Industrial Metal Corporation, 14930 Valley Boulevard Fontana, CA 92335

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

*P9. Date Recorded: April 25, 2022

*P10. Survey Type (describe): Intensive-level survey for CEQA-compliance purposes

*P11. Report Citation: (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none.") Bai "Tom" Tang, Deirdre Encarnación, Terri Jacquemain, and Hunter O'Donnell (2022): Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey Report: Titan Industrial Metal Corporation Recycling Facility Project, 14930 Valley Boulevard, near the City of Fontana, San Bernardino County, California

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

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

Page 2 of 4

*NRHP Status Code 6Z

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) CRM TECH 3864-1

B1. Historic Name: _____ B2. Common Name: _____
B3. Original Use: Residence B4. Present Use: Vacant

*B5. Architectural Style: Vernacular

*B6. Construction History: (Construction date, alterations, and date of alterations) According to San Bernardino County real property records, this residence was built around 1926. Correspondingly, historical aerial photographs show a building of similar footprint at this location at least by 1938, surrounding by agricultural land planted in what appear to have been young citrus groves. Property owners during the historic period included Della M. Fenton in 1923-1927, Neva Johnson in 1927-1928, Lyle L. and Marie M. Sawyer in 1929-1932, Hennie D. Penner in 1932-1942, Louis M. and Stella O. Long in 1942-1947, and Charley O. and Edna M. Lewis from 1948 to at least 1951, the last year for which records are available.

*B7. Moved? ☒ No ☐ Yes ☐ Unknown Date: _____ Original Location: _____

*B8. Related Features: None

B9a. Architect: Unknown b. Builder: Unknown

*B10. Significance: Theme Early 20th rural residential development

Area Fontana Period of Significance 1918-1945

Property Type Residential Applicable Criteria N/A

(Discuss importance in terms of historical or architectural context as defined by theme, period, and geographic scope. Also address integrity.) As one of the numerous former farmhouses surviving in the Fontana area from the early 20th century, this residence does not appear to meet any of the criteria for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources or the National Register of Historic Places. Historical background research has not identified any persons or events of recognized historic significance in close association with the building, nor is there evidence that the building embodies the work of a prominent architect, designer, or

(Continued on p. 4)

B11. Additional Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) _____

B12. References: San Bernardino County Assessor's real property tax assessment records, San Bernardino County Archives

B13. Remarks: _____

*B14. Evaluator: Terri Jacquemain

*Date of Evaluation: June 7, 2022

(This space reserved for official comments.)

(Sketch Map with north arrow required.)

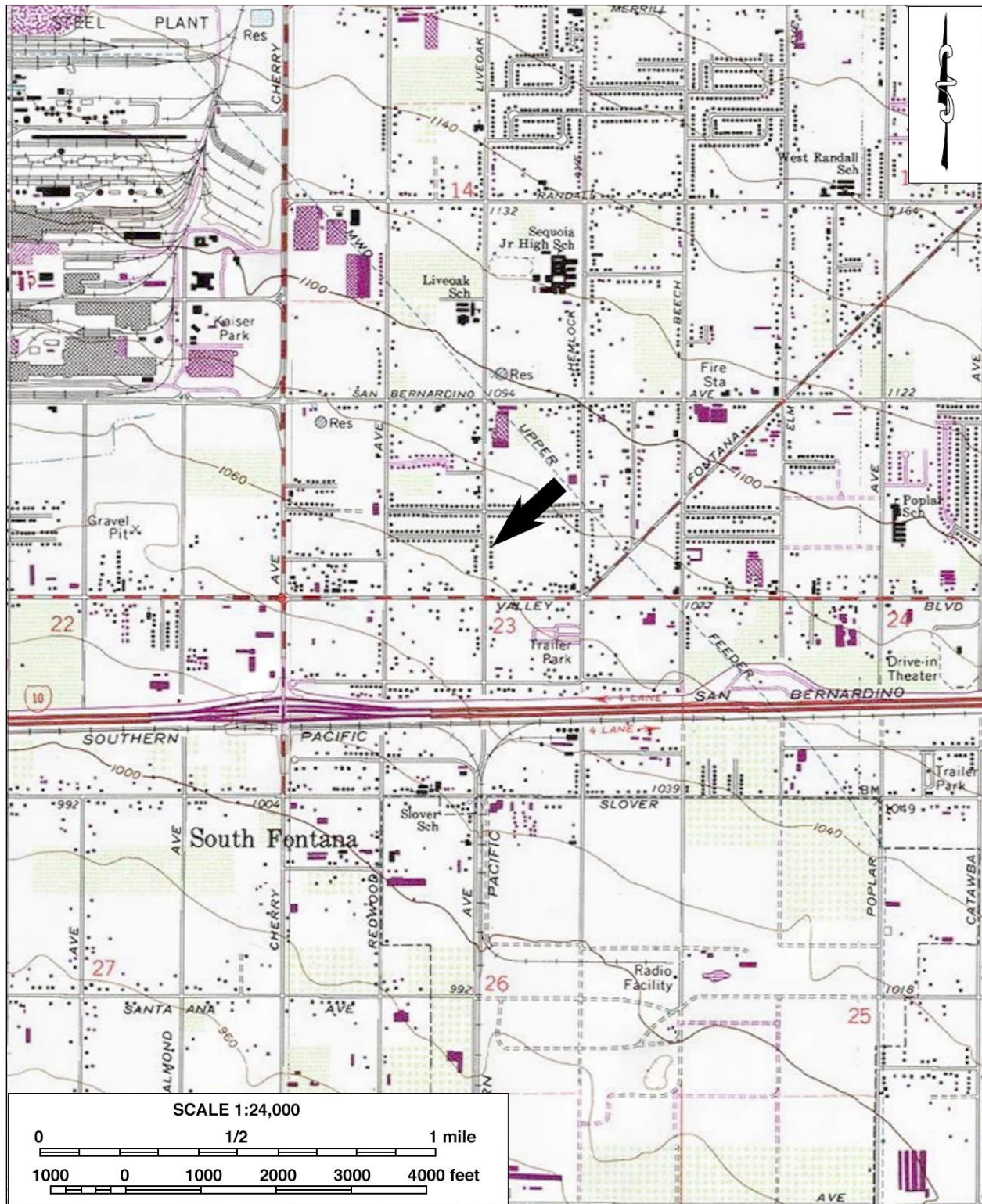


LOCATION MAP

*Map Name: Fontana, Calif.

*Scale: 1:24,000

*Date of Map: 1967/1980



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

Primary # _____
HRI # _____
Trinomial _____

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Resource name or # (Assigned by recorder) CRM TECH 3864-1

Recorded by: Hunter O'Donnell

*Date: April 25, 2022 ✓ Continuation Update

*P3a. **Description (continued):** latter type dominating the plain façade facing Live Oak Avenue to the west. All windows are set in broad, flat wood trim. Entries are found on the south and east sides, the former with a paneled wood door protected by a metal screen door and the latter with only a similar screen door left. The building is currently vacant and in poor condition.

*B10. **Significance (continued):** builder. A product of plain, utilitarian design and standard construction, it does not represent an important example of any style, type, period, or region, and neither does it demonstrate the potential to yield any important historical data, especially in its altered condition.