Phase I Archaeological and Paleontological Resources Assessment and Historic Resources Assessment/CEQA Impacts Analysis of the Proposed 3rd And 5th Street Improvements

San bernardino County, California

Redlands, CA 1967 (photo-revised 1988) USGS 7.5' Quadrangle
Township 1 North, Range 3 West, Section 4 and 5

Project Acreage: 2.4 Linear Miles
Surveyed Acreage: 2.4 Linear Miles

Survey Conducted: August 27, 2009
Report Completed: September 23, 2009

Resources Identified: None

PCR

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San bernardino County, California

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PHASE I ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND PALEONTOLOGICAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT AND HISTORIC RESOURCES ASSESSMENT/ CEQA IMPACTS ANALYSIS OF THE PROPOSED 3RD AND 5TH STREET IMPROVEMENTS, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

PROJECT BACKGROUND AND UNDERTAKING

The City of Highland is proposing to make roadway improvements along a 2.4 mile segment of 3rd and 5th Streets using Inland Valley Development Agency (IVDA) funds. These improvements will consist of widening the road, reconstructing the pavement, adding new sidewalks, curb and gutter system, drainage system, and retaining walls.

SCOPE AND METHODOLOGY

PCR Services Corporation (PCR) conducted a Phase I archaeological and paleontological resources assessment of the study area from August 2009 through September 2009. This assessment was conducted by PCR to determine the potential impacts to archaeological and paleontological resources associated with the proposed project for the purpose of complying with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and the County of San Bernardino General Plan. PCR personnel also conducted a Historic Resources Assessment and CEQA Impacts Analysis of the study area from August 2009 to September 2009. The purpose of the assessment and impacts analysis is to identify and evaluate historical resources that may be affected by the implementation of the proposed project. This report was prepared to comply with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), to assess the existing buildings within the property site and neighboring parcels for eligibility as historical resources, and to analyze the potential impacts of the proposed road-widening project on potential historical resources.

The scope of work for this assessment included a cultural resources records search through the California Historical Resources Information System-San Bernardino Archaeological Information Center (CHRIS-SBAIC), a Sacred Lands File (SLF) search through the California Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) and follow-up Native American consultation, a paleontological records search through the San Bernardino County Museum (SBCM), and a pedestrian survey of the study area for archaeological and paleontological resources.

RESULTS AND RECOMMENDED MITIGATION

Archaeological Resources

Results of the cultural resources records search revealed that one prehistoric resource and 27 historic period resources were previously recorded within a one-half mile radius of the study area. Resource P-36-002313 is located approximately one-half mile north of the study area and is described as a village site where Native Americans living in the area were driven off by armed men who wanted to take control of the land (Smith 1938). This resource, along with most other

resources identified within a one-half mile radius are located far enough away from the study area and will not be impacted by implementation of the proposed project. However, two historic period resources were identified within the project boundaries and these are P-36-010820 and P-36-006848.P-36-010820 is located along Victoria Avenue along the northeastern portion of the study area and is described as the buried and exposed portions of the Arrowhead and Waterman Railroad, which is also known as the Harlem Motor Road Line (Campbell 2002). P-36-006848 is situated along multiple portions of the study area and is described as a water transportation site known as the Cram-Van Leuven Ditch (Romani 1990). As a result of the close proximity of P-36-010820 and P-36-006848 to the study area, these two historic sites may be impacted by implementation of the proposed project. The NAHC SLF records search results did not indicate any known Native American cultural resources within a one-half mile radius of the study area. Numerous archaeological surveys have been conducted within the immediate vicinity of the study area (covering approximately 50 percent of the one-half mile radius surrounding the study area) that has yielded positive results. However, the majority of the study area had not been surveyed by an archaeologist prior to PCR's assessment.

No archaeological resources were identified during PCR's pedestrian survey of the study area. PCR surveyed 100 percent of the study area; however, the majority of the study area is heavily disturbed by the construction of single family homes, commercial buildings, asphalt-paved roads, sidewalks, and landscaping. Given the heavily disturbed context of the study area and the nature of the proposed project, it is unlikely that implementation of the proposed project will impact previously unknown archaeological resources. Any unknown archaeological resources that may have existed prior to the disturbances are likely to have been displaced. However, as mentioned above, a few small areas of the study area contain known buried resources associated with P-36-010820 and P-36-006848 and may be impacted during the implementation of the proposed project. As a result, the overall sensitivity of the study area with respect to buried resources appears to be low to moderate.

Given the low to moderate potential for buried historic and archaeological resources that may qualify as eligible for the National Register or California Register and/or as significant resources pursuant to CEQA, archaeological monitoring is not recommended during implementation of the proposed project. However, the following mitigation measures are recommended to identify, evaluate, and recover cultural resources that are accidentally encountered during implementation of the proposed project.

1. If archaeological resources associated with P-36-010820 and P-36-006848 or otherwise are encountered during implementation of the project, ground- disturbing activities should temporarily be redirected from the vicinity of the find. The Applicant should immediately notify a qualified archaeologist of the find. The archaeologist should coordinate with the Applicant as to the immediate treatment of the find until a proper site visit and evaluation is made by the archaeologist. The archaeologist shall be allowed to temporarily divert or redirect grading or excavation

activities in the vicinity in order to make an evaluation of the find and determine appropriate treatment. Treatment will include the goals of preservation where practicable and public interpretation of historic and archaeological resources. All cultural resources recovered will be documented on California Department of Parks and Recreation Site Forms to be filed with the CHRIS-SBAIC. The archaeologist shall prepare a final report about the find to be filed with the Applicant, Lead Agency, and the CHRIS-SBAIC, as required by the California Office of Historic Preservation. The report shall include documentation and interpretation of resources recovered. Interpretation will include full evaluation of the eligibility with respect to the National and California Register of Historic Places and CEQA. The report shall also include all specialists' reports as appendices. The Lead Agency shall designate repositories in the event that significant resources are recovered. The archaeologist shall also determine the need for archaeological monitoring for any ground-disturbing activities thereafter.

2. If human remains are encountered unexpectedly during construction excavation and grading activities, State Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5 requires that no further disturbance shall occur until the County Coroner has made the necessary findings as to origin and disposition pursuant to PRC Section 5097.98. If the remains are determined to be of Native American descent, the coroner has 24 hours to notify the California Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC). The NAHC will then identify the person(s) thought to be the Most Likely Descendent of the deceased Native American, who will then help determine what course of action should be taken in dealing with the remains.

With the implementation of the above mitigation measures, impacts to archaeological resources from the proposed project will be considered less than significant.

Historical Resources

Results of the records search, which included review of the National Register of Historic Places (National Register), California Register of Historic Places (California Register), California Historic Resources Inventory (HRI), California Points of Historical Interest (PHI), the California Historical Landmarks (CHL), and the City of Highland Historic and Cultural inventory, indicated that there was one existing historical resource outside of the proposed project area, but within a half-mile radius of the study area. Three properties outside of the proposed project area, but within a half-mile radius of the study area were determined not eligible for listing or designation. In addition, just outside the project area at 27136 3rd Street, PCR identified a rare extant two-story American Colonial Revival residence with high integrity associated with the agricultural-era of the City of Highland. The residence appears to meet the eligibility thresholds for designation as a historical resource at the federal, state, and local level. Located outside the study area, the residence at 27136 3rd Street is not indirectly impacted by the

proposed project. As a result, the proposed project will have no impact to significant historical resources and no further work is needed.

Paleontological Resources

Results of the paleontological resources records search through the SBCM indicates that the study area is situated upon superficial deposits of latest Holocene younger axial-valley alluvium as well as recent wash alluvium. According to the SBCM, these types of deposits do not contain significant nonrenewable paleontological resources. Also, no previously-known paleontological resource localities were found within a one-mile radius of the study area. However, these Holocene sediments may overlie subsurface Pleistocene older alluvium and these can contain significant Pleistocene vertebrate fossils. Shallow earth moving operations in the younger Holocene alluvium within the study area are unlikely to reveal significant vertebrate fossils. On the other hand, deeper excavations that extend into the older Pleistocene deposits may well be expected to encounter significant remains of fossil vertebrates.

As a result of these findings, the paleontological sensitivity of the study area is considered to be low. No paleontological resources were identified on the surface during the pedestrian survey and although the results of the records search suggest that they may exist within the study area, it also suggests that they will only be present at great depths. As a result, the proposed project will have no impact to significant paleontological resources and no further work is needed. These measures are consistent with the recommendations set forth by the LACM in the records search results (see Appendix C):

Native American Consultation

As per NAHC suggested procedure, follow-up letters were sent via certified mail on August 27, 2009 to the ten Native American individuals and organizations identified by the NAHC as being affiliated with the vicinity of the study area to request any additional information or concerns they may have about Native American cultural resources that may be affected by the proposed project. As of September 23, 2009, PCR has received one letter response from the *Soboba Cultural Resources Department* and a phone call from *Pechanga Cultural Resources* (see Appendix D) regarding this proposed project. Both the Soboba and Pechanga Bands have deferred to the San Manuel Band of Mission Indians. In addition, a follow-up phone call was made to the San Manuel Band of Mission Indians (See Appendix D). PCR will keep the County apprised with the progress of this on-going Native American consultation.

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 PROJECT UNDERTAKING AND LOCATION

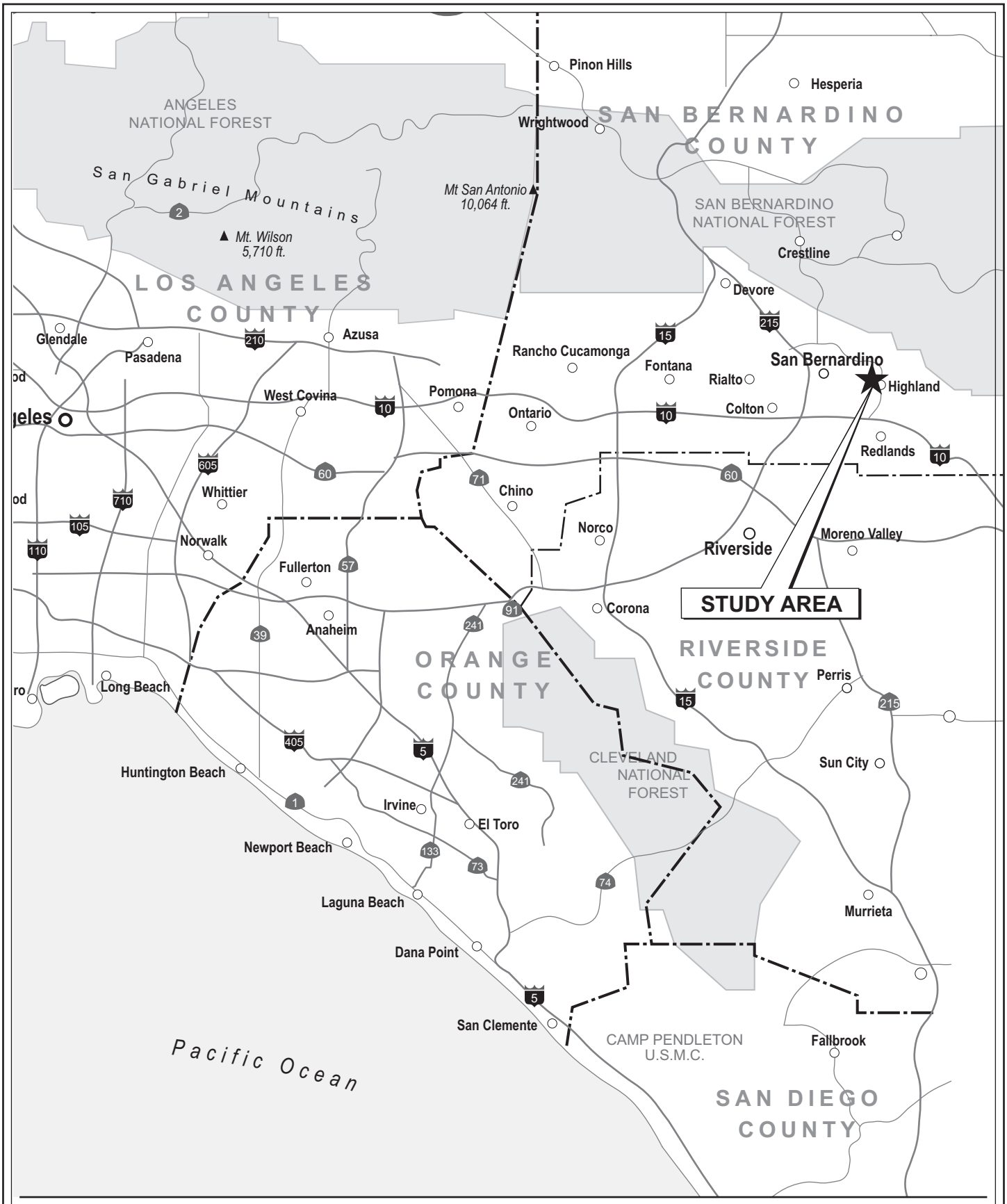
The Inland Valley Development Agency (IVDA) is proposing to make some roadway improvements along 3rd and 5th Streets in the City of Highland along a 2.4 mile segment. These improvements will consist of widening the road, reconstructing the pavement, adding new sidewalks, curb and gutter system, drainage system and retaining walls.

The study area is located west of the 5th Street exit of the Foothill Freeway (CA-210) immediately north of the San Bernardino Airport in the City of Highland, San Bernardino County (Figure 1, *Regional Map*, on page 2). It is depicted on the United States Geological Survey (USGS) 1967 (photo-revised 1988) 7.5' Redlands, CA topographic quadrangle map in Section 4 and 5 of Township 1 North, Range 3 West (Figure 2, *Vicinity Map*, on page 3). The study area is bounded on the north by 9th Street, the south by 3rd Street, the west by Victoria Avenue and the east by the Foothill Freeway (Figure 3, *Aerial Photograph*, on page 4).

1.2 SCOPE OF STUDY AND PERSONNEL

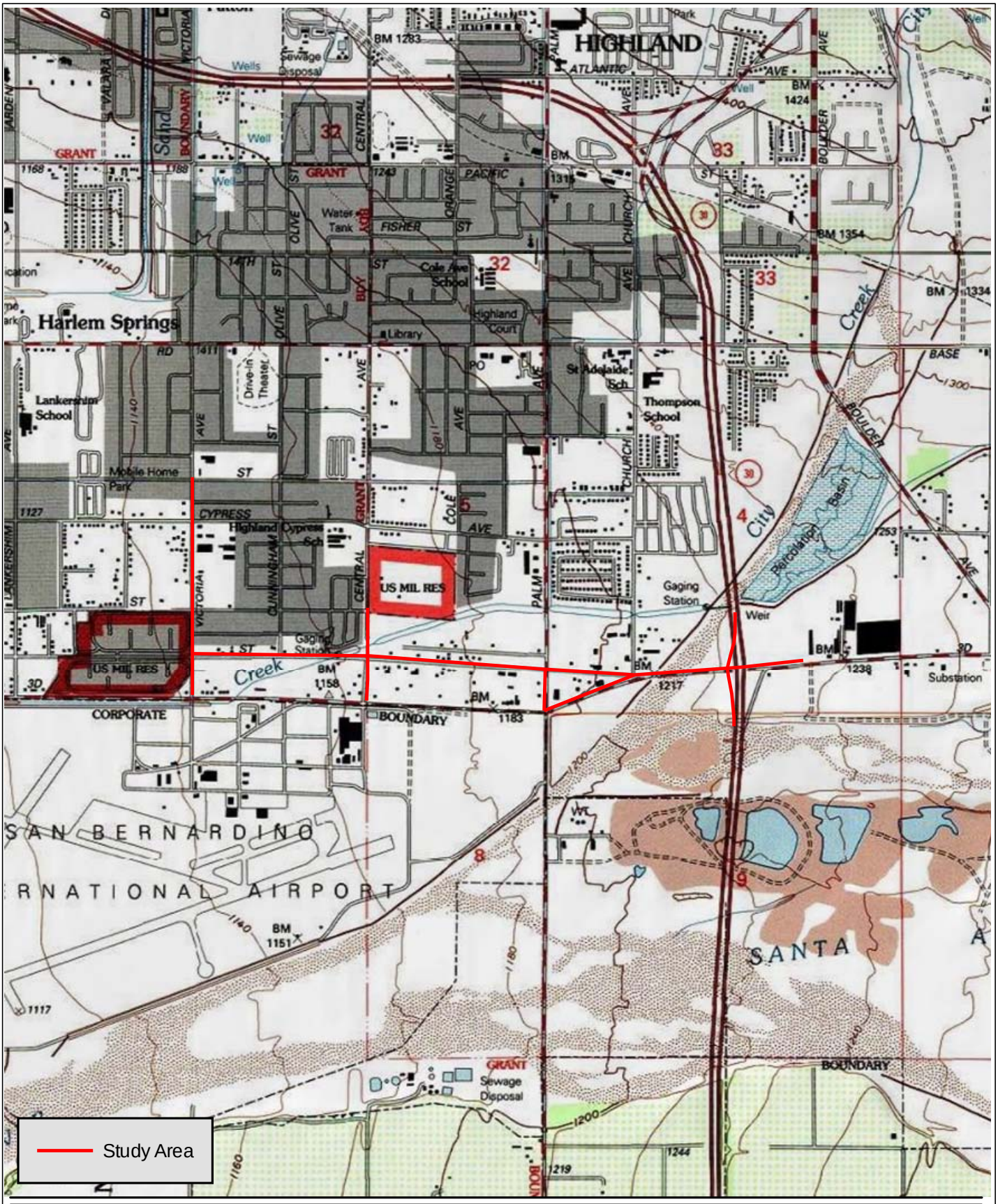
PCR personnel conducted a Phase I archaeological and paleontological resources assessment of the study area from August 2009 to September 2009. This assessment was conducted by PCR to determine the potential impacts to archaeological and paleontological resources associated with the proposed project for the purpose of complying with CEQA and the County of San Bernardino General Plan.

