

Appendix C Cultural Resources Inventory and Evaluation Report

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**Cultural Resources Inventory and
Evaluation Report
for the
Colton and Wabash Project**

San Bernardino County, California

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MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

Pat Meyer of Urban Environs retained ECORP Consulting, Inc. on behalf of Vanita Puri in 2022 to conduct a Cultural Resources Inventory for the Colton and Wabash Project in San Bernardino County, California. The project proponent seeks to develop a 9.01-acre parcel of land located north of Colton Avenue and west of Wabash Avenue in the City of Redlands, San Bernardino County.

The inventory included a records search, literature review, and field survey. A records search of the California Historical Resources Information System at the South Central Coastal Information Center indicated that no previous cultural resource studies have been conducted within the Project Area. Twenty-four studies have been conducted within 1 mile of the Project Area. Forty-three cultural resources were previously recorded within 1 mile of the Project Area.

Results from the search of the Sacred Lands File by the California Native American Heritage Commission were positive, indicating the presence of sacred lands within the Project Area. As a result of the field survey, two historic-period cultural resources were recorded inside the Project Area. These have been evaluated and found not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places or the California Register of Historical Resources under any criteria. Due to the presence of Holocene sediments within the Project Area, there is a moderate potential for the discovery of subsurface deposits or eligible sites within the Project Area. Recommendations for the management of unanticipated discoveries are provided.

CONTENTS

1.0 INTRODUCTION 1-1

 1.1 Project Location and Description..... 1-1

 1.2 Area of Potential Effects..... 1-1

 1.3 Regulatory Context..... 1-3

 1.4 Report Organization 1-4

2.0 SETTING..... 2-1

 2.1 Environmental Setting..... 2-1

 2.2 Geology and Soils 2-1

3.0 CULTURAL CONTEXT 3-1

 3.1 Regional Pre-Contact History..... 3-1

 3.1.1 Paleo-Indian Period/Terminal Pleistocene (12,000 Before Present [BP] to 10,000 BP)..... 3-1

 3.1.2 Early Archaic Period/Early Holocene (10,000 BP to 8,500 BP) 3-1

 3.1.3 Encinitas Tradition or Milling Stone Period/Middle Holocene (8,500 BP to 1,250 BP)..... 3-1

 3.1.4 Palomar Tradition (1,250 BP to 150 BP)..... 3-2

 3.2 Ethnography..... 3-3

 3.3 Regional History 3-4

 3.4 Project Area History 3-5

4.0 METHODS 4-1

 4.1 Personnel Qualifications..... 4-1

 4.2 Records Search Methods 4-2

 4.3 Sacred Lands File Coordination Methods 4-3

 4.4 Field Methods..... 4-3

5.0 RESULTS..... 5-3

 5.1 Records Search..... 5-3

 5.1.1 Previous Research 5-3

 5.1.2 Records..... 5-9

 5.1.3 Map Review and Aerial Photographs 5-10

 5.2 Sacred Lands File Results 5-11

 5.3 Field Survey Results..... 5-11

 5.3.1 Cultural Resources 5-13

 5.4 EVALUATION CRITERIA..... 5-15

 5.4.1 Federal Evaluation Criteria 5-15

 5.4.2 State Evaluation Criteria..... 5-15

6.0	EVALUATION	6-1
6.1	CW-001-I and CW-002-I	6-1
7.0	MANAGEMENT CONSIDERATIONS.....	7-1
7.1	Conclusions	7-1
7.2	Likelihood for Subsurface Cultural Resources	7-1
7.3	Post-Review Discoveries.....	7-1
8.0	REFERENCES CITED	8-1

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1-1.	Project Location and Vicinity	1-2
Figure 5-1.	Project Area overview from northwestern corner (view south; June 1, 2022).....	5-12
Figure 5-2.	Project Area overview from northeastern corner (view west; June 1, 2022).....	5-12
Figure 5-3.	Modern debris pile in Project Area (view east; June 1, 2022).....	5-13
Figure 5-4.	CW-001-I Overview (view Detail; June 1, 2022).	5-14
Figure 5-5.	CW-002-I Overview (view northeast; February 9, 2022).	5-14

LIST OF TABLES

Table 5-1.	Previous Cultural Studies In or Within 1 Mile of the Project Area.....	5-4
Table 5-2.	Previously Recorded Cultural Resources In or Within 1 Mile of the Project Area.....	5-6
Table 5-3.	Built Environment Resources In or Within 1 Mile of the Project Area	5-9

LIST OF APPENDICES

- Appendix 1 – CHRIS Coordination
- Appendix 2 – Sacred Lands File Coordination
- Appendix 3 – Project Area Photographs

LIST OF ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

Term	Description
AB	Assembly Bill
APE	Area of Potential Effects
APN	Assessor’s Parcel Number

LIST OF ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

Term	Description
BLM	Bureau of Land Management
BERD	Built Environment Resource Directory
BP	Before Present
Caltrans	California Department of Transportation
CCR	California Code of Regulations
CEQA	California Environmental Quality Act
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
CHRIS	California Historical Resources Information System
CRHR	California Register of Historical Resources
DPR	Department of Parks and Recreation
ECORP	ECORP Consulting, Inc.
GLO	General Land Office
MLD	Most Likely Descendant
NAHC	Native American Heritage Commission
NEPA	National Environmental Policy Act
NHPA	National Historic Preservation Act
NPS	National Park Service
NRCS	Natural Resources Conservation Service
NRHP	National Register of Historic Places
OHP	Office of Historic Preservation
PRC	Public Resources Code
RPA	Registered Professional Archaeologist
SCCIC	South Central Coastal Information Center
SHPO	State Historic Preservation Officer
TCRs	Tribal Cultural Resources
USC	U.S. Code
USGS	U.S. Geological Survey

1.0 INTRODUCTION

Urban Environs retained ECORP Consulting, Inc. in 2022 to conduct a Cultural Resources Inventory for the Colton and Wabash Project in the City of Redlands in San Bernardino County, California. A survey of the property was required to identify potentially eligible cultural resources (i.e., archaeological sites and historic buildings, structures, and objects) that could be affected by the Project.

1.1 Project Location and Description

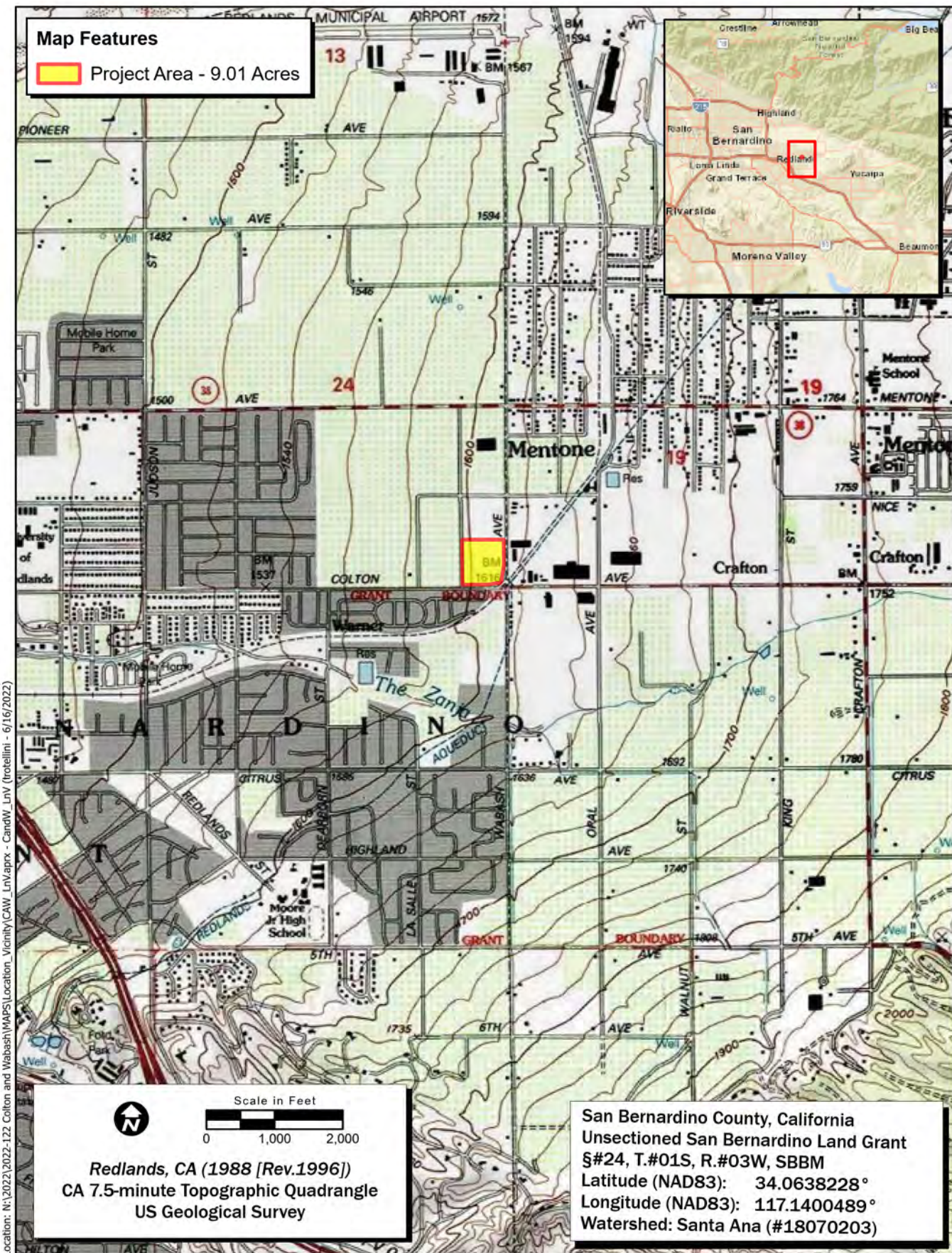
The Project Area consists of approximately 9.01 acres located in the southwestern quarter of the southwestern quarter of Section 24 of Township 1 South, Range 3 West, San Bernardino Base and Meridian, as depicted on the 1988 (Photorevised 1996) Redlands, California U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle maps (Figure 1-1). It is also known as Assessor's Parcel Number (APN 0168291020000). The Project Area is located north of Colton Avenue and west of Wabash Avenue. Urban Environs is proposing the development of the property.

1.2 Area of Potential Effects

The Area of Potential Effects (APE) consists of all areas where activities associated with a project may occur. In the case of this Project, the horizontal APE is equal to the Project Area subject to environmental review under the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) and California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and includes areas proposed for construction, pole replacement, vegetation removal, grading, trenching, stockpiling, staging, paving, and other elements in the official Project description. The horizontal APE represents the survey coverage area and measures approximately 609 feet in length by 663 feet in width (Figure 1-1).

The vertical APE is defined as the maximum depth below the surface to which excavations for Project foundations and facilities will extend. Therefore, the vertical APE for the Project includes all subsurface areas where archaeological deposits could be affected. This study assumes the depth of disturbance will not exceed 10 feet in depth.

The vertical APE also is defined as the maximum height of structures that could impact the physical integrity and integrity of setting of cultural resources, including districts and traditional cultural properties. This project assumes the Vertical APE will not exceed 15 feet in height.



