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## APPENDIX C

# CULTURAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT

# **CULTURAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT**

**SAN ANTONIO WATER COMPANY HEADQUARTERS PROJECT  
UPLAND, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA**



September 2024

# CULTURAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT

## SAN ANTONIO WATER COMPANY HEADQUARTERS PROJECT UPLAND, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

Prepared for:

San Antonio Water Company  
139 North Euclid Avenue  
Upland, California 91786

Prepared by:

Casey Tibbet, M.A., and Riordan Goodwin, RA  
LSA Associates, Inc.  
1500 Iowa Avenue, Suite 200  
Riverside, California 92507  
(951) 781-9310

LSA Project No. 20241723

### **National Archaeological Database Information:**

*Type of Study:* Records Search, Survey, Architectural Evaluation  
*USGS Quadrangle:* Mt Baldy, California  
*Acreage:* 5.12



September 2024

## MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

LSA conducted a cultural resources assessment for the proposed San Antonio Water Company (SAWCo) Headquarters Project (Project) located at the southeast corner of East 20<sup>th</sup> Street and Flower Court (Assessor's Parcel Number [APN] 1044-091-22) in Upland, San Bernadino County, California. The subject property is approximately 5 acres in size and is currently developed with an underground water reservoir tank and related infrastructure. The Project involves developing an undeveloped portion of the subject property into a new headquarters for SAWCo, which will include two new buildings, a driveway from the intersection of Campus Avenue and East 20<sup>th</sup> Street, a vehicle gate, employee and visitor parking, a solar cover over the employee parking area, landscaping, and a citrus grove. The City of Upland (City), as Lead Agency for the Project, required this study as part of the environmental review process to comply with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA).

The purpose of the study is to provide the City with the necessary information and analysis to determine, as mandated by CEQA, whether the Project would cause substantial adverse changes to any historical/archaeological resources that may exist in or around the Project area. In order to identify and evaluate such resources, LSA conducted a historical/archaeological resources records search, pursued historical background research, and carried out intensive-level field surveys.

No archaeological resources are documented within 0.5 mile of the Project area, and none were identified during the archaeological survey. Despite the lack of surface visibility, the parcel has been severely disturbed, and the sensitivity for subsurface resources appears low.

One historic-period (50 years of age or older) built environment resource, a 1930 water reservoir, was documented in the Project area and evaluated under the criteria for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources (California Register) and for designation as a Cultural Resource under the City's Historic Preservation Ordinance (Chapter 17.26 of the City of Upland Municipal Code; Appendix A). As a result of this evaluation, LSA recommends that the water reservoir is not eligible for listing in the California Register or for designation under the local ordinance.

Through the various avenues of research, this study did not encounter any "historical resources," as defined by CEQA within the Project area. Therefore, LSA recommends to the City a finding of *No Impact* regarding cultural (historic or prehistoric) resources. No further cultural resources investigation and no mitigation measures are recommended for the Project unless development plans undergo such changes as to include areas not covered by this study. However, standard regulatory compliance measures regarding buried cultural resources are required in conformance with Section 15064.5(e) of the *State CEQA Guidelines*, Public Resources Code (PRC) Section 5097.98, and State Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5.

If buried cultural materials are encountered during earthmoving operations associated with the Project area, all work in that area should be halted or diverted until a qualified archaeologist can evaluate the nature and significance of the finds.

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

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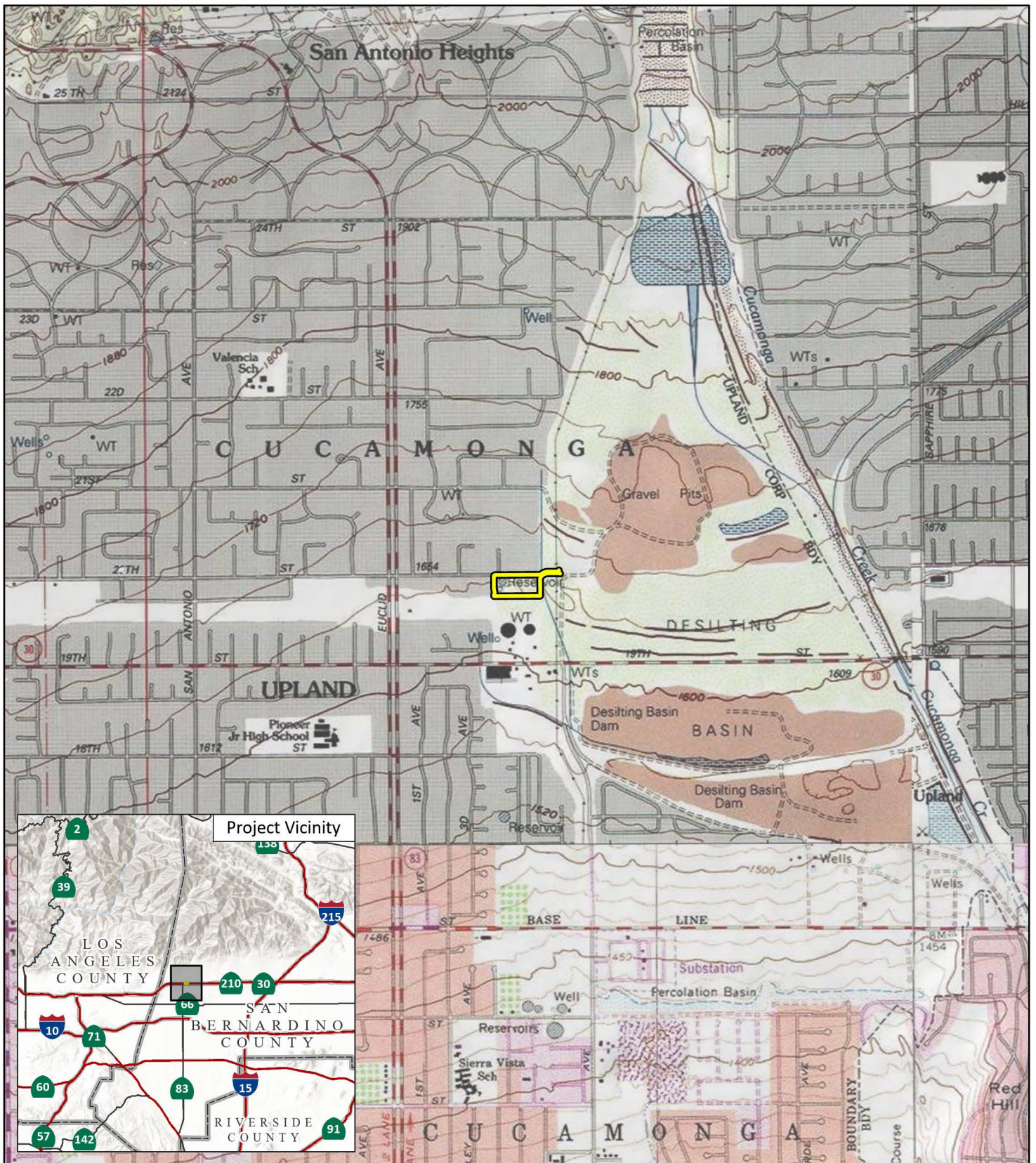
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## INTRODUCTION

At the request of the San Antonio Water Company (SAWCo), LSA completed a cultural resources study on approximately 5 acres of land in the northeastern part of Upland, San Bernadino County, California (see Figures 1 and 2). The subject property of the study is located at the southeastern corner of East 20<sup>th</sup> Street and Flower Court (Assessor's Parcel Number [APN] 1044-091-22) in an unsectioned portion of Township 1 North, Range 7 West, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian, as depicted on the United States Geological Survey (USGS) *Mt. Baldy, California* 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle map. The study is part of the environmental review process for the proposed development of an undeveloped portion of the subject property into a new SAWCo Headquarters Project (Project). The Project proposes two new buildings, a driveway from the intersection of Campus Avenue and East 20<sup>th</sup> Street, a vehicle gate, employee and visitor parking, a solar cover over the employee parking area, landscaping, and a citrus grove. The City of Upland (City), as Lead Agency for the Project, required the study in compliance with California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) (Public Resource Code [PRC] § 21000, et seq.) and the City's Historic Preservation Ordinance (Chapter 17.26 of the City of Upland Municipal Code).

LSA performed the present study to provide the City with the necessary information and analysis to determine, as mandated by CEQA, whether the proposed Project would cause substantial adverse changes to any historical/archaeological resources that may exist in or around the Project area. In order to identify and evaluate such resources, LSA conducted a historical/archaeological resources records search, pursued historical background research, and carried out intensive-level field surveys. This report is a complete account of the methods, results, and final conclusion of the study.



 Project Location

FIGURE 1

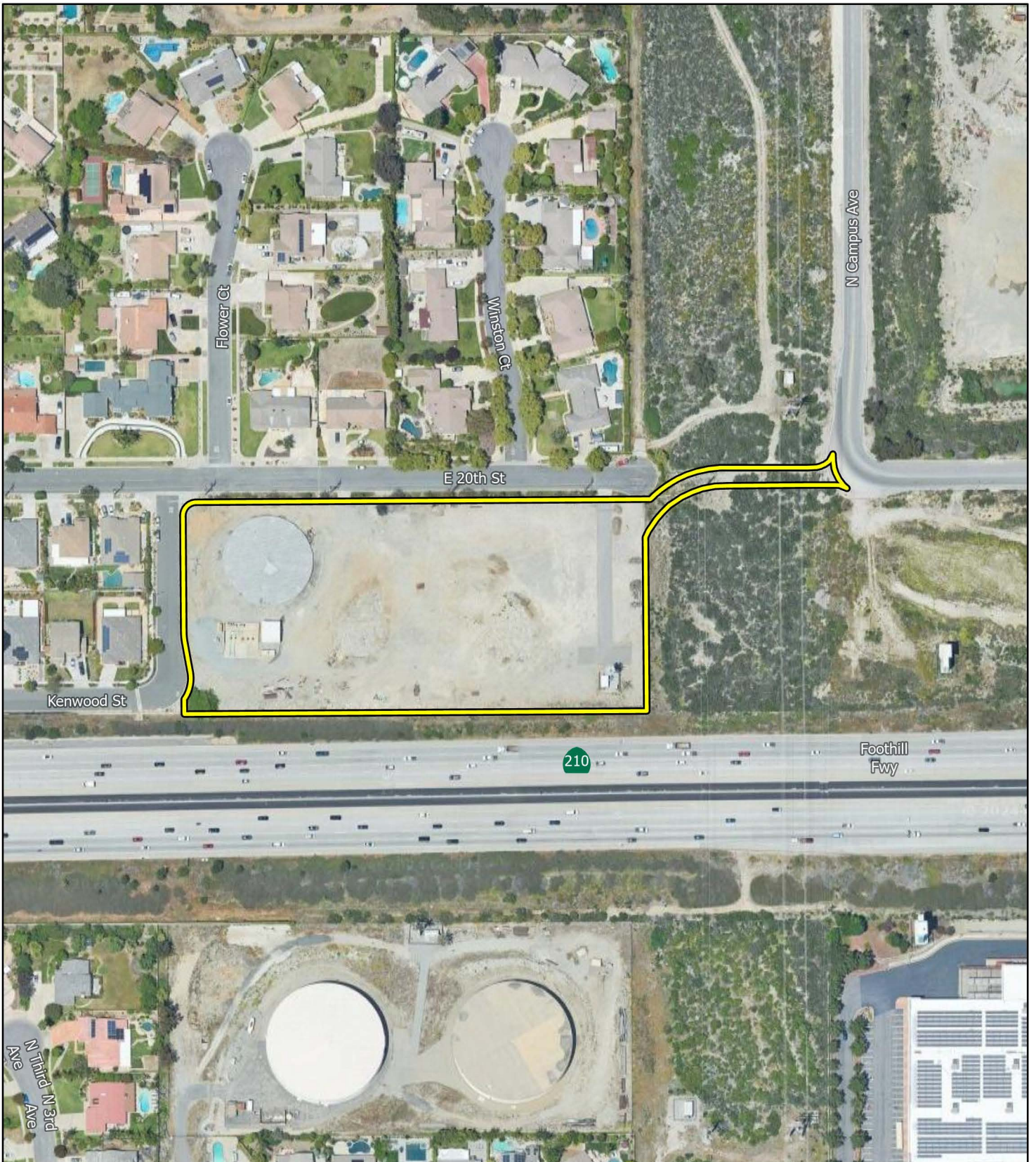
LSA



SOURCE: Mt. Baldy CA, 7.5' Quad (USGS 1988)

