

Cultural Resources Inventory

Santa Ana River Trail Project Phase IV Reaches B & C Redlands

San Bernardino County, California

Prepared For:

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ECORP Consulting, Inc. has assisted public and private land owners with environmental regulation compliance since 1987. We offer full service capability, from initial baseline environmental studies through environmental planning review, permitting negotiation, liaison to obtain legal agreements, mitigation design, and construction monitoring and reporting.

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

The County of San Bernardino Regional Parks Department (County) proposes to construct an approximately 3.3-mile-long section of the Santa Ana River Trail (SART) near the southern bank of the Santa Ana River. An archaeological survey was conducted of the Project Area, as determined from project plans, which includes the existing street rights-of-way and portions of undeveloped (vacant) parcels of land in the City of Redlands and in an unincorporated area in San Bernardino County. The cultural study included a cultural resources records search, Sacred Lands File search, field survey, and California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) evaluation. As a result of the study, three cultural resources, Drainage Features, irrigation features (TJT-003), and an irrigation standpipe (SART-010), were identified in the Project Area as a result of the field survey. The irrigation features (TJT-03) and standpipe (SART-010) are not eligible for the CRHR and are not Historical Resources under CEQA. The Drainage Features have been determined locally significant by City ordinance and resolutions and are therefore a Historical Resource as defined by CEQA. However, because the Resource will not be disturbed by project construction and an ESA will be set up to protect it, the Project will not result in an impact to the resource. As such the Project will have no impacts on Historical Resources as defined by CEQA.

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

A Cultural Resources Study was completed for the Santa Ana River Trail Project Phase IV Reaches B & C (Project). The County of San Bernardino Regional Parks Department (Regional Parks), with the assistance of the County of San Bernardino Department of Public Works (Department of Public Works) is proposing to construct a 3.3-mile long segment of the Santa Ana River Trail in northeastern Redlands. The cultural study included a cultural resources records search, a Sacred Lands File Search from the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC), a field survey, and an evaluation of identified resources for the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR).

This report presents the methods and results of these investigations, along with management recommendations. This project was completed in compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA).

Portions of the field survey and site records for this project were conducted by Cogstone Resources Management as a subcontractor to ECORP. The NAHC Sacred Lands File search was conducted by San Bernardino Department of Public Works as part of their Native American consultation for the Project. The remainder of the Project tasks were conducted by ECORP Consulting, Inc.

1.1 Project Location

The Project is located in the northeastern part of the City of Redlands with a small portion in adjacent unincorporated San Bernardino County (Figure 1). From east to west, the trail starts at the intersection of Opal Avenue and San Bernardino Avenue in Mentone (a census-designated place) within unincorporated San Bernardino County. It then continues into the City of Redlands along San Bernardino Avenue and turns north and then northwest along Dearborn Street to Sessums Drive, where it heads southwest to East Pioneer Avenue. From there it continues west along East Pioneer Avenue. From Pioneer Avenue the route goes north on River Bend Drive and then west on the existing Bluffs Trail along the bluff above the Santa Ana River (just north of Riverview Drive) to Orange Street. The trail route crosses Orange Street and ends in Israel Beal Park. As shown on the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) 7.5-minute Redlands quadrangle (USGS 1996), the Project Area is in Section 18 and 19 of Township 1 South, Range 2 West, and in Sections 13, 14, 15, and 24 of Township 1 South, Range 3 West, San Bernardino Base and Meridian (SBBM) (Figure 2).

The Project area is located in the Santa Ana River Valley on the south bank of the Santa Ana River Wash. A low bluff about 60 feet high separates the wash from the valley above. The Santa Ana River flows out of a canyon in the San Bernardino Mountains about 2.4 miles northeast of the Project area. The Project area is in a large alluvial valley that has been incised by the Santa Ana River. The valley on the south side of the river where the Project Area is located slopes gradually upward to the south until reaching low hills that separate the valley from San Timoteo Canyon. The valley south of the Santa Ana River was historically covered by citrus groves in and around the city of Redlands. The Crafton Hills are to the east. Surface sediments in the Project Area consist of Holocene alluvial valley deposits (Qa). The elevation of the Project Area ranges from 1,350 to 1,600 feet above mean sea level (AMSL).

Vegetation in the area originally consisted of sparse to moderately dense sage scrub. During the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, all of the native vegetation in the Project vicinity was replaced by agriculture, predominantly citrus orchards. Over the past 60 years, increasing urbanization has resulted in the development of the majority of the Project Area.