Location: N:\2022\2022-122 Colton and Wabash\MAPS\Location_Vicinity\CAW_LnV.aprx - CandW_LnV (trotellini - 6/16/2022)

Map Date: 6/16/2022
 Sources: ESRI, USGS

Figure 1. Project Location and Vicinity

1.3 Regulatory Context

ECORP conducted the cultural resources investigation pursuant to the provisions for the treatment of cultural resources contained within Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) and in CEQA (Public Resources Code [PRC] § 21000 et seq.) to meet the regulatory requirements of this Proposed Project. The goal of NHPA and CEQA is to develop and maintain a high-quality environment that serves to identify the significant environmental effects of the actions of a proposed project and to either avoid or mitigate those significant effects, where feasible. CEQA pertains to all proposed projects that require state or local government agency approval, including the enactment of zoning ordinances, the issuance of conditional use permits, and the approval of development project maps. The NHPA pertains to projects that entail some degree of federal funding or permit approval.

The NHPA and CEQA (Title 54 U.S. Code [USC] Section 100101 et seq and Title 14, California Code of Regulations [CCR], Article 5, § 15064.5) apply to cultural resources of the historical and pre-contact (prehistoric) periods. Any project with an effect that may cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a cultural resource, either directly or indirectly, is a project that may have a significant effect on the environment. As a result, such a project would require avoidance or mitigation of impacts to those affected resources. Significant cultural resources must meet at least one of four criteria that define eligibility for listing on either the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR; PRC § 5024.1, Title 14 CCR, § 4852) or the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP; 36 Code of Federal Regulations [CFR] 60.4). Cultural resources eligible for listing on the NRHP are considered Historic Properties under 36 CFR Part 800 and are automatically eligible for the CRHR. Resources listed on or eligible for inclusion in the CRHR are considered Historical Resources under CEQA.

Tribal Cultural Resources (TCRs) are defined in Section 21074 of the California PRC as sites, features, places, cultural landscapes (geographically defined in terms of the size and scope), sacred places, and objects with cultural value to a California Native American tribe that are either included in or determined to be eligible for inclusion in the CRHR, are included in a local register of historical resources as defined in subdivision (k) of Section 5020.1, or are a resource determined by the lead agency, in its discretion and supported by substantial evidence, to be significant pursuant to criteria set forth in subdivision (c) of Section 5024.1. Section 1(b)(4) of Assembly Bill (AB) 52 established that only California Native American tribes, as defined in Section 21073 of the California PRC, are experts in the identification of TCRs and impacts thereto. Because ECORP does not meet the definition of a California Native American tribe, this report only addresses information for which ECORP is qualified to identify and evaluate, and that which is needed to inform the cultural resources section of CEQA documents. This report, therefore, does not identify or evaluate TCRs. Should California Native American tribes ascribe additional importance to or interpretation of archaeological resources described herein, or provide information about non-archaeological TCRs, that information is documented separately in the AB 52 tribal consultation record between the tribe(s) and lead agency, and summarized in the TCRs section of the CEQA document, if applicable.

1.4 Report Organization

This report documents the study and its findings and was prepared in conformance with the California Office of Historic Preservation's (OHP's) *Archaeological Resource Management Reports: Recommended Contents and Format*. Appendix 1 contains documentation of the CHRIS records search. Appendix 2 contains documentation of the Sacred Lands File. Appendix 3 presents photographs of the Project Area.

Sections 6253, 6254, and 6254.10 of the California Code authorize state agencies to exclude archaeological site information from public disclosure under the Public Records Act. In addition, the California Public Records Act (Government Code § 6250 et seq.) and California's open meeting laws (The Brown Act, Government Code § 54950 et seq.) protect the confidentiality of Native American cultural place information. Under Exemption 3 of the federal Freedom of Information Act (5 USC 5), because the disclosure of cultural resources location information is prohibited by the Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979 (16 USC 470hh) and Section 307103 of the NHPA, it is also exempted from disclosure under the Freedom of Information Act. Likewise, the Information Centers of the CHRIS maintained by the OHP prohibit public dissemination of records search information. In compliance with these requirements, the results of this cultural resource investigation were prepared as a non-confidential document (redacting sensitive, protected information) intended for public distribution in either paper or electronic format.

2.0 SETTING

2.1 Environmental Setting

Elevations in the Project Area range from 1,607 to 1,620 feet above mean sea level. The Project Area is vacant land located in a mixed residential and industrial area of the City of Redlands, California. The Project Area is bounded by Wabash Avenue to the east, residential properties to the north and west, and Colton Avenue to the south.

2.2 Geology and Soils

Sediments within the Project Area consist of Quaternary (Holocene) surficial sediments (Qg) described as alluvial gravel and sand of stream channels and (Qa) alluvial sand and clay of valley areas (Dibblee and Minch 2004). Holocene sediments can be contemporaneous with human occupation of the region.

According to the U.S. Department of Agriculture's Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) Web Soil Survey website (NRCS 2022), two soil types are located within the Project Area: Hanford coarse sandy loam, 2 to 9 percent slopes; and Tujunga gravelly loamy sand, 0 to 9 percent slopes. The parent material for both soil types is alluvium derived from granite

3.0 CULTURAL CONTEXT

3.1 Regional Pre-Contact History

3.1.1 Paleo-Indian Period/Terminal Pleistocene (12,000 Before Present [BP] to 10,000 BP)

The first inhabitants of southern California were big-game hunters and gatherers exploiting extinct species of Pleistocene megafauna (e.g., mammoth and other Rancholabrean fauna). Local fluted point assemblages, composed of large spear points or knives, are stylistically and technologically similar to the Clovis Paleo-Indian cultural tradition dated to this period elsewhere in North America (Moratto 1984). Archaeological evidence for this period in Southern California is limited to a few small temporary camps with fluted points found around late Pleistocene lake margins in the Mojave Desert and around Tulare Lake in the southern San Joaquin Valley. Single points are reported from Ocotillo Wells and Cuyamaca Pass in eastern San Diego County and from the Yuha Desert in Imperial County (Rondeau et al. 2007).

3.1.2 Early Archaic Period/Early Holocene (10,000 BP to 8,500 BP)

Approximately 10,000 years ago, at the beginning of the Holocene, warming temperatures and the extinction of the megafauna resulted in changing subsistence strategies with an emphasis on hunting smaller game and increasing reliance on plant gathering. Previously, Early Holocene sites were represented by only a few sites and isolates from the Lake Mojave and San Dieguito complexes found along former lakebeds and grasslands of the Mojave Desert and in inland San Diego County. More recently, Southern California Early Holocene sites have been found along the Santa Barbara Channel (Erlandson 1994), in western Riverside County (Goldberg 2001; Grenda 1997), and along the San Diego County coast (Gallegos 1991; Koerper et al. 1991; Warren 1967).

The San Dieguito Complex was defined based on material found at the Harris site (CA-SDI-149) on the San Dieguito River near Lake Hodges in San Diego County. San Dieguito artifacts include large leaf-shaped points; leaf-shaped knives; large ovoid, domed, and rectangular end and side scrapers; engraving tools; and crescentics (Koerper et al. 1991). The San Dieguito Complex at the Harris site dates to 9,000 before present (BP) to 7,500 BP (Gallegos 1991). However, sites from this time period in coastal San Diego County have yielded artifacts and subsistence remains characteristic of the succeeding Encinitas Tradition, including manos, metates, core-cobble tools, and marine shell (Gallegos 1991; Koerper et al. 1991).

3.1.3 Encinitas Tradition or Milling Stone Period/Middle Holocene (8,500 BP to 1,250 BP)

The Encinitas Tradition (Warren 1968) and the Milling Stone Period (Wallace 1955) refer to a long period of time during which small mobile bands of people foraged for a wide variety of resources, including hard seeds, berries, and roots/tubers (e.g., yucca in inland areas), rabbits and other small animals, and shellfish and fish in coastal areas. Sites from the Encinitas Tradition consist of residential bases and resource acquisition locations with no evidence of overnight stays. Residential bases have hearths and fire-affected

rock, indicating overnight stays and food preparation. Residential bases along the coast have large amounts of shell and are often termed *shell middens*.

The Encinitas Tradition as originally defined (Warren 1968) applied to all non-desert areas of Southern California. Recently, four patterns have been proposed within the Encinitas Tradition that apply to different regions of Southern California (Sutton and Gardner 2010). The Topanga Pattern includes archaeological material from the Los Angeles Basin and Orange County. The Greven Knoll Pattern pertains to southwestern San Bernardino County and western Riverside County (Sutton and Gardner 2010). Each pattern is divided into temporal phases. The Topanga I phase extends from 8,500 BP to 5,000 BP and Topanga II runs from 5,000 BP to 3,500 BP. The Topanga Pattern ended approximately 3,500 BP with the arrival of Takic speakers, except in the Santa Monica Mountains where the Topanga III phase lasted until about 2,000 BP.

The Encinitas Tradition in inland areas east of the Topanga Pattern (southwestern San Bernardino County and western Riverside County) is the Greven Knoll Pattern (Sutton and Gardner 2010). Greven Knoll I (9,400 BP to 4,000 BP) has abundant manos and metates. Projectile points are few and are mostly Pinto points. Greven Knoll II (4,000 BP to 3,000 BP) has abundant manos, metates, and core tools. Projectile points are mostly Elko points. The Elsinore site on the east shore of Lake Elsinore was occupied during Greven Knoll I and Greven Knoll II. During Greven Knoll I, faunal processing (butchering) took place at the lakeshore and floral processing (seed grinding), cooking, and eating took place farther from the shore. The primary foods were rabbit meat and seeds from grasses, sage, and ragweed. A few deer, waterfowl, and reptiles were consumed. The recovered archaeological material suggests that a highly mobile population visited the site at a specific time each year. It is possible that their seasonal rounds included the ocean coast at other times of the year. These people had an unspecialized technology as exemplified by the numerous crescents, a multi-purpose tool. The few projectile points suggest that most of the small game was trapped using nets and snares (Grenda 1997). During Greven Knoll II, which included a warmer drier climatic episode known as the Altithermal; it is thought that populations in interior southern California concentrated at oases and that Lake Elsinore was one of them. The Elsinore site (CA-RIV-2798) is one of five known Middle Holocene residential sites around Lake Elsinore. Tools were mostly manos, metates, and hammerstones. Scraper planes were absent. Flaked-stone tools consisted mostly of utilized flakes used as scrapers. The Elsinore site during the Middle Holocene was a recurrent extended encampment, which could have been occupied during much of the year.

The Encinitas Tradition lasted longer in inland areas (until circa 1,000 BP). Greven Knoll III (3,000 BP to 1,000 BP) is present at the Liberty Grove site in Cucamonga (Salls 1983) and at sites in Cajon Pass that were defined as part of the Sayles Complex (Kowta 1969). Greven Knoll III sites have a large proportion of manos, metates, and core tools, as well as scraper planes. Kowta (1969) suggested the scraper planes may have been used to process yucca and agave. The faunal assemblage consists of large quantities of lagomorphs (rabbits and hares) and lesser quantities of deer, rodents, birds, carnivores, and reptiles.

3.1.4 Palomar Tradition (1,250 BP to 150 BP)

The material culture of the inland areas where Takic languages, which form a branch or subfamily of the Uto-Aztecan language family, were spoken at the time of Spanish contact is part of the Palomar Tradition

(Sutton 2011). San Luis Rey I Phase (1,000 BP to 500 BP) and San Luis Rey II Phase (500 BP to 150 BP) pertain to the area occupied by the Luiseño at the time of Spanish contact. The Peninsular I (1,000 BP to 750 BP), Peninsular II (750 BP to 300 BP), and Peninsular III (300 BP to 150 BP) phases are used in the areas occupied by the Cahuilla and Serrano (Sutton 2011).