I:\2024\20241723\GIS\Pro\San Antonio Water Company Headquarters\San Antonio Water Company Headquarters.aprx (8/21/2024)

San Antonio Water Company Headquarters  
Project Location and Vicinity



LSA

 Project Location

FIGURE 2



0 100 200  
FEET

SOURCE: Google Imagery (2024)

I:\2024\20241723\GIS\Pro\San Antonio Water Company Headquarters\San Antonio Water Company Headquarters.aprx (9/19/2024)

San Antonio Water Company Headquarters  
Project Location

## SETTING

### CURRENT NATURAL SETTING

#### Biology

At an elevation of approximately 1,600 feet above mean sea level (amsl), the Project is within the Lower Sonoran Life Zone of California (Schoenherr 1992), which ranges from below sea level to 3,500 feet amsl. Species such as mustard, red brome, Russian thistle, hare oats, and xeric grasses were noted on the property. Common animals of this region include rodents, rabbits, coyotes, raptors, reptiles, vultures, and insects.

#### Geology

The Project is located at the northern end of the Peninsular Ranges Geomorphic Province that extends from the Transverse Ranges to the tip of Baja California and includes the Los Angeles Basin (California Geological Survey 2002; Norris and Webb 1976). This region is characterized by a series of mountain ranges separated by northwest-trending valleys subparallel to faults branching from the San Andreas Fault. The geology of this province is similar to that of the Sierra Nevada, with numerous rock outcroppings useful to the Native Americans for resource milling, shelter, and ceremonial art.

### CULTURAL SETTING

#### Prehistory

Chronologies of prehistoric cultural change in Southern California have been attempted numerous times, and several are reviewed in Moratto (1984). No single description is universally accepted, as the various chronologies are based primarily on material developments identified by researchers familiar with sites in a particular region and variation exists essentially due to the differences in those items found at the sites. Small differences occur over time and space, which combine to form patterns that are variously interpreted.

Currently, two primary regional culture chronology syntheses are commonly referenced in the archaeological literature. The first, Wallace (1955), describes four cultural horizons or time periods: Horizon I – Early Man (9000–6000 BC), Horizon II – Milling Stone Assemblages (6000–3000 BC), Horizon III – Intermediate Cultures (3000 BC–AD 500), and Horizon IV – Late Prehistoric Cultures (AD 500–historic contact). This chronology was refined (Wallace 1978) using absolute chronological dates obtained after 1955.

The second cultural chronology (Warren 1968) is based broadly on Southern California prehistoric cultures and was also revised (Warren 1984; Warren and Crabtree 1986). Warren's (1984) chronology includes five periods in prehistory: Lake Mojave (7000–5000 BC), Pinto (5000–2000 BC), Gypsum (2000 BC–AD 500), Saratoga Springs (AD 500–1200), and Protohistoric (AD 1200–historic contact). Changes in settlement pattern and subsistence focus are viewed as cultural adaptations to a changing environment, which begins with gradual environmental warming in the late Pleistocene, continues with the desiccation of the desert lakes, followed by a brief return to pluvial conditions,

and concludes with a general warming and drying trend, with periodic reversals that continue to the present (Warren and Crabtree 1986).

## Ethnography

The study area is within the traditional cultural territory of the Gabrielino (Kroeber 1925; Heizer 1968). Tribal territories were somewhat fluid and changed over time. The first written accounts of the Gabrielino are attributed to the Spanish mission fathers, and later documentation was by Johnston (1962), Blackburn (1962–1963), Hudson (1971), and others.

### *Gabrielino*

The territory of the Gabrielino included portions of Los Angeles, Orange, and San Bernardino counties during ethnohistoric times, and extended inland into northwestern Riverside County (Kroeber 1925; Heizer 1968). It encompassed an extremely diverse environment that included coastal beaches, lagoons and marshes, inland river valleys, foothills and mountains (Bean and Shipek 1978).

The Gabrielino caught and collected seasonally available food resources, and led a semi-sedentary lifestyle, living in permanent communities along inland watercourses and coastal estuaries. Individuals from these villages took advantage of the varied resources available. Groups moved to temporary camps on a seasonal rotation to collect plant foods such as acorns, buckwheat, chía, berries, and fruits, and to conduct communal rabbit and deer hunts. They also established seasonal camps along the coast and near bays and estuaries to gather shellfish and hunt waterfowl (Hudson 1971).

The Gabrielino lived in small communities, which were the focus of family life. Patrilineally linked, extended families occupied each village (Kroeber 1925; Bean and Smith 1978). Both clans and villages were apparently exogamous, marrying individuals from outside the clan or village (Heizer 1968). Gabrielino villages were politically independent and were administered by a chief, who inherited his position from his father. Shamans guided religious and medical activities, while group hunting or fishing was supervised by individual male specialists (Bean and Smith 1978).

The nearest historically known Native American village to the Project area was the Gabrielino community of *Tooypinga* (also described to Alfred Kroeber as *Toibi*), 2.7 miles to the south in the general area of Pomona (Kroeber 1925; McCawley 1996).

## History

The historic period in California is generally divided into three periods: Spanish/Mission (1776–1821), Mexican/Rancho (1821–1846), and American (1846–present). Because the resource being evaluated dates to 1933 (Historicaerials.com var), the early periods are only briefly discussed. Instead, the following historical overview is focused on the settlement and development of Upland.

### *Spanish, Mexican, and Early American Periods*

Upland is situated along a trail once used by Native Americans and Spanish missionaries now known as the Old Spanish Trail (Masters 2011). In 1774, Juan Bautista de Anza, a Spanish explorer,

established an overland route from Arizona to California that passed through today's Upland en route to the San Gabriel mission (Anonymous 2024a). This route was later used for expeditions that founded San Francisco and Los Angeles (Ibid.). Mission San Gabriel became an important place for expeditions traveling between Arizona and California since it was the first place where supplies could be obtained after crossing the desert (Ibid.). In 1810, under the leadership of Padre Dumetz, a collection of missionaries, soldiers, and Native Americans from the mission set out to locate an intermediary spot for a supply station, which they found in an area they named the San Bernardino Valley (Ibid.). They also named the area around Upland Cucamonga (Ibid.).

In 1821, Mexico won independence from Spain and gained control over California. In 1826, Jedediah Smith was the first American to enter California overland (Anonymous 2024a). He pioneered the route over the Cajon Pass and then followed Anza's route to San Gabriel. A few years later, in 1829, Antonio Armijo led an expedition from Santa Fe, New Mexico, that partially followed Smith's and Anza's routes (Ibid.). The success of this trip resulted in commerce between Santa Fe and Los Angeles, which meant travelers crossed through Cucamonga, Upland, and El Monte on their journeys (Ibid.).

During the Spanish Period, the Mission San Gabriel had established the area around today's Upland as grazing land for their cattle (Anonymous 2024b). In 1839, during the Mexican Period, this area was granted to Tiburcio Tapia by the Mexican governor (Ibid.). Known as the Cucamonga Rancho, it consisted of approximately 13,000 acres and formed parts of today's cities of Rancho Cucamonga and Upland.

In 1846, California became part of the United States. The Gold Rush of 1849 brought numerous settlers to California, but the Upland area remained relatively uninhabited and primarily used for grazing into the early 1880s.

### *City of Upland*

Except where noted, the following was excerpted from the History of Early Upland (Upland Heritage 2024).

The Cucamonga Rancho changed hands several times, but, as noted above, the area that present-day Upland occupies was little more than an uninhabited ranchland and a place to pass through until the arrival of George and William Chaffey in 1882. George Chaffey, a Canadian shipbuilder from the province of Ontario, had already established the Etiwanda irrigation community in 1881, irrigating the land with a series of flumes that carried water from the mountains to a reservoir from which water would then be sent to the relative land sites. In 1882, Chaffey purchased 6,216 acres of land in the Cucamonga Rancho, along with significant water rights from San Antonio Creek, for \$60,000. Additional purchases brought the size of the land to over 8,000 acres for a total purchase price of \$90,000. The Chaffey's' master plan called for distributing the water over the whole tract to each farm lot in cement pipes, with each holder to share in the water proportionately to his holding irrespective of distance from the source. Also in 1882, the Chaffey's laid out the main thoroughfare for the "Model Irrigation Colony" (also known as Ontario) which ran from one end of the settlement to the other (City of Ontario 2013). The thoroughfare was named Euclid in honor of George's favorite mathematician.

Euclid Avenue, which is approximately 0.25 mile west of the Project area, was 7 miles long and planned as a 200-foot-wide avenue with a center parkway flanked by a 65-foot-wide drive on each side. The avenue stretched from the colony's southernmost boundaries to the "tableland at the mouth of San Antonio Canyon on the north," an ideal location for gravity irrigation (City of Ontario n.d.). The first 4 miles of the avenue were completed in 1884 (City of Ontario 2013). Chaffey also planned for electricity in Ontario with streetlights being placed 1 mile apart on Euclid and an electric streetcar that would travel up and down the avenue daily.

Ontario was available for settlement on November 1, 1882. During the first week, Chaffey sold 190 acres for a total value of \$28,500. To ensure the success of this irrigation plan and to appeal to potential land buyers, the Chaffey family created a "mutual water company" in which each landowner became a stockholder. The San Antonio Water Company was incorporated on October 25, 1882. The Ontario colony eventually became known for its citrus groves, but in 1882, orange trees were too scarce and expensive at \$100 an acre to turn to citrus, so at first other types of fruit were planted. By 1884, Ontario Nursery owner D.A. Shaw reported that there were 40,000 peach trees, 29,000 pear trees, 15,000 seedling apple trees, 16,000 grafted apple trees, 1,000 cherry trees, and 16,000 grape cuttings set out in orchards and vineyards. However, by 1889, some 2,000 acres of citrus orchards had been planted in Ontario, and Ontario was rated as having the second largest citrus acreage in the State.