1.2 Project Description

The County of San Bernardino Regional Parks Department (Regional Parks), with the assistance of the County of San Bernardino Department of Public Works (Department of Public Works), proposes to construct an approximately 3.3-mile-long section of the Santa Ana River Trail (SART) near the southern bank of the Santa Ana River and local streets within the City of Redlands. The SART is a regional recreational trail; segments of the trail within San Bernardino County have been constructed in various sections (phases) with projects named sequentially. The proposed section of the SART currently being investigated is SART Phase IV, Reaches B & C; the trail would begin on the west side of Orange Street in the City of Redlands and terminate at Opal Avenue near the Redlands city limits.

East of Orange Street the conceptual trail alignment overlaps a local trail known as the "Bluffs Trail." At River Bend Drive the alignment takes off from the river bluff and transitions on to the local city streets; the trail travels south on River Bend Drive, east on Pioneer Avenue, south on Dearborn Street, and east on San Bernardino Avenue until it reaches Opal Avenue.

The trail segments on the river bluffs would consist of a 10-foot-wide asphalt/concrete trail and 4-foot decomposed granite/or 2-foot graded shoulder on each side of the asphalt/concrete trail. On the public right-of-way the existing road surface would be widened where possible to accommodate a Class-2 dedicated bicycle lane and/or standard bicycle lane; striping would be used to mark the alignment on the existing road surfaces (Class 3). Under existing conditions portions of Pioneer Avenue and San Bernardino Avenue do not have curb and gutter. Where possible, ultimate curb and gutter or asphalt dike would be constructed as part of the Project. In general, construction activities associated with development of the trail would include: earthwork, including excavation and grading; construction of embankments and/or retaining walls; construction of drainage structures and slope protection; construction of asphalt concrete dike, curb and gutter; installation of fencing, railing, access gates, trail delineators, and signage; painting of pavement striping and pavement markings; and, construction of appurtenant features. The subject segment of the SART includes one bridge over Orange Street in the City of Redlands.

Equipment staging during project construction may potentially occur:

1. at various locations within the disturbed vacant lands on the north side of Riverview Drive;
2. on disturbed road shoulders and/or street right-of-way on the south side of Pioneer Avenue;
3. at the Redlands Sports Park paved parking lot;
4. on disturbed road shoulders and/or street right-of-way on the south side of San Bernardino Avenue; and,
5. on paved road shoulders and/or street right-of-way on the east side of Wabash Avenue.

1.3 Project Area

The Project Area is the geographic area or areas within which an undertaking may directly or indirectly cause alterations in the character or use of Historical Resources, if present. The Project Area includes the City street right-of-way along San Bernardino Avenue, Wabash Avenue, Dearborn Street, Sessums Drive, East Pioneer Avenue, and River Bend Drive. A portion of the Project Area is in County road right-of-way in Opal Avenue and San Bernardino Avenue. The Project Area also includes a portion of a paved parking lot on the eastern side of Dearborn Street that is part of the Redlands Sports Complex. The maximum length of the Project Area is 3.3 miles and the area of the Project Area is 43.41 acres. The entire Project Area was surveyed as shown on the Survey Coverage Map (Figure 3 in Attachment B). The maximum depth of excavation will be five feet where footings for the bridge across Orange Street will be excavated. Ground disturbance in the rest of the Project Area will be shallow (less than two feet).