San Luis Rey I is characterized by Cottonwood Triangular arrow points, use of bedrock mortars, stone pendants, shell beads, quartz crystals, and bone tools. San Luis Rey II sees the addition of ceramics, including ceramic cremation urns, red pictographs on boulders in village sites, and steatite arrow straighteners. San Luis Rey II represents the archaeological manifestation of the antecedents of the historically known Luiseño (Goldberg 2001). During San Luis Rey I, there were a series of small permanent residential bases at water sources, each occupied by a kin group (probably a lineage). During San Luis Rey II, people from several related residential bases moved into a large village located at the most reliable water source (Waugh 1986). Each village had a territory that included acorn harvesting camps at higher elevations. Villages have numerous bedrock mortars, large dense midden areas with a full range of flaked and ground stone tools, rock art, and a cemetery.

3.2 Ethnography

Ethnographic accounts of Native Americans indicate that the Project Area lies predominantly within the original territory of the Serrano. The Serrano people are associated with both the San Manuel Band of Mission Indians and the Morongo Band of Mission Indians. The Serrano occupied an area in and around the San Bernardino Mountains and northward into the Mojave Desert. Their territory also extended west along the north slope of the San Gabriel Mountains, east as far as Twentynine Palms, north into the Victorville and Lucerne Valley areas, and south to the Yucaipa Valley and San Jacinto Valley (Cultural Systems Research 2005). The Serrano speakers in the Mojave Desert who lived along the Mojave River were known as Vanyume. Serrano is a language within the Takic family of the Uto-Aztecan language stock.

The Serrano were mainly hunters and gatherers who occasionally fished. Game that was hunted included mountain sheep, deer, antelope, rabbits, small rodents, and various birds, particularly quail. Vegetable staples consisted of acorns, pinyon nuts, bulbs and tubers, shoots and roots, juniper berries, mesquite, barrel cacti, and Joshua tree (Bean and Smith 1978).

A variety of materials were used for hunting, gathering, and processing food, as well as for shelter, clothing, and luxury items. Shells, wood, bone, stone, plant materials, and animal skins and feathers were used for making baskets, pottery, blankets, mats, nets, bags and pouches, cordage, awls, bows, arrows, drills, stone pipes, musical instruments, and clothing (Bean and Smith 1978).

Settlement locations were determined by water availability, and most Serrano lived in villages near water sources. Houses and ramadas were round and constructed of poles covered with bark and tule mats (Kroeber 1925). Most Serrano villages also had a ceremonial house used as a religious center. Other structures within the village might include granaries and sweathouses (Bean and Smith 1978).

Serrano social and political units were clans, patrilineal exogamous territorial groups. Each clan was led by a chief who had both political and ceremonial roles. The chief lived in a principal village within the clan's

territory. The clans were part of a moiety system such that each clan was either a wildcat or coyote clan and marriages could only occur between members of opposite moieties (Earle 2004). On the north side of the San Bernardino Mountains, clan villages were located along the desert-mountain interface on Deep Creek, on the upper Mojave River, in Summit Valley, and in Cajon Pass. The principal plant food available near these villages was juniper berries. These villages also had access to mountain resources, such as acorns and pinyon nuts.

Partly due to their mountainous and desert inland territory, contact between Serrano and European-Americans was minimal prior to the early 1800s. In 1819, an *asistencia* (mission outpost) was established near present-day Redlands and was used to help relocate many Serrano to Mission San Gabriel. However, small groups of Serrano remained in the area northeast of the San Gorgonio Pass and were able to preserve some of their native culture. Today, most Serrano live either on the Morongo or San Manuel reservations (Bean and Smith 1978).

3.3 Regional History

Colonization of California by European-Americans began with the Spanish Portolá land expedition. The expedition, led by Captain Gaspar de Portolá of the Spanish army and Father Junipero Serra, a Franciscan missionary, explored the California coast from San Diego to the Monterey Bay area in 1769. As a result of this expedition, Spanish missions to convert the native population, presidios (forts), and towns were established. The Franciscan missionary friars established 21 missions in Alta California (the area north of Baja California), beginning with Mission San Diego in 1769 and ending with the mission in Sonoma established in 1823. The purpose of the missions and presidios was to establish Spanish economic, military, political, and religious control over the Alta California territory. Mission San Gabriel Archangel was founded in 1771, east of what is now Los Angeles, to convert the Tongva or Gabrielino. Mission San Luis Rey was established in 1798 on the San Luis Rey River (in what is now northern San Diego County) to convert the Luiseño (Castillo 1978). Some missions later established outposts in inland areas. An *asistencia* (mission outpost) of Mission San Luis Rey, known as San Antonio de Pala, was built in Luiseño territory along the upper San Luis Rey River near Mount Palomar in 1810 (Pourade 1961). A chapel administered by Mission San Gabriel Archangel was established in the San Bernardino area in 1819 (Bean and Smith 1978). The present *asistencia* within the western outskirts of present-day Redlands was built circa 1830 (Haenszel and Reynolds 1975).

The missions sustained themselves through cattle ranching and traded hides and tallow for supplies brought by ship. Mission San Luis Rey established large cattle ranches at Temecula and San Jacinto (Gunther 1984). The Spanish also constructed presidios at San Diego and Santa Barbara, and established a pueblo, or town, at Los Angeles. The Spanish period in California began in 1769 with the Portolá expedition and ended in 1821 with Mexican independence.

After Mexico became independent from Spain in 1821, what is now California became the Mexican province of Alta California. The Mexican government closed the missions in the 1830s and granted former mission lands to retired soldiers and other Mexican citizens for use as cattle ranches. Much of the land along the coast and in the interior valleys became part of Mexican land grants or ranchos (Robinson

1948). The rancho owners lived in an adobe house on the rancho. The Mexican period includes the years 1821 to 1848.

The American period began when Mexico and the U.S. signed the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo in 1848 that ended the Mexican-American War. As a result of the treaty, Alta California became part of the U.S. as the territory of California. Rapid population increase occasioned by the Gold Rush of 1849 allowed California to become a state in 1850. The U.S. courts confirmed most Mexican land grants to the grantees, but usually with more restricted boundaries surveyed by the U.S. Surveyor General's office. The U.S. government owned land that was not part of a land grant until that land was acquired by individuals through purchase or homesteading. Floods and drought in the 1860s greatly reduced the cattle herds on the ranchos, making it difficult to pay the new American taxes on the thousands of acres they owned.

Many Mexican-American cattle ranchers borrowed money at usurious rates from newly arrived Anglo-Americans. The resulting foreclosures and land sales transferred most of the land grants into the hands of Anglo-Americans (Cleland 1941).

3.4 Project Area History

The first settlement in the area that later became known as Redlands was the Serrano and Cahuilla village of Guachama which was located in present-day Loma Linda (Kyle 2002). In 1819, Serrano and Cahuilla workers under the direction of Chief Solano with assistance from Pedro Alvarez, constructed the first irrigation system in California. This irrigation feature known as the Mill Creek Zanja, was constructed to bring water to the Guachama Rancheria (Burgess and Gonzales 2004).

The City of Redlands is situated on a portion of the land known as Rancho San Bernardino, which was acquired from the Mexican government by Don Antonio Maria Lugo and his three sons in 1842 during the Mexican period. Around 1830, prior to the establishment of Rancho San Bernardino, a small Asistencia, or outpost chapel of the San Gabriel Mission, was constructed in what is now the western outskirts of Redlands, and a small Mexican settlement called Politana existed west of the chapel near present-day Colton. In 1851, the Lugos sold Rancho San Bernardino to Mormon settlers, who founded the modern City of San Bernardino at its present site (City of Colton 2000, Cleland 1941, Moore 1987, Reneich n.d., Richards 1966).

The arrival in the San Bernardino area of the Southern Pacific Railroad in the late 1870s and the Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fe Railway in the mid-1880s increased communications, travel, and shipping between the region and Los Angeles, as well as other parts of the country. A land boom brought about by inexpensive rail fares and aggressive real estate promotions was in progress by the late 1880s. Many new families began to arrive and numerous small towns, including Redlands, were founded. The Redlands Colony was formed in 1881 by Frank E. Brown, a civil engineer from Connecticut, and Edward G. Judson, a businessman from New York. The original settlement comprised 160 acres around the present-day intersection of Center Street and Cypress Avenue. By 1888, the business center of Redlands was established at its present location surrounding the intersection of Orange and State Streets, and the community had grown to encompass several thousand acres with citrus agriculture as its primary industry. The City of Redlands was incorporated that same year (Burgess 1981; Kupfer 1979; Moore 1987; Moore 1983).

The new City of Redlands was subdivided from the beginning in anticipation of a quickly growing population, but the economic depression of the 1890s resulted in most early 20th century residential development, prior to World War II, taking place in the area south and west of present-day Redlands Boulevard (the road curves as it passes through the community, changing from an east-west to a northwest-southeast alignment). With the economic prosperity and need for new housing immediately after the war, citrus groves began to give way to housing tracts, and construction of large apartment complexes began in the early 1960s (Moore 1987). This trend of increasing residential and commercial development has continued to the present day, and very little of the agricultural setting of early Redlands remains..

4.0 METHODS

4.1 Personnel Qualifications

Registered Professional Archaeologist (RPA) John O'Connor, Ph.D. supervised all phases of the cultural resources investigation. Staff Archaeologist Julian Acuña, RPA conducted the fieldwork and was the primary author of the report; Steve Wintergerst and Evelyn Hildebrand, RPA assisted in report preparation. Robert Cunningham evaluated the historic-period resources identified within the Project Area.

Dr. O'Connor serves as the Southern California Cultural Resources Manager for ECORP. He has more than 13 years of archaeological experience in North America and the Pacific Islands. His experience includes cultural resources management, academic research, museum collections management, and university teaching. Dr. O'Connor meets the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualifications Standards for prehistoric and historic archaeology. He is well-versed in the evaluation of impacts to cultural resources for CEQA and NHPA projects, and he has written and contributed to numerous environmental compliance documents.

Julian Acuña, RPA is an Associate Archaeologist with over six years of experience in cultural resources management. Mr. Acuña holds an M.A. in Applied Archaeology and a B.A. Cum Laude in Anthropology from California State University, San Bernardino. He meets the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualifications Standards for prehistoric and historic archaeology. Mr. Acuña has participated in various aspects of archaeological fieldwork including survey, test excavation, construction monitoring, the recording of both pre-contact and historic-period archaeological sites, and laboratory work for the analysis and cataloging of artifacts from multi-component sites.

Steve Wintergerst has 14 years of experience in cultural resources management. He holds a B.A. in Anthropology with an emphasis in Archaeology. His experience includes faunal bone analysis, cultural resources literature searches, historic/archival research, archaeological field surveys, site recording and mapping, paleontological survey, excavation, curation, and construction monitoring.

Evelyn Hildebrand, RPA is an Associate Archaeologist at ECORP with over five years of experience working in cultural resource management across southern California. She holds an M.A. in Applied Archaeology and a B.A. in Anthropology with a focused curriculum in archaeology. She meets the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualifications Standards for prehistoric and historic archaeology. She has participated in various aspects of archaeological fieldwork including survey, test excavation, data recovery, artifact analysis, construction monitoring and the recording of both pre-contact and historic-period archaeological sites.

Robert Cunningham is a Staff Archaeologist for ECORP and has more than 14 years of experience in cultural resources management, primarily in southern California. He holds a B.A. in Anthropology and has participated in and supervised numerous surveys, test programs, and data recovery excavations for both prehistoric and historical sites; and has cataloged, identified, and curated thousands of artifacts. He has conducted evaluations of cultural resources for eligibility for the NRHP and CRHR.