PCR personnel also conducted a Historic Resources Assessment and CEQA Impacts Analysis of the study area from August 2009 to September 2009. The purpose of the assessment and impacts analysis is to identify and evaluate historical resources that may be affected by the implementation of the proposed project. This report was prepared to comply with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), to assess the existing buildings within the property site and neighboring parcels for eligibility as historical resources, and to analyze the potential impacts of the proposed road-widening project on potential historical resources. The scope of work for this assessment included a cultural resources records search through the CHRIS-SBAIC, a SLF search through the NAHC and follow-up Native American consultation, a paleontological records search through the SBCM, and a pedestrian survey of the study area for archaeological, paleontological, and historical resources. This report presents the findings of this in-depth archaeological, paleontological, and historical resources assessment and is intended to satisfy the cultural resource needs of CEQA. Personnel involved in this assessment included PCR archaeologists Kyle Garcia and Matthew Gonzalez and Senior Architectural Historian, Jon L. Wilson. The Phase I report was compiled by Mr. Gonzalez and Mr. Wilson. Project management was overseen by Mr. Garcia. Personnel qualifications are provided in Appendix A.



Source: PCR Services Corporation, 2009.

Figure 1
3rd and 5th Street Improvement Regional Map



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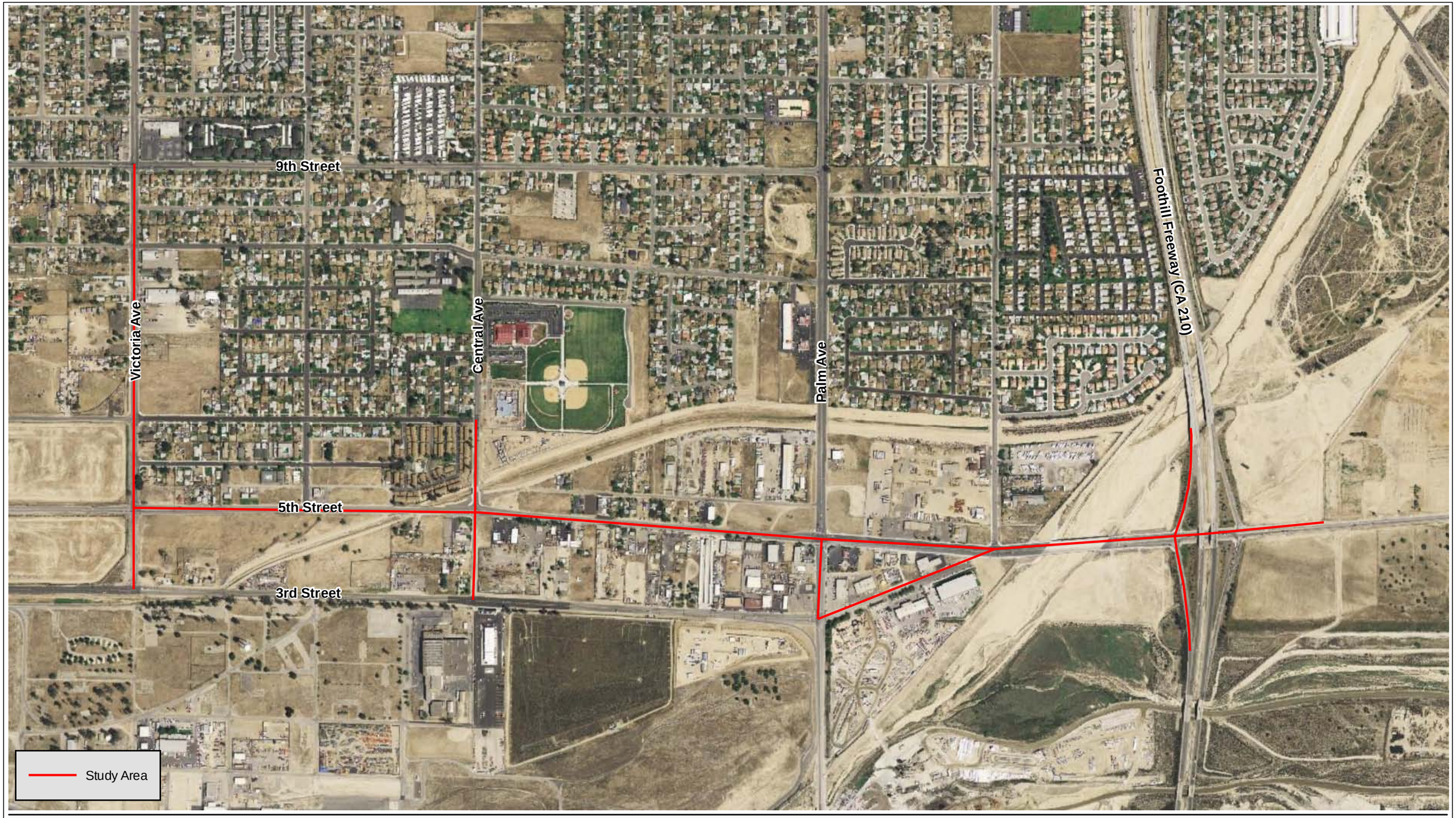
0 2,000 Feet 0 600 Meters

Source: USGS Topographic Series (Redlands, Harrison Mountain, CA); PCR Services Corporation, 2009.

Figure 2
3rd and 5th Street Improvement Project Location Map



PCR

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0 700 Feet 0 200 Meters

Source: AirPhoto, 2007; PCR Services Corporation, 2009.

Figure 3

3rd and 5th Street Improvement Project
Aerial Photograph

2.0 REGULATORY SETTING

Numerous laws and regulations require federal, state, and local agencies to consider the effects of a proposed project on cultural resources. These laws and regulations stipulate a process for compliance, define the responsibilities of the various agencies proposing the action, and prescribe the relationship among other involved agencies (e.g., State Historic Preservation Office and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation). The primary federal and state laws governing and affecting preservation of cultural resources of national, state, regional, and local significance include the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) of 1966, as amended, CEQA, the California Register of Historical Resources, Public Resources Code (PRC) 5024, and other applicable local regulations. For purpose of this assessment, a brief description of the State and local laws and regulations is provided below.

2.1 FEDERAL LEVEL

2.1.1 National Register of Historic Places

The National Register of Historic Places (National Register) was established by the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as "an authoritative guide to be used by Federal, State, and local governments, private groups and citizens to identify the Nation's cultural resources and to indicate what properties should be considered for protection from destruction or impairment."[1] The National Register recognizes properties that are significant at the national, state, and/or local levels.

To be eligible for listing in the National Register, a resource must be significant in American history, architecture, archaeology, engineering, or culture. Four criteria for evaluation have been established to determine the significance of a resource:

A. It is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history;

B. It is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past;

C. It embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that

[1] *36 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Section 60.2.*

represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction;

D. It yields, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.[2]

Districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects of potential significance that are 50 years in age must meet one or more of the above criteria.

In addition to meeting the Criteria for Evaluation, a property must have integrity. "Integrity is the ability of a property to convey its significance."[3] According to *National Register Bulletin 15 (NRB)*, the National Register recognizes seven aspects or qualities that, in various combinations, define integrity: location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. In assessing a property's integrity, the National Register criteria recognize that properties change over time, therefore, it is not necessary for a property to retain all its historic physical features or characteristics. The property must retain, however, the essential physical features that enable it to convey its historic identity.[4]

For properties that are considered significant under National Register Criteria A and B, the *National Register Bulletin, How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation* states that a property that is significant for its historic association is eligible if it retains the essential physical features that made up its character or appearance during the period of its association with the important event, historical pattern, or person(s).[5]

In assessing the integrity of properties that are considered significant under National Register Criterion C, the *National Register Bulletin, How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation* provides that a property important for illustrating a particular architectural style or construction technique must retain most of the physical features that constitute that style or technique.[6]

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[2] *"Guidelines for Completing National Register Forms," National Register Bulletin 16, U.S. Department of Interior, National Park Service, September 30, 1986. This bulletin contains technical information on comprehensive planning, survey of cultural resources and registration in the National Register of Historic Places.*

[3] *National Register Bulletin 15, p. 44.*

[4] *"A property retains association if it is the place where the event or activity occurred and is sufficiently intact to convey that relationship to an observer. Like feeling, association requires the presence of physical features that convey a property's historic character. Because feeling and association depend on individual perceptions, their retention alone is never sufficient to support eligibility of a property for the National Register." Ibid, 15, p. 46.*

[5] *Ibid.*

[6] *"A property that has lost some historic materials or details can be eligible if it retains the majority of the features that illustrate its style in terms of the massing, spatial relationships, proportion, pattern of windows and*

2.2 STATE LEVEL

2.2.1 California Register of Historical Resources

The California Office of Historic Preservation (OHP), as an office of the California Department of Parks and Recreation, implements the policies of the NHPA on a statewide level. The OHP also maintains the California Historic Resources Inventory. The State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) is an appointed official who implements historic preservation programs within the State's jurisdictions.

Created by Assembly Bill 2881 which was signed into law on September 27, 1992, the California Register of Historical Resources (California Register) is "an authoritative listing and guide to be used by state and local agencies, private groups, and citizens in identifying the existing historical resources of the state and to indicate which resources deserve to be protected, to the extent prudent and feasible, from substantial adverse change."[7] The criteria for eligibility for the California Register are based upon National Register criteria.[8] Certain resources are determined by the statute to be automatically included in the California Register, including California properties formally determined eligible for, or listed in, the National Register of Historic Places (National Register).[9]

To be eligible for the California Register, a prehistoric or historic property must be significant at the local, state, and/or federal level under one or more 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; or
4. Has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

A resource eligible for the California Register must meet one of the criteria of significance described above and retain enough of its historic character or appearance (integrity)

doors, texture of materials, and ornamentation. The property is not eligible, however, if it retains some basic features conveying massing but has lost the majority of the features that once characterized its style." Ibid.

[7] *California Public Resources Code § 5024.1(a).*

[8] *California Public Resources Code § 5024.1(b).*

[9] *California Public Resources Code § 5024.1(d).*

to be recognizable as a historical resource and to convey the reason for its significance. It is possible that a historic resource may not retain sufficient integrity to meet the criteria for listing in the National Register, but it may still be eligible for listing in the California Register.

Integrity is evaluated with regard to the retention of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. The resource must also be judged with reference to the particular criteria under which it is proposed for eligibility.[10]

Additionally, the California Register consists of resources that are listed automatically and those that must be nominated through an application and public hearing process. The California Register automatically includes the following:

- California properties listed on the National Register and those formally Determined Eligible for the National Register.
- California Registered Historical Landmarks from No. 770 onward.
- Those California Points of Historical Interest that have been evaluated by the OHP and have been recommended to the State Historical Commission for inclusion on the California Register.

Other resources that may be nominated to the California Register include:

- Historical resources with a significance rating of Category 3 through 5.[11]
- Individual historical resources.
- Historical resources contributing to historic districts.
- Historical resources designated or listed as local landmarks, or designated under any local ordinance, such as an historic preservation overlay zone.

2.2.2 California Environmental Quality Act (Archaeological Resources)

CEQA is the principal statute governing environmental review of projects occurring in the State. CEQA requires lead agencies to determine if a proposed project would have a significant effect on archaeological resources (PRC Sections 21000 *et seq*.). As defined in

[10] *Ibid.*

[11] *Those properties identified as eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places, the California Register of Historical Resources, and/or a local jurisdiction register.*

Section 21083.2 of the PRC a "unique" archaeological resource is an archaeological artifact, object, or site, about which it can be clearly demonstrated that without merely adding to the current body of knowledge, there is a high probability that it meets any of the following criteria:

- Contains information needed to answer important scientific research questions and there is a demonstrable public interest in that information.
- Has a special and particular quality such as being the oldest of its type or the best available example of its type.
- Is directly associated with a scientifically recognized important prehistoric or historic event or person.

In addition, CEQA Section 15064.5 broadens the approach to CEQA by using the term "historical resource" instead of "unique archaeological resource." The CEQA Guidelines recognize that certain historical resources may also have significance. The Guidelines recognize that a historical resource includes: (1) a resource in the California Register of Historical Resources; (2) a resource included in a local register of historical resources, as defined in PRC §5020.1 (k) or identified as significant in a historical resource survey meeting the requirements of PRC §5024.1 (g); and (3) any object, building, structure, site, area, place, record, or manuscript which a lead agency determines to be historically significant or significant in the architectural, engineering, scientific, economic, agricultural, educational, social, political, military, or cultural annals of California by the lead agency, provided the lead agency's determination is supported by substantial evidence in light of the whole record.

If a lead agency determines that an archaeological site is a historical resource, the provisions of §21084.1 of the PRC and §15064.5 of the Guidelines apply. If an archaeological site does not meet the criteria for a historical resource contained in the Guidelines, then the site is to be treated in accordance with the provisions of PRC §21083, which is a unique archaeological resource. The Guidelines note that if an archaeological resource is neither a unique archaeological nor a historical resource, the effects of the project on those resources shall not be considered a significant effect on the environment. (Guidelines §15064.5(c)(4)).

2.2.3 California Environmental Quality Act (Historical Resources)

Under CEQA, a "project that may cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historic resource is a project that may have a significant effect on the environment."[12] This statutory standard involves a two-part inquiry. The first involves a determination of whether the project involves a historic resource. If so, then the second part involves determining whether the

[12] *California Public Resources Code, Section 21084.1.*

project may involve a "substantial adverse change in the significance" of the resource. To address these issues, guidelines that implement the 1992 statutory amendments relating to historical resources were adopted on October 26, 1998 with the addition of State CEQA Guideline Section 15064.5. The State CEQA Guidelines 15064.5 provides that for the purposes of CEQA compliance, the term "historical resources" shall include the following:[13]

- A resource listed in, or determined to be eligible by the State Historical Resources Commission, for listing in the California Register.
- A resource included in a local register of historical resources, as defined in Section 5020.1(k) of the Public Resources Code or identified as significant in a historical resource survey meeting the requirements in Section 5024.1(g) of the Public Resources Code, shall be presumed to be historically or culturally significant. Public agencies must treat such resources as significant for purposes of CEQA unless the preponderance of evidence demonstrates that it is not historically or culturally significant.
- Any object, building, structure, site, area, place, record, or manuscript which a lead agency determines to be historically significant or significant in the architectural, engineering, scientific, economic, agricultural, educational, social, political, military, or cultural annals of California may be considered to be a historical resource, provided the lead agency's determination is supported by substantial evidence in light of the whole record. Generally, a resource shall be considered by the lead agency to be 'historically significant' if the resource meets one of the criteria for listing on the California Register.
- The fact that a resource is not listed in, or determined to be eligible for listing in the California Register, not included in a local register of historical resources (pursuant to Section 5020.1(k) of the Public Resources Code), or identified in a historical resources survey (meeting the criteria in Section 5024.1(g) of the Public Resources Code) does not preclude a lead agency from determining that the resource may be a historical resource as defined in Public Resources Code Sections 5020.1(j) or 5024.1.