The present-day City was originally the northern part of Chaffey's Ontario Model Colony and was known as North Ontario and sometimes as Magnolia after a local hotel. Many documents (e.g., deeds and census records) refer to the area as Mongolia Township, but it was Magnolia Tract that was the correct reference. However, there was another city in California named Magnolia, so the name had to be changed. The name Upland was first used as the name of the Upland Citrus Association, but by 1902, the entire area of North Ontario was referred to as Upland.

The railway came to North Ontario in 1887. When the Ontario Colony was founded, downtown was located next to the Southern Pacific tracks. In 1887, the Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fe completed its connection adjacent to the newly founded Magnolia Tract in North Ontario. Subdividers of Magnolia, the Bedford Brothers, announced plans to erect a depot at the foot of Second Avenue, the primary business street. A notice in the December 1887 *Ontario Record* indicated that the cost of the station would be \$7,000. In the next decades numerous packing houses were built close to the tracks on both sides of A Street, nearly 3 miles south of the Project area. Used for commuting of residents and tourists as well as for freight, the railroad linked Upland to Los Angeles to the west and the rest of the Santa Fe network to the east.

Ontario officially incorporated in 1891, but the size of incorporation was relatively small: half of a square mile bordered by the Southern Pacific tract to the south, G Street to the north, Sultana Avenue to the east, and Vine Avenue to the west. In 1901, residents of Ontario learned that those living in North Ontario were also thinking of incorporating as their own city. To eliminate this possibility, the City expanded their half of a square mile to over 10 square miles. When Ontario started to push for a larger area of incorporation, Upland residents expressed concern. The area that Ontario wanted included the Upland Post Office; the tracks for the Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fe Railroad; and the train depot. On March 12, 1906, the San Bernardino Board of Supervisors conducted a 2-day hearing and agreed that a vote for incorporation should take place. On May 5,

1906, Upland approved their vote for incorporation with 183 in favor and 19 against. The City was officially created on May 15, 1906, by the Secretary of State in Sacramento. In 1935, Upland's boundary lines were redrawn to include the land that was annexed in Ontario's 1902 expansion.

In the decade following incorporation, the City built its first hospital (1907), and the local citizens created a volunteer fire department (1911) and built the City's first fire station (1915) (Anonymous 2024a). In 1912, the National Old Trails Road (NOTR) was established as the first national coast-to-coast highway, and it ran through Upland along today's Foothill Boulevard (Ibid.). The NOTR followed the early Spanish explorers' route, and, in 1926, the western portion became part of Route 66. A mule-pulled trolley, which was later converted to electricity, went from Ontario to Upland along the Euclid Avenue median; it was discontinued in 1928 (Ibid.). The citrus industry thrived in Upland and neighboring communities throughout the early part of the 20th century and was the dominate crop by the 1930s (Ibid.). At the height of production, the California citrus "industry produced sixty percent of the nation's citrus and twenty percent of the world's supply" (Ibid.). This success continued until the end of World War II when land values increased dramatically and citrus groves throughout Southern California gave way to housing tracts. The San Bernardino Freeway (Interstate 10) was completed in 1954, reducing travel time between San Bernardino and Los Angeles and accelerating Upland's transition from a rural, citrus growing community to the suburban city it is today (Ibid.).

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## METHODS

### RECORDS SEARCH

On July 11, 2024, a cultural resources record search was conducted for the Project area at the South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC) at California State University, Fullerton. It included a review of all recorded historic and prehistoric archaeological sites and cultural resource reports within 1 mile of the Project area.

### ARCHIVAL RESEARCH

LSA completed archival research during the months of August and September 2024. Research methodology focused on the review of a variety of primary and secondary source materials relating to the history and development of the Project area. Sources included, but were not limited to, online sources, published literature in local and regional history, news articles, historic aerial photographs, and historic maps.

### NATIVE AMERICAN CONSULTATION ASSISTANCE

On July 8, 2024, the results of a request for a search of the Sacred Lands File (SLF) were received from the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC), who indicated that the results in the vicinity of the Project area were positive and provided a list of 25 recommended contacts representing local Native American tribes. Pending finalization of initial contact letters, all of the contacts designated by the NAHC, along with four individuals representing three groups specified by the City, will be notified via official letters by the City to solicit Section 106, Assembly Bill (AB) 52, and Senate Bill (SB) 18 consultation (see Appendix C for details of the SLF search and a representative sample of draft letters to tribes).

### ARCHAEOLOGICAL FIELD SURVEY

The pedestrian survey for the Project was conducted on July 30, 2024, by LSA Archaeologist Cassidy Sharp utilizing 10-meter transects. The Project site was photographed using a digital format camera.

### ARCHITECTURAL SURVEY

On August 6, 2024, LSA architectural historian Casey Tibbet and field photographer Dennis Lechner conducted the intensive-level architectural survey. During the survey, Mr. Lechner took digital photographs of the Project area, focusing mainly on the water reservoir. In addition, Ms. Tibbet made detailed notations regarding the materials, design characteristics, and current condition of the water reservoir. She also observed the remainder of the Project area and the adjacent properties, which include modern residences, undeveloped land, and Route 210.

## RESULTS

### RECORDS SEARCH

Data from the SCCIC indicate there have been 11 cultural resource studies previously conducted within 0.5 mile of the proposed Project, 4 of which included portions or the entirety of the Project area (SB-01595, SB-02530, SB-05800, and SB-057873; see Appendix B). Two cultural resources are documented within or partially within the Project area (36-006255 and 36-020141), and 12 others are recorded within 0.5 mile. All were documented in the built environment (see Table A).

**Table A: Cultural Resources Within 0.5 Mile**

| Primary #  | Trinomial #     | Site Description   | Status Codes                                 |
|------------|-----------------|--|--|
| 36-006255  | CA-SBR-006255/H | Historic-period Cucamonga Spreading Grounds                  | —  |
| 36-015982* |                 | Roadway segment (Euclid Avenue), route c. 1883               | 7W (segment in Ontario outside Project area) |
| 36-015983  |                 | Railroad route (mule car track on Euclid Avenue) c. 1887     | —  |
| 36-018105* |                 | 430 East 19 <sup>th</sup> Street c. 1936 commercial building | 7M   |
| 36-018592  |                 | 1891 North Euclid Avenue c. 1924 residence                   | —  |
| 36-018593  |                 | 1894 North Euclid Avenue c. 1908 residence                   | —  |
| 36-018594  |                 | 1936 North Euclid Avenue c. 1931 residence                   | —  |
| 36-018595  |                 | 1960 North Euclid Avenue c. 1896 residence                   | —  |
| 36-018596  |                 | 1997 North Euclid Avenue c. 1906 residence                   | —  |
| 36-018597  |                 | 2008 North Euclid Avenue c. 1912 residence                   | —  |
| 36-018598  |                 | 2009 North Euclid Avenue c. 1927 residence                   | —  |
| 36-018599  |                 | 2031 North Euclid Avenue c. 1929 residence                   | —  |
| 36-020140  |                 | 216 East 20 <sup>th</sup> Street c. 1945 residence           |  |
| 36-020141  |                 | Reservoir (water tank) c. 1930                               |  |

Source: South Central Coastal Information Center (2024).

\*Listed in the Built Environment Resources Directory

### ARCHIVAL RESEARCH

In 1882, George and William Chaffey incorporated SAWCo (Upland Heritage 2024). Intended to appeal to potential land buyers, this “mutual water company” made each landowner a stockholder and was the second mutual water company to be formed in California (Ibid.; SAWCo 2024a). A December 1882 news article stated that SAWCo would “construct a reservoir on the northern part of the colony of Ontario” that would “hold a sufficient supply for distribution over the lands sold and to be sold in said colony” (*Ontario Fruit Grower* 1882a). Furthermore, waters were to be conveyed from San Antonio Canyon or Creek to the reservoir “as rapidly as the lands sold” and be “ready for irrigation to the highest corner on each 10-acre lot owned by the stockholders” of the SAWCo (Ibid.). This was to occur no later than July 15, 1883 (Ibid.). The Chaffey brothers transferred one share of stock with each acre sold (*Ontario Fruit Grower* 1882b). An 1882 map of the Ontario Colony Lands shows 1,023 lots, a grid pattern of streets including Euclid Avenue, a planned college campus at the northwest corner of Euclid Avenue and 4<sup>th</sup> Street, and a reservoir located in the foothills northwest of Euclid Avenue (The Claremont Colleges n.d.).

A November 1883 news article stated that progress was being made on the Ontario water system. According to the article, men were working day and night building an approximately 4,000-foot-long tunnel, an approximately 1,500-foot-long cement ditch, and installing nearly 3,000 feet of cement pipe (*Ontario Fruit Grower* 1883). In addition, more than 2,000 feet of canal was under construction from the tunnel to the north end of Euclid Avenue where waters would be dropped into a reservoir (*Ibid.*). By May 1884, referring to the mutual water company system used in Redlands, Etiwanda, and Ontario, the *Ontario Fruit Grower* stated that the system “seems to be perfect” (*Ontario Fruit Grower* 1884). Later articles (late 1880s into the 1890s) tout the excellent water supply as an important part of the success of Ontario as a fruit growing colony.

In summer 1928, it was reported that SAWCo adopted a recommendation that “a reservoir to equalize the flow and prevent fluctuation of the heads, be constructed on the Nineteenth street well pipe line just west of Campus avenue and Twentieth street [in the Project area] and that booster pumps be installed there and a steel booster line constructed from that point north to Twenty-second street and west thereon to San Antonio avenue. This would permit boosting water to the upper section in periods of shortage or if the East Twenty-third street pump should break down. Estimated cost, \$44,530” (*The Daily Report* 1928). The company also adopted recommendations to install a similar reservoir, booster pumps, and booster line on the 16<sup>th</sup> Street well pipeline and develop a well at or near 4<sup>th</sup> Avenue and San Antonio Avenue in the Chino basin (*Ibid.*).

According to SAWCo, the reservoir, which is known as Reservoir 1, is a 1-million-gallon tank that was built in the 1930s to provide irrigation water for the local citrus groves (SAWCo 2024b). Although no news articles regarding the construction process or its completion were found, 1930 advertisements related to Schulhof ranch reference the “new reservoir” east of Euclid Avenue and north of 19<sup>th</sup> Street (*The Daily Report* 1930). The Schulhof ranch residence was located on the northwest corner of 20<sup>th</sup> Street and Sapphire Street (now Flower Court). The reservoir first appears on topographic maps dated 1933 and is clearly visible in aerial photographs from 1938 (Historicaerials.com var.). The lands adjacent to the Project area to the west and north were cultivated with agricultural uses that likely dated to at least the 1890s, when they were owned and farmed by early pioneer Hugo Sontag (*San Bernardino County Sun* 1923). Sontag was reportedly producing Zinfandel grapes on the property as early as 1886 and built his stone cabin there in 1889 (*The Ontario Record* 1886; *San Bernardino County Sun* 1924). The ranch was purchased from Sontag by the Schulhof family in 1923 (*San Bernardino County Sun* 1923). Research indicates they operated the ranch, where they grew fruits, nuts, and melons, until the mid-1970s (*San Bernardino County Sun* 1923, 1974). Today, Reservoir 1 is primarily used to supply nonpotable water to Holliday Rock Quarry, located approximately 400 feet to the east of the Project area, generally at the northeast corner of East 20<sup>th</sup> Street and North Campus Avenue (SAWCo 2024b).