4.2 Records Search Methods

ECORP requested a records search for the property at the South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC) of the CHRIS at California State University, Fullerton, on June 6, 2022. The purpose of the records search was to determine the extent of previous surveys within a 1-mile (1,600-meter) radius of the Proposed Project location, and whether previously documented pre-contact or historic archaeological sites, architectural resources, or traditional cultural properties exist within this area. SCCIC staff completed and returned the records search to ECORP on June 8, 2022.

In addition to the official records and maps for archaeological sites and surveys in Riverside County, ECORP also reviewed the historic references listed below.

- Built Environment Resources Directory (BERD) for San Bernardino (OHP 2022)
- The National Register Information System (National Park Service [NPS] 2022)
- Office of Historic Preservation, California Historical Landmarks (OHP 1996)
- California Historical Landmarks (OHP 1996 and updates)
- Caltrans State Bridge Survey (Caltrans 2019a)
- Caltrans Local Bridge Survey (Caltrans 2019b)

Other references examined include historic General Land Office (GLO) land patent records (Bureau of Land Management [BLM] 2022). Historic maps reviewed include:

- 1899 USGS Redlands, California topographic quadrangle map (1:62,500 scale);
- 1901 USGS Redlands, California topographic quadrangle map (1:62,500 scale);
- 1904 USGS Southern California topographic quadrangle map (1:250,000 scale)
- 1954 USGS Redlands, California topographic quadrangle map (1:62,500 scale);
- 1966 USGS San Bernardino topographic quadrangle map (1:250,000 scale);
- 1967 USGS Redlands, California topographic quadrangle map (1:24,000 scale);
- 1975 USGS Redlands, California aerial quadrangle map (1:24,000 scale);
- 1982 USGS San Bernardino topographic quadrangle map 1:1,000,000 scale);
- 1996 USGS Redlands, California aerial quadrangle map (1:24,000 scale);
- 2012 USGS Redlands, California aerial quadrangle map (1:24,000 scale);
- 2015 USGS Redlands, California aerial quadrangle map (1:24,000 scale);
- 2018 USGS Redlands, California aerial quadrangle map (1:24,000 scale); and
- 2021 USGS Redlands, California aerial quadrangle map (1:24,000 scale).

ECORP also reviewed historic aerial photos taken in 1938, 1959, 1966, 1968, and 1980 to present for any indications of property usage and built environment.

4.3 Sacred Lands File Coordination Methods

In addition to the CHRIS records search, ECORP contacted the California Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) on June 6, 2022 to request a search of the Sacred Lands File for the APE (Appendix B). This search will determine whether the California Native American tribes within the APE have recorded Sacred Lands, because the Sacred Lands File is populated by members of the Native American community with knowledge about the locations of tribal resources. In requesting a search of the Sacred Lands File, ECORP solicited information from the Native American community regarding Tribal Cultural Resources, however, the responsibility to formally consult with the Native American community lies exclusively with the federal and local agencies under applicable state and federal laws. The lead agencies have not delegated authority to ECORP to conduct tribal consultation.

4.4 Field Methods

On June 1, 2022, ECORP subjected the APE to an intensive pedestrian survey under the guidance of the *Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Identification of Historic Properties* (NPS 1983) using 15-meter transects. ECORP expended one-seventh of one person-day in the field. ECORP archaeologists examined the ground surface for indications of surface or subsurface cultural resources. The archaeologists inspected the general morphological characteristics of the ground surface for indications of subsurface deposits that may be manifested on the surface, such as circular depressions or ditches. Whenever possible, the archaeologists examined the locations of subsurface exposures caused by factors such as rodent activity, water or soil erosion, or vegetation disturbances for artifacts or for indications of buried deposits. ECORP did not conduct subsurface investigations or artifact collections during the pedestrian survey.

ECORP archaeologists were required to record all cultural resources encountered during the survey using Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) 523-series forms approved by the California OHP. Recording included photography of the resources, mapping using a handheld Global Positioning System receiver, and sketching them, as necessary, to document their presence using appropriate DPR forms.

5.0 RESULTS

5.1 Records Search

ECORP received the results of the records search of the CHRIS from the SCCIC on June 9, 2022. The records search consisted of a review of previous research and literature, records on file with the SCCIC for previously recorded resources, and historical aerial photographs and maps of the vicinity.

5.1.1 Previous Research

Twenty-four previous cultural resource investigations have been conducted within 1 mile of the property, covering approximately 10 percent of the total area surrounding the property within the record search

radius (Table 5-1). The previous studies were conducted between 1976 and 2010. The results of the records search indicate that none of the property has been previously surveyed for cultural resources. Therefore, a pedestrian survey of the Project Area was warranted.

Table 5-1. Previous Cultural Studies In or Within 1 Mile of the Project Area				
Report Number	Author(s)	Report Title	Year	Includes Portion of the Project Area?
SB-00323	Smith, Gerald	Archaeological-Historical Resources Assessment of Approximately 16 Acres of Land in the Mentone And Crafton Area of San Bernardino County	1976	No
SB-00489	Hearn, Joseph	Archaeological-Historical Resources Assessment of Approximately 19 Acres, Lots 3 and 6, Block 19, Map Book 3, Page 14	1977	No
SB-00542	Hearn, Joseph	Archaeological-Historical Resources Assessment of Approximately 18 Acre Project Site in the Mentone Area	1977	No
SB-01783	Hornbeck, David and Howard Botts	Seven Oaks Dam Project: Water Systems	1988	No
SB-02438	Laska, Robin and Mark Swanson	An Archaeological Survey of Tentative Tract No. 13887, Mentone, San Bernardino County, California	1991	No
SB-02835	Love, Bruce and Bai Tom Tang	Cultural Resources Evaluation Tentative Parcel Map 14472, Near Redlands, San Bernardino County	1993	No
SB-02853	Foster, John M., James J. Schmidt, Carmen A. Weber, Gwendolyn R. Romani, and Roberta S. Greenwood	Cultural Resource Investigation: Inland Feeder Project, MWD of Southern California	1991	No
SB-02973	Wells, Helen	Cultural Resources Investigation for Realignment of the Gilman Springs & Opal Ave. Portals, Inland Feeder Project, Metropolitan Water District of Southern California	1994	No
SB-03005	Toren, A.G. & Roberta Greenwood	Cultural Resources Study & Evaluation for the Proposed Redlands High School No. 2 Location, San Bernardino County, California	1995	No
SB-03142	Schmidt, James J.	Cultural Resource Evaluation of CA-SBR-7050H 67PP	1996	No
SB-03733	McKenna, Jeanette	A Phase One Cultural Resources Investigation of the Redlands Sports Park Project in the City of Redlands, San Bernardino County, California 10PP	2001	No
SB-03743	Schmidt, James J.	Bear Valley Canal Investigation, Inland Feeder Project. 20PP	1998	No

Table 5-1. Previous Cultural Studies In or Within 1 Mile of the Project Area				
Report Number	Author(s)	Report Title	Year	Includes Portion of the Project Area?
SB-03745	Schmidt, James J. and Judith R. Rasson	Mill Creek Zanja. 28PP	1999	No
SB-03749	Toren, George A.	Archaeological Study of Historical Wall Segments in Redlands, California 28PP	1997	No
SB-04043	Toren, George A.	Archaeological Study of Historical Wall Segments in Redlands, California, 16PP	1999	No
SB-04050	Tejada, Barbara	Historic Property Survey Report for the state Route & Wabash Ave. Intersection Improvements, Mentone, San Bernardino County, California 48PP	2004	No
SB-04599	Dice, Michael and Marnie Vianna	An Archaeological and Paleontological Resource Evaluation of APN #168-132-05-0000 near San Bernardino and Wabash Avenues, City of Redlands, County of San Bernardino, California	2003	No
SB-04810	Wlodarski, Robert J.	Cingular Wireless Communications Site ES0079-01 (Dearborn Reservoir)	2005	No
SB-05666	Godwin, Rory, and Patricia Tuck	Cultural Resources Assessment, Simus Property APN 0298-052-093 San Bernardino County, California	2004	No
SB-05668	Cotterman, Cary	Structure and Feature Assessment of Tentative Tract No. 16689, Redlands, San Bernardino County, California	2005	No
SB-06631	McKenna, Jeanette A.	Redlands East Valley High School Records Search	2009	No
SB-06634	Bonner, Wayne H. and Arabesque Said	Cultural Resources Records Search and Site Visit Results for Verizon Wireless Candidate "Hellen" 1897 East Colton Avenue, Redlands, San Bernardino County, California	2009	No
SB-06802	Heidelberg, Kurt	Archaeological Survey Report for Southern California Edison's Deteriorated Pole Replacements in Redlands, San Bernardino County, California	2010	No
SB-08006	Brodie, Natalie	Archaeological Survey Report for Southern California Edison Company Replacement of four Deteriorated Power Poles on the Book 33 kV Circuit TD710457, San Bernardino County, California	2014	No

The records search also determined that a total of 43 cultural resources were previously recorded within 1 mile of the Project Area: 39 historic-period cultural resources and four pre-contact cultural resources. None of the resources overlap the Project Area itself (Table 5-2). The historic-period resources consist of refuse scatters/deposits, orchards/groves, single-family residences and agricultural buildings, a septic

tank, a Pony Express station, a railroad, roads, wells/water conveyance systems, and one Native American village site. Pre-contact cultural resources consist of bedrock milling features and an isolated obsidian flake.

Table 5-2. Previously Recorded Cultural Resources In or Within 1 Mile of the Project Area					
Site Number CA-SBR-	Primary Number P-36-	Recorder and Year	Age/ Period	Site Description	Within Project Area?
705-H	000705	R. Paul Hampson, John Goodman, 1988	Historic	Small refuse disposal site	No
846	000846	James S. Benton, 1975	Precontact	Collapsed shelter facing SE contains burnt soil, chalcedony flakes and midden material, shelter with heavy smoke deposit on roof, floor contains charcoal, bone fragments, some has been burnt, chert point	No
SBCM-110	002312	Smith, 1962	Precontact	Fire stones, mortars, points, scrapers, choppers, arrow straighteners, pottery, beads	No
7663H	007663	Charlotte Whelan, 1992	Historic/ WWII to modern	Two rock structures with miscellaneous machinery parts and three underground fuel storage tanks possibly established in mid-forties. Steel cables nearby potentially part of the rope tow, cement foundation	No
008092H	008092	Robert Cunningham, 2018	Historic/ 1820	NRHP- listed water conveyance ditch constructed in 1820, earliest remaining civil engineer project still in use today	No
8100H	008100	George Toren, Dana Slawson, 1995	Historic	Residence, garage, two trash features, and other debris. Trash dates to 1907, another post-dates 1927.	No
8546H	008546	Hannah Hicok, 2016	Historic/ 1881	Irrigation ditch, with concrete pipe and metal valve in a concrete box	No
9355H	009355	James J Schmidt, 1997	Historic	Remnants of two structures, a stone wall and poured concrete footing	No
9594	009594	M. Horne. 1999	Precontact	Two handstones and a metate, food processing site	No