2.2.4 Paleontological Resources

Paleontological resources are also afforded protection by environmental legislation under CEQA. Appendix G (part V) of the CEQA Guidelines provides guidance relative to significant impacts on paleontological resources, which states, "a project will normally result in a significant impact on the environment if it will …disrupt or adversely affect a paleontological resource or site or unique geologic feature, except as part of a scientific study." Section 5097.5 of the PRC

[13] *State CEQA Guidelines, 14 CCR Section 15064.5(a).*

specifies that any unauthorized removal of paleontological remains is a misdemeanor. Further, the California Penal Code Section 622.5 sets the penalties for damage or removal of paleontological resources.

2.3 LOCAL LEVEL

2.3.1 City of Highland General Plan

Adopted in 1987, the City of Highland's General Plan recognizes the CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5 as a threshold for the identification and protection of cultural and paleontological resources, as well as the determination of significant impacts on those resources. Goal 5.8 of the Conservation and Open Space Element has a set of policies to "protect, document, and minimize disruption of sites that have archaeological significant:"

1. Avoid significant impacts in all new developments within areas determined to be archaeologically sensitive through the following measures:

   - Conduct an archaeological records search with the Archaeological Information Center in order to identify potential on-site sensitivities;

   - In cooperation with a qualified archaeologist, develop mitigation measures for projects found to be located in or near sensitive areas or sites; and

   - Require that environmental review be conducted for all applications within the area designated as archaeologically sensitive, including but not limited to grading, earth moving and stockpiling, and building and demolition permits.

2. Include the following statement as a condition of approval on all development projects:

   "If cultural resources are discovered during project construction, all work in the area of the find shall cease, and a qualified archaeologist shall be retained by the project sponsor to investigate the find, and to make recommendations on its disposition. If human remains are encountered during construction, all work shall cease and the San Bernardino County Coroner's Office shall be contacted pursuant to Health and Safety Code provisions."

3. Coordinate with the San Manuel Band of Mission Indians when proposals for development projects are filed within the Areas of Sensitivity for Archaeological Resources through the following actions:

- Notify the San Manuel Band of Mission Indians via notification mailings about proposed projects in archaeologically sensitive areas; and

- Invite comments and suggestions to be forwarded to City staff and appropriate decision makers to aid the preservation and development review processes.

2.3.2 City of Highland Municipal Code

16.32.050 Cultural Resource Designation Criteria.

An improvement, natural feature, or site may be nominated as a cultural resource by the historic and cultural preservation board pursuant to HMC 16.32.060 if it meets the criteria for listing on the National Register of Historic Places or the following:

A. It exemplifies or reflects special elements of the city's cultural, social, economic, political, aesthetic, engineering, architectural, or natural history;

B. It is identified with persons or events significant in local, state, or national history;

C. It embodies distinctive characteristics of a style, type, period, or method of construction, or is a valuable example of the use of indigenous materials or craftsmanship;

D. It is representative of the work of a notable builder, designer, or architect;

E. It contributes to the significance of an historic area, being a geographically definable area possessing a concentration of historic or scenic properties or thematically related grouping of properties which contribute to each other and are unified aesthetically by plan or physical development;

F. It has a unique location or singular physical characteristics or is a view or vista representing an established and familiar visual feature of a neighborhood, community, or the city of Highland;

G. It embodies elements of architectural design, detail, materials, or craftsmanship that represent a significant structural or architectural achievement or innovation;

H. It is similar to other distinctive properties, sites, areas, or objects based on a historic cultural, or architectural motif.

I. It reflects significant geographical patterns, including those associated with different eras of settlement and growth, particular transportation modes, or distinctive examples of park or community planning.

J. It is one of the few remaining examples in the city, region, state, or nation possessing distinguishing characteristics of an architectural or historical type of specimen. (Ord. 171 § 8.50, 1994)

2.3.2 County of San Bernardino General Plan

At the local government level, relevant regulations include the County of San Bernardino's General Plan, which also recognizes the CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5 as a threshold for the identification and protection of cultural and paleontological resources, as well as the determination of significant impacts on those resources. Adopted in 2007, the San Bernardino County General Plan states that "The County will preserve and promote its historic and prehistoric cultural heritage" and outlines this statement with the following Goals (CO 3):

CO 3.1: Identify and protect important archaeological and historic cultural resources in areas of the County that have been determined to have known cultural resource sensitivity.

CO 3.2: Identify and protect important archaeological and historic cultural resources in all lands that involves disturbance of previously undisturbed ground.

CO 3.3: Establish programs to preserve the information and heritage value of cultural and historical resources.

CO 3.4: The County will comply with Government Code Section 65352.2 (SB 18) by consulting with tribes as identified by the California Native American Heritage Commission on all General Plan and specific plan actions.

CO 3.5: Ensure that important cultural resources are avoided or minimized to protect Native American beliefs and traditions.

3.0 ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

The study area is located along the western banks of Santa Ana River Floodway and is characterized by relatively flat topography throughout. The majority of the study area is developed with disturbances that include the existing single family homes, commercial buildings and associated landscaping and paved parking lots, and paved roads.

Elevation of the study area ranges from approximately 1047 to 1134 feet above mean sea level (amsl). The soil within the study area and surrounding vicinity has consists of sandy wash alluvium from the Santa Ana River Floodway.

4.0 CULTURAL SETTING

4.1 PREHISTORIC BACKGROUND

Prehistory is most easily discussed chronologically, in terms of environmental change and recognized cultural developments. Several chronologies have been proposed for inland Southern California, the most widely accepted of which is Wallace's four-part Horizon format (1955), which was later updated and revised by Claude Warren (1968). The advantages and weaknesses of Southern California chronological sequences are reviewed by Warren (in Moratto 1984), Chartkoff and Chartkoff (1984), and Heizer (1978). The following discussion is based on Warren's (1968) sequence, but the time frames have been adjusted to reflect more recent archaeological findings, interpretations, and advances in radiocarbon dating.

4.1.1 Paleoindian Period (ca. 13,000-11,000 years before present [YBP])

Little is known of Paleoindian peoples in inland southern California, and the cultural history of this period follows that of North America in general. Recent discoveries in the Americas have challenged the theory that the first Americans migrated from Siberia, following a route from the Bering Strait into Canada and the Northwest Coast some time after the Wisconsin Ice Sheet receded (ca. 14,000 YBP), and before the Bering Land Bridge was submerged (ca. 12,000 YBP). A coastal migration route somewhat before that time is also possible. The timing, manner, and location of this crossing are a matter of debate among archaeologists, but the initial migration probably occurred as the Laurentide Ice Sheet melted along the Alaskan Coast and interior Yukon. The earliest radiocarbon dates from the Paleoindian Period in North America come from the Arlington Springs Woman site on Santa Rosa Island. These human remains date to approximately 13,000 YBP (Johnson et al. 2002). Other early Paleoindian sites include the Monte Verde Creek site in Chile (Meltzer et al. 1997) and the controversial Meadowcroft Rockshelter in Pennsylvania. Both sites have early levels dated roughly at 12,000 YBP. Lifeways during the Paleoindian Period were characterized by highly mobile hunting and gathering. Prey included megafauna such as mammoth and technology included a distinctive flaked stone toolkit that has been identified across much of North America and into Central America. They likely used some plant foods, but the Paleoindian toolkit recovered archaeologically does not include many tools that can be identified as designed specifically for plant processing.

The megafauna that appear to have been the focus of Paleoindian lifeways went extinct during a warming trend that began approximately 10,000 years ago, and both the extinction and climatic change (which included warmer temperatures in desert valleys and reduced precipitation

in mountain areas) were factors in widespread cultural change. Subsistence and social practices continued to be organized around hunting and gathering, but the resource base was expanded to include a wider range of plant and game resources. Technological traditions also became more localized and included tools specifically for the processing of plants and other materials. This constellation of characteristics has been given the name "Archaic" and it was the most enduring of cultural adaptations to the North American environment.

4.1.2 Archaic Period (ca. 11,000-3,500 YBP)

The earliest Archaic Period lifeways in inland southern California have been given the name San Dieguito tradition, after the San Diego area where it was first identified and studied (Warren 1968). Characteristic artifacts include stemmed projectile points, crescents and leaf-shaped knives, which suggest a continued subsistence focus on large game, although not megafauna of the earlier Paleoindian period. Milling equipment appears in the archaeological record at approximately 7,500 years ago (Moratto 1984:158). Artifact assemblages with this equipment include basin milling stones and unshaped manos, projectile points, flexed burials under cairns, and cogged stones, and have been given the name La Jolla Complex (7,500–3,000 YBP). The transition from San Dieguito lifeways to La Jolla lifeways appears to have been an adaptation to drying of the climate after 8,000 YBP, which may have stimulated movements of desert peoples to the coastal regions, bringing milling stone technology with them. Groups in the coastal regions focused on mollusks, while inland groups relied on wild-seed gathering and acorn collecting.

4.1.3 Late Prehistoric Period (ca. 3,500 YBP-A.D. 1769)

Cultural responses to environmental changes around 4,000–3,000 YBP included a shift to more land-based gathering practices. This period was characterized by the increasing importance of acorn processing, which supplemented the resources from hunting and gathering. Meighan (1954) identified the period after A.D. 1400 as the San Luis Rey complex. San Luis Rey I (A.D. 1400–1750) is associated with bedrock mortars and milling stones, cremations, small triangular projectile points with concave bases and Olivella beads. The San Luis Rey II (A.D. 1750–1850) period is marked by the addition of pottery, red and black pictographs, cremation urns, steatite arrow straighteners and non-aboriginal materials (Meighan 1954:223, Keller and McCarthy 1989:6). Work at Cole Canyon and other sites in Southern California suggests that this complex, and the ethnographically described life ways of the native people of the region, were well established by at least 1,000 YBP (Keller and McCarthy 1989:80).

4.1.4 Ethnographic Context

As the study area lies in an environmental contact zone between mountain and desert regions, it also lies near the contact of several ethnographically documented Native American territories. Information presented in the California volume of the Handbook of North American

Indians (Heizer 1978:575) shows the study area in the south central portion of Cahuilla territory near the territory of the Serrano and Luiseño. The Cahuilla shared a common belief with the Gabrielino, Serrano and Luiseño. It is believed that these groups interacted with one another through marriage, trade, war and ritual.

The origin of the name Cahuilla is unclear. Some researchers believe that the name signifies 'masters,' although this has not been verified (Kroeber 1925:693). The Cahuilla occupied the areas of the summit of the San Bernardino Mountains, Borrego Springs, Chocolate Mountains, a section of the Colorado Desert, the San Jacinto Plain and the eastern slopes of the Palomar Mountains. The Cahuilla spoke a language that belongs to the Cupan subgroup of the Takic family of the Uto-Aztecan stock. The villages of the Cahuilla were located in canyons or on alluvial fans where water and food sources were easily attainable (Heizer 1978:575).

Cahuilla society was organized through patrilinear moieties or patrilinear lines of descent. Clans also existed and these were associated with regions or they were named after places. The Cahuilla were also involved in pottery manufacture. They relied on the coiling method and smoothing of unslipped ware to make their pottery. Crushed rock was utilized to produce temper, which was thin walled and fragile (Kroeber 1925:693).

The term Luiseño derives from the mission named San Luis Rey and has been used in the region to refer to those Takic-speaking people associated with Mission San Luis Rey (Bean and Shipek 1978:550). The Luiseño shared boundaries with the Cahuilla, Cupeño, Gabrielino, and Ipai peoples on the east, north, and south, respectively. These different bands shared cultural and language traditions with the Luiseño. The Luiseño territory comprised from the coast to Agua Hedionda Creek on the south to near Aliso Creek on the northwest. The boundary extended inland to Santiago Peak, then across to the eastern side of Elsinore Fault Valley, then southward to the east of Palomar Mountain, then around the southern slope above the valley of San Jose (*ibid*.:550). Their habitat covered every ecological zone from the ocean, sandy beaches, shallow inlets, coastal chaparral, grassy valleys oak groves, among various other niches. The primary food source consisted of game animals such as deer, rabbit, jackrabbit, woodrat, mice, ground squirrels, antelope, and various species of birds. Next to game animals, acorns were the most single important staple, and six different species were utilized (*ibid*.:552).

The Luiseño social structure is unclear; however, each village was a clan-triblet-a group of people patrilineally related who owned an area in common and who were politically and economically autonomous from neighboring groups. The Luiseño were not organized into exogamous moieties such as were their neighbors, Cahuilla, Cupeño, and Serrano (Strong 1929:291). The hereditary village chief held an administrative position that combined and controlled religious, economic, and warfare powers (Boscana 1933:43). Marriage was arranged by the parents of children and important lineages were allied through marriage. Reciprocally

useful alliances were arranged between groups in different ecological niches, and became springboards of territorial expansion, especially following warfare and truces (White 1963:130)..

4.2 HISTORIC BACKGROUND

4.2.1 Early Settlement of the San Bernardino Valley

The San Bernardino Valley has a long history of settlement due in part to its landscape of plentiful small streams and open grasslands. Although Spain had claimed California as part of their colony since the sixteenth century, the first Spaniard to travel to the area of the site was Pedro Fages in 1772. Spanish soldiers and missionaries continued to travel through the area on their way to visit various missions and outposts in the vicinity. In the beginning of the nineteenth century, some Spaniards who had worked at the missions began to set up what would later be known as the "Ranchos." The Rancho era in California history was the period when the entire state was divided into large parcels of land equaling thousands of acres apiece. These large estates were ruled over in a semi-feudal manner by men who had been deeded the land by the first the Spanish crown, and later the Mexican government. In 1821 Mexico won independence from Spain and began to dismantle the mission system in California. As the missions began to secularize, they were transformed into small towns. It was during this time that "Americans" began to enter California. Many of the American Californians married into the Rancho families, a development that would transform land ownership in Mexican California. By the time the United States annexed California after the Mexican-American War, much of the Rancho lands were already in the hands of Americans.

The San Bernardino Rancho, used for cattle and horse racing, was given to three brothers of the Lugo family and Diego Sepulveda in 1842.[14] Eight years later, the Lugos sold a portion of the San Bernardino Rancho to a group of approximately eight-hundred Mormons who wanted to create a colony. They subdivided the land into five to ninety acre parcels for the public to purchase. In 1853, the City of San Bernardino was surveyed and the State legislature created the County of San Bernardino under which the City of San Bernardino was the county seat. In 1857 the Mormon colony was recalled by Brigham Young, thus the land was sold off. By the early 19th century, the City of San Bernardino became a major agricultural area.

4.2.2 City of Highland

Located east of the City of San Bernardino and west of the City of Redlands, the City of Highland was named after its altitude and proximity to mountains. Like many communities in the San Bernardino valley, the early history of the City of Highland is connected to the

[14] *Hale, Edson. The County Of San Bernardino, California, And Its Principal City: A Descriptive And HistoricalSketch. San Bernardino, Calif.: Board of Trade, 1888, pgs. 8-12.*

development of agriculture and in particular citrus orchards. In 1858, the Cram and Van Luevan families attempted to establish an agricultural settlement. The families constructed an irrigation ditch to bring water from the Santa Ana River to their lands in the East Highlands. The successful completion of the North Fork Ditch, which was constructed in 1881, initiated the transformation of the dry and arid planes of Highland into a rich and thriving agricultural landscape. Agricultural development increased throughout the late nineteenth century and the early twentieth century, primarily with the planting of citrus orchards. Because the local economy was primarily agricultural, the new community depended on the citrus orchards and their associated packing houses for its livelihood. As a result of the regional prosperity generated by citrus production, the City of Highland townsite was surveyed in 1891 and recorded in 1893.

The construction of a rail line connecting Highland to San Bernardino and Redlands during the 1890s brought new agricultural industries to Highland, in addition to packing houses. The rail line was acquired by the Pacific Electric Railway in 1911 and passenger service was added. The rail line facilitated the population growth of Highland, which grew to one thousand by 1903. "Cole's Addition," an area around the intersection of Palm Avenue and Pacific Street, was added to the townsite during the first decade of the twentieth century.

The City of Highland continued to grow throughout the 1920's fueled by agriculture and the railroad. Like most of the country the 1929 stock market crash negatively impacted the City of Highland resulting in the failure of many important businesses. By the mid-1930s, the combination of the loss of the Pacific Railway, the sale of a local bank and the citrus freeze of 1937 sent the local economy into a depression. During the 1940s the area started to suburbanize and has steadily continued its suburban growth supplanting the once thriving citrus orchards.