Historic aerial photographs reveal that in 1938, lands to the north and west of the Project area were developed with groves, while the property to the south and east was largely undeveloped (Historicaerials.com var.). By the mid-1960s, there was a new water tank south of the Project area and some residential development southwest of it, but it was not until after 1985 that the nearby groves disappeared completely (*Ibid.*). Although there were two above-ground tanks (still extant) south of the 1930 reservoir by the mid-1990s, the Project area appears to have remained largely undeveloped (*Ibid.*). Route 210 was constructed adjacent to the south of the Project area by 2005;

at that time, the reservoir appears to be the only structure on site (Ibid.). The residences on East Kenwood Street and Flower Court, south of East 20<sup>th</sup> Street and adjacent to the west of the Project area, were not constructed until after 2012 (Ibid.).

### Previous Studies

In 1988, the subject reservoir (36-020141) was documented and evaluated by the California Department of Transportation (Caltrans) as not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (National Register) (Parks and Gallup 1988; see Appendix A). At that time, it was noted that the reservoir was in excellent condition and still supplied irrigation water to the few remaining citrus groves in the immediate vicinity. However, it was one of many such facilities in the area and did not appear to have “made significant individual contributions to local history and development” (Parks and Gallup 1988:2).

In 1989, an Archaeological Site Record was prepared for the Cucamonga Spreading Grounds (36-006255) located north and east of the Project area. The Archeological Site Location Map associated with that documentation includes the subject property (Hammond 1989:9). The site record states that “A concrete circular reservoir (Reservoir 1) recorded during the Historical Architectural Survey for this project is associated with the Cucamonga Spreading grounds. Water from well Nos. 14 and 19, (located east of the spreading grounds, between 19<sup>th</sup> St and 20th St), traveled to the reservoir via a 22” San Antonio Water Company Pipeline, which is aligned along Distributing Ditch No. 4” (Hammond 1989:3). The Archaeological Site Record did not evaluate the reservoir or the spreading grounds.

In 2014, a water system associated with the Cucamonga Spreading Grounds was documented on a Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) 523 form but was not evaluated for significance (ECORP 2014).

### NATIVE AMERICAN CONSULTATION ASSISTANCE

Please see Appendix C for results of the SLF search and consultation assistance. Please note consultation is an ongoing process throughout the life of the Project, and, as such, the City will continue to consult with any interested Native American Tribes as the Project moves forward.

### ARCHAEOLOGICAL FIELD SURVEY

The July 30, 2024, field survey revealed that there was severe disturbance in the area caused by earth-moving and development. Although overall visibility of the surface was 100 percent, no intact native soil was exposed because it was completely obscured by a highly disturbed dirt surface and modern development (see Photos 1 through 3). Access was easily gained via gate. Construction and concrete debris were noted throughout the Project area. No cultural resources were identified.

### ARCHITECTURAL FIELD SURVEY

During the architectural field survey, the following were observed in the Project area: a partially subterranean water reservoir, a modern metal building, a metal cargo container, a concrete slab with metal cabinets, large pipes, various equipment, and piles of rubble (see Photos 1 through 3).

A solid wall surrounds the property and screens it from view from the public right-of-way. Aside from the water reservoir, all of the built environment features in the Project area are modern. The setting consists of modern single-family residences to the north and west, Route 210 to the south, and undeveloped land to the east and northeast. The historic-period water reservoir is described below. Photographs were taken by reaching over the wall.

The water reservoir is located in the northwestern part of the Project area. It is round and approximately 130 feet in diameter. Depending on the terrain, approximately 2 to 3 feet of the reservoir, including the roof, are above grade. The reservoir wall is concrete. There is a wood truss system mounted on top of the wall to support the roof. The conical roof has a very slight pitch, is sheathed with composition sheets, extends slightly beyond the reservoir walls, and has a center-mounted monitor (see Photo 1). There is a large, in-ground, elbow pipe that enters the reservoir on the west side (see Photo 1). There is also a board-formed concrete box on the northwest side of the reservoir (see Photo 1). Equipment is attached to the northeast side of the reservoir (see Photo 2).



**Photo 1:** *Water reservoir, view east (8/6/24).*



**Photo 2:** *Equipment on the northeast side of the reservoir, view southwest (8/6/24).*



**Photo 3:** *Water reservoir behind (north of) modern building and equipment, view northeast (8/6/24).*

## SIGNIFICANCE EVALUATION

Based on the research results discussed above, the following sections present the historical significance evaluation for the historic-period water reservoir in the Project area and the conclusion on whether it qualifies as a “historical resource” as defined by CEQA.

### DEFINITIONS

CEQA (PRC Chapter 2.6, Section 21083.2 and California Code of Regulations [CCR] Title 145, Chapter 3, Article 5, Section 15064.5) calls for the evaluation and recordation of historical resources. The criteria for determining the significance of impacts to historical resources are based on Section 15064.5 of the *State CEQA Guidelines* and Guidelines for the Nomination of Properties to the California Register. Properties eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources (California Register) and subject to review under CEQA are those meeting the criteria for listing in the California Register or National Register, or designation under a local ordinance.

#### California Register of Historical Resources

The California Register criteria are based on National Register criteria. For a property to be eligible for inclusion in the California Register, one or more of the following criteria must be met:

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

In addition to meeting one or more of the above criteria, the California Register requires that sufficient time has passed since a resource’s period of significance to “obtain a scholarly perspective on the events or individuals associated with the resource.” Fifty years is used as a general estimate of time needed to develop the perspective to understand the resource’s significance (CCR 4852 [d][2]).

The California Register also requires that a resource possess integrity, which is defined as “the authenticity of an historical resource’s physical identity evidenced by the survival of characteristics that existed during the resource’s period of significance” (California Office of Historic Preservation 1999:2). To retain integrity, a resource should have its original location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. Which of these factors is most important depends on the particular criterion under which the resource is considered eligible for listing (California Office of Historic Preservation 1999).

## City of Upland—Chapter 17.26 Historic Preservation

The City of Upland provides the criteria for designating a cultural resource to the Local Register (Chapter 17.26.100(F)). The cultural resource must meet one or more of the following criteria:

1. It embodies distinguishing architectural characteristics, valuable to the study of a period, style, method of construction, or the use of indigenous materials or craftsmanship.
2. It exemplifies, symbolizes, or manifests elements of the cultural, social, economic, political, or architectural history of the city.
3. It is identified with historic persons or with important events in local, state, or national history.
4. It is representative of the work or product of a notable builder, designer, or architect.
5. Its unique location or singular physical characteristics represent an established and familiar visual feature of a neighborhood.
6. It contributes to the continuity or character of a visually or thematically cohesive street, neighborhood, or area.
7. It has integrity as a natural or manmade environment that strongly contributes to the well-being of the people of the community.

## EVALUATION

In summary, the Project area includes a historic-period, concrete reservoir that is predominantly subterranean. Known as Reservoir 1, it was built in 1930 by SAWCo to provide irrigation water to local citrus groves. Originally, its setting included undeveloped land to the northeast, east, and south and groves to the north, west, and southwest. Today, there are modern residential neighborhoods to the north and west, a modern section of Route 210 to the south, a small piece of undeveloped land to the east, and a rock quarry to the northeast. The reservoir's primary purpose now is to provide nonpotable water to the nearby Holliday Rock Quarry. The reservoir is evaluated below using the California Register and City criteria.

Many of the City's criteria for designation are similar to those of the California Register. Where appropriate, these have been grouped together to avoid redundancy.

**California Register Criterion 1: It is associated with the events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of local or regional history, or the cultural heritage of California or the United States.**

**City Criterion 3: It is identified with historic persons or with important events in local, state, or national history.**

This reservoir is associated with SAWCo which was incorporated in 1882 and developed a water system that played a critical role in the early settlement and development of the City and

neighboring Ontario. However, this reservoir, which was built in 1930, nearly 50 years after the company incorporated, did not contribute to the early success of the community. It is one of many facilities built by the company over several decades to support the continued growth of the area. No indication was found that it made any important contributions to local history or development. It is not significant under these criteria.

**California Register Criterion 2: It is associated with the lives of persons important to local, California, or national history.**

**City Criterion 3: It is identified with historic persons or with important events in local, state, or national history.**

No evidence was found that this reservoir is associated with historically significant people. It is not significant under these criteria.

**California Register Criterion 3: It embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method or construction, or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values.**

**City Criterion 4: It is representative of the work or product of a notable builder, designer, or architect.**

The reservoir is identifiable as an early 20<sup>th</sup> century reservoir based on its construction materials (poured in place concrete and wood truss roof supports). However, those materials and the related methods of construction are common for the period and region. No evidence was found that the reservoir is the work of a master engineer or builder, and it does not possess high artistic values. It is not significant under these criteria.

**California Register Criterion 4: It has yielded, or has the potential to yield, information important to the prehistory or history of the local area, California, or the Nation.**

**City Criterion 1: It embodies distinguishing architectural characteristics, valuable to the study of a period, style, method of construction, or the use of indigenous materials or craftsmanship.**

The reservoir was built in 1930 using common methods and materials and is not valuable to the study of a period, style, method of construction, or the use of indigenous materials or craftsmanship. It does not have the potential to yield information important to the prehistory or history of the area. It is not significant under these criteria.

The following addresses the remaining City criteria for designation.

**City Criterion 2: It exemplifies, symbolizes, or manifests elements of the cultural, social, economic, political, or architectural history of the city.**

The reservoir is one element of the SAWCo water system that played an important role in the development of the Ontario and Upland communities in the late 1800s and early 1900s. As a relatively late piece of infrastructure (1930), this reservoir is not associated with the early

settlement of those communities and did not play a role in the development or success of the citrus industry. It does not exemplify or symbolize that system and is not significant under this criterion.

**City Criterion 5: Its unique location or singular physical characteristics represent an established and familiar visual feature of a neighborhood.**

The reservoir has existed in this location for nearly 100 years. However, there is nothing unique about its location and it does not have unusual physical characteristics that cause it to stand out. Furthermore, because it is mostly subterranean it has never been particularly visible from beyond its immediate surroundings. For these reasons, despite its long history in this location, it is not a familiar visual feature. It is not significant under this criterion.

**City Criterion 6: It contributes to the continuity or character of a visually or thematically cohesive street, neighborhood, or area.**

The reservoir was constructed in 1930, when the surrounding area was developed with citrus groves. Today, the area is developed with modern homes that have no relationship to the agricultural past of the area or the reservoir. It is not significant under this criterion.

**City Criterion 7: It has integrity as a natural or manmade environment that strongly contributes to the well-being of the people of the community.**

The reservoir is part of the manmade environment. Originally, it contributed to the irrigation system that supported nearby citrus groves. Today, it supports the quarry located to the northeast. It is not strongly connected to the well-being of the people in the community. It is not significant under this criterion.