Table 5-2. Previously Recorded Cultural Resources In or Within 1 Mile of the Project Area					
Site Number CA-SBR-	Primary Number P-36-	Recorder and Year	Age/ Period	Site Description	Within Project Area?
10793H	P36-010793	Sylia M. Campbell, K. Swope, 2002/2003	Historic	Two weir boxes, two irrigation ditches, concrete foundation	No
11761H	P36-011761	J.S. Alexandrowicz, S.R. Alexandrowicz, 1999	Historic	Concrete irrigation ditch,	No
11762H	011762	J.S. Alexandrowicz, S.R. Alexandrowicz, 1999	Historic	Irrigation ditch,	No
11763H	011763	J.S. Alexandrowicz, S.R. Alexandrowicz, 1999	Historic	Cobblestone and concrete residential foundation	No
11764H	011764	J.S. Alexandrowicz, S.R. Alexandrowicz, 1999	Historic	Concrete irrigation ditch and pipe	No
11765H	011765	J.S. Alexandrowicz, S.R. Alexandrowicz, 1999	Historic	Irrigation ditch	No
11766H	011766	J.S. Alexandrowicz, S.R. Alexandrowicz, 1999	Historic	Residential/ citrus farming, concrete foundation	No
11767H	011767	J.S. Alexandrowicz, S.R. Alexandrowicz, 1999	Historic	Water collection box or weir, concrete and cobblestone construction, irrigation ditch, drain	No
11768H	011768	J.S. Alexandrowicz, S.R. Alexandrowicz, 1999	Historic	Irrigation ditch, cobblestone and concrete box/weir,	No
11769H	011769	J.S. Alexandrowicz, S.R. Alexandrowicz, 1999	Historic	Refuse scatter,	No
11770H	011770	J.S. Alexandrowicz, S.R. Alexandrowicz, 1999	Historic	Irrigation ditch,	No
11771H	011771	J.S. Alexandrowicz, S.R. Alexandrowicz, 1999	Historic	Irrigation ditch, concrete foundation	No

Table 5-2. Previously Recorded Cultural Resources In or Within 1 Mile of the Project Area					
Site Number CA-SBR-	Primary Number P-36-	Recorder and Year	Age/ Period	Site Description	Within Project Area?
11772H	011772	J.S. Alexandrowicz, S.R. Alexandrowicz, 1999	Historic	Residential/ citrus farm, concrete foundation	No
11773H	011773	J.S. Alexandrowicz, S.R. Alexandrowicz, 1999	Historic	Irrigation, cobblestone and concrete collection box,	No
	012842	Eugene Heck, 2004	Historic	Single story house constructed between 1919-1922	No
	012957	Larry J. Pierson, Brian F. Smith, 2007	Historic	Brick septic tank, possibly 1888,	No
	014484	Britt W. Wilson, Mike Lerch, 2008	Historic	Morongo tribe village and cemetery in 1860's	No
12198H	024013	J. Lev-Tov, 2011	Historic	Historic road, Chrysolite Ave. stop signs on wooden posts, two wooden power poles	No
15199H	024014	J. Lev-Tov, 2011	Historic	Historic road, Jasper Ave.	No
15200H	024015	J. Lev-Tov, 2011	Historic	Historic road, Opal Way	No
15201H	024016	J. Lev-Tov, 2011	Historic	Historic road, Opal Ave.	No
15202H	024017	J. Lev-Tov, 2011	Historic	Historic road, Turquoise Ave.	No
15203H	024018	J. Lev-Tov, 2011	Historic	Historic road, Tourmaline Ave.	No
15204H	024019	J. Lev-Tov, 2011	Historic	Historic road, Beryl Ave.	No
15205H	024020	J. Lev-Tov, 2011	Historic	Historic road, Olivine Ave.	No
15266H	024081	J. Lev-Tov, 2011	Historic	Historic road, Malachite Road	No
15267H	024082	J. Lev-Tov, 2011	Historic	Historic Road, N. Wabash Ave.	No
17244H	027718	Robert S. White, 2014	Historic	Irrigation flume and wind machine	No
31266H	031266	Hannah Hicok, 2016	Historic	Railroad bridge and tracks	No
	031267	Hannah Hicok, 2016	Precontact	Secondary flake, obsidian	No
	031268	Hannah Hicok, 2016	Historic	Amethyst bottle base with maker's mark, 1900-1919	No
31726H	031726	Ryan Tubbs, 2015	Historic	Citrus orchard, irrigation features	No

Table 5-2. Previously Recorded Cultural Resources In or Within 1 Mile of the Project Area					
Site Number CA-SBR-	Primary Number P-36-	Recorder and Year	Age/ Period	Site Description	Within Project Area?
31729H	031729	Robert Cunningham, Andrew Myers, 2015	Historic	Weirbox and flume, cobblestone retaining wall	No
	032876	Garnett S. Smith, 2018	Historic	Concrete cobblestone slab	No

5.1.2 Records

The BERD for San Bernardino County (OHP 2022) lists three properties within 1 mile of the Project Area. Table 5-3 lists the three properties, and all are evaluated as 6Y – determined ineligible for the NRHP by consensus through Section 106 process.

Table 5-3. Built Environment Resources In or Within 1 Mile of the Project Area				
Street Number	Street Name	City	Evaluation Code	Within Project Area?
1703	Mentone Boulevard	Mentone	6Y	No
1348	Tourmaline Avenue	Mentone	6Y	No
1305	Tourmaline Avenue	Mentone	6Y	No

The National Register Information System (NPS 2022) did not reveal any eligible or listed properties within the Project Area. The nearest National Register property is the Mill Creek Zanja, located 0.35 mile south of the Project Area in Redlands.

ECORP reviewed resources listed as California Historical Landmarks (OHP 1996). The Mill Creek Zanja is located approximately 0.35 mile south of the Project Area, while the plaque for the Zanja is located at Sylvan Park on University Street in Redlands.

Historic GLO land patent records from the BLM's patent information database (BLM 2022) revealed that on May 9, 1905, the southern half of the northwestern quarter of Section 24, and the western half of the southwestern quarter of Section 24 were granted in patent to Felice Pagliuso as a grant of 160 acres under the authority of the 1862 Homestead Act. While this land grant was within 1 mile of the Project Area, the Project was located outside of this grant, in the northeastern quarter of Section 24.

The Caltrans Bridge State Inventory (Caltrans 2019) did not list any significant bridges within 1 mile of the Project Area. The Caltrans Bridge Local Agency Bridges Inventory (Caltrans 2019) did not list any bridges within 1 mile of the Project Area.

5.1.3 Map Review and Aerial Photographs

The review of historic aerial photographs and maps of the Project Area provide information on the past land uses of the property and potential for buried archaeological sites. Based on this information, the property was agricultural in nature. Following is a summary of the review of historical maps and photographs (NETROnline 2022).

- The 1899 USGS Redlands, California Topographic Quadrangle Map (1:62,500 scale) shows the Project Area with Colton and Wabash largely in their current position. A canal passes northeast to southwest through the intersection, and a railroad line (the Redlands Loop) runs through the southeastern corner of the Project Area.
- The 1901 USGS Redlands, California topographic quadrangle map (1:62,500 scale) shows no change from 1899.
- The 1904 USGS Southern California topographic quadrangle map (1:250,000 scale) shows no apparent change from 1899.
- The 1953 USGS San Bernardino, California topographic quadrangle map (1:250,000 scale) shows only Wabash Avenue and the railroad in this area.
- The 1954 USGS Redlands, California topographical quadrangle map (1:62,500 scale) again shows Colton and Wabash largely in their current position, but with the Redlands loop rail line cutting through the southeastern corner. The terrain is coded as orchard in this map.
- The 1956, 1957, 1958, and 1959, USGS San Bernardino, California topographic quadrangle Map (1:250,000 scale) shows no change from 1953 maps of the same scale.
- The 1966 USGS San Bernardino, California topographic quadrangle map (1:250,000 scale) appears to show an east-west running road about where Colton Avenue would be located.
- The 1967 USGS Redlands, California topographic quadrangle map (1:24,000 scale) shows the roadways and railways as previous maps but does not denote orchards in the area.
- The 1975 USGS Redlands, California topographic quadrangle map (1:24,000) shows an aerial photograph of the area. Speckled patterns on the site suggest an orchard is present. The southwestern corner is cutoff by linear features, and the western boundary of the Project Area appears to be a narrow roadway.
- The 1982 USGS San Bernardino topographic quadrangle map (1:100,000 scale) shows a roadway on the western, eastern, and southern boundary, with a rail line cutting slightly through the southeastern corner of the Project Area.
- The 1996 USGS Redlands, California topographic quadrangle map (1:24,000 scale) again indicates the area is covered in orchards, with roadways along the west, south, and east boundaries. In place of the rail line, a trail is marked cutting through the southeastern corner of the Project. A canal, labeled as the Redlands Aqueduct, appears to touch or come near to the southeastern corner of the Project before veering back east and south.

- The 2012 USGS Redlands, California topographic quadrangle map (1:24,000 scale) continues to indicate Colton on the south and Wabash on the east. The road along the western boundary is now gone, and there are no markings for orchards, or other types of terrain.
- The 2015, 2018, and 2021 USGS Redlands, California topographic quadrangle maps (1:24,000 scale) show no change from 2012.
- Aerial photography from 1938 shows the property as an orchard, except for the southeastern corner, which is more rounded due to the Redlands Loop Railroad and associated roads. Variations in shading in the orchard suggest there may have been previous disturbances farther into the southwestern corner, and part of an unusual ring structure extended into the northeastern corner.
- The 1959 aerial photograph shows the southeastern corner is cut off by a turnout between Colton and Wabash.
- The 1966, 1968, 1980, 1984, and 1985 aerial photographs show no change from 1959.
- The 1995 aerial photograph shows a decided thinning of orange trees from 1985.
- The 2002 aerial photograph shows all of the orange trees gone, with one standing object, likely a windmill, near the center of the field. The corner of Wabash and Colton has been squared off.
- The 2005 aerial photograph shows that the standing structure in the center of the field is gone.
- The 2009, 2010, and 2012 aerial photographs show no change from 2005.
- The 2014 aerial photograph shows a number of green spots, likely trees, appearing in the field.
- The 2016 and 2018 aerial photographs show no change from 2014.

5.2 Sacred Lands File Results

ECORP received the results of the Sacred Lands File by the NAHC on July 7, 2022. The results of the search were positive, indicating the presence of Native American cultural resources in the Project Area. A record of all correspondence to date is provided in Appendix B.

5.3 Field Survey Results

ECORP surveyed the Project Area for cultural resources on June 1, 2022. Ground visibility varied from approximately 50 to 85 percent. Disturbances include disking, modern refuse, and damage to standpipes. The main vegetation types are low grasses and plants. No evidence of the orchards was visible during the survey. The survey took approximately 0.5-person day to complete.

REDACTED

Figure 5-1. Project Area overview from northwestern corner (view south; June 1, 2022).



Figure 5-2. Project Area overview from northeastern corner (view west; June 1, 2022).



Figure 5-3. Modern debris pile in Project Area (view east; June 1, 2022).

5.3.1 Cultural Resources

As a result of the field survey, ECORP recorded two new cultural resources (CW-001-I and CW-002-I). These historic-period resources consist of two concrete irrigation standpipes. No other indications of prior land use within the Project Area were observed. The following sections provide site descriptions.

5.3.1.1 CW-001-I

Resource CW-001-I consists of a concrete standpipe that measures 27 inches tall by 15 inches in diameter. The top end of the pipe is closed off and one granite cobble remains adhering to the bottom of the standpipe. Four metal water control slots are located near the top of the standpipe. This isolated resource has been removed from its original context and no associated features are present.



Figure 5-4. CW-001-I Overview (view Detail; June 1, 2022).

5.3.1.2 CW-002-I

Resource CW-002-I consists of a concrete standpipe that measures 22 inches tall by 13 inches in diameter. The top of the pipe is closed off and four metal water-control slots are located near the top of the standpipe. This isolated resource has been removed from its original context and no associated features are present.