4.2.3 Site Specific History

The area of the proposed project was once agricultural. Beginning in the postwar era, citrus orchards were replaced with tract housing as the region transformed from agriculture to suburbaniztion. Directly south of the proposed project is the San Bernardino International Airport on the former site of the San Bernardino Army Air Depot, which was constructed in 1943. There are some remaining highly altered residences from the height of the agricultural period in and adjacent to the proposed project site. Historic topographic maps show the Old North Fork Ditch (USGS 1901) also known as the North Fork Canal (USGS 1954) in the project vicinity to the northeast, and the Santa Ana Creek crossing the eastern end of the project area (USGS 1942, 1954). It appears the creek was later channelized into the existing channel which passes through the project area just west of the 5th and Central intersection, and again just east of the 210 freeway. The Harlem Motor Line railroad ran along 3rd Street just south of the proposed project site. There is one potentially significant remaining American Colonial revival house just south of the project site on 3rd Street, and one National Register Designated Craftsman house just west of the proposed project site near the intersection of Victoria and Cypress.

5.0 METHODS

5.1 CULTURAL RESOURCES RECORDS SEARCH

On August 26, 2009, PCR conducted a cultural resource records search through the CHRIS-SBAIC at San Bernardino County Museum. This records search included a review of all recorded historical resources and archaeological sites within a one-half mile radius of the study area as well as a review of cultural resource reports and historic topographic maps on file. In addition, PCR requested the review of the California Points of Historical Interest (CPHI), the California Historical Landmarks (CHL), the California Register, the National Register, and the California State Historic Resources Inventory listings (HRI). The purpose of the record search is to determine whether there are previously recorded archaeological or historical resources within the study area that require evaluation. The results also provide a basis for assessing the sensitivity of the study area for additional and buried archaeological resources.

5.2 PALEONTOLOGICAL RESOURCES RECORDS SEARCH

On August 18, 2009, PCR commissioned a paleontological resources records search through the SBCM. This records search entailed an examination of current geologic maps and known fossil localities inside and within the general vicinity of the study area. Results of the record search indicate whether or not there are previously recorded paleontological resources within the study area that require evaluation. The results also provide a basis for assessing the sensitivity of the study area for additional and buried paleontological resources.

5.3 SACRED LANDS FILE SEARCH AND NATIVE AMERICAN CONSULTATION

On August 18, 2009, PCR commissioned a SLF records search of the study area through the NAHC and conducted follow-up consultation with Native American groups and/or individuals identified by the NAHC as having affiliation with the study area vicinity. Each Native American group and/or individual listed was sent a project notification letter and map and was asked to convey any knowledge regarding prehistoric or Native American resources (archaeological sites, sacred lands, or artifacts) located within the study area or surrounding vicinity. The letter included information such as study area location and a brief description of the proposed development. Results of the search and follow-up consultation provide information as to whether there are any locations in the vicinity of the study area that are culturally sensitive to Native Americans.

5.4 PEDESTRIAN SURVEY

On August 27, 2009, PCR cross-trained archaeologists and paleontologists Kyle Garcia and Matthew Gonzalez, conducted a pedestrian survey of the study area using transects intervals totaling 5 to 10 meters (m). In all accessible areas of the study area, the ground surface was examined for archaeological and paleontological resources. A Trimble® GeoXT™ sub-meter Global Positioning System (GPS) unit was used for navigation and documenting distribution of study area conditions. Detailed notes and digital photographs were also taken of the study area and surrounding vicinity.

On August 17, 2009, PCR architectural historians conducted a field inspection of the proposed project site. The field survey utilized the survey methods of the State of California Office of Historic Preservation (OHP). The intensive level pedestrian surveys included a physical examination of the building and other properties in the area that exhibited potential architectural and/or historical associations, which were recorded through color 35mm digital photography and manuscript notes. PCR architectural historians conducted a windshield survey of the surrounding area immediately adjacent to the proposed project site to determine if there were any indirect impacts to nearby historic resources.

6.0 RESULTS

6.1 CULTURAL RESOURCES RECORDS SEARCH

Results of the cultural resources records revealed that 24 cultural resource studies have been conducted within a one-half mile radius of the study area. A summary table detailing these studies is provided in Table 1, *Cultural Resource Studies within a One-half Mile Radius of the Study Area,* on page 23. These studies were conducted from 1976 to 2005 and encompass approximately 50 percent of the one-half mile search radius around the study area. Of these 24 studies, nine studies were conducted within or adjacent to the study area. These studies included seven phase I archaeological and historical assessments and two historic property evaluations (see Table 1). Four of these studies encompass the study area and five are immediately adjacent to the study area. As a result, approximately 30 percent of the study has been previously surveyed by an archaeologist prior to PCR's assessment.

One prehistoric resource and 27 historic-period resources have been recorded within the one-half mile radius of the study area. These resources are summarized in Table 2, *Resources Identified within a One-half mile Radius of the Study Area,* on page 25. Prehistoric archaeological site P-36-002313 is located approximately one-half mile north of the study area and is described as a village site where the Native Americans living there were driven off by armed men who wanted the land (Smith 1938). Two historic period resources were identified within the project boundaries; P-36-010820 and P-36-006848. P-36-010820 is located along Victoria Avenue along the northeastern portion of the study area and is described as buried and exposed portions of the Arrowhead and Waterman Railroad, which is also known as the Harlem Motor Road Line (Campbell 2002). P-36-006848 crosses multiple areas of the study area along 3rd and 5th Street and is described as the water transportation site known as the Cram-Van Leuven Ditch (Romani 1990).

The majority of these resources, with the exception of P-36-010820 and P-36-006848, are located far enough away from the study area and will not be impacted by the proposed project. Although the current condition of these resources is unknown, the result of the records search confirms the presence of past prehistoric and historic occupation within the vicinity of the study area.

As a result of the records search, the potential to encounter prehistoric resources within the study area is considered to be low, however the potential to encounter historic-period resources within the study area is considered moderate. The cultural resources record search bibliography from the CHRIS-SBAIC is provided in Appendix B.

Table 1

Cultural Resource Studies within a One-half mile Radius of the Study Area

Year*	Author	Description/Title of Report	Location**
1976	Harris, Ruth D.	Archaeological-Historical Resources Assessment of Tract No. 7519.	North
1977	Hammond, Stephen R. and Lois M. Webb	Cultural Resources Survey: Route 30 Between Interstate Route 10 and Arden Avenue, San Bernardino County, California.	Within the Eastern Portion of Study Area
1979	San Bernardino County Museum Association	Cultural Resources Assessment: Traffic Signal Project, Third Street at Victoria Avenue.	South
1984	Schwartz, Steven J.	Cultural Resources Survey: Norton Air Force Base Excess Lands.	South & East
1991	Schmuecker, Brian L.	Final Report: Inventory and Evaluation of World War II Structures at Norton Air Force Base in San Bernardino County, California.	South
1991	Foster, John M., James J. Schmidt, Carmen A. Weber, Gwendolyn R. Romani, and Roberta S. Greewood	Cultural Resource Investigation: Inland Feeder Project, MWD of Southern California Greenwood & Associates.	Within the Eastern Portion of Study Area
1993	Alexandrowicz, J. Stephen, Susan R. Alexandrowicz, and Kathryn C. Beattie	R.H. Stidham's Cobblestone House: Historic Preservation in the City of Highland, County of San Bernardino, California.	West
1998	Bonner, Wayne	Cultural Resources Record Search & Survey Report for a Pacific Bell Mobile Services Telecommunications Facility: CM127-01, City of Highland, California. 5PP.	North
1999	Hammond, Stephen	Replacement of City Creek Bridge & Widening of State Route 30. 15PP.	Within the Eastern Portion of Study Area
2000	White, Laurie S. and Robert S. White.	A Cultural Resource Assessment of a 20 Acre Portion of the Jerry Lewis Community Center Project Site, City of Highland, San Bernardino County, California. 17PP.	North
2001	Mason, Roger D.	Cultural Resources Records Search, Literature Review & Reconnaissance Report for ATC Telecommunications Facility BC_372_n4, W. Highland, in the City of San Bernardino, California. 10PP.	North
2005	White, Robert S. and Laurie S. White	A Cultural Resource Assessment of 15.2 Acres as shown on TPM 12078 & 12079, Located Adjacent to East 5th Street, City of Highland, Bernardino County. 14PP.	South & East
2005	Wetherbee, Matthew	Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey Report: San Bernardino International Airport Future Fuel Farm Project.	West

Table 1 (Continued)

Cultural Resource Studies within a One-half mile Radius of the Study Area

Year*	Author	Description/Title of Report	Location**
2006	Wlodarski, Robert J.	Records Search and Field Reconnaissance Program for NEXTEL Wireless Telecommunications Site CA-5349C.	Within the Eastern Portion of Study Area
2008	Tang, Bai and Michael Hogan	Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey Report: Addition to Greenspot Village and Marketplace.	North & East

* *Year of initial site recordation*
** *Location relative to study area*
Source: CHRIS-SBAIC, September 2009

Table 2

Resources Identified within a One-half mile Radius of the Study Area

Year*	Site	Description of Site	Location**
1938	CA-SBR-2313	Prehistoric Campsite	.5 miles N
1990	P1063-66H	Norton AFB Building 302 Base Hobby Shop	.25 miles S
1990	CA-SBR-6848H	Cram-Van Leuven Ditch	Within the Study Area
1993	CA-SBR-7701H	The Stidham House and Associated Features	.15 miles W
1996	CA-SBR-8262H	Schultz Residence	.10 miles N & E
2002	CA-SBR-10820H	Segment of the San Bernardino, Arrowhead & Waterman Railroad know as the Harlem Motor Road Line.	Within the Study Area
2005	P36-12353	Single Family Property	
2007	P36-13750	ACS-KCB-1 Historic Property	.01 miles N
NA	P36-12352	Single Family Property	.4 miles NE
NA	P36-13758	Single Family Property	.3 miles E
NA	P36-13759	Single Family Property	.32 miles E
NA	P36-13760	Single Family Property	.35 miles E
NA	P36-13761	Single Family Property	.40 miles E
NA	P36-20650	Single Family Property	.45 miles NE
NA	P36-20651	Single Family Property	.45 miles NE
NA	P36-20652	Single Family Property	.45 miles NE
NA	P36-20653	Single Family Property	.45 miles NE
NA	P36-20654	Single Family Property	.49 miles NE
NA	P36-20655	Single Family Property	.49 miles NE
NA	P36-20656	Single Family Property	.49 miles NE
NA	P1063-73H	Military Structures	.4 miles S
NA	P1063-74H	Military Structures	.4 miles S
NA	P1063-75H	Military Structures	.4 miles S
NA	P1063-54H	Water Transportation Site	.4 miles NW
NA	P1063-47H	Commercial Sites	.45 miles N
NA	P1063-34H	Commercial Sites	.45 miles N
NA	P36-15497	Road (Baseline Street)	.4 miles N
NA	CA-SBR-6096H	Refuse Site	.5 miles S

* *Year of initial site recordation*
** *Location relative to study area*

Source: CHRIS-SBAIC, September 2009

6.2 HISTORICAL RESOURCES RECORDS SEARCH

The historical resources investigation included records searches and review of local histories to determine: (i) if known historical resources have previously been recorded within a ½-mile radius of the project site; (ii) if the project site has been systematically surveyed by historians prior to the initiation of the study; and/or (iii) whether there is other information that would indicate whether or not the area of the project site is historically sensitive or may pose indirect impacts to adjacent historic resources. PCR consulted the National Register of Historic Places (National Register), California Register of Historic Places (California Register), California Historic Resources Inventory (HRI), California Points of Historical Interest (PHI), the California Historical Landmarks (CHL), and the City of Highland to determine previously identified historical resources within a ½-mile radius of the project site. One existing historical resource was identified within a half-mile radius of the study area.

The Stidham House located at 26374 appears to be listed on the City of Highland Historic and Cultural Inventory, and was determined eligible for the National Register through survey evaluation. The Stidham House also appears eligible for the California Register by virtue of its National Register eligibility. In addition, 3 properties have been determined not eligible for listing or designation. There are no California Points of Historical Interest or California Historical Landmarks within the ½-mile radius.

6.3 PALEONTOLOGICAL RESOURCES RECORDS SEARCH

Results of the paleontological resources records search through the SBCM indicates that the study area is situated upon superficial deposits of latest Holocene younger axial-valley alluvium as well as recent wash alluvium. According to the SBCM, these types of deposits do not contain significant nonrenewable paleontological resources. Also, no previously-known paleontological resource localities were found within a one-mile radius of the study area. However, these Holocene sediments may overlie subsurface Pleistocene older alluvium and these can contain significant Pleistocene vertebrate fossils. Shallow earth moving operations in the younger Holocene alluvium within the study area are unlikely to reveal significant vertebrate fossils. On the other hand, deeper excavations that extend into the older Pleistocene deposits may well be expected to encounter significant remains of fossil vertebrates.

As a result of these findings, the paleontological sensitivity of the study area is considered to be low. No paleontological resources were identified on the surface during the pedestrian survey and although the results of the records search suggest that they may exist within the study area, it also suggests that they will only be present at great depths. As a result, the proposed project will have no impact to significant paleontological resources and no further work is needed. The paleontological resources record search results letter is provided in Appendix C.

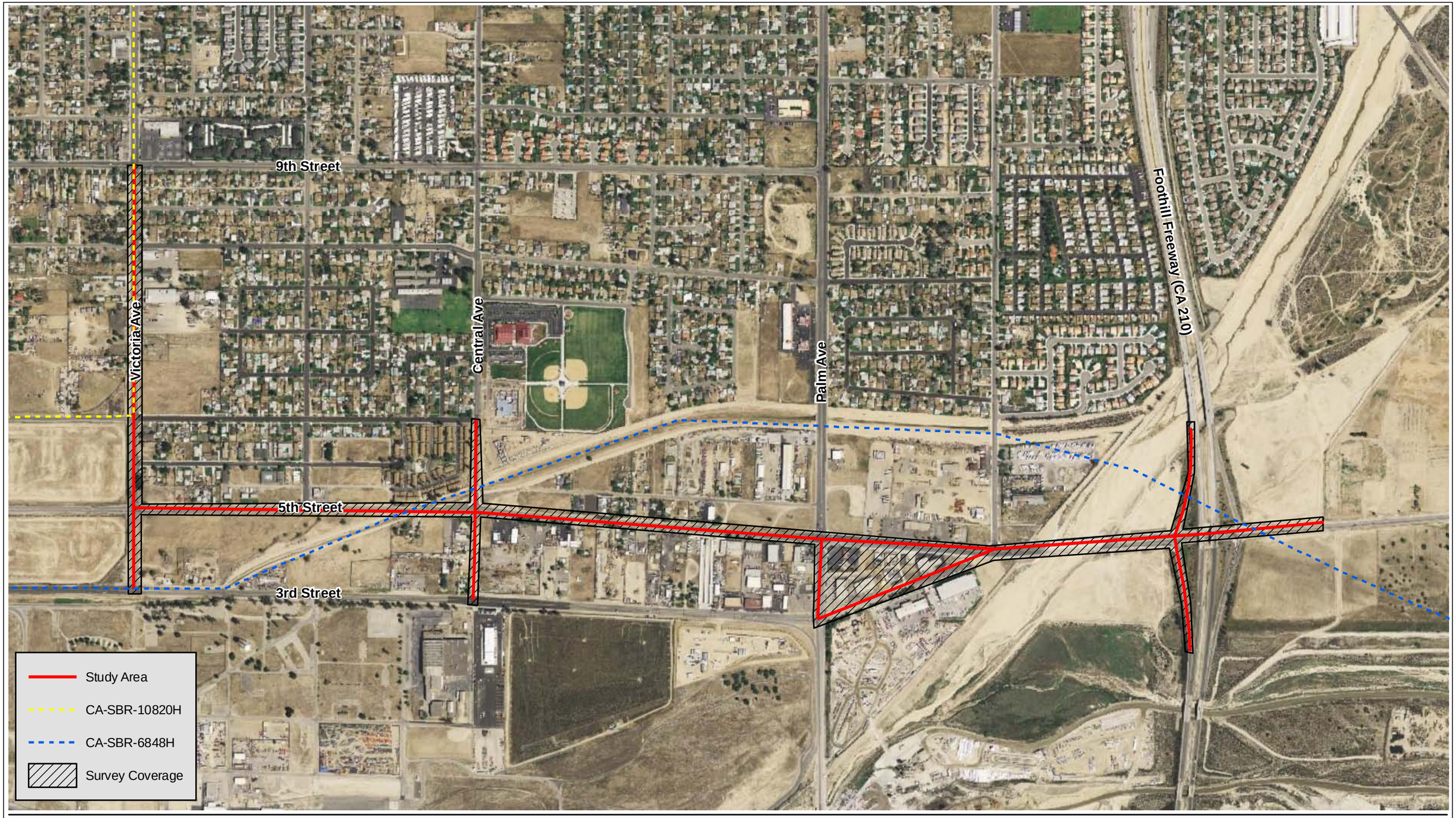
6.4 SACRED LANDS FILE SEARCH AND NATIVE AMERICAN CONSULTATION

The NAHC SLF records search results did not indicate any known Native American cultural resources within the study area. As per NAHC suggested procedure, follow-up letters were sent via certified mail on August 18, 2009 to the ten Native American individuals and organizations identified by the NAHC as being affiliated with the vicinity of the study area to request any additional information or concerns they may have about Native American cultural resources that may be affected by the proposed project. As of September 23, 2009, PCR has received one letter response from the *Soboba Cultural Resources Department* and a phone call from *Pechanga Cultural Resources* (see Appendix D) regarding this proposed project. Both the Soboba and Pechanga Bands have deferred to the San Manuel Band of Mission Indians. In addition, a follow-up phone call was made to the San Manuel Band of Mission Indians (See Appendix D), however PCR has not yet received any responses back regarding this phone call. PCR will keep the County apprised with the progress of this on-going Native American consultation. The NAHC SLF records search results and the Native American contact list, are provided in Appendix D.