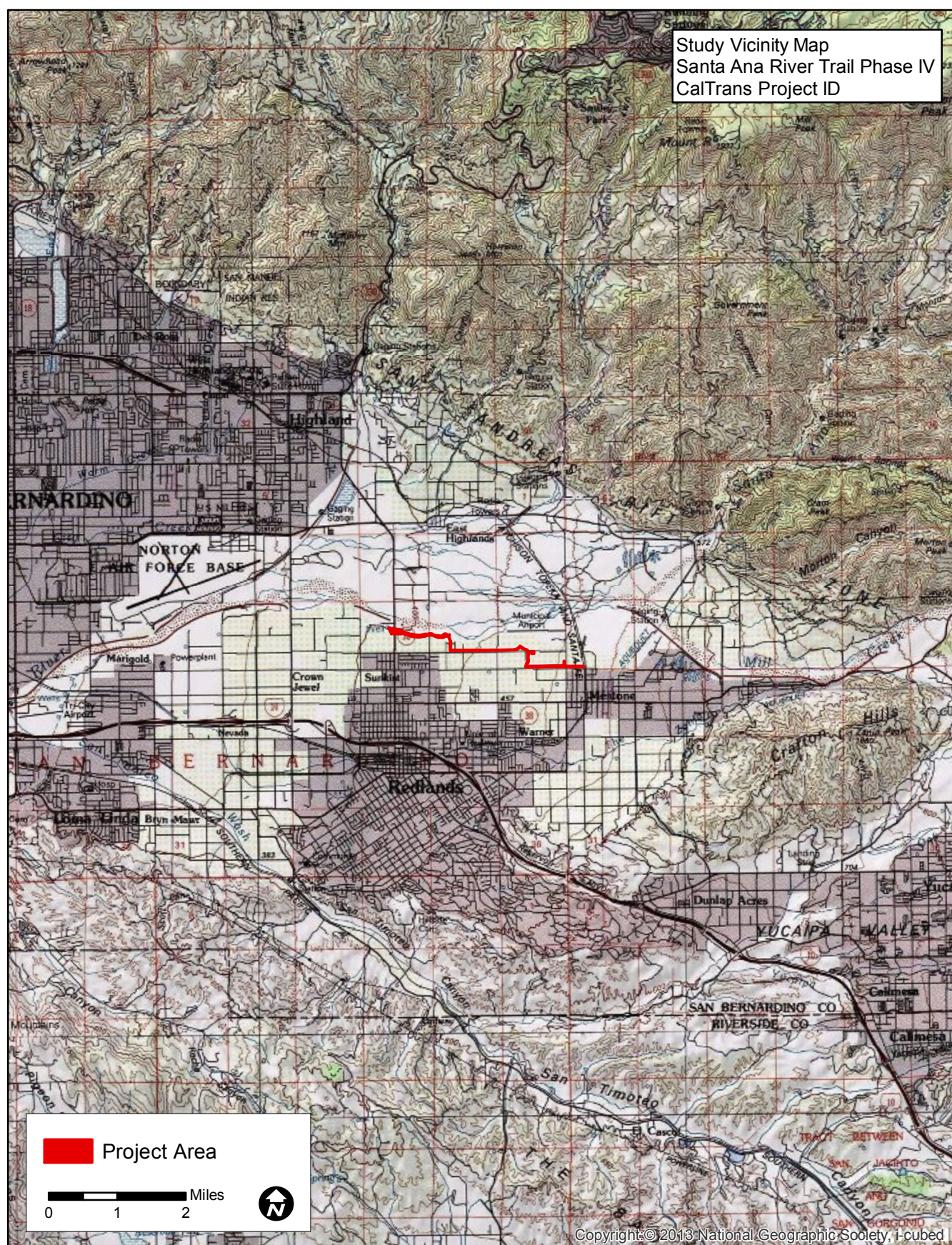


Figure 1 Study Vicinity Map (USGS 30 x 60 Minute San Bernardino, California, Quadrangle)