Figure 5-5. CW-002-I Overview (view northeast; February 9, 2022).

5.4 EVALUATION CRITERIA

5.4.1 Federal Evaluation Criteria

ECORP evaluated the resources using the NRHP eligibility criteria following the regulations implementing Section 106 of the NHPA (36 CFR Part 800). The eligibility criteria for the NRHP are as follows (36 CFR 60.4):

“The quality of significance in American history, architecture, archaeology, and culture is present in districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects of state and local importance that possess aspects of integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, association, and

- (A) Is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our nation’s history and cultural heritage;
- (B) Is associated with the lives of persons important in our past;
- (C) 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
- (D) Has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.”

In addition, the resource must be at least 50 years old, except in exceptional circumstances (36 CFR 60.4).

Historical buildings, structures, and objects are usually eligible under Criteria A, B, and C, based on historical research and architectural or engineering characteristics. Archaeological sites are usually eligible under Criterion D, the potential to yield information important in prehistory or history. The lead federal agency makes the determination of eligibility and seeks concurrence from the State Historic Preservation Officer.

Effects to NRHP-eligible resources (i.e., historic properties) are adverse if the project may alter, directly or indirectly, any of the characteristics of a Historic Property that qualify the property for inclusion in the NRHP in a manner that would diminish the integrity of the property’s location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, or association.

5.4.2 State Evaluation Criteria

Under state law (i.e., CEQA), cultural resources are evaluated using CRHR eligibility criteria in order to determine whether any of the resources are Historical Resources, as defined by CEQA. CEQA requires that impacts to Historical Resources be identified and, if the impacts would be significant, that mitigation measures to reduce the impacts be applied.

A Historical Resource is a resource that:

1. is listed in or has been determined eligible for listing in the CRHR by the State Historical Resources Commission;

2. is included in a local register of historical resources, as defined in PRC 5020.1(k);
3. has been identified as significant in a historical resources survey, as defined in PRC 5024.1(g); or
4. is determined to be historically significant by the CEQA lead agency CCR Title 14, § 15064.5(a)]. In making this determination, the CEQA lead agency usually applies the CRHR eligibility criteria.

The eligibility criteria for the CRHR (CCR Title 14, § 4852(b)) state that a resource is eligible if:

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

In addition, the resource must retain integrity. Integrity is evaluated with regard to the retention of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association (CCR Title 14, § 4852(c)).

Historical buildings, structures, and objects are usually eligible under Criteria 1, 2, and 3 based on historical research and architectural or engineering characteristics. Archaeological sites are usually eligible under Criterion 4, the potential to yield information important in prehistory or history. The CEQA lead agency makes the determination of eligibility. Cultural resources determined eligible for the NRHP by a federal agency are automatically eligible for the CRHR.

Impacts to a Historical Resource, as defined by CEQA, are significant if the resource is demolished or destroyed or if the characteristics that made the resource eligible are materially impaired (CCR Title 14, § 15064.5(a)).

Lastly, a TCR, as defined in Section 21074 of the California PRC, can only be identified and evaluated by culturally-affiliated California Native American tribes through government-to-government consultation. As such, only the consultation record of the CEQA lead agency, and not this technical report, addresses TCRs.

6.0 EVALUATION

This section provides an evaluation of the significance of the historic-period archaeological find located within the Project Area relative to eligibility criteria set forth in the NRHP and the CRHR.

6.1 CW-001-I and CW-002-I

These isolates consist of two historic-period concrete standpipes located in a once active agricultural field. These artifacts were once part of a field irrigation system during use of the agricultural field. The field/orchard is present in aerial photographs as early as 1938; however, the photographs are not clear enough to distinguish any standpipe irrigation system. Additionally, both standpipes have been removed from their original context likely during the removal and mowing of the agricultural field and are no longer connected to any irrigation system.

Both isolates are not part of a site nor found in association with a building, structure, or object, and are removed from the human activity where they were produced and used. Isolates typically do not individually contribute to the broad patterns of history because they cannot be connected to a particular event and therefore are not eligible under NRHP Criterion A/CRHR Criterion 1. Isolates are similarly difficult to associate with specific individuals due to their lack of association with archaeological or historical sites, and generally no information exists in the archival record to associate isolates with important individuals in history (NRHP Criterion B / CRHR Criterion 2). Isolates do not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, or represent the work of an important creative individual, or possess high artistic values (NRHP Criterion C / CRHR Criterion 3). Finally, isolates in general do not provide important information in history or prehistory (NRHP Criterion D / CRHR Criterion 4). Therefore, these isolates do not meet the eligibility criteria for inclusion in the NRHP or CRHR as an individual resource. The two isolates do not contribute to any known or suspected historic districts; and are neither considered to be Historic Properties for the purpose of Section 106 NHPA, nor Historical Resources under CEQA.

CW-001-I and CW-002-I are evaluated as not eligible for listing in the NRHP and CRHR under any criteria and are not considered to be Historic Properties for the purpose of Section 106 NHPA, nor Historical Resources under CEQA.

7.0 MANAGEMENT CONSIDERATIONS

7.1 Conclusions

As a result of the field survey, ECORP identified CW-001-I and CW-002-I. These isolated resources have been evaluated and are recommended not eligible for listing in the NRHP or CRHR under any criteria. Therefore, these finds are not considered Historical Resources under CEQA or Historic Properties under Section 106 of the NHPA (if applicable). Until the lead agencies concur with the identification and evaluation of eligibility of cultural resources, no Project activity should occur.

7.2 Likelihood for Subsurface Cultural Resources

The Project Area contains Holocene alluvial deposits contemporaneous with human occupation of the region. Although ECORP archaeologists did not identify pre-contact resources during the field survey, due to the presence of Holocene alluvial deposits within the Project Area and the proximity of the Project Area to the Santa Ana River, a moderate potential exists for buried pre-contact archaeological sites within the Project Area.

7.3 Post-Review Discoveries

The potential always remains for ground-disturbing activities to expose previously unrecorded cultural resources. Both CEQA and Section 106 of the NHPA require the lead agency to address any unanticipated cultural resource discoveries during construction of the Project. Therefore, ECORP recommends the following mitigation measures be adopted and implemented by the lead agency to reduce potential adverse impacts to less than significant:

- If subsurface deposits believed to be cultural or human in origin are discovered during construction, all work must halt within a 100-foot radius of the discovery. A qualified professional archaeologist, meeting the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualification Standards for pre-contact and historic archaeologist, shall be retained to evaluate the significance of the find, and shall have the authority to modify the no-work radius as appropriate, using professional judgment. The following notifications shall apply, depending on the nature of the find:
 - If the professional archaeologist determines that the find does not represent a cultural resource, work may resume immediately, and no agency notifications are required.
 - If the professional archaeologist determines that the find does represent a cultural resource from any time period or cultural affiliation, the archaeologist shall immediately notify the lead agencies. The agencies shall consult on a finding of eligibility and implement appropriate treatment measures, if the find is determined to be a Historical Resource under CEQA, as defined in Section 15064.5(a) of the CEQA Guidelines or a Historic Property under Section 106 NHPA, if applicable. Work may not resume within the no-work radius until the lead agencies, through consultation as appropriate, determine that the site either: 1) is not a Historical Resource under CEQA or a Historic Property under Section 106; or 2) that the treatment measures have been completed to their satisfaction.

- If the find includes human remains, or remains that are potentially human, they shall ensure reasonable protection measures are taken to protect the discovery from disturbance (AB 2641). The archaeologist shall notify the San Bernardino County Coroner (per § 7050.5 of the Health and Safety Code). The provisions of § 7050.5 of the California Health and Safety Code, § 5097.98 of the California PRC, and AB 2641 will be implemented. If the Coroner determines the remains are Native American and not the result of a crime scene, the Coroner will notify the NAHC, which then will designate a Native American Most Likely Descendant (MLD) for the Project (§ 5097.98 of the PRC). The designated MLD will have 48 hours from the time access to the property is granted to make recommendations concerning treatment of the remains. If the landowner does not agree with the recommendations of the MLD, the NAHC can mediate (§ 5097.94 of the PRC). If no agreement is reached, the landowner must rebury the remains where they will not be further disturbed (§ 5097.98 of the PRC). This will also include either recording the site with the NAHC or the appropriate Information Center; using an open space or conservation zoning designation or easement; or recording a reinternment document with the county in which the property is located (AB 2641). Work may not resume within the no-work radius until the lead agencies, through consultation as appropriate, determine that the treatment measures have been completed to their satisfaction.

The lead agency is responsible for ensuring compliance with these mitigation measures. Section 15097 of Title 14, Chapter 3, Article 7 of CEQA, *Mitigation Monitoring or Reporting*, "the public agency shall adopt a program for monitoring or reporting on the revisions which it has required in the project and the measures it has imposed to mitigate or avoid significant environmental effects. A public agency may delegate reporting or monitoring responsibilities to another public agency or to a private entity which accepts the delegation; however, until mitigation measures have been completed the lead agency remains responsible for ensuring that implementation of the mitigation measures occurs in accordance with the program."

8.0 REFERENCES CITED

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Transformation in a Late Prehistoric Complex in Southern California [Ph.D.]. [University of California, Davis. UMI Dissertation Services, ProQuest, Ann Arbor]: University of California, Davis..

LIST OF APPENDICES

Appendix 1 – CHRIS Coordination

Appendix 2 – Sacred Lands File Coordination

Appendix 3 – Project Area Photographs

APPENDIX 1

CHRIS Coordination

CHRIS Data Request Form

ACCESS AND USE AGREEMENT NO.: 34 IC FILE NO.: _____

To: South Central Coastal Information Center

Print Name: Rob Cunningham Date: 6/6/2022

Affiliation: ECORP Consulting, Inc.

Address: 213 North 5th Street

City: Redlands, State: CA Zip: 95677

Phone: (909)307-0046 Fax: (909)307-0056 Email: rjcunningham@ecorpconsulting.com

Billing Address (if different than above): _____

Billing Email: _____ Billing Phone: _____

Project Name / Reference: 2022-122 Colton and Wabash

Project Street Address: _____

County or Counties: San Bernardino

Township/Range/UTMs: 01S, 02W, 03W

USGS 7.5' Quad(s): Redlands, CA (1988 [Rev. 1996]), Yucaipa, CA (1988[Rev. 1996])

PRIORITY RESPONSE (Additional Fee): yes / no

TOTAL FEE NOT TO EXCEED: \$ 1000

(If blank, the Information Center will contact you if the fee is expected to exceed \$1,000.00)

Special Instructions:

Forward results to Robert J. Cunningham at rjcunningham@ecorpconsulting.com

Information Center Use Only

Date of CHRIS Data Provided for this Request: _____

Confidential Data Included in Response: yes / no

Notes: _____

CHRIS Data Request Form

Mark the request form as needed. Attach a PDF of your project area (with the radius if applicable) mapped on a 7.5' USGS topographic quadrangle to scale 1:24000 ratio 1:1 neither enlarged nor reduced and include a shapefile of your project area, if available. Shapefiles are the current CHRIS standard for submitting digital spatial data for your project area or radius. **Check with the appropriate IC for current availability of digital data products.**

- Documents will be provided in PDF format. Paper copies will only be provided if PDFs are not available at the time of the request or under specially arranged circumstances.
- Location information will be provided as a digital map product (Custom Maps or GIS data) unless the area has not yet been digitized. In such circumstances, the IC may provide hand drawn maps.
- In addition to the \$150/hr. staff time fee, client will be charged the Custom Map fee when GIS is required to complete the request [e.g., a map printout or map image/PDF is requested and no GIS Data is requested, or an electronic product is requested (derived from GIS data) but no mapping is requested].