## RECOMMENDATIONS

The foregoing report has provided background information on the Project area, outlined the methods used in the current study, and presented the results of the various avenues of research. The only historic-period (50 years of age or older) resource that was identified in the Project area is a mostly subterranean, concrete water reservoir that was built in 1930 as part of the irrigation system for nearby citrus groves. The reservoir was evaluated for historical significance using the criteria for listing in the California Register and designation as a City Cultural Resource. It did not meet any of the State or local criteria.

No archaeological resources are documented within a 0.5 mile, and none were identified during the archaeological survey. Despite the lack of surface visibility, the parcel has been severely disturbed and the sensitivity for subsurface resources appears low.

Throughout the course of the study, no “historical resources,” as defined by CEQA, were encountered within or adjacent to the Project area. Therefore, the City may reach a finding of *No Impact* regarding cultural (historic or prehistoric) resources. No mitigation measures are recommended for cultural resources. However, the following standard regulatory compliance measures regarding buried cultural resources are required in conformance with Section 15064.5(e) of the *State CEQA Guidelines*, PRC Section 5097.98, and State Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5.

- In the event that archaeological materials are encountered during construction, all construction work should be halted and a qualified archaeologist consulted to determine the appropriate treatment of the discovery (CCR Title 14, Chapter 3, Section 15064.5(f)).
- In the event human remains are encountered, State Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5 states that no further disturbance shall occur until the County Coroner has made a determination of origin and disposition pursuant to PRC Section 5097.98. The County Coroner must be notified of the find immediately. If the remains are determined to be Native American, the County Coroner will notify the NAHC, which will determine and notify a Most Likely Descendant (MLD). With permission from the landowner or his/her authorized representative, the MLD may inspect the site of the discovery. The MLD shall complete the inspection within 48 hours of notification by the NAHC. The MLD will have the opportunity to offer recommendations for the disposition of the remains.

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- 1999 Technical Assistance Series #6 California Register and National Register: A Comparison (for purposes of determining eligibility for the California Register). Accessed online in September 2024 at: <https://ohp.parks.ca.gov/pages/1069/files/technical%20assistance%20bulletin%206%202011%20update.pdf>.

### City of Ontario

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### ECORP

- 2014 Department of Parks and Recreation forms for P36-006255. Provided by the South Central Coastal Information Center.

### Hammond, Steve

- 1989 Archeological Site Record P36-006255. Provided by the South Central Coastal Information Center.

### Historicaerials.com

- Var. Historic aerial photographs and historic topographic maps of the Project area and vicinity. Various years reviewed. Accessed online in September 2024 at: <https://www.historicaerials.com/viewer>.

### Masters, Nathan

- 2011 New Mexico to Southern California: The Old Spanish Trail, Explained. PBS SoCal. Accessed online in September 2024 at: <https://www.pbssocal.org/shows/lost-la/new-mexico-to-southern-california-the-old-spanish-trail-explained>.

### Ontario Fruit Grower

- 1882a Water Contract. Between Chaffey Brothers and San Antonio Water Company. December 4, page 1.

1882b Ontario. The Most Attractive Settlement in Southern California. December 4, page 2.

1883 The Ontario Water System. November 28, page 3.

1884 Systems of Irrigation. May 7, page 1.

#### Parks, Bonnie and Aaron Gallup

1988 California Department of Transportation Architectural Inventory/Evaluation Form for 36-020141. Provided by the South Central Coastal Information Center.

#### San Antonio Water Company (SAWCo)

2024a About. San Antonio Water Company website. Accessed online in September 2024 at: <https://www.sawaterco.com/about-us#:~:text=History,shareholders%20for%20over%20130%20years.>

2024b Personal communication via email with Brian C. Lee, General Manager/CEO, San Antonio Water Company on September 9.

#### *San Bernardino County Sun*

1923 Early Pioneer Answers Call. January 13, page 14.

1924 Fail to Locate Prized Papers. February 24, page 14.

1974 Legal advertisement. June 17, page 25.

#### The Claremont Colleges

n.d. Map of the Ontario Colony Lands. Model Colony Map Collection. Accessed online in September 2024 at: <https://ccd.claremont.edu/digital/collection/cwd/id/5000/rec/1.>

#### *The Daily Report*

1928 Stockholders of Concern Approve \$215,000 Project. August 1, page 3.

1930 For sale advertisement. August 13, page 8.

1931 For sale advertisement. September 17, page 8.

#### *The Ontario Record*

1886 About Town. October 13, page 3.

#### Upland Heritage

2024 History of Early Upland. Accessed online in September 2024 at: <https://uplandheritage.org/early-upland.>

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## APPENDIX A

### DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION (DPR) 523 FORMS

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

Primary # 36-020141

HRI # \_\_\_\_\_

Trinomial \_\_\_\_\_

NRHP Status Code 6Z

Other Listings \_\_\_\_\_

Review Code \_\_\_\_\_

Reviewer \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_

Page 1 of 5

Resource Name or #: Reservoir #1

**P1. Other Identifier:** San Antonio Water Company Reservoir #1

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

**\*b. USGS 7.5' Quad:** Mt. Baldy, CA **Date:** \_\_\_\_\_ **T 1N; R 7W;** unsectioned land, S.B.B.M.

**c. Address:** \_\_\_\_\_ **City:** Upland, CA **Zip:** \_\_\_\_\_

**d. UTM: Zone:** 11; \_\_\_\_\_ mE/ \_\_\_\_\_ mN (G.P.S.)

**e. Other Locational Data:** (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, etc., as appropriate): APN 1044-091-22; southeast corner of East 20<sup>th</sup> Street and Flower Court, north of Route 210.

**\*P3a. Description:** (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries)

The water reservoir is located in the northwestern part of the property. It is round and approximately 130 feet in diameter. Depending on the terrain, approximately 2 to 3 feet of the reservoir, including the roof, are above grade. The reservoir wall is concrete. There is a wood truss system mounted on top of the wall to support the roof. The conical roof has a very slight pitch, is sheathed with composition sheets, extends slightly beyond the reservoir walls, and has a center-mounted monitor. There is a large, in-ground, elbow pipe that enters the reservoir on the west side. There is also a board-formed concrete box on the northwest side of the reservoir. Equipment is attached to the northeast side of the reservoir. The reservoir appears to be in fair condition.

The property also includes a modern metal building, a metal cargo container, a concrete slab with metal cabinets, large pipes, various equipment, and piles of rubble. A solid wall surrounds the property and screens it from view from the public right-of-way. Aside from the water reservoir, all of the built environment features on the property are modern. The setting consists of modern single-family residences to the north and west, Route 210 to the south, and undeveloped land to the east and northeast.

**\*P3b. Resource Attributes:** (Original uses) HP22-Reservoir

**\*P4. Resources Present:**  Building  Structure  Object  Site  District  Element of District  Other (Isolates, etc.)

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



**P5b. Description of Photo:** (View, date, accession #) Reservoir #1, view east (8/6/24)

**\*P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources:**  Historic

Prehistoric  Both  
1930 (*The Daily Report* 1928 and 1930)

**\*P7. Owner and Address:**  
San Antonio Water Company  
139 North Euclid Avenue  
Upland, CA 91786

**\*P8. Recorded by:** (Name, affiliation, and address)  
Casey Tibbet, M.A.  
LSA Associates, Inc.  
1500 Iowa Avenue, Suite 200  
Riverside, CA 92507

**\*P9. Date Recorded:**  
August 6, 2024

**\*P10. Survey Type:** (Describe) Intensive-level CEQA compliance

**\*P11. Report Citation:** (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none.") Cultural Resources Assessment, San Antonio Water Company Headquarters, City of Upland, San Bernardino County, California. Prepared by LSA Associates, Inc. in 2024.

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

**BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD**

**B1. Historic Name:** \_\_\_\_\_

**B2. Common Name:** \_\_\_\_\_

**B3. Original Use:** Reservoir      **B4. Present Use:** Reservoir

\***B5. Architectural Style:** Utilitarian

\***B6. Construction History:** (Construction date, alterations, and date of alterations)

No original permits or plans for this reservoir were found. According to the San Antonio Water Company, it was built in the 1930s (San Antonio Water Company 2024). A search of news articles found that in summer 1928, the San Antonio Water Company adopted a recommendation that “a reservoir to equalize the flow and prevent fluctuation of the heads, [should] be constructed on the Nineteenth street well pipe line just west of Campus avenue and Twentieth street [location of subject property] and that booster pumps [should] be installed there and a steel booster line constructed from that point north to Twenty-second street and west thereon to San Antonio avenue. This would permit boosting water to the upper section in periods of shortage or if the East Twenty-third street pump should break down. Estimated cost, \$44,530” (*The Daily Report* 1928). Although no news articles regarding the construction process or its completion were found, 1930 advertisements related to Schulhof ranch reference the “new reservoir” east of Euclid Avenue and north of 19<sup>th</sup> Street (*The Daily Report* 1930). The Schulhof ranch residence was located on the northwest corner of 20<sup>th</sup> and Sapphire Streets (now Flower Court). The reservoir first appears on topographic maps dated 1933 and is clearly visible in aerial photographs from 1938 (Historicaerials.com var.).

\***B7. Moved?** No    Yes    Unknown    **Date:** \_\_\_\_\_    **Original Location:** \_\_\_\_\_

\***B8. Related Features:** A modern metal building, a metal cargo container, a concrete slab with metal cabinets, large pipes, and various equipment.

**B9a. Architect:** None found      **b. Builder:** San Antonio Water Company

\***B10. Significance: Theme:** \_\_\_\_\_ **Area:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Period of Significance:** \_\_\_\_\_ **Property Type:** \_\_\_\_\_ **Applicable Criteria:** NA

(Discuss importance in terms of historical or architectural context as defined by theme, period, and geographic scope. Also address integrity.)

This 1930 concrete reservoir does not meet the criteria for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources (California Register) or designation under the City of Upland Cultural Resources ordinance. It is not a “historical resource” for purposes of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). (See *Continuation Sheet*)

**Historic Context.** Refer to the related report (see P11 on page 1).

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

\***B12. References:**

Historicaerials.com

Var. Historic aerial photographs and historic topographic maps of the project area and vicinity. Various years reviewed. Accessed online in September 2024 at: <https://www.historicaerials.com/viewer>.

San Antonio Water Company

2024 Personal communication via email with Brian C. Lee, General Manager/CEO, San Antonio Water Company on September 9.

*The Daily Report*

1928 Stockholders of Concern Approve \$215,000 Project. August 1, page 3.

1930 For sale advertisement. August 13, page 8.

**B13. Remarks:**

\***B14. Evaluator:** Casey Tibbet, M.A., LSA Associates, Inc., 1500 Iowa Avenue, Suite 200, Riverside, CA 92507

(This space reserved for official comments.)

(Sketch Map with north arrow required.)

Refer to Location Map

\***Date of Evaluation:** September 2024

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

Primary # 36-020141  
HRI # \_\_\_\_\_  
Trinomial \_\_\_\_\_

Page 3 of 5 \*Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder) Reservoir #1 \_\_\_\_\_  
\*Recorded by LSA Associates, Inc. \*Date: September 2024  Continuation  Update

**\*B10. Significance** (continued from page 2)

This resource is being evaluated under the criteria for listing in the California Register and designation as a City of Upland Cultural Resource (Chapter 17.26.100(F) of the City's Municipal Code). Many of the City's criteria for designation are similar to those of the California Register. Where appropriate, these have been grouped together to avoid redundancy.