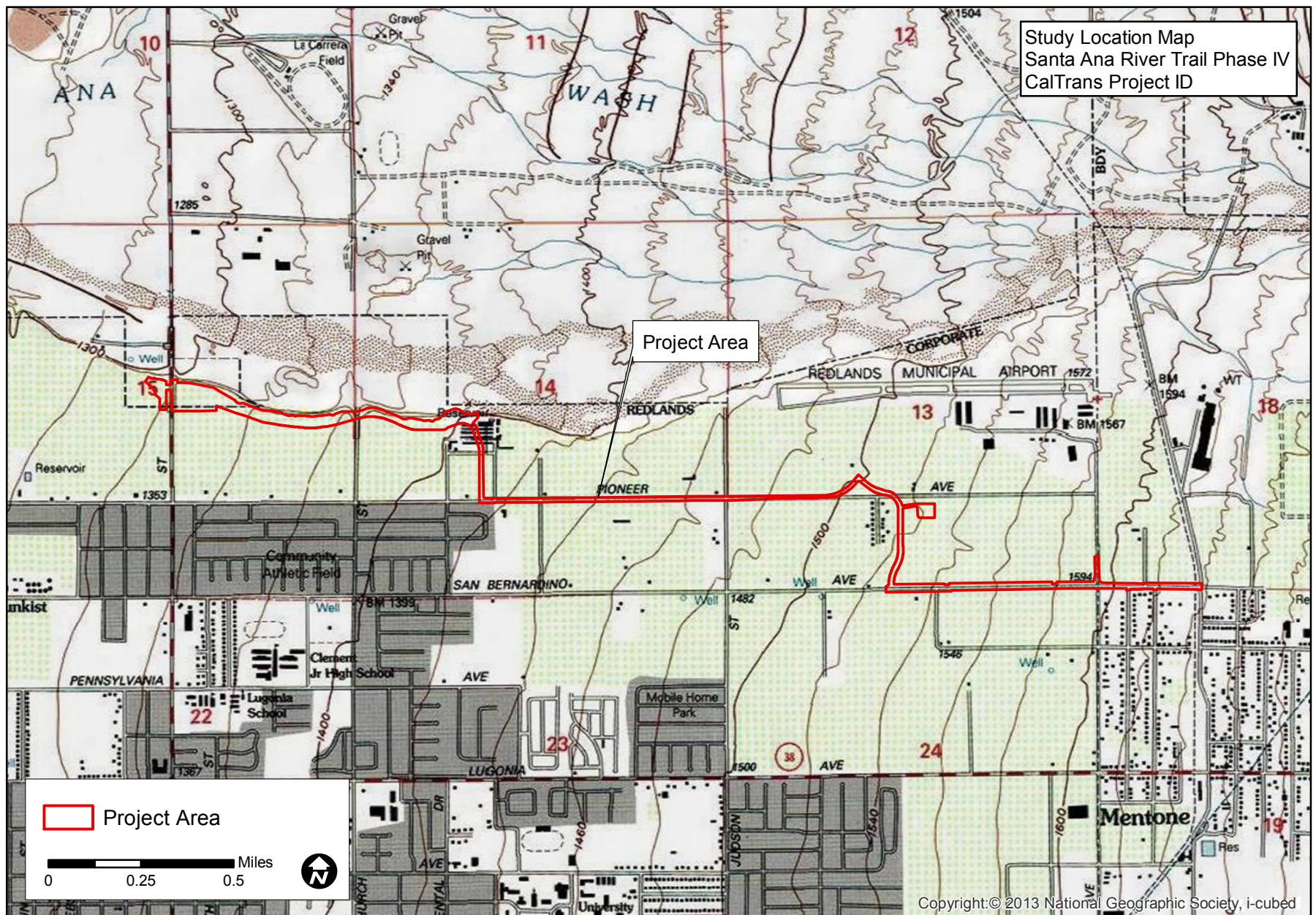


Figure 2 Study Vicinity Map (USGS 7.5 Minute Redlands, California, Quadrangle)

1.4 Regulatory Context

To meet the regulatory requirements of this Project, this cultural resources investigation was conducted pursuant to the provisions for the treatment of cultural resources contained in CEQA (Public Resources Code [PRC] § 21000 et seq.) The goal of 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.

CEQA (Title 14, California Code of Regulations [CCR], Article 5, § 15064.5) applies to cultural resources of the historical and prehistoric (pre-contact) 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 the CRHR (PRC § 5024.1, Title 14 CCR, § 4852). Resources listed on or eligible for inclusion in the CRHR are considered Historical Resources under CEQA.

1.5 Report Organization

The following report documents the study and its findings and was prepared in conformance with the California Office of Historic Preservation's (OHP) *Archaeological Resource Management Reports: Recommended Contents and Format*. Attachment A contains documentation of a search of the Sacred Lands File and Native American outreach, Attachment B contains Project Area photographs, and confidential Attachment C contains a Report List.

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 U.S. Code 5 [USC]), because the disclosure of cultural resources location information is prohibited by the Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979 (16 USC 470hh) and Section 304 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), it is also exempted from disclosure under the Freedom of Information Act. Likewise, the Information Centers of the California Historical Resources Information System 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 confidential document, which is not intended for public distribution in either pProject Arear or electronic format.

2.0 CULTURAL CONTEXT

2.1 Prehistory

2.1.1 *Paleo-Indian Period/Terminal Pleistocene (12,000 to 10,000 B.P.)*

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 comprised 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, Cassidy, and Jones 2007).

2.1.2 *Early Archaic Period/Early Holocene (10,000 to 8,500 B.P.)*

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 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 (Grenda 1997; Goldberg 2001), and along the San Diego County coast (Gallegos 1991; Koerper, Langenwaller, and Schroth 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, Langenwaller, and Schroth 1991). The San Dieguito Complex at the Harris site dates to 9,000 to 7,500 B.P. (Gallegos 1991:Figure 3.9). 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, Langenwaller, and Schroth 1991).