For product fees, see the CHRIS IC Fee Structure on the [OHP website](#).

1. Map Format Choice:

Select One: Custom GIS Maps GIS Data Custom GIS Maps and GIS Data No Maps

Any selection below left unmarked will be considered a "no."

Location Information:

	Within project area	Within <u>1.0</u> mi. radius
ARCHAEOLOGICAL Resource Locations¹	yes <input type="checkbox"/> / no <input type="checkbox"/>	yes <input type="checkbox"/> / no <input type="checkbox"/>
NON-ARCHAEOLOGICAL Resource Locations Report Locations¹	yes <input type="checkbox"/> / no <input type="checkbox"/>	yes <input type="checkbox"/> / no <input type="checkbox"/>
"Other" Report Locations²	yes <input type="checkbox"/> / no <input type="checkbox"/>	yes <input type="checkbox"/> / no <input type="checkbox"/>

3. Database Information:

(contact the IC for product examples, or visit the [SSJVIC website](#) for examples)

	Within project area	Within <u>1.0</u> mi. radius
ARCHAEOLOGICAL Resource Database¹		
List (PDF format)	yes <input type="checkbox"/> / no <input type="checkbox"/>	yes <input type="checkbox"/> / no <input type="checkbox"/>
Detail (PDF format)	yes <input type="checkbox"/> / no <input type="checkbox"/>	yes <input type="checkbox"/> / no <input type="checkbox"/>
Excel Spreadsheet	yes <input type="checkbox"/> / no <input type="checkbox"/>	yes <input type="checkbox"/> / no <input type="checkbox"/>
NON-ARCHAEOLOGICAL Resource Database		
List (PDF format)	yes <input type="checkbox"/> / no <input type="checkbox"/>	yes <input type="checkbox"/> / no <input type="checkbox"/>
Detail (PDF format)	yes <input type="checkbox"/> / no <input type="checkbox"/>	yes <input type="checkbox"/> / no <input type="checkbox"/>
Excel Spreadsheet	yes <input type="checkbox"/> / no <input type="checkbox"/>	yes <input type="checkbox"/> / no <input type="checkbox"/>
Report Database¹		
List (PDF format)	yes <input type="checkbox"/> / no <input type="checkbox"/>	yes <input type="checkbox"/> / no <input type="checkbox"/>
Detail (PDF format)	yes <input type="checkbox"/> / no <input type="checkbox"/>	yes <input type="checkbox"/> / no <input type="checkbox"/>
Excel Spreadsheet	yes <input type="checkbox"/> / no <input type="checkbox"/>	yes <input type="checkbox"/> / no <input type="checkbox"/>
Include "Other" Reports ²	yes <input type="checkbox"/> / no <input type="checkbox"/>	yes <input type="checkbox"/> / no <input type="checkbox"/>

4. Document PDFs (paper copy only upon request):

	Within project area	Within <u>1.0</u> mi. radius
ARCHAEOLOGICAL Resource Records ¹	yes <input type="checkbox"/> / no <input type="checkbox"/>	yes <input type="checkbox"/> / no <input type="checkbox"/>
NON-ARCHAEOLOGICAL Resource Records Reports ¹	yes <input type="checkbox"/> / no <input type="checkbox"/>	yes <input type="checkbox"/> / no <input type="checkbox"/>
"Other" Reports ²	yes <input type="checkbox"/> / no <input type="checkbox"/>	yes <input type="checkbox"/> / no <input type="checkbox"/>

CHRIS Data Request Form

5. Eligibility Listings and Documentation:

Within project area Within 1.0 mi. radius

OHP Built Environment Resources Directory³:

Directory listing only (Excel format)
Associated documentation⁴

yes / no
yes / no

yes / no
yes / no

OHP Archaeological Resources Directory^{1,5}:

Directory listing only (Excel format)
Associated documentation⁴

yes / no
yes / no

yes / no
yes / no

California Inventory of Historic Resources (1976):

Directory listing only (PDF format)
Associated documentation⁴

yes / no
yes / no

yes / no
yes / no

6. Additional Information:

The following sources of information may be available through the Information Center. However, several of these sources are now available on the [OHP website](#) and can be accessed directly. The Office of Historic Preservation makes no guarantees about the availability, completeness, or accuracy of the information provided through these sources. Indicate below if the Information Center should review and provide documentation (if available) of any of the following sources as part of this request.

Caltrans Bridge Survey	yes <input type="checkbox"/> / no <input type="checkbox"/>
Ethnographic Information	yes <input type="checkbox"/> / no <input type="checkbox"/>
Historical Literature	yes <input type="checkbox"/> / no <input type="checkbox"/>
Historical Maps	yes <input type="checkbox"/> / no <input type="checkbox"/>
Local Inventories	yes <input type="checkbox"/> / no <input type="checkbox"/>
GLO and/or Rancho Plat Maps	yes <input type="checkbox"/> / no <input type="checkbox"/>
Shipwreck Inventory	yes <input type="checkbox"/> / no <input type="checkbox"/>
Soil Survey Maps	yes <input type="checkbox"/> / no <input type="checkbox"/>

¹ In order to receive archaeological information, requestor must meet qualifications as specified in Section III of the current version of the California Historical Resources Information System Information Center Rules of Operation Manual and be identified as an Authorized User or Conditional User under an active CHRIS Access and Use Agreement.

² "Other" Reports GIS layer consists of report study areas for which the report content is almost entirely non-fieldwork related (e.g., local/regional history, or overview) and/or for which the presentation of the study area boundary may or may not add value to a record search.

³ Provided as Excel spreadsheets with no cost for the rows; the only cost for this component is IC staff time. Includes, but not limited to, information regarding National Register of Historic Places, California Register of Historical Resources, California State Historical Landmarks, California State Points of Historical Interest, and historic building surveys. Previously known as the HRI and then as the HPD, it is now known as the Built Environment Resources Directory (BERD). The Office of Historic Preservation compiles this documentation and it is the source of the official status codes for evaluated resources.

⁴ Associated documentation will vary by resource. Contact the IC for further details.

⁵ Provided as Excel spreadsheets with no cost for the rows; the only cost for this component is IC staff time. Previously known as the Archaeological Determinations of Eligibility, now it is known as the Archaeological Resources Directory (ARD). The Office of Historic Preservation compiles this documentation and it is the source of the official status codes for evaluated resources.

Report List

Caton & Wabash 2022-122

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
SB-00323	NADB-R - 1060323; Voided - 76-4.7	1976	SMITH, GERALD A.	ARCHAEOLOGICAL - HISTORICAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT OF APPROXIMATELY 16 ACRES OF LAND IN THE MENTONE AND CRAFTON AREA OF SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY	SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY MUSEUM	
SB-00489	NADB-R - 1060489; Voided - 77-4.7	1977	HEARN, JOSEPH E.	ARCHAEOLOGICAL - HISTORICAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT OF APPROXIMATELY 19 ACRES, LOTS 3 AND 6, BLOCK 19, MAP BOOK 3, PAGE 14	SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY MUSEUM ASSOCIATION	
SB-00542	NADB-R - 1060542; Voided - 77-8.12	1977	HEARN, JOSEPH E.	ARCHAEOLOGICAL - HISTORICAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT OF APPROXIMATELY 18 ACRE PROJECT SITE IN THE MENTONE AREA	SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY MUSEUM ASSOCIATION	
SB-01783	NADB-R - 1061783; Voided - 88-3.5	1988	HORNBECK, DAVID and HOWARD BOTTS	SEVEN OAKS DAM PROJECT: WATER SYSTEMS	AREA LOCATION SYSTEMS	36-006545, 36-008546, 36-013549
SB-02438	NADB-R - 1062438; Voided - 91-7.5	1991	LASKA, ROBIN and MARK SWANSON	AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF TENTATIVE TRACT NO. 13887, MENTONE, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	RESEARCH ASSOCIATES	
SB-02835	NADB-R - 1062835	1993	LOVE, BRUCE and BAI TOM TANG	CULTURAL RESOURCES EVALUATION TENTATIVE PARCEL MAP 14472, NEAR REDLANDS, SAN BERNARDIN COUNTY	CRM TECH	36-007662
SB-02853	NADB-R - 1062853	1991	FOSTER, JOHN M., JAMES J. SCHMIDT, CARMEN A. WEBER, GWENDOLYN R. ROMANI, and ROBERTA S. GREENWOOD	CULTURAL RESOURCE INVESTIGATION: INLAND FEEDER PROJECT, MWD OF SOUTHERN CA	GREENWOOD & ASSOCIATES	36-006086, 36-006354, 36-006847, 36-006848, 36-006849, 36-006850, 36-006851, 36-006852, 36-006853, 36-006854, 36-006855, 36-006856, 36-006857, 36-006858, 36-006859, 36-006860, 36-006861, 36-006862, 36-006863, 36-006864, 36-006865, 36-006866, 36-006867, 36-006868, 36-006869, 36-006870, 36-006871, 36-006872, 36-006940, 36-007021, 36-007050, 36-007051, 36-007053, 36-007054, 36-007055, 36-007702
SB-02973	NADB-R - 1062973	1994	WELLS, HELEN	CULTURAL RESOURCES INVESTIGATION FOR REALIGNMENT OF THE GILMAN SPRINGS & OPAL AVE. PORTALS, INLAND FEEDER PROJECT, METROPOLITAN WATER DISTRICT OF SOUTHERN CA		36-007050

Report List

Caton & Wabash 2022-122

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
SB-03005	NADB-R - 1063005	1995	TOREN, A.G. & ROBERTA GREENWOOD	CULTURAL RESOURCES STUDY & EVALUATION FOR THE PROPOSED REDLANDS HIGH SCHOOL NO. 2 LOCATION, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CA	GREENWOOD & ASSOCIATES	36-008092
SB-03142	NADB-R - 1063142	1996	SCHMIDT, JAMES J.	CULTURAL RESOURCE EVALUATION OF CA-SBR-7050H. 67PP	GREENWOOD & ASSOCIATES	36-007050
SB-03733	NADB-R - 1063733	2001	MCKENNA, JEANETTE A.	A PHASE I CULTURAL RESOURCES INVESTIGATION OF THE REDLANDS SPORTS PARK PROJECT IN THE CITY OF REDLANDS, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CA. 10PP	MCKENNA ET AL	
SB-03743	NADB-R - 1063743	1998	SCHMIDT, JAMES J.	BEAR VALLEY CANAL INVESTIGATION, INLAND FEEDER PROJECT. 20PP	GREENWOOD & ASSOCIATES	36-008546
SB-03745	NADB-R - 1063745	1999	SCHMIDT, JAMES and JUDITH R. RASSON	MILL CREEK ZANJA. 28PP	GREENWOOD & ASSOCIATES	36-008092
SB-03749	NADB-R - 1063749	1997	TOREN, GEORGE A.	ARCHAEOLOGICAL STUDY OF HISTORICAL WALL SEGMENTS IN REDLANDS, CA. 16PP	GREENWOOD & ASSOCIATES	36-008846
SB-04043	NADB-R - 1064043	1999	ALEXANDROWICZ, JOHN STEPHEN and SUSAN R. ALEXANDROWICZ	A HISTORICAL RESOURCES IDENTIFICATION INVESTIGATION FOR THE PHASE I PORTION OF #15937, CITY OF REDLANDS, COUNTY OF SAN BERNARDINO, CA. 74PP	ACS	36-011760, 36-011761, 36-011762, 36-011763, 36-011764, 36-011765, 36-011766, 36-011767, 36-011768, 36-011769, 36-011770, 36-011771, 36-011772, 36-011773
SB-04050	NADB-R - 1064050	2004	TEJADA, BARBARA	HISTORIC PROPERTY SURVEY REPORT FOR THE STATE ROUTE & WABASH AVE INTERSECTION IMPROVEMENTS, MENTONE, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CA. 48PP	CALTRANS	36-010793, 36-010973, 36-012842
SB-04599	NADB-R - 1064599	2003	Dice, Michael and Marnie Vianna	An Archaeological and Paleontological Resource Evaluation of APN #168-132-05-0000 near San Bernardino and Wabash Avenues, City of Redlands, County of San Bernardino, California.		
SB-04810	NADB-R - 1064810	2005	WLODARSKI, ROBERT J	CINGULAR WIRELESS COMMUNICATIONS SITE ES0079-01 (DEARBORN RESERVOIR)		
SB-05666						
SB-05668	NADB-R - 1065668	2005	Cotterman, Cary	Structure and Feature Assessment of Tentative Tract No. 16689, Redlands, San Bernardino County, California.	Ecorp	36-011770