**California Register Criterion 1: It is associated with the events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of local or regional history, or the cultural heritage of California or the United States.**

**City Criterion 3: It is identified with historic persons or with important events in local, state, or national history.**

This reservoir is associated with the San Antonio Water Company, which was incorporated in 1882 and developed a water system that played a critical role in the early settlement and development of Upland and neighboring Ontario. However, this reservoir, which was built in 1930, nearly 50 years after the company incorporated, did not contribute to the early success of the community. It is one of many facilities built by the company over several decades to support the continued growth of the area. No indication was found that it made any important contributions to local history or development. It is not significant under these criteria.

**California Register Criterion 2: It is associated with the lives of persons important to local, California, or national history.**

**City Criterion 3: It is identified with historic persons or with important events in local, state, or national history.**

No evidence was found that this reservoir is associated with historically significant people. It is not significant under these criteria.

**California Register Criterion 3: It embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method or construction, or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values.**

**City Criterion 4: It is representative of the work or product of a notable builder, designer, or architect.**

The reservoir is identifiable as an early 20<sup>th</sup> century reservoir based on its construction materials (poured-in-place concrete and wood truss roof supports). However, those materials and the related methods of construction are common for the period and region. No evidence was found that the reservoir is the work of a master engineer or builder, and it does not possess high artistic values. It is not significant under these criteria.

**California Register Criterion 4: It has yielded, or has the potential to yield, information important to the prehistory or history of the local area, California, or the Nation.**

**City Criterion 1: It embodies distinguishing architectural characteristics, valuable to the study of a period, style, method of construction, or the use of indigenous materials or craftsmanship.**

The reservoir was built in 1930 using common methods and materials and is not valuable to the study of a period, style, or method of construction, or the use of indigenous materials or craftsmanship. It does not have the potential to yield information important to the prehistory or history of the area. It is not significant under these criteria.

The following addresses the remaining City criteria for designation.

**City Criterion 2: It exemplifies, symbolizes, or manifests elements of the cultural, social, economic, political, or architectural history of the city.**

The reservoir is one element of the San Antonio Water Company water system that played an important role in the development of the Ontario and Upland communities in the late 1800s and early 1900s. As a relatively late piece of infrastructure (1930), this reservoir is not associated with the early settlement of those communities and did not play a role in the development or success of the citrus industry. It does not exemplify or symbolize that system and is not significant under this criterion.

**City Criterion 5: Its unique location or singular physical characteristics represent an established and familiar visual feature of a neighborhood.**

The reservoir has existed in this location for nearly 100 years. However, there is nothing unique about its location and it does not have unusual physical characteristics that cause it to stand out. Furthermore, because it is mostly subterranean it has never been particularly visible from beyond its immediate surroundings. For these reasons, despite its long history in this location, it is not a familiar visual feature. It is not significant under this criterion.

*See Continuation Sheet*

Primary # 36-020141

# CONTINUATION SHEET

HRI # \_\_\_\_\_

Trinomial \_\_\_\_\_

Page 4 of 5 \*Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder) \_\_\_\_\_ Reservoir #1 \_\_\_\_\_

\*Recorded by LSA Associates, Inc. \*Date: September 2024  Continuation  Update

**\*B10. Significance** (continued from page 3)

**City Criterion 6: It contributes to the continuity or character of a visually or thematically cohesive street, neighborhood, or area.**

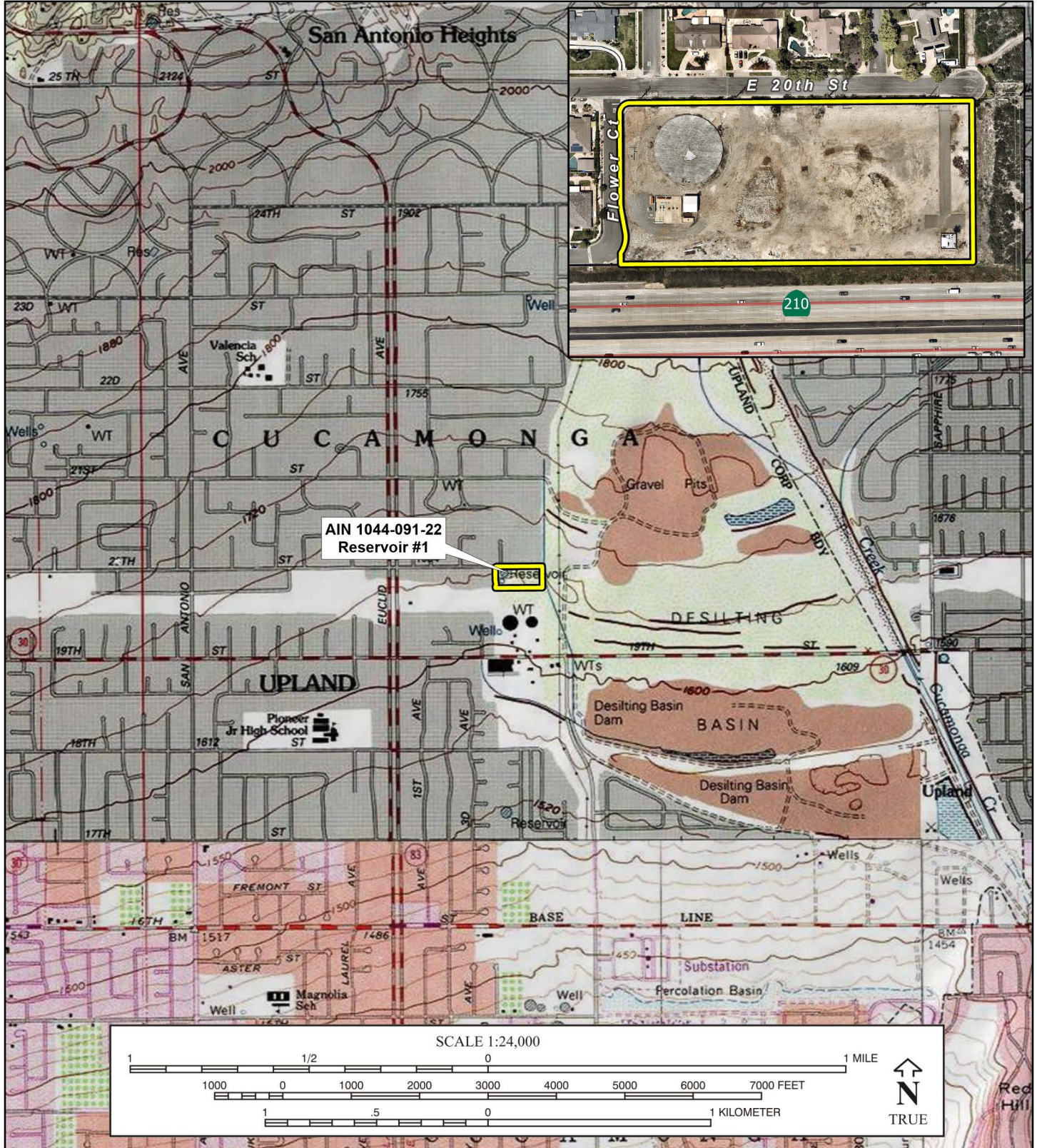
The reservoir was constructed in 1930, when the surrounding area was developed with citrus groves. Today, the area is developed with modern homes that have no relationship to the agricultural past of the area or the reservoir. It is not significant under this criterion.

**City Criterion 7: It has integrity as a natural or manmade environment that strongly contributes to the well-being of the people of the community.**

The reservoir is part of the manmade environment. Originally, it contributed to the irrigation system that supported nearby citrus groves. Today, it supports the quarry located to the northeast. It is not strongly connected to the well-being of the people in the community. It is not significant under this criterion.

State of California - Resource Agency  
**DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION**  
**LOCATION MAP**

Primary # 36-020141  
 HRI # \_\_\_\_\_  
 Trinomial \_\_\_\_\_



CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION  
ARCHITECTURAL INVENTORY/EVALUATION FORM

P1082-2111  
P36-020141

MAP REFERENCE NO. 31

County - Route - Postmile: SBd-30 0.0/22.8

( ) LISTED ( ) DETERMINED ELIGIBLE  
( ) APPEARS ELIGIBLE (xx) APPEARS INELIGIBLE

IDENTIFICATION

PART OF SBR-6255H/P36-006255

1.Common Name: Reservoir

2.Historic Name: Unknown

3.Street or rural address: South side of 20th Street, east of Euclid Avenue

City: Upland Zip Code: 91786 County: San Bernardino

4.Parcel Number: 1044-091-01 Present Owner: San Antonio Water Company

Address: P. O. Box 877 City: Upland Zip Code: 91786

5.Ownership is: ( ) Public (x) Private

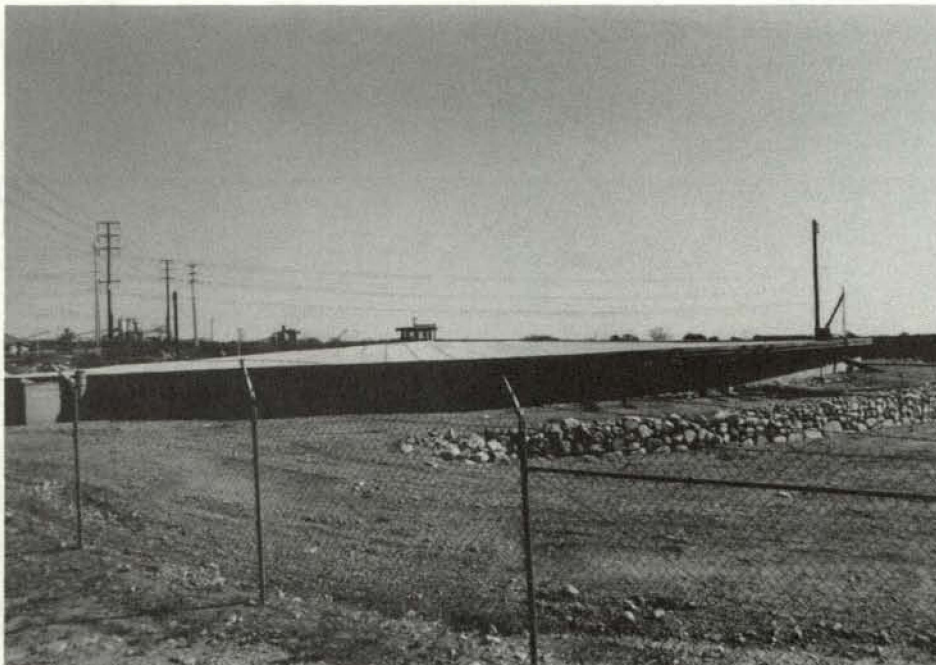
6.Present Use: Reservoir Original Use: Reservoir

DESCRIPTION

7a.Architectural Style: n/a

7b.Briefly describe the present PHYSICAL CONDITION of the site or structure and describe any major alterations from its original condition:

This large, circular reservoir is covered by a low pitched conical roof with a monitor in the center. The reservoir is concrete. The roof is supported on evenly spaced 2x4s with occasional diagonal braces between them, providing a one foot air space between the reservoir and the roof. The roof surface is rolled composition. There is a dry laid cobblestone retaining wall on the southwest perimeter of the reservoir. Below the retaining wall on the south is a concrete settling tank. Immediately to the southwest of the tank is a corrugated metal pumping plant, with a cross gable roof, on which is inscribed "S.A.W. Co. B.1" (San Antonio Water Company). The property is surrounded by a chain link fence.