2.1.3 *Encinitas Tradition or Milling Stone Period/Middle Holocene (8,500 to 1,250 B.P.)*

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 who spoke an early Hokan language (possibly proto-Yuman) foraged for a wide variety of resources including hard seeds, berries, and roots/tubers (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 for 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 of the non-desert areas of southern California. Recently, four patterns within the Encinitas Tradition have been proposed which 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 of the patterns is divided into temporal phases. The Topanga Pattern included the Los Angeles Basin and Orange County. The Topanga I phase extends from 8,500 to 5,000 B.P. and Topanga II runs from 5,000 B.P. to 3,500 B.P. The Topanga Pattern ended about 3,500 B.P. with the arrival of Takic speakers, except in the Santa Monica Mountains where the Topanga III phase lasted until about 2,000 B.P.

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 (9,400-4,000 B.P.) has abundant manos and metates. Projectile points are few and are mostly Pinto points. Greven Knoll II (4,000-3,000 B.P.) has abundant manos and 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 round 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 1997:279). 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 these oases. 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 (Grenda 1997:279).

The Encinitas Tradition lasted longer in inland areas because Takic speakers did not move east into these areas until circa 1,000 B.P. (Sutton and Gardner 2010; Sutton 2011). Greven Knoll III (3,000-1,000 B.P.) 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 and 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.

2.1.4 Palomar Tradition (1,250 – 150 B.P.)

The native people of southern California (north of a line from Agua Hedionda Lagoon to Lake Henshaw in San Diego County) spoke Takic languages which form a branch or subfamily of the Uto-Aztecan language family. The Takic languages are divided into the Gabrielino-Fernandeño language, the Serrano-Kitanemuk group (the Serrano and Kitanemuk languages), the Tataviam language, and the Cupan group (the Luiseño-Juaneño language, the Cahuilla Language, and the Cupeño language) (Golla 2011). According to Sutton (2009), Takic speakers occupied the southern San Joaquin Valley before 3,500 B.P. Perhaps as a result of the arrival of Yokutsan speakers (a language in the Penutian language family) from the north, Takic speakers moved southeast. The ancestors of the Kitanemuk moved into the Tehachapi Mountains and the ancestors of the Tataviam moved into the upper Santa Clara River drainage. The ancestors of the Gabrielino (Tongva) moved into the Los Angeles Basin about 3,500 B.P. replacing the native proto-Yuman (Hokan) speakers. Speakers of proto-Gabrielino reached the southern Channel Islands by 3,200 B.P. (Sutton 2009) and moved as far south as Aliso Creek in Orange County by 3,000 B.P.

Takic people moved south into southern Orange County after 1,250 B.P. and became the ancestors of the Juaneño. Takic people moved inland from southern Orange County about 1,000 B.P., becoming the ancestors of the Luiseño, Cupeño, and Cahuilla. At the same time, Takic people from the Kitanemuk area moved east along the northern slopes of the San Gabriel Mountains and spread into the San Bernardino Mountains and along the Mojave River, becoming the ancestors of the Serrano (Sutton 2009).

The material culture of the inland areas where Takic languages were spoken at the time of Spanish contact is part of the Palomar Tradition (Sutton 2011). San Luis Rey I Phase (1,000 B.P. – 500 B.P.) and San Luis Rey II Phase (500 B.P. – 150 B.P.) pertain to the area occupied by the Luiseño at the time of Spanish contact. The Peninsular I (1,000 B.P. – 750 B.P.), II (750 B.P. – 300 B.P.), and III (300 B.P. – 150 B.P.) 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:I-43). 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.

2.2 Ethnography

Ethnographic accounts indicate that the Serrano were the dominant group of Native Americans in the region that includes the PROJECT AREA. The Serrano occupied an area in and around the San Bernardino Mountains between approximately 1,500 and 11,000 feet AMSL. Their territory extended west into the Cajon Pass, east as far as Twentynine Palms, north to Victorville,

and south to the Yucaipa Valley. 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, piñon nuts, bulbs and tubers, shoots and roots, 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 small 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 villages in the Project vicinity were *Yucaip'at* (CA-SBR-1000) in the Yucaipa Valley, *Guaaschaa* near Redlands, and *Topumuna* at the east end of San Timoteo Canyon (Cultural Systems Research 2005:5-7).