6.5 PEDESTRIAN SURVEY

No archaeological resources were identified during PCR's pedestrian survey of the study area. PCR surveyed 100 percent of the study area (Figure 4, *Survey Coverage Map*, on page 28); however, the majority of the study area is heavily disturbed by the construction of single family homes, commercial buildings, asphalt-paved roads, sidewalks, and landscaping (Figures 5 and 6, *Study Area Photographs*, on pages 29 and 30) Given the heavily disturbed context of the study area and the nature of the proposed project, it is unlikely that implementation of the proposed project will impact previously unknown archaeological resources. Any unknown archaeological resources that may have existed prior to the disturbances are likely to have been displaced. However, as mentioned above, a few small areas of the study area contain known buried resources associated with P-36-010820 and P-36-006848 and may be impacted during the implementation of the proposed project. As a result, the overall sensitivity of the study area with respect to buried resources appears to be low to moderate.

PCR surveyed 100 percent of the study area and no historical resources were identified. However, just outside the survey area at 27136 3rd Street, PCR identified a rare extant two-story American Colonial Revival residence with high integrity associated with the agricultural-era of the City of Highland. The residence appears to meet the eligibility thresholds for designation as a historical resource at the federal, state, and local level. Located outside the study area, the residence at 27136 3rd Street is not negatively impacted by the proposed project.



PCR

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0 700 Feet 0 200 Meters

Source: AirPhoto, 2007; PCR Services Corporation, 2009.

Figure 4

3rd and 5th Street Improvement Project
Survey Coverage Map

Photograph 1: Overview of study area, view north.

Photograph 2: Overview of study area, view south.

Photograph 3: Overview of study area, view southwest.

Photograph 4: Overview of study area, view west.

PCR

Figure 5
3rd and 5th Street Improvement
Study Area Photographs

Source: PCR Services Corporation, 2009.

Photograph 1: Overview of study area, view east.

Photograph 2: Overview of study area, view southwest.

Photograph 3: Overview of study area, view southsouth.

Photograph 4: Overview of study area, view south.

PCR

Figure 6
3rd and 5th Street Improvement
Study Area Photographs

Source: PCR Services Corporation, 2009.

7.0 SUMMARY OF RESULTS AND MITIGATION

7.1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES

Results of the cultural resources records search revealed that one prehistoric resource and 27 historic period resources were previously recorded within a one-half mile radius of the study area. Prehistoric archaeological site P-36-002313 is located approximately one-half mile north of the study area and is described as a village site where the Native Americans living in the area were driven off by armed men who wanted to take control of the land (Smith 1938). Two historic period resources were identified within the project boundaries; P-36-010820 and P-36-006848. P-36-010820 is located along Victoria Avenue along the northeastern portion of the study area and is described as the buried and exposed portions of the Arrowhead and Waterman Railroad, which is also known as the Harlem Motor Road Line (Campbell 2002). P-36-006848 crosses multiple areas of the study area along 3rd and 5th Street and is described as a water transportation site known as the Cram-Van Leuven Ditch (Romani 1990). The majority of these resources, with the exception of P-36-010820 and P-36-006848, are located far enough away from the study area and will not be impacted by the proposed project.

The NAHC SLF records search results did not indicate any known Native American cultural resources within the study area. Numerous archaeological surveys have been conducted within the immediate vicinity of the study area (covering approximately 50 percent of the one-half mile radius surrounding the study area) that has yielded positive results. However, the majority of the study area had not been surveyed by an archaeologist prior to PCR's assessment.

No archaeological resources were identified during PCR's pedestrian survey of the study area. PCR surveyed 100 percent of the study area; however, the majority of the study area is heavily disturbed by the construction of single family homes, commercial buildings, asphalt-paved roads, sidewalks, and landscaping. Given the heavily disturbed context of the study area and the nature of the proposed project, it is unlikely that implementation of the proposed project will impact previously unknown archaeological resources. Any unknown archaeological resources that may have existed prior to the disturbances are likely to have been displaced. However, as mentioned above, a few small areas of the study area contain known buried resources associated with P-36-010820 and P-36-006848 and may be impacted during the implementation of the proposed project. As a result, the overall sensitivity of the study area with respect to buried resources appears to be low to moderate.

Given the low to moderate potential for buried historic and archaeological resources that may qualify as eligible for the National Register or California Register and/or as significant

resources pursuant to CEQA, archaeological monitoring is not recommended during implementation of the proposed project. However, the following mitigation measures are recommended to identify, evaluate, and recover cultural resources that are accidentally encountered during implementation of the proposed project.

1. If archaeological resources associated with P-36-010820 and P-36-006848 or otherwise are encountered during implementation of the project, ground- disturbing activities should temporarily be redirected from the vicinity of the find. The Applicant should immediately notify a qualified archaeologist of the find. The archaeologist should coordinate with the Applicant as to the immediate treatment of the find until a proper site visit and evaluation is made by the archaeologist. The archaeologist shall be allowed to temporarily divert or redirect grading or excavation activities in the vicinity in order to make an evaluation of the find and determine appropriate treatment. Treatment will include the goals of preservation where practicable and public interpretation of historic and archaeological resources. All cultural resources recovered will be documented on California Department of Parks and Recreation Site Forms to be filed with the CHRIS-SBAIC. The archaeologist shall prepare a final report about the find to be filed with the Applicant, Lead Agency, and the CHRIS-SBAIC, as required by the California Office of Historic Preservation. The report shall include documentation and interpretation of resources recovered. Interpretation will include full evaluation of the eligibility with respect to the National and California Register of Historic Places and CEQA. The report shall also include all specialists' reports as appendices. The Lead Agency shall designate repositories in the event that significant resources are recovered. The archaeologist shall also determine the need for archaeological monitoring for any ground-disturbing activities thereafter.

2. If human remains are encountered unexpectedly during construction excavation and grading activities, State Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5 requires that no further disturbance shall occur until the County Coroner has made the necessary findings as to origin and disposition pursuant to PRC Section 5097.98. If the remains are determined to be of Native American descent, the coroner has 24 hours to notify the California Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC). The NAHC will then identify the person(s) thought to be the Most Likely Descendent of the deceased Native American, who will then help determine what course of action should be taken in dealing with the remains.

With the implementation of the above mitigation measures, impacts to archaeological resources from the proposed project will be considered less than significant.

7.2 HISTORICAL RESOURCES

Results of the records search, which included review of the National Register of Historic Places (National Register), California Register of Historic Places (California Register), California Historic Resources Inventory (HRI), California Points of Historical Interest (PHI), the California Historical Landmarks (CHL), and the City of Highland Historic and Cultural inventory, indicated that there was one existing historical resource outside of the proposed project area, but within a half-mile radius of the study area. Three properties outside of the proposed project area, but within a half-mile radius of the study area were determined not eligible for listing or designation. In addition, just outside the survey area at 27136 3rd Street, PCR identified a rare extant two-story American Colonial Revival residence with high integrity associated with the agricultural-era of the City of Highland. The residence appears to meet the eligibility thresholds for designation as a historical resource at the federal, state, and local level. Located outside the study area, the residence at 27136 3rd Street is not indirectly impacted by the proposed project. As a result, the proposed project will have no impact to significant historical resources and no further work is needed.

7.3 PALEONTOLOGICAL RESOURCES

Results of the paleontological resources records search through the SBCM indicates that the study area is situated upon superficial deposits of latest Holocene younger axial-valley alluvium as well as recent wash alluvium. According to the SBCM, these types of deposits do not contain significant nonrenewable paleontological resources. Also, no previously-known paleontological resource localities were found within a one-mile radius of the study area. However, these Holocene sediments may overlie subsurface Pleistocene older alluvium and these can contain significant Pleistocene vertebrate fossils. Shallow earth moving operations in the younger Holocene alluvium within the study area are unlikely to reveal significant vertebrate fossils. On the other hand, deeper excavations that extend into the older Pleistocene deposits may well be expected to encounter significant remains of fossil vertebrates.

As a result of these findings, the paleontological sensitivity of the study area is considered to be low. No paleontological resources were identified on the surface during the pedestrian survey and although the results of the records search suggest that they may exist within the study area, it also suggests that they will only be present at great depths. As a result, the proposed project will have no impact to significant paleontological resources and no further work is needed. These measures are consistent with the recommendations set forth by the SBCM in the records search results (see Appendix C):

7.4 NATIVE AMERICAN CONSULTATION

As per NAHC suggested procedure, follow-up letters were sent via certified mail on August 27, 2009 to the ten Native American individuals and organizations identified by the NAHC as being affiliated with the vicinity of the study area to request any additional information or concerns they may have about Native American cultural resources that may be affected by the proposed project. As of September 23, 2009, PCR has received one letter response from the *Soboba Cultural Resources Department* and a phone call from *Pechanga Cultural Resources* (see Appendix D) regarding this proposed project. Both the Soboba and Pechanga Bands have deferred to the San Manuel Band of Mission Indians. In addition, a follow-up phone call was made to the San Manuel Band of Mission Indians; however PCR has not yet received any responses back regarding this phone call (See Appendix D). PCR will keep the County apprised with the progress of this on-going Native American consultation.

8.0 REFERENCES CITED

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1984 *California Archaeology*. Academic Press, San Diego.

Romani, Gwendolyn
1990 DPR Site Form for CA-SBR-6848H. Site record on file at the San Bernardino Archaeological Information Center, San Bernardino County Museum, 2024 Orange Tree Lane, Redlands, CA 92374.

Smith, Dr.
1938 DPR Site Form for CA-SBR-2313. Site record on file at the San Bernardino Archaeological Information Center, San Bernardino County Museum, 2024 Orange Tree Lane, Redlands, CA 92374.

Strong, William D.
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USGS (United States Geological Survey, U.S. Department of the Interior)
1901 Map: Redlands, Calif. (15', 1:62,500); reprinted, 1909
1942 Map: Redlands, Calif. and Vicinity (6', 1:31,680)
1954 Map: Redlands, Calif. (15', 1:62,500)

Wallace, William J.
1955 A Suggested Chronology for Southern California Coastal Archaeology. *Southwestern Journal of Anthropology* 11:214-230.

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1968 Cultural Tradition and Ecological Adaptation on the Southern California Coast. In Archaic Prehistory in the Western United States, C. Irwin-Williams, ed, pp. 1-4. *Eastern New Mexico University* Contributions *in Anthropology*. Portales.

White, Raymond C.
1963 Luiseño Social Organization. University of California Publications in American Archaeology and Ethnology 48(2):91-194. Berkeley.

APPENDIX A – PERSONNEL QUALIFICATIONS

Kyle Garcia, ARCHAEOLOGIST

Education

- B.A., Physical Anthropology, University of California, Santa Barbara, California, 2004

Continuing Education

- Section 106 Compliance: An Introduction to Professional Practice under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act, 2009
- Cultural Resources Orientation and Pro-Seminar, County of Riverside, 2009
- 40-Hour HAZWOPER Training, 2009
- Cultural Resources Protection Under CEQA and Other Legislative Mandates, UCLA Extension, 2008
- Riverside County Archaeology and Cultural Sensitivity Training Program, 2007

Professional Affiliations

- Society for American Archaeology
- Society for California Archaeology
- Pacific Coast Archaeological Society
- Orange County Natural History Museum

Summary

Kyle Garcia has over six years of experience in the academic and professional field of archaeology. His coursework and consulting career have provided him with knowledge of archaeological resources in coastal, interior, and island settings. Mr. Garcia specializes in faunal analysis and has worked in faunal laboratories at UCSB and the Santa Barbara Museum of Natural History. He has managed projects, conducted surveys, construction monitoring, impact analyses, and site assessments. Mr. Garcia has also evaluated resources for the California Register of Historical Resources and National Register of Historic Places, conducted test excavations, historic building research, technical report writing, client/agency coordination, Native American coordination, artifact processing, laboratory management, and site recordation.

Experience

Mr. Garcia has contributed his services and expertise to over 100 projects at PCR subject to requirements of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), the National Environmental Quality Act (NEPA), and other federal, State, and local regulations. These projects included infrastructure, utility, parks, mixed-use, residential, industrial, and commercial developments that served a variety of public and private sector clients throughout California and Arizona.

Mr. Garcia has also gained valuable experience with recording historic and prehistoric archaeological sites with Garmin, Magellan, and sub-meter Trimble GeoXT Global Positioning System (GPS) units. He has worked with Geographic Information Systems (GIS) software such as ArcPad, ArcGIS, and ArcView, and developed methods for using these products to accurately and efficiently record archaeological sites. Also during his tenure at PCR, Mr. Garcia has been cross-trained in paleontological mitigation monitoring and assisted in the excavations of a Miocene whale fossil near Irvine, California.

Specific Project Experience: Mr. Garcia has served as Project Manager or Deputy Project Manager for over 50 Southern California Edison (SCE) projects that were subject to requirements of CEQA, Section 106 of the NHPA, and other local ordinances. These projects included deteriorated pole replacements, conduit and vault installations, and distribution circuit installations (above ground and underground) located throughout SCE's service area. Mr. Garcia not only managed the budgets and supervised the work for these projects, but also conducted most of the record searches, surveys, report writing, site recordation, and client/agency coordination for these projects. In addition, Mr. Garcia supervised and participated in the emergency on-call archaeological survey and monitoring services for SCE property that was affected by the Devore Heights, Corral and Santiago Fires located in Devore, Malibu and eastern Orange County, California, respectively. These projects entailed rapid response services including close-interval surveys, construction monitoring, and sensitivity assessments for SCE property in areas damaged by the fires.

Mr. Garcia has also conducted numerous cultural resources assessments in support of Mitigated Negative Declarations and Environmental Impact Reports for projects throughout the southern California region. These include transportation, utility, commercial, residential, solid waste, and school projects

Presentations: Mr. Garcia presented a paper at the 72nd Annual Meeting for the Society of American Archaeology Conference in Austin, Texas in 2007. The paper focused on prehistoric 'yoni' features encountered on a project site proposed to be developed in western Riverside County, California. The project was subject to requirements of CEQA and Section 106 of the NHPA.

Jon L. Wilson, M. Arch., LEED AP, SENIOR ARCHITECTURAL HISTORIAN II

Education

- M. Arch., School of Architecture, Tulane University, New Orleans, Louisiana, 2005
- M.A., American Architectural History, University of Mississippi, Oxford, Mississippi, 2000
- B.A., Early American History, Occidental College, Los Angeles, California, 1996
- Graduate Study, Historic Preservation, Graduate School of Architecture, Planning & Preservation, Columbia University, New York, New York, 2002

Continuing Education

- LEED Workshop, U.S. Green Building Council
- Evaluating Historical Resources in the Los Angeles Area, Association of Environmental Professionals

Professional Affiliations

- The American Institute of Architects
- LEED Accredited Professional, U.S. Green Building Council
- Los Angeles Conservancy
- National Trust for Historic Preservation
- American Farmland Trust

Awards

- Sally Kress Tompkins Fellowship, Society of Architectural Historians, 2000

Summary

Jon Lamar Wilson has over eight years of professional and academic experience in the practice of architecture, historic preservation, and architectural history. He has a wide-ranging knowledge of nineteenth and twentieth-century American Architecture, with a specific focus on California and the American South. In particular, Mr. Wilson is an expert in both urban and rural housing types and how they relate to their larger context. His qualifications and experience exceeds those of the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualification Standards in History, Architectural History, and Historic Architecture.