8. Construction date  
Estimated: (1930) Factual: ( )
9. Architect: Unknown
10. Builder: Unknown
11. Approx. property size (In feet)  
Frontage: 695' Depth: 627'
12. Date(s) of enclosed photograph(s):  
November 1988

**13.Condition:** Excellent (x) Good ( ) Fair ( ) Deteriorated ( )

**14.Alterations:** As noted in item 7b.

**15.Surroundings:** (Check more than one if necessary) Open land (x) Scattered buildings ( )  
Densely built-up ( ) Residential (x) Industrial ( ) Commercial ( ) Other:

**16.Threats to site:** None known ( ) Private Development ( ) Zoning ( ) Vandalism ( )  
Public Works Project (x)

**17.Is the structure:** On its original site? (x) Moved? ( ) Unknown? ( )

**18.Related features:** As noted in item 7b.

## SIGNIFICANCE

**19.Briefly state historical and/or architectural importance (include dates, events, and persons associated with the site):**

An aerial photo from 1930 shows this reservoir newly built with the land around it scarred by the construction. Subsequent photos show vegetation returning. The reservoir and corrugated metal pumping plant belongs to the San Antonio Water Company; it still supplies irrigation water to the few remaining citrus groves in the immediate vicinity. This is one of many such facilities built throughout the local area. It does not appear to have made significant individual contributions to local history and development, and does not appear to meet the eligibility criteria of the National Register.

**Location sketch map** (draw & label site and surrounding streets, roads, and prominent landmarks): See Map 3.

**20.Main theme of the historic resource:** (If more than one is checked, number in order of importance.)

Architecture ( ) Arts & Leisure ( )  
Economic/Industrial ( ) Exploration/Settlement ( )  
Government ( ) Military ( ) Religion ( )  
Social/Education ( )

**21.Sources** (List books, documents, surveys, personal interviews and their dates.)

Fairchild Aerial Photo Collection, Whittier College (Photos C829-19/20, 1930; 4061-39, 1936, C5042-25/6, 1938; 13990 3-54, 1949); San Bernardino County Assessor, Map 1044

**22.Date form prepared:** December 14, 1988

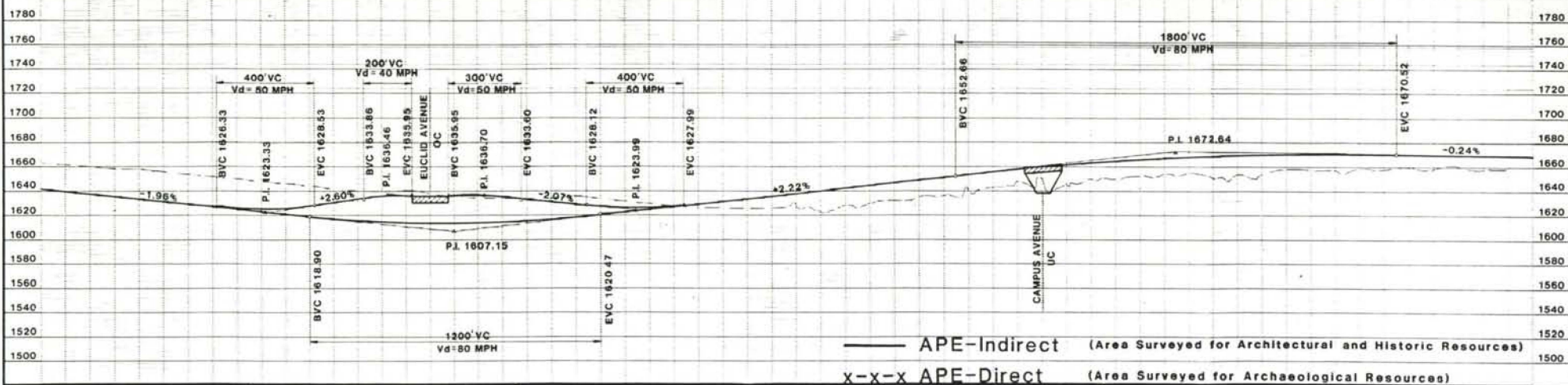
**By:** Bonnie Parks, Aaron Gallup

**Organization:** Caltrans

**Address:** 1120 N Street

**City:** Sacramento **Zip Code:** 95814

**Phone:** (916) 920-7680



**Parsons Brinckerhoff**  
 Parsons Brinckerhoff Guide & Douglas  
 Engineers Architects Planners  
 Orange Corporate Center 505 South Main Street, Suite 400  
 Orange, CA 92668 714-977-4800



ROUTE 30  
 ALTERNATIVE ANALYSIS/  
 ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT

SCALE  
 HORIZ. 200 0 200 400  
 VERT. 40 0 40 80

ROUTE 30 FREEWAY ALTERNATIVE  
 CITY OF  
 UPLAND

FIGURE  
 10 OF 27

P36-020141 PART OF SBR-6255A  
 #31 ON MAP

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## APPENDIX B

# RECORDS SEARCH RESULTS

## Report List

LSA2412

| Report No. | Other IDs                             | Year | Author(s)  | Title  | Affiliation                 | Resources  |
|------------|---------------------------------------|------|--|--|-----------------------------|--|
| SB-01595   | NADB-R - 1061595;<br>Voided - 86-10.3 | 1986 | BISSELL, RONALD M.   | CULTURAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT OF PROPOSED CONSTRUCTION OF CAMPUS AVENUE BETWEEN 19TH STREET AND 22ND STREET, CITY OF UPLAND, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA   |                             |  |
| SB-01601   | NADB-R - 1061601;<br>Voided - 86-11.5 | 1986 | HATHEWAY, ROGER G. and ROGER D. MASON  | HISTORIC PROPERTY SURVEY REPORT: EUCLID AVENUE IMPROVEMENT PROJECT, CITY OF UPLAND, CALIFORNIA, PROJECT 3645   | SCIENTIFIC RESOURCE SURVEYS |  |
| SB-01660   | NADB-R - 1061660;<br>Voided - 87-3.14 | 1987 | GROSS, LORRAINE S., KEVIN J. PETER, and WILLIAM B. GILMOUR                   | CULTURAL AND PALEONTOLOGICAL RESOURCE INVESTIGATIONS OF THE LAKES AT SAN ANTONIO PROJECT, CITY OF UPLAND, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA  | SCIENTIFIC RESOURCE SURVEYS |  |
| SB-02530   | NADB-R - 1062530;<br>Voided - 89-3.12 | 1989 | GALLUP, AARON A., BONNIE W. PARKS, DENISE O'CONNOR, and STEPHEN D. MIKESSELL | HISTORICAL ARCHITECTURAL SURVEY REPORT AND HISTORIC RESOURCE EVALUATION REPORT FOR A PROPOSED HIGHWAY ON NEW ALIGNMENT   | HARVEY SAWYER               | 36-016474  |
| SB-03568   | NADB-R - 1063568                      | 1979 | KING, L.D.   | EUCLID AVE. TRAFFIC IMPROVEMENT PROJECT M-5083 INFORMATIONAL REPORT ON EFFECTS SEC 106-HISTORIC PRESERVATION ACT. 75PP   |                             | 36-002910, 36-018222, 36-018593, 36-018594, 36-018596, 36-018598, 36-018600, 36-018602, 36-018603, 36-018604 |
| SB-03781   | NADB-R - 1063781                      | 2000 | DUKE, CURT   | CULTURAL RESOURCE ASSESSMENT FOR AT&T WIRELESS SERVICES FACILITY C960.1, COUNTY OF SAN BERNARDINO, CA. 4PP   | LSA                         | 36-006255  |
| SB-03782   | NADB-R - 1063782                      | 2002 | DUKE, CURT   | CULTURAL RESOURCE ASSESSMENT: AT&T WIRELESS SERVICES FACILITY C960A, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CA. 7PP  | LSA                         | 36-006255  |
| SB-05800   | NADB-R - 1065800                      | 2007 | Bonner, Wayne H. and Marnie Aislin-Kay                                       | Cultural Resource Record Search and Site Visit for Royal Street Communications, LLC Candidate LA22154A (SCE Campus & 20th) Southwest Corner of the Intersection at Campus Street and 24th Street, Upland, San Bernardino County, California. |                             |  |
| SB-05801   | NADB-R - 1065801                      | 2007 | Eddy, John J. and Daniel Ballester   | Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey Report: Proposed Zone III Reservoir, City of Upland, San Bernardino County, California.   |                             |  |

## Report List

LSA2412

| Report No. | Other IDs        | Year | Author(s)                                 | Title  | Affiliation            | Resources |
|------------|------------------|------|---|--|------------------------|-----------|
| SB-06624   | NADB-R - 1066624 | 2009 | Wlodarski, Robert J.                      | Record Search and Field Reconnaissance Phase for the Proposed AT&T Wireless Communications Site LAC960 (Euclid Highway 30) located at 1933 Campus Drive, Upland, California. |                        |           |
| SB-07873   | NADB-R - 1067873 | 2014 | Wills, Carrie D. and Kathleen A. Crawford | Cultural Resource Records Search and Site Visit Results for Verizon Wireless Candidate 'Winston', East 20th Street, Upland, San Bernardino County, California.               | First Carbon Solutions |           |

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## APPENDIX C

# NATIVE AMERICAN CONSULTATION ASSISTANCE



## NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

July 8, 2024

Jaimi Starr  
LSA Associates, Inc.

Via Email to: [Jaimi.Starr@lsa.net](mailto:Jaimi.Starr@lsa.net)

CHAIRPERSON  
**Reginald Pagaling**  
Chumash

VICE-CHAIRPERSON  
**Buffy McQuillen**  
Yokayo Pomo, Yuki,  
Nomlaki

SECRETARY  
**Sara Dutschke**  
Miwok

PARLIAMENTARIAN  
**Wayne Nelson**  
Luiseño

COMMISSIONER  
**Isaac Bojorquez**  
Ohlone-Costanoan

COMMISSIONER  
**Stanley Rodriguez**  
Kumeyaay

COMMISSIONER  
**Laurena Bolden**  
Serrano

COMMISSIONER  
**Reid Milanovich**  
Cahuilla

COMMISSIONER  
**Bennae Calac**  
Pauma-Yuima Band of  
Luiseño Indians

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](mailto:nahc@nahc.ca.gov)  
[NAHC.ca.gov](http://NAHC.ca.gov)

**Re: San Antonio Water Co. Headquarters & Driveway (20241723) Project, San Bernardino County**

To Whom It May Concern:

A record search of the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) Sacred Lands File (SLF) was completed for the information submitted for the above referenced project. The results were positive. Please contact the Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians - Kizh Nation on the attached list for information. Please note that tribes do not always record their sacred sites in the SLF, nor are they required to do so. A SLF search is not a substitute for consultation with tribes that are traditionally and culturally affiliated with a project's geographic area. Other sources of cultural resources should also be contacted for information regarding known and recorded sites, such as the appropriate regional California Historical Research Information System (CHRIS) archaeological Information Center for the presence of recorded archaeological sites.