The Serrano were organized into patrilineal exogamous clans. Each clan had a major village within a defended territory and associated themselves with either the *Tukum* (wildcat) or the *Wahilyam* (coyote) moiety.

Partly due to their mountainous inland territory, contact between Serrano and European-Americans was minimal prior to the early 1800s. In 1819, a *Capilla* (chProject Areal) 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).

2.3 History

Colonization of California by Euro-Americans began with the Spanish Portolá land expedition. The expedition, led by Captain Gaspar de Portolá of the Spanish army and Father Junípero 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 were established to convert the native population, and forts (*presidios*) and towns (*pueblos*) were later 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 San Sonoma in northern California 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 Diego was established in 1769 and Mission San Gabriel Archangel was founded in 1771 east of what is now Los Angeles (Castillo 1978:100). Mission San Luis Rey was established in 1798 on the San Luis Rey River (in what is now northern San Diego County). The missions used large areas in the vicinity of each mission for cattle ranches and they traded cattle hides and tallow for supplies brought by ship. 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 former mission cattle ranch lands were granted to retired soldiers and other Mexican citizens who continued to use them 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 usually lived in an adobe house on the rancho.

The American period began when the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo was signed between Mexico and the United States in 1848. As a result of the treaty, the former Mexican province of Alta California became part of the United States as the territory of California. Rapid population increase occasioned by the Gold Rush of 1849 allowed California to become a state in 1850. Most Mexican land grants were confirmed to the grantees by U.S. courts, but usually with more restricted boundaries which were surveyed by the U.S. Surveyor General’s office. Land that was not part of a land grant was owned by the U.S. government until it 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 1941:137-138).

2.3.1 Redlands

In 1842, several years after the secularization of the missions by Mexico, California Governor Juan Bautista Alvarado, representing the Mexican government, made a large land grant to Don Antonio Maria Lugo and his three sons (Aviña 1976). The Lugo family’s Rancho San Bernardino encompassed land in both the San Bernardino and Yucaipa valleys, extending from present-day Colton to Calimesa. In the spring of 1851, 437 Mormon settlers, who had come in wagons from Salt Lake City, settled in the San Bernardino Valley. Two apostles, Amasa Lyman and Charles C. Rich, acting as representatives of the Latter Day Saints, bought a large portion of Rancho San Bernardino from the Lugos and established what is today the city of San Bernardino.

The Redlands Colony was established on land that was formerly part of the Rancho San Bernardino 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 centered on what is now the intersection of Center Street and Cypress Avenue. The San Bernardino & Redlands Railroad Company built a spur from the Southern Pacific Railroad (SPRR) main line (which ran from Colton through San Timoteo Canyon to Banning) to Redlands, with an extension to Crafton, in 1888. This rail spur was known as the Redlands & San Bernardino Motor Line (USGS 1901). It was leased to the SPRR in 1892 and sold to the SPRR in 1916. The California Central Railway Company, a subsidiary of the AT&SF Railroad, built a rail line from its main line in San Bernardino to Redlands in 1888. A loop was formed when this line was continued through Mentone, Highland, and back to San Bernardino in 1892. This loop line was purchased by the AT&SF in 1906 (Robertson 1998). Soon after the railroads arrived, the business center of Redlands became established at its present location, near the AT&SF and SP stations. Redlands soon grew to encompass several thousand acres. The City of Redlands was incorporated on November 26, 1888 (Burgess 1981; Hinckley 1956; Kupfer 1979; F. Moore 1987; W. Moore 1983; Richards 1966).

Judson and Brown had purchased the land on which they laid out the streets of Redlands primarily from the Southern Pacific Railroad and Dr. Barton. Brown, the engineer, surveyed a six-mile-long canal from the Santa Ana River to a large uncovered reservoir southeast of the new town site. Citrus farming in San Bernardino Valley soon became centered in the growing community of Redlands. In 1883, Brown, always looking for a better source of water, and Hiram Barton, Dr. Barton's son and a prominent Redlands grower and rancher, set out on a camping trip up the Santa Ana River Canyon to assess Bear Valley as a site for a dam and reservoir for Redlands' increasing irrigation needs. Brown returned to Redlands in a fever of excitement over the possibilities he and Barton had seen. He immediately bought a 20-day option on the valley from its two principal owners, Los Angeles banker J. S. Slauson and the Southern Pacific Railroad. Within those 20 days, Brown managed to raise \$360,000 from investors and incorporate the Bear Valley Land and Water Company to purchase the valley's land, as well as its water rights (Robinson 1989). By November of 1884, a 240-foot-long, 52-foot-high dam had been completed, at a cost of \$75,000. By the following spring, a 1,500-acre, 45-foot-deep reservoir had formed—the beginnings of Big Bear Lake. Irrigation water from the lake reached Redlands for the first time on July 10, 1885 (Hinckley 1956; Richards 1966; Robinson 1989).