Experience

Mr. Wilson has a broad training and professional experience in the practice of Historic Preservation and Cultural Resource Management. He has extensive experience consulting clients on projects for compliance of Sections 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), and local preservation ordinances. Mr. Wilson is experienced in the assessment of projects for conformance with the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Rehabilitation of Historic Buildings, and has assisted clients with Historic American Buildings Survey (HABS) documentation, Historic Structure Reports (HSR), National Register of Historic Places nominations, California Register of Historical Resources nominations, local historic designation nominations, Historic Preservation Federal Tax Credit applications, preservation design, and feasibility reports.

HABS: Mr. Wilson worked professionally as an employee and a private contractor for the HABS, a historic building documentation department within the National Park Service. His relationship with HABS began after he won the Sally Kress Tompkins Fellowship, an academic research grant jointly awarded by HABS and the Society of Architectural Historians. As an employee of HABS, Mr. Wilson initially worked documenting a colonial governor's rural retreat just outside Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and then over several years worked in Natchitoches, Louisiana, documenting rural housing patterns and types, and producing an urban history on the development of the town's commercial district.

Mr. Wilson worked at Historic Resources Group (HRG) in Los Angeles prior to joining PCR. At HRG, Mr. Wilson worked for the City of Riverside conducting HABS documentation for the Stalder Building and Brown's Garage, creating a CEQA technical report, a Federal Tax Credit for Historic Preservation application, and design monitoring for the Fox Riverside Theatre, an HSR for the National Landmark Harada House, and a historic interpretation plan for the grain silos at the Riverwalk at La Sierra University.

Surveys: Mr. Wilson has conducted historical and cultural resource surveys for specific plans in Placentia and Santa Ana in Orange County, California, and in Whittier, California. He helped produce the National Register Nomination and design consulting for Santa Anita Park, Conducted Section 106 Review for the City of Los Angeles, authored a California Culture and Historical Endowment (CCHE) grant for the City of El Monte's Southern California Heritage Walk. He conducted a survey of contributing "puestos" to the El Pueblo de Los Angeles Historic Monument. Mr. Wilson produced historic preservation design drawings and conducted design review for multiple historic properties including the Marion Davies Estate, the Lopez Adobe, Orchard Gables, and the Hughes Industrial Historic District. He also produced a Federal Tax Credit for Historic Preservation application for the Lompoc Theatre, and many other documents related to historic preservation and cultural resource management.

Matthew Gonzalez, ARCHAEOLOGICAL/PALEONTOLOGICAL TECHNICIAN

Education

- B.A., Classical Archaeology, University of California, Santa Barbara, California, 2005
- Archaeological Studies Program, Accent Center, Rome, Italy 2004
- College Year in Athens, Athens, Greece, 2003

Continuing Education

- Cultural Resources Protection Under CEQA and Other Legislative Mandates, UCLA Extension, 2008
- Riverside County Archaeology and Cultural Sensitivity Training Program, 2007
- 40-Hour HAZWOPER Training, 2009

Professional Affiliations

- Society for American Archaeology

Summary

Matthew Gonzalez has over six years of academic and professional experience in archaeological and paleontological investigations. He applies his training in the analysis of ancient Greek and Roman antiquities to state-side archaeological investigations. Mr. Gonzalez has considerable experience in both surface reconnaissance and subsurface investigations, marine fossil identification, as well as artifact analysis and classifications, specifically faunal and lithic analysis.

Experience

Mr. Gonzalez has experience in several aspects of archaeological and paleontological investigations. He has experience in the identification of historic and pre-historic archaeological resources. Mr. Gonzalez has led field crews on site investigations and participated in surveying, mapping, excavating, wet/dry screening, site recording, and soil analysis. He has applied these skills in projects necessitating Phase I and II data recovery in California and Arizona. Mr. Gonzalez is skilled in the application of Geographic Information Systems (GIS)/Global Positioning Systems (GPS) to facilitate field investigations. He uses ArcView and Google Earth to develop field maps useful to plot artifacts and survey sites.

In addition to his field work, Mr. Gonzalez has hands-on laboratory experience working both for PCR and the Archaeology department at the University of California, Santa Barbara. His laboratory experience includes processing archaeological collections including cleaning, sorting, cataloging archiving/preserving, fossil analysis, and drawing specimens associated with the Chumash site SBA 3737 in Santa Ynez Valley. Mr. Gonzalez regularly performs record searches, mapping, and digitizing for projects. He routinely prepares letter, Phase I, Section 106, and CEQA-Plus reports; Initial Study and Environmental Impact Report (EIR) sections; and Native American letters. He is also skilled in client coordination and SB 18 Consultation.

Archaeological & Paleontological Surveys: Due to his archaeology and paleontology cross-training, Mr. Gonzalez has performed archaeological and paleontological surveys on a number of projects throughout Southern California and Arizona. He assisted in the archaeological and paleontological surveys, site recording, and excavation for two large-scale projects including the 3,000-acre Heritage Fields Great Park in Irvine, California and for approximately 10,000 acres of the 19,000-acre La Osa Ranch in Pinal County, Arizona. Additional projects include a paleontological survey for the Del Mar Hilton Gardens Inn project site in San Diego. He conducted both archaeological and paleontological surveys for the 136-acre Trabuco Canyon 119 site in Orange County, Rosamond recycled water pipeline project in Kern County, various projects for the San Bernardino Associated Governments, LAX Master Plan, Cesar Chavez Roundabout, and over 25 Southern California Edison (SCE) projects including the Tea Fire emergency response project. His archaeological survey experience include the 175-acre Oasis Date Garden project in Riverside County; the Lytle Creek and Nuevo Road developments in San Bernardino and Riverside counties, respectively; and the 2,200-acre Skyline Ranch Project in Santa Clarita Valley.

Archaeological & Paleontological Monitoring: Mr. Gonzalez has also conducted mitigation and construction monitoring for several projects. He conducted archaeological surveys, recording, excavations, artifact processing, and construction monitoring to achieve mitigation compliance for a KB Home residential development in Riverside County, California. He provided paleontological monitoring for the Stephen S. Wise Temple in Los Angeles which included the discovery of various species of the Upper Miocene/Modelo Formation. Mr. Gonzalez provided archaeological and paleontological monitoring for the Heritage Fields Great Park in addition to his survey work. His additional archaeological/paleontological monitoring projects include Building 319 of the Second Harvest Food Bank on the former El Toro Marine Corps Air Station; a John Laing Homes Newland Street development in Huntington Beach; the 16-acre Rossmore development in Redlands; and a number of SCE projects.

APPENDIX B – CULTURAL RESOURCES RECORDS SEARCH RESULTS

Document No.: 1060308 Unpublished Report
HARRIS, RUTH D.

1976 ARCHAEOLOGICAL - HISTORICAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT OF TRACT NO. 7519. SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY MUSEUM ASSOCIATION. SUBMITTED TO GARNER, TRACADAS AND TROY, INC. UNPUBLISHED REPORT ON FILE AT S.B. CO. MUSEUM, 2024 ORANGE TREE LANE, REDLANDS, CA 92374.

Last Update: 11/30/1988 Cataloged by: WRO-CA-03 on 11/30/1988
Keywords: PREHISTORIC (1), HISTORIC (1), ARCHAEOLOGICAL RECONNAISSANCE REPORT (1), INTERMONTANE VALLEY (4), SAN BERNARDINO VALLEY (4), USGS REDLANDS 7.5' QUAD (4), NO RESOURCES (4), 76-3.6 (7)

Document No.: 1060574 Unpublished Report
HAMMOND, STEPHEN R. AND LOIS M. WEBB

1977 CULTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY: ROUTE 30 BETWEEN INTERSTATE ROUTE 10 AND ARDEN AVENUE, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA. STEPHEN R. HAMMOND AND LOIS M. WEBB. SUBMITTED TO CALTRANS - SAN BERNARDINO OFFICE. UNPUBLISHED REPORT ON FILE AT S.B. CO. MUSEUM, 2024 ORANGE TREE LANE, REDLANDS, CA 92374.

Last Update: 04/05/1989 Cataloged by: WRO-CA-03 on 12/19/1988
Keywords: PREHISTORIC (1), HISTORIC (1), CULTURAL HISTORY (1), ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY REPORT (1), TOWNSITE OF HIGHLAND (1), MERCANTILE BUILDINGS (1), RESIDENTIAL BUILDINGS (1), INTERMONTANE VALLEY (4), SAN BERNARDINO VALLEY (4), USGS REDLANDS 7.5' QUAD (4), USGS HARRISON MOUNTAIN 7.5' QUAD (4), RESOURCE NUMBERS UNKNOWN (4), 1891 AD - PRESENT (5), 77-12.3 (7)

Document No.: 1060863 Unpublished Report
SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY MUSEUM ASSOCIATION

1979 CULTURAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT: TRAFFIC SIGNAL PROJECT, THIRD STREET AT VICTORIA AVENUE. SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY MUSEUM ASSOCIATION. SUBMITTED TO SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY TRANSPORTATION DEPARTMENT. UNPUBLISHED REPORT ON FILE AT S.B. CO. MUSEUM, 2024 ORANGE TREE LANE, REDLANDS, CA 92374.

Last Update: 01/13/1989 Cataloged by: WRO-CA-03 on 01/13/1989
Keywords: PREHISTORIC (1), HISTORIC (1), ARCHAEOLOGICAL RECONNAISSANCE REPORT (1), INTERMONTANE VALLEY (4), SAN BERNARDINO VALLEY (4), USGS REDLANDS 7.5' QUAD (4), NO RESOURCES (4), 79-11.6 (7)

Document No.: 1061456 Unpublished Report
SCHWARTZ, STEVEN J.

1984 CULTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY: NORTON AIR FORCE BASE EXCESS LANDS. U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS. SUBMITTED TO NORTON AIR FORCE BASE. UNPUBLISHED REPORT ON FILE AT S.B. CO. MUSEUM, 2024 ORANGE TREE LANE, REDLANDS, CA 92374.

Last Update: 05/12/1989 Cataloged by: WRO-CA-03 on 05/12/1989
Keywords: PREHISTORIC (1), HISTORIC (1), ARCHAEOLOGICAL RECONNAISSANCE REPORT (1), INTERMONTANE VALLEY (4), SAN BERNARDINO VALLEY (4), NORTON AIR FORCE BASE (4), USGS REDLANDS 7.5' QUAD (4), NO RESOURCES (4), 84-9.4 (7)

Document No.: 1062587 Unpublished Report
SCHMUECKER, BRIAN L.

1991 FINAL REPORT: INVENTORY AND EVALUATION OF WORLD WAR II STRUCTURES AT NORTON AIR FORCE BASE IN SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA. MILITARY AIRLIFT COMMAND. SUBMITTED TO NATIONAL PARK SERVICE. UNPUBLISHED REPORT ON FILE AT S.B. CO. MUSEUM, 2024 ORANGE TREE LANE, REDLANDS, CA 92374.

Last Update: 01/14/1993 Cataloged by: WRO-CA-03 on 12/29/1992
Keywords: HISTORIC (1), HISTORIC STRUCTURE EVALUATION REPORT (1), INTERMONTANE VALLEY (4), USGS REDLANDS 7.5' QUAD (4), USGS SAN BERNARDINO SOUTH 7.5'QUAD (4), 91-12.10 (7), P1063-73H (4), P1063-74H (4), P1063-75H (4), P1063-76H (4), P1063-77H (4), P1063-78H (4), P1063-79H (4), P1063-80H (4), P1063-81H (4), P1063-82H (4), P1063-83H (4), P1063-84H (4), P1063-85H (4), P1074-130H (4), P1074-131H (4), P1074-132H (4), P1074-133H (4), P1074-134H (4), P1074-135H (4), P1074-136H (4), P1074-137H (4), P1074-138H (4), P1074-139H (4), P1074-140H (4), P1074-141H (4), P1074-142H (4), P1074-143H (4), P1074-144H (4), P1074-145H (4), P1074-146H (4), P1074-147H (4), P1074-148H (4), P1074-149H (4), P1074-150H (4), P1074-151H (4), P1074-152H (4), P1074-153H (4), P1074-154H (4), P1074-155H (4), P1074-156H (4), P1074-157H (4), P1074-158H (4), P1074-159H (4)

Document No.: 1062836 Unpublished Report
ALEXANDROWICZ, J. STEPHEN, SUSAN R. ALEXANDROWICZ, AND KATHRYN C. BEATTIE

1993 R.H. STIDHAM'S COBBLESTONE HOUSE: HISTORIC PRESERVATION IN THE CITY OF HIGHLAND, COUNTY OF SAN BERNARDINO, CA. ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONSULTING SERVICES. SUBMITTED TO FAYEZ GENADRY. UNPUBLISHED REPORT ON FILE AT S.B. CO. MUSEUM, 2024 ORANGE TREE LANE, REDLANDS, CA 92374.

Last Update: 04/08/1994 Cataloged by: WRO-CA-03 on 04/08/1994
Keywords: ARCHAEOLOGICAL RECONNAISSANCE REPORT (1), HISTORIC STRUCTURE EVALUATION REPORT (1), RESIDENTIAL SITE (1), WELL HOUSE (1), BARN (1), WALL (1), REFUSE DISPOSAL SITE (1), GLASS BOTTLE (3), GLASS (3), CERAMICS (3), METAL HARDWARE (3), WOOD (3), FAUNAL REMAINS (3), CHARCOAL (3), METAL PIPE (3), TILE (3), PLASTIC (3), CEMENT (3), WIRE NAIL (3), WHELL (3), SEEDS (3), BRICK (3), ASPHALT (3), 1.71 ACRES (4), SAN BERNARDINO VALLEY (4), INTERMONTANE VALLEY (4), CA-SBR-7701H (4), USGS REDLANDS 7.5' QUAD (4), HISTORIC (4)

Document No.: 1062853 Unpublished Report
FOSTER, JOHN M., JAMES J. SCHMIDT, CARMEN A. WEBER, GWENDOLYN R. ROMANI, AND ROBERTA S. GREENWOOD

1991 CULTURAL RESOURCE INVESTIGATION: INLAND FEEDER PROJECT, MWD OF SOUTHERN CA. GREENWOOD & ASSOCIATES. SUBMITTED TO P&D TECHNOLOGIES. UNPUBLISHED REPORT ON FILE AT S.B. CO. MUSEUM, 2024 ORANGE TREE LANE, REDLANDS, CA 92374.