Report List

Caton & Wabash 2022-122

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
SB-06631	NADB-R - 1066631	2009	McKenna, Jeanette A.	Redlands East Valley High School Records Search.		
SB-06634	NADB-R - 1066634	2009	Bonner, Wayne H. and Arabesque Said	Cultural resources Records Search and Site Visit Results for Verizon Wireless Candidate "Hellen" 1897 East Colton Avenue, Redlands, San Bernardino County, California.	Michael Brandman Associates	
SB-06802	NADB-R - 1066802	2010	Heidelberg, Kurt	Archaeological Survey Report for Southern California Edison's Deteriorated Pole Replacements in Redlands, San Bernardino County, California.		
SB-08006		2014	Brodie, Natalie	Archaeological Survey Report for the Southern California Edison Company Replacement of four Deteriorated Power Poles on the Book 33 kV Circuit TD710457, San Bernardino County, California	LSA Associates	36-026941

From: [Julian Acuna](#)
To: nahc@nahc.ca.gov
Cc: [Robert Cunningham](#)
Subject: Sacred Lands File search request for Colton and Wabash project 2022-122
Date: Monday, June 6, 2022 3:13:00 PM
Attachments: [sacred-lands-file-na-contact-form.pdf](#)
[image001.jpg](#)
[CandW_RS\(draft01\).pdf](#)

Hello,

ECORP is requesting a Sacred Lands File search for the Colton and Wabash project in the City of Redlands. I have attached a copy of the Sacred Lands File contact form above along with a map showing the project area. The results of this search can be sent to me at rjcunningham@ecorpconsulting.com. They can also be faxed to my attention at **(909) 307-0056**. Please reference the project number 2022-122 on all correspondence. Please let me know if you have any questions or need any additional information. Thanks,

Julian E. Acuña, M.A., RPA

Associate Archaeologist

ECORP Consulting, Inc.



Federal Small Business

California Small Business for Public Works (SB-PW)

All ECORP offices will be closed for Thanksgiving from Thursday, November 25, 2021 through Friday, November 26, 2021. We will reopen on Monday, November 29, 2021.

215 N. Fifth Street, Redlands, CA 92374

Ph: 909.307.0046 ♦ Cell: 909.649.8587

wblumel@ecorpconsulting.com ♦ www.ecorpconsulting.com

Rocklin ♦ Redlands ♦ Santa Ana ♦ San Diego ♦ Chico ♦ Flagstaff, AZ ♦ Santa Fe, NM

Sacred Lands File & Native American Contacts List Request

Native American Heritage Commission

1550 Harbor Blvd, Suite 100

West Sacramento, CA 95691

916-373-3710

916-373-5471 – Fax

nahc@nahc.ca.gov

Information Below is Required for a Sacred Lands File Search

Project: 2022-122 Colton and Wabash

County: San Bernardino County

USGS Quadrangle Name: Redlands, CA (1988 [Rev. 1996]) and Yucaipa, CA (1988 [1996])

Township: 01S **Range:** 2W, 3W **Section(s):** 13, 18, 19, 23, 24

Company/Firm/Agency: ECORP Consulting, Inc.

Street Address: 215 North Fifth Street

City: Redlands **Zip:** 92374

Phone: (909) 307-0046

Fax: (909) 307-0056

Email: rjcunningham@ecorpconsulting.com

Project Description: ECORP is requesting a Sacred Lands File search for the Colton and Wabash project in the City of Redlands. I have attached a copy of the Sacred Lands File contact form above along with a map showing the project area. The results of this search can be sent to me at rjcunningham@ecorpconsulting.com. They can also be faxed to my attention at **(909) 307-0056**. Please reference the project number 2022-122 on all correspondence.

Please let me know if you have any questions or need any additional information.

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

July 7, 2022

Robert Cunningham
ECORP Consulting, Inc.Via Email to: rjcunningham@ecorpconsulting.com

Re: 2022-122 Colton and Wabash Project, San Bernardino County

Dear Mr. Cunningham:

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

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

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

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

Sincerely,


Andrew Green
Cultural Resources Analyst

Attachment

CHAIRPERSON
Laura Miranda
LuiseñoVICE CHAIRPERSON
Reginald Pagaling
ChumashPARLIAMENTARIAN
Russell Attebery
KarukSECRETARY
Sara Dutschke
MiwokCOMMISSIONER
William Mungary
Paiute/White Mountain
ApacheCOMMISSIONER
Isaac Bojorquez
Ohlone-CostanoanCOMMISSIONER
Buffy McQuillen
Yokayo Pomo, Yuki,
NomlakiCOMMISSIONER
Wayne Nelson
LuiseñoCOMMISSIONER
Stanley Rodriguez
KumeyaayEXECUTIVE SECRETARY
Raymond C.
Hitchcock
Miwok/NisenanNAHC HEADQUARTERS
1550 Harbor Boulevard
Suite 100
West Sacramento,
California 95691
(916) 373-3710
nahc@nahc.ca.gov
NAHC.ca.gov

**Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contact List
San Bernardino County
7/7/2022**

Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians

Reid Milanovich, Chairperson
5401 Dinah Shore Drive Cahuilla
Palm Springs, CA, 92264
Phone: (760) 699 - 6800
Fax: (760) 699-6919
laviles@aguacaliente.net

Los Coyotes Band of Cahuilla and Cupeño Indians

Ray Chapparosa, Chairperson
P.O. Box 189 Cahuilla
Warner Springs, CA, 92086-0189
Phone: (760) 782 - 0711
Fax: (760) 782-0712

Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians

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

Morongo Band of Mission Indians

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

Augustine Band of Cahuilla Mission Indians

Amanda Vance, Chairperson
P.O. Box 846 Cahuilla
Coachella, CA, 92236
Phone: (760) 398 - 4722
Fax: (760) 369-7161
hhaines@augustinetribe.com

Morongo Band of Mission Indians

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

Cabazon Band of Mission Indians

Doug Welmas, Chairperson
84-245 Indio Springs Parkway Cahuilla
Indio, CA, 92203
Phone: (760) 342 - 2593
Fax: (760) 347-7880
jstapp@cabazonindians-nsn.gov

Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma Reservation

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

Cahuilla Band of Indians

Daniel Salgado, Chairperson
52701 U.S. Highway 371 Cahuilla
Anza, CA, 92539
Phone: (951) 763 - 5549
Fax: (951) 763-2808
Chairman@cahuilla.net

Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma Reservation

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

Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians - Kizh Nation

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

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

This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources assessment for the proposed 2022-122 Colton and Wabash Project, San Bernardino County.

**Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contact List
San Bernardino County
7/7/2022**

Ramona Band of Cahuilla

Joseph Hamilton, Chairperson
P.O. Box 391670 Cahuilla
Anza, CA, 92539
Phone: (951) 763 - 4105
Fax: (951) 763-4325
admin@ramona-nsn.gov

Ramona Band of Cahuilla

John Gomez, Environmental
Coordinator
P. O. Box 391670 Cahuilla
Anza, CA, 92539
Phone: (951) 763 - 4105
Fax: (951) 763-4325
jgomez@ramona-nsn.gov

**San Manuel Band of Mission
Indians**

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

**Santa Rosa Band of Cahuilla
Indians**

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

**Serrano Nation of Mission
Indians**

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

**Serrano Nation of Mission
Indians**

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

**Soboba Band of Luiseno
Indians**

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

**Soboba Band of Luiseno
Indians**

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

**Torres-Martinez Desert Cahuilla
Indians**

Cultural Committee,
P.O. Box 1160 Cahuilla
Thermal, CA, 92274
Phone: (760) 397 - 0300
Fax: (760) 397-8146
Cultural-
Committee@torresmartinez-
nsn.gov

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

This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources assessment for the proposed 2022-122 Colton and Wabash Project, San Bernardino County.

APPENDIX 3

Project Area Photographs



20220601_074001



20220601_074005



20220601_074019

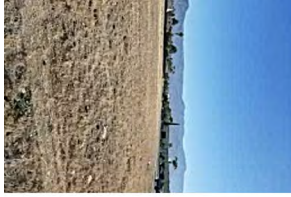


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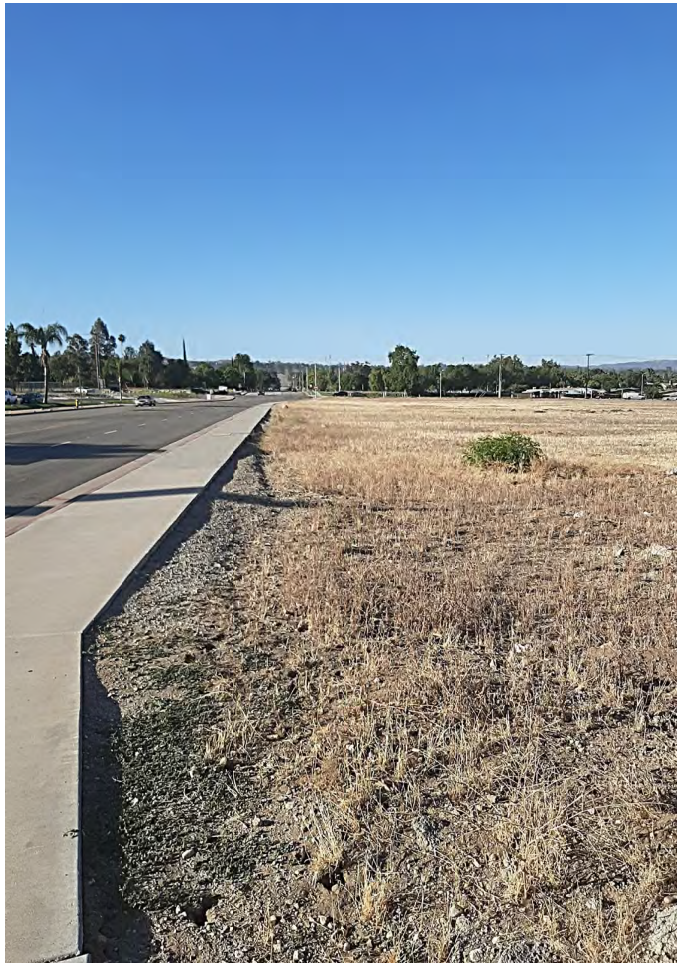
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