With the arrival of a nearly unlimited supply of irrigation water, Redlands grew rapidly. The railroad rate competition of the late 1880s brought even more people to the prospering town. The new city of Redlands was subdivided into lots from the beginning in anticipation of a quickly growing population, but the economic depression of the 1890s resulted in most residential development being restricted to the area south of present-day Redlands Boulevard. In the Lugonia and Crafton districts, development was sporadic, with residential lots interspersed with large parcels of agricultural fields (mostly citrus groves) (Hinckley 1956; Mermilliod 2002). In the main part of town, however, development continued at a rapid pace.

The 1890s saw the beginnings of paved streets, a streetcar line, and the construction of hundreds of houses and dozens of substantial brick commercial and industrial buildings in Redlands. Civic improvement projects, such as street tree planting, were initiated. The Smiley brothers (Albert K. and Alfred K.), prominent Redlands residents, contributed much of their wealth to the beautification of the town, and in 1898 financed the construction of the A. K. Smiley Public Library, a monumental brick Mission Revival-style building that still serves the community today. The Smileys also developed the 200-acre Canyon Crest Park (also called Smiley Heights), a botanical garden that drew tourists from around the world between 1890 and 1930 (Burgess and Gonzales 2004; Hinckley 1956).

By the early twentieth century, Redlands had a population of more than 5,000, and had gained the reputation of being the navel orange capital of the world, with over 15,000 acres planted in citrus and more than two dozen packing houses. The greatest disaster in the city's early decades came in 1913, when a three-day freeze destroyed most of the citrus crop and killed thousands of orange trees. Many farmers were left bankrupt, but the community worked together and slowly recovered. New trees were planted, and Redlands regained its leadership as a navel orange center. The citrus industry continued to thrive until after World War II, when land values began to make it more financially worthwhile to sell the land with citrus groves to developers than to continue to farm (Burgess and Gonzales 2004). Since the 1950s, many

thousands of acres of orange trees have given way to residential and commercial development. As its citrus agriculture gradually fades into history, Redlands continues to prosper while maintaining its downtown core and surrounding neighborhoods reminiscent of a small early twentieth century city. The current population of Redlands is approximately 70,000 (City-Data.com 2012).

3.0 METHODS

3.1 Personnel Qualifications

All phases of the cultural resources investigation were conducted or supervised by Registered Professional Archaeologist (RPA) Dr. Roger Mason, who meets the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualifications Standards for prehistoric and historical archaeologist. Fieldwork was conducted by Cogstone Resource Management archaeologist Teresa Terry and by ECORP archaeologist Wendy Blumel; this report was prepared by Ms. Blumel.

Ms. Terry has an M.A. in Anthropology from California State University, Fullerton and a B.A. in Anthropology from California State University, San Bernardino. Ms. Terry has over 10 years of experience in cultural resources management in Southern California.

Ms. Blumel is a Registered Professional Archaeologist with 10 years of experience in cultural resource management. She meets the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualifications Standards for prehistoric and historical archaeologist and is experienced in the organization and execution of field projects in compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) and CEQA. She has contributed to and authored numerous cultural resources technical reports, research designs, and cultural resource management plans, and has contributed to a variety of environmental compliance documents.

Dr. Mason has been professionally involved with cultural resources management in California since 1983. Dr. Mason is the author of more than 200 reports dealing with cultural resource surveys, evaluations, and mitigation programs in California. He has extensive project experience with the cultural resources requirements of CEQA and Section 106 of the NHPA.

3.2 Records Search Methods

Two records searches were performed for the Project. The first, for the western portion of the Project Area, was conducted by ECORP Archaeologist Mark Deering on February 22, 2018. The second records search, for the eastern portion of the Project Area, was conducted on August 27, 2018 by San Bernardino County Department of Public Works (DPW), Environmental Management Division (EMD) Principal Investigator Jesse Yorck, M.A., RPA. Both records searches were conducted at the South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC) at California State University, Fullerton. The records searches were conducted to identify previously recorded cultural resources within the Project Area and within a one-mile radius around the Project Area.