Last Update: 04/20/1994 Cataloged by: WRO-CA-03 on 04/20/1994
Keywords: ARCHAEOLOGICAL RECONNAISSANCE REPORT (1), STRUCTURAL SITE (1), FOUNDATIONS (1), BRIDGE (1), WALLS (1), WATER STORAGE SITE (1), WATER TRANSPORTATION SITE (1), REFUSE DISPOSAL SITE (1), DAIRY SITE (1), FENCE (1), CANAL (1), RESIDENTIAL SITE (1), FLUME (1), BEDROCK MORTARS (1), RANCHING SITE (1), ORCHARD (1), AGRICULTURAL SITE (1), RAILROAD SITE (1), WELL (1), CISTERN (1), POWER PLANT (1), CERAMICS (3), GLASS (3), METAL

(3), WAGON (3), WOOD (3), SHELL (3), FAUNAL REMAINS (3), GLASS BOTTLE (3), POTTERY (3), CANS (3), BRICK (3), MANO (3), TINNED CANS (3), ADOBE (3), CONCRETE (3), 136 MILES (4), SAN BERNARDINO VALLEY (4), RIVERSIDE (4), INTERMONTANE VALLEY (4), USGS SAN BERNARDINO NORTH 7.5' QUAD (4), USGS DEVORE 7.5' QUAD (4), USGS FONTANA 7.5' QUAD (4), USGS SAN BERNARDINO SOUTH 7.5' QUAD (4), USGS REDLANDS 7.5' QUAD (4), USGS HARRISON 7.5' QUAD (4), USGS YUCAIPA 7.5' QUAD (4), CA-SBR-6086H (4), CA-SBR-6354H (4), CA-SBR-6847H (4), CA-SBR-6848H (4), CA-SBR-6849H (4), CA-SBR-6850H (4), CA-SBR-6851H (4), CA-SBR-6852H (4), CA-SBR-6853H (4), CA-SBR-6854H (4), CA-SBR-6855H (4), CA-SBR-6856H (4), CA-SBR-6857H (4), CA-SBR-6858H (4), CA-SBR-6859H (4), CA-SBR-6860H (4), CA-SBR-6861H (4), CA-SBR-6862H (4), CA-SBR-6863H (4), CA-SBR-6864H (4), CA-SBR-6865H (4), CA-SBR-6866H (4), CA-SBR-6867H (4), CA-SBR-6868H (4), CA-SBR-6869H (4), CA-SBR-6870H (4), CA-SBR-6871H (4), CA-SBR-6872H (4), CA-SBR-6940H (4), CA-SBR-7021H (4), CA-SBR-7050 (4), CA-SBR-7051H (4), CA-SBR-7053H (4), CA-SBR-7054H (4), CA-SBR-7055H (4), CA-SBR-7702H (4), P1074-35H (4), P1074-124H (4), P1063-5H (4), PSBR-20H (4), PREHISTORIC (5), HISTORIC (5), GABRIELINO (5), SERRANO (5), LUISENO (5)

Document No.: 1063736 Unpublished Report
WHITE, LAURIE S. AND ROBERT S. WHITE

2000 A CULTURAL RESOURCE ASSESSMENT OF A 20 ACRE PORTON OF THE JERRY LEWIS COMMUNITY CENTER PROJECT SITE, CITY OF HIGHLAND, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CA. 17PP. ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATES. SUBMITTED TO CITY OF HIGHLAND. UNPUBLISHED REPORT ON FILE AT S.B. CO. MUSEUM, 2024 ORANGE TREE LANE, REDLANDS, CA 92374.

Last Update: 11/10/2004 Cataloged by: WRO-CA-03 on 11/10/2004
Keywords: ARCHAEOLOGICAL RECONNAISSANCE REPORT (1), 20 ACRES (4), SAN BERNARDINO VALLEY (4), INTERMONTANE VALLEY (4), NO RESOURCES (4), USGS REDLANDS 7.5' QUAD (4)

Document No.: 1063753 Unpublished Report
BONNER, WAYNE

1998 CULTURAL RESOURCES RECORD SEARCH & SURVEY REPORT FOR A PACIFIC BELL MOBILE SERVICES TELECOMMUNICATIONS FACILITY: CM127-01, CITY OF HIGHLAND, CA. 5PP. CHAMBERS GROUP. SUBMITTED TO PBMS. UNPUBLISHED REPORT ON FILE AT S.B. CO. MUSEUM, 2024 ORANGE TREE LANE, REDLANDS, CA 92374.

Last Update: 11/10/2004 Cataloged by: WRO-CA-03 on 11/10/2004
Keywords: ARCHAEOLOGICAL RECONNAISSANCE REPORT (1), 0.25 ACRES (4), SAN BERNARDINO VALLEY (4), INTERMONTANE VALLEY (4), NO RESOURCES (4), USGS REDLANDS 7.5' QUAD (4)

Document No.: 1063756 Unpublished Report
MASON, ROGER D.

2001 CULTURAL RESOURCES RECORD SEARCH, LITERATURE REVIEW & RECONNAISSANCE REPORT FOR ATC TELECOMMUNICATIONS FACILITY BC_372_n4, W. HIGHLAND, IN THE CITY OF SAN BERNARDINO, CA. 10PP. CHAMBERS GROUP. Submitted to PARATUS, INC. Unpublished report on file at S.B. CO. MUSEUM, 2024 ORANGE TREE LANE, REDLANDS, CA 92374.

Last Update: 11/10/2004 Cataloged by: WRO-CA-03 on 11/10/2004
Keywords: ARCHAEOLOGICAL RECONNAISSANCE REPORT (1), HISTORIC (1), REFUSE

DISPOSAL (1), CERAMICS (3), GLASS (3), ASPHALT (3), CONCRETE (3), 0.25 ACRES (4), SAN BERNARDINO VALLEY (4), INTERMONTANE VALLEY (4), RESOURCES NOT RECORDED (4), USGS REDLANDS 7.5' QUAD (4)

Document No.: 1064065 Unpublished Report
WHITE, ROBERT S. AND LAURIE S. WHITE

2005 A CULTURAL RESOURCE ASSESSMENT OF 15.2 ACRES AS SHOWN ON TPM 12078 & 12079, LOCATED ADJACENT TO EAST 5TH ST, CITY OF HIGHLAND, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY. 14PP. ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATES. SUBMITTED TO LILBURN CORPORATION. UNPUBLISHED REPORT ON FILE AT S.B. CO. MUSEUM, 2024 ORANGE TREE LANE, REDLANDS, CA 92374.

Last Update: 06/01/2007 Cataloged by: WRO-CA-03 on 06/01/2007
Keywords: ARCHAEOLOGICAL RECONNAISSANCE REPORT (1), 15.2 ACRES (4), SAN BERNARDINO VALLEY (4), INTERMONTANE VALLEY (4), SANTA ANA RIVER (4), NO RESOURCES (4), USGS REDLANDS 7.5' QUAD (4)

Document No.: 1064103 Unpublished Report
HAMMOND, STEPHEN

1999 REPLACEMENT OF CITY CREEK BRIDGE & WIDENING OF STATE ROUTE 30. 15PP. CALTRANS. SUBMITTED TO DEPT OF TRANSPORTATION. UNPUBLISHED REPORT ON FILE AT S.B. CO. MUSEUM, 2024 ORANGE TREE LANE, REDLANDS, CA 92374.

Last Update: 06/01/2007 Cataloged by: WRO-CA-03 on 06/01/2007
Keywords: ARCHAEOLOGICAL RECONNAISSANCE REPORT (1), HISTORIC (1), BRIDGE (1), 10 ACRES (4), SANTA ANA RIVER (4), CITY CREEK (4), USGS REDLANDS 7.5'

USGS REDLANDS 7.5' QUAD
Overview Reports

Document No.: 1060447 Unpublished Report
SCOTT, M. B.
1976 DEVELOPMENT OF WATER FACILITIES IN THE SANTA ANA RIVER BASIN, CALIFORNIA, 1810-1968. M. B. SCOTT. SUBMITTED TO U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY. UNPUBLISHED REPORT ON FILE AT S.B. CO. MUSEUM, 2024 ORANGE TREE LANE, REDLANDS, CA 92374.
Last Update: 04/05/89 Cataloged by: WRO-CA-03 on 12/07/88

Document No.: 1061425 Unpublished Report
ALTSCHUL, JEFFREY H., MARTIN R. ROSE, AND MICHAEL K. LERCH
1984 MAN AND SETTLEMENT IN THE UPPER SANTA ANA RIVER DRAINAGE: A CULTURAL RESOURCES OVERVIEW. STATISTICAL RESEARCH. SUBMITTED TO U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS. UNPUBLISHED REPORT ON FILE AT S.B. CO. MUSEUM, 2024 ORANGE TREE LANE, REDLANDS, CA 92374.
Last Update: 05/10/89 Cataloged by: WRO-CA-03 on 05/10/89

Document No.: 1061837 Unpublished Report
GOLDBERG, SUSAN K. AND JEANNE E. ARNOLD
1988 PREHISTORIC SITES IN THE PRADO BASIN, CALIFORNIA: REGIONAL CONTEXT AND SIGNIFICANCE EVALUATION. INFOTEC. SUBMITTED TO U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS. CONTRACT NO. DACW09-86-D-0034. UNPUBLISHED REPORT ON FILE AT S.B. CO. MUSEUM, 2024 ORANGE TREE LANE, REDLANDS, CA 92374.
Last Update: 06/17/92 Cataloged by: WRO-CA-03 on 06/30/89

Document No.: 1062963 Journal Article
HAENSZEL, ARDA
1992 MORMONS IN SAN BERNARDINO. SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY MUSEUM ASSOCIATION QUARTERLY, 39(3):3-39.
Last Update: 02/08/95 Cataloged by: WRO-CA-03 on 02/08/95

APPENDIX C –PALEONTOLOGICAL RESOURCES RECORDS SEARCH RESULTS

SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY MUSEUM

2024 Orange Tree Lane • Redlands, California USA 92374-4560
(909) 307-2669 • Fax (909) 307-0539 • www.sbcountymuseum.org
TDD (909) 792-1462

COUNTY OF SAN BERNARDINO
PUBLIC AND SUPPORT
SERVICES GROUP

ROBERT L. McKERNAN
Director

21 August 2009

PCR Services Corporation
attn: Matthew Gonzalez, Archaeological/Paleontological Technician
233 Wilshire Boulevard, Suite #130
Santa Monica, CA 90401

re: **PALEONTOLOGY LITERATURE AND RECORDS REVIEW, 3RD AND 5TH STREET IMPROVEMENTS PROJECT, CITY OF REDLANDS, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA**

Dear Mr. Gonzalez,

The Division of Geological Sciences of the San Bernardino County Museum (SBCM) has completed a literature review and records search for the above-named linear alignment in the City of Redlands, San Bernardino County, California. The study area is located in the southern portions of sections 4 and 5, Township 1 South, Range 3 West, San Bernardino Base and Meridian, as seen on the Redlands, California 7.5' United States Geological Survey topographic quadrangle map (1967 edition, photorevised 1988).

Previous geologic mapping (Bortugno and Spittler, 1986; Matti and others, 2003) indicates that the study area is situated upon surface exposures of latest Holocene younger axial-valley alluvium (= unit $\mathbf{Qya_{4,5}}$) as well as recent wash alluvium (= $\mathbf{Qvyw_2}$). These Holocene and recent alluvial sedimentary units have low potential to contain significant nonrenewable paleontologic resources, and so are assigned low paleontologic sensitivity. However, these Holocene alluvial sediments may overlie subsurface Pleistocene older alluvium. If present in the subsurface, this alluvium would likely have high potential to contain fossil resources, depending upon its lithology. Older Pleistocene alluvial sediments elsewhere throughout the Inland Empire have been reported to yield significant fossils of extinct animals from the Ice Age (Jefferson, 1991; Reynolds and Reynolds, 1991; Woodburne, 1991; Springer and Scott, 1994; Scott, 1997; Springer and others, 1998, 1999, 2007). Fossils recovered from these Pleistocene sediments represent extinct taxa including mammoths, mastodons, ground sloths, dire wolves, short-faced bears, sabre-toothed cats, large and small horses, large and small camels, and bison, as well as plant macro- and microfossils (Jefferson, 1991; Reynolds and Reynolds, 1991; Woodburne, 1991; Springer and Scott, 1994; Scott, 1997; Springer and others, 1998, 1999, 2007; Anderson and others, 2002). However, because of the depositional environment inferred for this portion of the Santa Ana River wash, it is considered probable that any such Pleistocene sediments present in the subsurface are likely to be present only at substantial depths.

MARK H. UFFER
County Administrative Officer
NORMAN A. KANOLD
Assistant County Administrator
Public and Support
Services Group

Board of Supervisors
BRAD MITZELFELT ..... First District
PAUL BIANE ..... Second District
NEIL DERRY ..... Third District
GARY C. OVITT ..... Fourth District
JOSIE GONZALES ..... Fifth District

For this review, I conducted a search of the Regional Paleontologic Locality Inventory (RPLI) at the SBCM. The results of this search indicate that no previously-known paleontologic resource localities are recorded by the SBCM from within the boundaries of the study area, nor from within at least one mile in any direction.

Recommendations

The results of the literature review and the check of the RPLI at the SBCM demonstrate that excavation in surficial and subsurface exposures of Holocene alluvium within the boundaries of the proposed development site has low potential to adversely impact significant nonrenewable paleontologic resources. These sediments have low paleontologic sensitivity. Additionally, fossiliferous Pleistocene sediments presumed to be present in the subsurface are likely to be encountered only at great depth. For these reasons, *no program to mitigate adverse impacts to fossil resources is recommended at this time.*

References

Anderson, R.S., M.J. Power, S.J. Smith, K.B. Springer and E. Scott, 2002. Paleoecology of a Middle Wisconsin deposit from southern California. Quaternary Research 58(3): 310-317.

Bortugno, E.J. and T. E. Spittler, 1986. Geologic map of California, San Bernardino sheet, scale 1:250,000. California Division of Mines and Geology Regional Geologic Map Series, Map 3A.

Jefferson, G.T., 1991. A catalogue of late Quaternary vertebrates from California: Part Two, mammals. Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County Technical Reports, No. 7.

Matti, J.C., D.M. Morton, B.F. Cox and K.J. Kendrick, 2003. Geologic map of the Redlands 7.5' quadrangle, San Bernardino and Riverside Counties, California, version 1.0. United States Geological Survey Open-File Report 03-302. Digital preparation by P.M. Cossette, B. Jones, and S.A. Kennedy. 14 p.

Reynolds, S.F.B. and R.L. Reynolds, 1991. The Pleistocene beneath our feet: near-surface Pleistocene fossils in inland southern California basins, *in* Inland Southern California: the last 70 million years, M.O. Woodburne, S.F.B. Reynolds, and D.P. Whistler, eds. Redlands, San Bernardino County Museum Special Publication 38(3&4), p. 41-43.

Scott, E., 1997. A review of *Equus conversidens* in southern California, with a report on a second, previously-unrecognized species of Pleistocene small horse from the Mojave Desert. Journal of Vertebrate Paleontology 17(3): 75-A.

Springer, K.B. and E. Scott, 1994. First record of late Pleistocene vertebrates from the Domenigoni Valley, Riverside County, California. Journal of Vertebrate Paleontology 14 (3): 47A.

Springer, K.B., E. Scott, L.K. Murray and W.G. Spaulding, 1998. Partial skeleton of a large individual of *Mammut americanum* from the Domenigoni Valley, Riverside County, California. Journal of Vertebrate Paleontology 18(3): 78-A.

Springer, K., E. Scott, J.C. Sagebiel, and L.K. Murray, 2007. The Diamond Valley Lake Local Fauna: late Pleistocene vertebrates from inland southern California. Journal of Vertebrate Paleontology 27(3): 151A.

Springer, K.B., E. Scott, J.C. Sagebiel and K.M. Scott, 1999. A late Pleistocene lake edge vertebrate assemblage from the Diamond Valley, Riverside County, California. Journal of Vertebrate Paleontology 19(3): 77-A.

Woodburne, M.O., 1991. The Cajon Valley, *in* Inland Southern California: the last 70 million years, M.O. Woodburne, S.F.B. Reynolds, and D.P. Whistler, eds. Redlands, San Bernardino County Museum Special Publication 38(3&4), p. 41-43.

Please do not hesitate to contact us with any further questions you may have.

Sincerely,

Eric Scott, Curator of Paleontology
Division of Geological Sciences
San Bernardino County Museum

PCR

August 18, 2009

Eric Scott
SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY MUSEUM
2024 Orange Tree Lane
Redlands, California 92374

Re: PALEONTOLOGICAL RECORD SEARCH REQUEST: 3RD & 5TH STREET IMPROVEMENTS PROJECT, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

Dear Mr. Scott:

PCR Services Corporation (**PCR**) is preparing environmental documentation for the proposed 3rd & 5th Street Improvements project in San Bernardino County, California. We are writing to request a paleontological resource records search for the project vicinity. This project consists of widening the road, reconstructing the pavement, adding new sidewalks, curb and gutter system, drainage system and retaining walls.

The project site is located in sections 4 and 5 of township 1 north, range 3 west of the 1967 USGS Redlands, Calif., 7.5' Topographic Quadrangles, and is illustrated on the attached map.

Thank you for your assistance with our efforts to identify and protect paleontological resources that may be affected by the proposed project. If you anticipate that the records search will require review of more than two USGS topographic quadrangle maps, or if I can provide additional project information, please contact me at (949) 753-7001 or via email at m.gonzalez@pcrnet.com.