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

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

If you have any questions or need additional information, please contact me at my email address: [Murphy.Donahue@NAHC.ca.gov](mailto:Murphy.Donahue@NAHC.ca.gov)

Sincerely,

Murphy Donahue  
Cultural Resources Analyst

Attachment

**Native American Heritage Commission  
Native American Contact List  
San Bernardino County  
7/8/2024**

| County         | Tribe Name   | Fed (F)<br>Non-Fed (N) | Contact Person  | Contact Address   | Phone #        | Fax #          | Email Address                         | Cultural Affiliation | Counties  | Last Updated |
|----------------|--|------------------------|---|---|----------------|----------------|---------------------------------------|----------------------|---|--------------|
| San Bernardino | Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians                 | F                      | Lacy Padilla, Director of Historic Preservation/THPO          | 5401 Dinah Shore Drive<br>Palm Springs, CA, 92264           | (760) 333-5222 | (760) 699-6919 | ACBCI-THPO@aguacaliente.net           | Cahuilla             | Imperial,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego                       | 1/11/2024    |
|                | Cahuilla Band of Indians                               | F                      | Erica Schenk, Chairperson                                     | 52701 CA Highway 371<br>Anza, CA, 92539                     | (951) 590-0942 | (951) 763-2808 | chair@cahuilla-nsn.gov                | Cahuilla             | Imperial,Los Angeles,Orange,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego    | 2/1/2024     |
|                | Cahuilla Band of Indians                               | F                      | Anthony Madrigal, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer        | 52701 CA Highway 371<br>Anza, CA, 92539                     | (951) 763-5549 |                | anthonymad2002@gmail.com              | Cahuilla             | Imperial,Los Angeles,Orange,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego    | 6/28/2023    |
|                | Cahuilla Band of Indians                               | F                      | BobbyRay Esparza, Cultural Director                           | 52701 CA Highway 371<br>Anza, CA, 92539                     | (951) 763-5549 |                | besparza@cahuilla-nsn.gov             | Cahuilla             | Imperial,Los Angeles,Orange,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego    | 6/28/2023    |
|                | Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians - Kizh Nation       | N                      | Andrew Salas, Chairperson                                     | P.O. Box 393<br>Covina, CA, 91723                           | (844) 390-0787 |                | admin@gabrielenoindians.org           | Gabrieleno           | Los Angeles,Orange,Riverside,San Bernardino,Santa Barbara,Ventura | 8/18/2023    |
|                | Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians - Kizh Nation       | N                      | Christina Swindall Martinez, Secretary                        | P.O. Box 393<br>Covina, CA, 91723                           | (844) 390-0787 |                | admin@gabrielenoindians.org           | Gabrieleno           | Los Angeles,Orange,Riverside,San Bernardino,Santa Barbara,Ventura | 8/18/2023    |
|                | Gabrieleno/Tongva San Gabriel Band of Mission Indians  | N                      | Anthony Morales, Chairperson                                  | P.O. Box 693<br>San Gabriel, CA, 91778                      | (626) 483-3564 | (626) 286-1262 | GTTribalcouncil@aol.com               | Gabrieleno           | Los Angeles,Orange,Riverside,San Bernardino,Santa Barbara,Ventura | 12/4/2023    |
|                | Gabrielino Tongva Indians of California Tribal Council | N                      | Robert Dorame, Chairperson                                    | P.O. Box 490<br>Bellflower, CA, 90707                       | (562) 761-6417 | (562) 761-6417 | gtongva@gmail.com                     | Gabrielino           | Los Angeles,Orange,Riverside,San Bernardino,Santa Barbara,Ventura | 3/16/2023    |
|                | Gabrielino Tongva Indians of California Tribal Council | N                      | Christina Conley, Cultural Resource Administrator             | P.O. Box 941078<br>Simi Valley, CA, 93094                   | (626) 407-8761 |                | christina.marsden@alumni.usc.edu      | Gabrielino           | Los Angeles,Orange,Riverside,San Bernardino,Santa Barbara,Ventura | 3/16/2023    |
|                | Gabrielino/Tongva Nation                               | N                      | Sandonne Goad, Chairperson                                    | 106 1/2 Judge John Aiso St., #231<br>Los Angeles, CA, 90012 | (951) 807-0479 |                | sgoad@gabrielino-tongva.com           | Gabrielino           | Los Angeles,Orange,Riverside,San Bernardino,Santa Barbara,Ventura | 3/28/2023    |
|                | Gabrielino-Tongva Tribe                                | N                      | Sam Dunlap, Cultural Resource Director                        | P.O. Box 3919<br>Seal Beach, CA, 90740                      | (909) 262-9351 |                | tongvatcr@gmail.com                   | Gabrielino           | Los Angeles,Orange,Riverside,San Bernardino,Santa Barbara,Ventura | 5/30/2023    |
|                | Gabrielino-Tongva Tribe                                | N                      | Charles Alvarez, Chairperson                                  | 23454 Vanowen Street<br>West Hills, CA, 91307               | (310) 403-6048 |                | Chavez1956metro@gmail.com             | Gabrielino           | Los Angeles,Orange,Riverside,San Bernardino,Santa Barbara,Ventura | 5/30/2023    |
|                | Morongo Band of Mission Indians                        | F                      | Ann Brierty, THPO   | 12700 Pumarara Road<br>Banning, CA, 92220                   | (951) 755-5259 | (951) 572-6004 | abrierty@morongo-nsn.gov              | Cahuilla<br>Serrano  | Imperial,Kern,Los Angeles,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego      |              |
|                | Morongo Band of Mission Indians                        | F                      | Robert Martin, Chairperson                                    | 12700 Pumarara Road<br>Banning, CA, 92220                   | (951) 755-5110 | (951) 755-5177 | abrierty@morongo-nsn.gov              | Cahuilla<br>Serrano  | Imperial,Kern,Los Angeles,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego      |              |
|                | Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma Reservation             | F                      | Manfred Scott, Acting Chairman<br>Kw'ts'an Cultural Committee | P.O. Box 1899<br>Yuma, AZ, 85366                            | (928) 210-8739 |                | culturalcommittee@quechantribe.com    | Quechan              | Imperial,Kern,Los Angeles,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego      | 5/16/2023    |
|                | Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma Reservation             | F                      | Jill McCormick, Historic Preservation Officer                 | P.O. Box 1899<br>Yuma, AZ, 85366                            | (928) 261-0254 |                | historicpreservation@quechantribe.com | Quechan              | Imperial,Kern,Los Angeles,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego      | 5/16/2023    |
|                | Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma Reservation             | F                      | Jordan Joaquin, President,<br>Quechan Tribal Council          | P.O. Box 1899<br>Yuma, AZ, 85366                            | (760) 919-3600 |                | executivesecretary@quechantribe.com   | Quechan              | Imperial,Kern,Los Angeles,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego      | 5/16/2023    |
|                | San Manuel Band of Mission Indians                     | F                      | Alexandra McCleary, Senior Manager of Cultural Resources      | 26569 Community Center Drive<br>Highland, CA, 92346         | (909) 633-0054 |                | alexandra.mccleary@sanmanuelnsn.gov   | Serrano              | Kern,Los Angeles,Riverside,San Bernardino                         | 1/16/2024    |
|                | Santa Rosa Band of Cahuilla Indians                    | F                      | Vanessa Minott, Tribal Administrator                          | P.O. Box 391820<br>Anza, CA, 92539                          | (951) 659-2700 | (951) 659-2228 | vminott@santarosa-nsn.gov             | Cahuilla             | Imperial,Los Angeles,Orange,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego    | 4/8/2024     |
|                | Santa Rosa Band of Cahuilla Indians                    | F                      | Steven Estrada, Tribal Chairman                               | P.O. Box 391820<br>Anza, CA, 92539                          | (951) 659-2700 | (951) 659-2228 | sestrada@santarosa-nsn.gov            | Cahuilla             | Imperial,Los Angeles,Orange,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego    | 4/8/2024     |
|                | Serrano Nation of Mission Indians                      | N                      | Wayne Walker, Co-Chairperson                                  | P. O. Box 343<br>Patton, CA, 92369                          | (253) 370-0167 |                | serranonation1@gmail.com              | Serrano              | Kern,Los Angeles,Riverside,San Bernardino                         | 10/10/2023   |
|                | Serrano Nation of Mission Indians                      | N                      | Mark Cochrane, Co-Chairperson                                 | P. O. Box 343<br>Patton, CA, 92369                          | (909) 578-2598 |                | serranonation1@gmail.com              | Serrano              | Kern,Los Angeles,Riverside,San Bernardino                         | 10/10/2023   |
|                | Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians                         | F                      | Jessica Valdez, Cultural Resource Specialist                  | P.O. Box 487<br>San Jacinto, CA, 92581                      | (951) 663-6261 | (951) 654-4198 | jvaldez@soboba-nsn.gov                | Cahuilla<br>Luiseno  | Imperial,Los Angeles,Orange,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego    | 7/14/2023    |
|                | Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians                         | F                      | Isaiah Vivanco, Chairperson                                   | P.O. Box 487<br>San Jacinto, CA, 92581                      | (951) 654-5544 | (951) 654-4198 | ivivanco@soboba-nsn.com               | Cahuilla<br>Luiseno  | Imperial,Los Angeles,Orange,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego    | 7/14/2023    |
|                | Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians                         | F                      | Joseph Ontiveros, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer        | P.O. Box 487<br>San Jacinto, CA, 92581                      | (951) 663-5279 | (951) 654-4198 | jontiveros@soboba-nsn.gov             | Cahuilla<br>Luiseno  | Imperial,Los Angeles,Orange,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego    | 7/14/2023    |

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 San Antonio Water Co. Headquarters & Driveway (20241723) Project, San Bernardino County.

Record: PROJ-2024-003374  
Report Type: List of Tribes  
Counties: San Bernardino  
NAHC Group: All

**City of Upland**  
**AB52 Tribal Consultation Notification**

Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians - Kizh Nation  
Andrew Salas, Chairperson  
P.O. Box 393  
Covina, California 91723  
[admin@gabrielenoindians.org](mailto:admin@gabrielenoindians.org)

Gabrieleno/Tongva San Gabriel Band of Mission Indians  
Anthony Morales, Chairperson  
P.O. Box 693  
San Gabriel, California 91778  
[GTTribalcouncil@aol.com](mailto:GTTribalcouncil@aol.com)

Yuhaaviatam of San Manuel Nation  
Alexandra McCleary, Cultural Lands Manager  
26569 Community Center  
Highland, California 92346  
[alexandra.mccleary@sanmanuel-nsn.gov](mailto:alexandra.mccleary@sanmanuel-nsn.gov)

Torres Martinez Desert Cahuilla Indians  
Michael Mirelez, Cultural Resources Coordinator  
Abraham Becerra, Cultural Coordinator  
P.O. Box 1160  
Thermal, CA 92274  
[abecerra@tmdci.org](mailto:abecerra@tmdci.org)