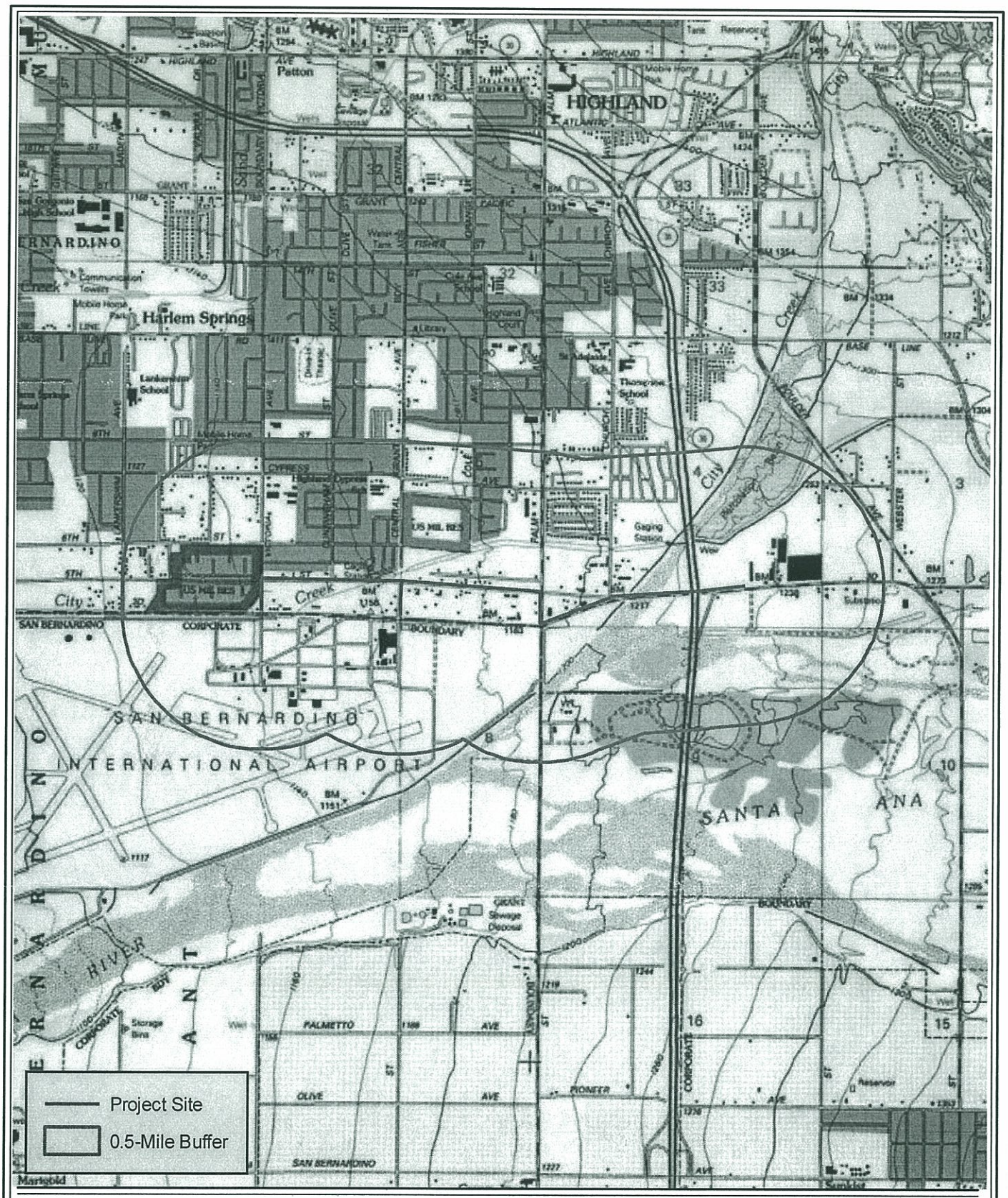
Sincerely,
PCR SERVICES CORPORATION

Matt Gonzalez

Matthew Gonzalez
Archaeological/Paleontological Technician

Attachment

One Venture, Suite 150, Irvine, California 92618 INTERNET WWW.pcrnet.com TEL 949.753.7001 FAX 949.753.7002



PCR

N

2,000 0 2,000 Feet

Source: USGS Topographic Series (Redlands, Harrison Mountain, CA); PCR Services Corporation, 2009.

Figure 1
HDR 3rd & 5th Street Project Record Search Map

Q99 4 WSR H Qvyw 2 WSR H Q99 5 WSR H

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(909) 307-2669 • Fax (909) 307-0539 • www.sbcountymuseum.org
TDD (909) 792-1462

COUNTY OF SAN BERNARDINO
PUBLIC AND SUPPORT
SERVICES GROUP

ROBERT L. McKERNAN
Director

SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY MUSEUM
DIVISION OF GEOLOGICAL SCIENCES

INVOICE

August 21, 2009

INVOICE: 4001.082109.3

To: PCR Services Corporation, attn: Matthew Gonzalez, Archeological/Paleontological Technician, 233 Wilshire Boulevard, Suite #130, Santa Monica, CA 90401

For: Paleontology Literature/Records Review, 3rd and 5th Street Improvements Project, City of Redlands, San Bernardino County, California

---

August 21, 2009

Regional Paleontologic Locality Inventory records search	1.0 quads	@	$200 /quad	$	200.00
Curator	1.0 hours	@	$86 /hour	$	86.00
Museum Assistant	1.0 hours	@	$40 /hour		40.00
TOTAL DUE:				**$**	**326.00**

Please indicate invoice number on check and make check payable to:

ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE
SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY MUSEUM
2024 ORANGE TREE LANE
REDLANDS CA 92374

MARK H. UFFER
County Administrative Officer
NORMAN A. KANOLD
Assistant County Administrator
Public and Support
Services Group

Board of Supervisors
BRAD MITZELFELT ..... First District
PAUL BIANE ..... Second District
JOSIE GONZALES ..... Fifth District
NEIL DERRY ..... Third District
GARY C. OVITT ..... Fourth District

APPENDIX D – NAHC SACRED LANDS FILE RECORD SEARCH RESULTS AND NATIVE AMERICAN CONTACT LIST

STATE OF CALIFORNIA Arnold Schwarzenegger, Governor

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION
915 CAPITOL MALL, ROOM 364
SACRAMENTO, CA 95814
(916) 653-6251
Fax (916) 657-5390
Web Site www.nahc.ca.gov
ds_nahc@pacbell.net

August 18, 2009

Mr. Matthew Gonzalez, Archaeological/Paleontological Technician
PCR SERVICES CORPORATION
One Venture, Suite 150
Irvine, CA 92618

Sent by FAX to: 949-763-7002
No. of Pages: 4

Re: Request for a Sacred Lands File search and Native American Contacts List **for a Proposed 3rd and 5th Street Improvements Project;** located in the City of San Bernardino; San Bernardino County, California

Dear Mr. Gonzalez:

The Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC), the State of California 'Trustee Agency' for the protection and preservation of Native American cultural resources (c.f. CA Public Resources Code §21070), was able to perform a record search of its Sacred Lands File (SLF) for the affected project area (APE) requested. The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) requires that any project that causes a substantial adverse change in the significance of an historical resource, that includes archaeological resources, is a 'significant effect' requiring the preparation of an Environmental Impact Report (EIR) per the California Code of Regulations §15064.5(b)(c)(f) CEQA guidelines). Section 15382 of the 2007 CEQA Guidelines defines a significant impact on the environment as "a substantial, or potentially substantial, adverse change in any of physical conditions within an area affected by the proposed project, including ...objects of historic or aesthetic significance." The NAHC SLF search **did not indicate** the presence of Native American cultural resources within one-half - mile radius of the project area (APE) of the proposed project (APE).

This letter includes state and federal statutes relating to Native American historic properties of religious and cultural significance to American Indian tribes and individuals as 'consulting parties' under both state and federal law.

Early consultation with Native American tribes in your area is the best way to avoid unanticipated discoveries once a project is underway. Enclosed are the names of the nearest tribes and interested Native American individuals that the NAHC recommends as 'consulting parties,' for this purpose, that may have knowledge of the religious and cultural significance of the historic properties in the project area (e.g. APE). We recommend that you contact persons on the attached list of Native American contacts. A Native American Tribe or Tribal Elder may be the only source of information about a cultural resource.. Furthermore we suggest that you contact the California Historic Resources Information System (CHRIS) at the Office of Historic Preservation Coordinator's office (at (916) 653-7278, for referral to the nearest Information Center of which there are 11..

Consultation with tribes and interested Native American consulting parties, on the NAHC list ,should be conducted in compliance with the requirements of federal NEPA (42 U.S.C. 4321-43351) and Section 106 and 4(f) of federal NHPA (16 U.S.C. 470 [f]*et se)*, and NAGPRA (25 U.S.C. 3001-3013), as appropriate. .

Lead agencies should consider avoidance, as defined in Section 15370 of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) when significant cultural resources could be affected by a project. Also, Public Resources Code Section 5097.98 and Health & Safety Code Section 7050.5

provide for provisions for accidentally discovered archeological resources during construction and mandate the processes to be followed in the event of an accidental discovery of any human remains in a project location other than a 'dedicated cemetery. Discussion of these should be included in your environmental documents, as appropriate.

The response to this search for Native American cultural resources is conducted in the NAHC Sacred Lands Inventory, established by the California Legislature (CA Public Resources Code §5097.94(a) and is exempt from the CA Public Records Act (c.f. California Government Code §6254.10) although Native Americans on the attached contact list may wish to reveal the nature of identified cultural resources/historic properties. Confidentiality of "historic properties of religious and cultural significance' may also be protected the under Section 304 of the NHPA or at the Secretary of the Interior' discretion if not eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places. The Secretary may also be advised by the federal Indian Religious Freedom Act (cf. 42 U.S.C, 1996) in issuing a decision on whether or not to disclose items of religious and/or cultural significance identified in or near the APE and possibly threatened by proposed project activity.

If you have any questions about this response to your request, please do not hesitate to contact me at (916) 657-6251.

Sincerely,

Dave Singleton
Program Analyst

Attachment: Native American Contacts List (NOTE: we further recommend that other forms of 'proof of mailing or proof of contact be utilized instead of 'Return Receipt Requested' Certified or Registered Mail.) Further, we suggest a follow-up telephone call to the contacts if the replies are not received or need clarification.

Native American Contact
San Bernardino County
August 18, 2009

Pechanga Band of Mission Indians
Paul Macarro, Cultural Resource Center
P.O. Box 1477 Luiseno
Temecula , CA 92593
pmacarro@pechanga-nsn.gov
(951) 308-9295 Ext 8106
(951) 676-2768
(951) 506-9491 Fax

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

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

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

Gabrielino Tongva Nation
Sam Dunlap, Tribal Secretary
P.O. Box 86908 Gabrielino Tongva
Los Angeles , CA 90086
samdunlap@earthlink.net

(909) 262-9351 - cell

Morongo Band of Mission Indians
Michael Contreras, Cultural Heritage Prog. Manager
13000 Fields Road Cahuilla
Banning , CA 92220 Serrano
(951) 755-5025
(951)201-1866 - cell
(951) 922-0105 Fax

San Manuel Band of Mission Indians
Ann Brierty, Policy/Cultural Resources Department
26569 Community Center. Drive Serrano
Highland , CA 92346
abrierty@sanmanuel-nsn.gov
(909) 864-8933 EXT-3250
(909) 649-1585 - cell
(909) 862-5152 Fax

Serrano Nation of Indians
Goldie Walker
6588 Valaria Drive Serrano
Highland , CA 92346
(909) 862-9883

This list is current only as of the date of this document.
Distribution of this list does not relieve any person of statutory responsibility as defined in Section 7050.5 of the Health and Safety Code, Section 5097.94 of the Public Resources Code and Section 5097.98 of the Public Resources Code. and federal NEPA (42 USC 4321-43351), NHPA Sections 106, 4(f) (16 USC 470(f) and NAGPRA (25 USC 3001-3013)

This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources for the proposed 3rd and 5th Street Improvements Project; located in the City of San Bernardino; San Bernardino County, California for which a Sacred Lands File search and Native American Contacts list were requested.

Native American Contact
San Bernardino County
August 18, 2009

Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians
Joseph Ontiveros, Cultural Resources Manager
P.O. Box 487 Luiseno
San Jacinto , CA 92581
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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 Resources Code and Section 5097.98 of the Public Resources Code. and federal NEPA (42 USC 4321-43351), NHPA Sections 106, 4(f) (16 USC 470(f) and NAGPRA (25 USC 3001-3013)

This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources for the proposed 3rd and 5th Street Improvements Project; located in the City of San Bernardino; San Bernardino County, California for which a Sacred Lands File search and Native American Contacts list were requested.

Summary of Native American Response Letters and Telephone Log

Name	Affiliation	Phone/Letters	Comments
Macarro, Paul, Cultural Resource Center	Pechanga Band of Mission Indians.	Letter sent via Certified Mail on August 20, 2009.	On August 28, 2009, Anna Hoover responded on behalf of the Pechanga Band of Mission Indians via telephone and stated that the project area is located outside the traditional Luiseno Territory and the Pechanga wish to defer to the Morongo/San Manuel Bands for this project. However, Mrs. Hoover did mention that if artifacts are found within the project area, and no one from the Morongo/San Manuel Bands are available for whatever reason, the Pechanga are willing to care for them.
Hamilton, Joseph, Chairman	Ramona Band of Cahuilla Mission Indians.	Letter sent via Certified Mail on August 20, 2009.	No Response to date.
Ramos, James, Chairperson	San Manuel Band of Mission Indians.	Letter sent via Certified Mail on August 20, 2009. Phone Call was made on September 22, 2009.	No response to date.
Morales, Anthony, Chairperson	Gabrielino/Tongva San Gabriel Band of Mission Indians	Letter sent via Certified Mail on August 20, 2009.	No response to date.
Dunlap, Sam, Tribal Secretary	Gabrielino/Tongva Nation	Letter sent via Certified Mail on August 20, 2009	No response to date.
Contreras, Michael, Cultural Heritage Programs Manager	Morongo Band of Mission Indians	Letter sent via Certified Mail on August 20, 2009	No response to date.
Walker, Goldie	Serrano Band of Indians	Letter sent via Certified Mail on August 20, 2009	No response to date.
Brierty, Ann, Policy/Cultural Resources Department	San Manuel Band of Mission Indians	Letter sent via Certified Mail on August 20	No response to date.
Joseph Ontiveros, Cultural Resources Manager	Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians	Letter sent via Certified Mail on August 20	Letter received on August 27, 2009 stating that although the project area is outside the existing reservation, the project area does fall within the bounds of their Tribal Traditional Use Areas. However, at this time, the Soboba Band does not have any specific concerns regarding the project, but they also wish to defer to the San Manuel Band of Mission Indians.

Source: PCR Services Corporation 2009 (As of September 23, 2009)

August 27, 2009

Attn: Mathew Gonzalez
PCR Services Corperation
233 Wilshire Blvd., Suite 130
Santa Monica, CA 90401

SOBOBA BAND OF LUISEÑO INDIANS
EST. JUNE 19, 1883

Re: Proposed 3rd and 5th Street Improvements Project, San Bernardino County, CA

The Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians appreciates your observance of Tribal Cultural Resources and their preservation in your project. The information provided to us on said project(s) has been assessed through our Cultural Resource Department, where it was concluded that although it is outside the existing reservation, the project area does fall within the bounds of our Tribal Traditional Use Areas. At this time the Soboba Band does not have any specific concerns regarding this project, but wishes to defer to the San Manuel Band of Mission Indians (909-864-8933).

[SPECIAL NOTE (for projects other than cell towers): *If* this project is associated with a city or county specific plan or general plan action it is subject to the provisions of SB18-Tradtional Tribal Cultural Places (law became effective January 1, 2005) and will require the city or county to participate in **formal, government-to-government** consultation with the Tribe. If the city or county are your client, you may wish to make them aware of this requirement. By law, they are required to contact the Tribe.

Sincerely,

Joseph Ontiveros
Soboba Cultural Resource Department
P.O. Box 487
San Jacinto, Ca 92581
Phone (951) 654-5544 ext. 4137
Cell (951) 663-5279
jontiveros@soboba-nsn.gov

Memorandum

TO: Team Archaeo **DATE:** September 23, 2009
CC:
FROM: Anna Hoover, Pechanga Cultural Resources Department
RE: **3RD AND 5TH ST. IMPROVEMENT PROJECT**

Anna Hoover contacted Matthew Gonzalez August 28, 2009 regarding the 3rd and 5th Street Improvement project in San Bernardino County. Mrs. Hoover mentioned that this project area is located outside the traditional Luiseno Territory and the Pechanga wish to defer to the Morongo/San Manuel Bands for this project. However, Mrs. Hoover did mention that if artifacts are found within the project area, and no one from the Morongo/San Manuel Bands are available for whatever reason, the Pechanga are willing to care for them.

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