In addition to site records and reports on file at the SCCIC, the California Historic Property Data File (HPDF) for San Bernardino County (OHP 2013a, 2013b) was consulted for the Redlands area. The HPDF provides information about resources determined eligible for, or listed on, the National Register of

Historic Places (NRHP) and the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR). It also provides information on resources that are California Historical Landmarks and California Points of Historical Interest. Historic-period maps of the Project vicinity were also reviewed in order to identify buildings and features that may be historical in age.

Historic maps reviewed include:

- 1901 USGS Redlands, California (15-minute scale)
- 1954 USGS Redlands, California (7.5-minute scale)
- 1967 USGS Redlands, California (7.5-minute scale)
- 1996 USGS Redlands, California (7.5-minute scale)

Historic aerial photos taken in 1938, 1959, 1966, 1968, 1995, 2002, 2005, 2009, 2010, and 2012 were also reviewed for any indications of property usage and built environment (NETROnline 2018).

3.3 Sacred Lands File Coordination Methods

A search of the Sacred Lands File by the NAHC in Sacramento, California, was requested by the County in April 2018. This search was requested to determine whether there are sensitive or sacred Native American resources in the vicinity of the Project Area that could be affected by the proposed Project. The NAHC was also asked to provide a list of Native American groups that have historic or traditional ties to the Project Area who may have knowledge about the Project Area. It should be noted that this does not constitute consultation in compliance with Senate Bill (SB) 18 or Assembly Bill (AB) 52. A copy of all correspondence between the County and the NAHC is attached (Attachment A).

3.4 Field Methods

The western portion of the Project Area, from Orange Street to Judson Street, was surveyed by Cogstone archaeologist Teresa Terry on June 14, 2018. The eastern portion of the Project Area, from Judson Street to Opal Avenue, was surveyed by ECORP archaeologist Wendy Blumel on September 5, 2018. An intensive systematic pedestrian survey of the Project Area was completed using parallel transects spaced 15 meters apart. For sections of the Project Area where the Project Area boundary consisted of the right-of-way (ROW) of existing streets, one long transect was walked on either side of the street. All unpaved and undeveloped portions of the Project Area were intensively inspected for archaeological material. Digital photographs were taken to show project overviews of the general environment. Notes were taken on the environmental setting and disturbances within the Project Area.

As appropriate, resource boundaries, features, and artifacts were mapped using a GPS receiver. Digital photographs were taken of resources, as well as general site overviews showing the general environment and the presence of human or naturally-occurring impacts. Following fieldwork, Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) 523 records were prepared for each of the resources identified, and location and sketch maps were created. DPR 523 records are in Attachment B.

4.0 RESULTS

4.1 Records Search

The records search consisted of a review of previous research and literature, records on file with the SCCIC for previously recorded resources, historical aerial photographs, and maps of the vicinity.

There have been 57 previous cultural resources investigations within one mile of the Project Area between 1976 and 2016. Of these, six studies crossed portions of the Project Area. Based on this, approximately 20 percent of the Project Area had been previously surveyed. Details of all previous investigations within one mile of the Project Area are presented below in Table 1.

Table 2. Previous Cultural Studies in or Within One Mile of the Project Area

Report Number	Author(s)	Report Title	Year	Includes Portion of the Project Area?
SB-00323	Smith, Gerald A.	Archaeological - Historical Resources Assessment of Approximately 16 Acres of Land in The Mentone and Crafton Area of San Bernardino County.	1976	No
SB-00444	Hearn, Joseph E.	Archaeological - Historical Resources Assessment of Proposed Mentone Fire Station Project at Corner of Crafton Avenue and Mentone Avenue.	1976	No
SB-00536	Hearn, Joseph E.	Archaeological - Historical Resources Assessment of Approximately 18-Acre Project Site in the Mentone Area.	1977	No
SB-00542	Hearn, Joseph E.	Archaeological - Historical Resources Assessment of Approximately 18 Acre Project Site in the Mentone Area.	1977	No
SB-00574	Hammond, Stephen R. and Lois M. Webb	Cultural Resources Survey; Route 30 between Interstate Route 10 and Arden Avenue, San Bernardino County, California.	1977	No
SB-01014	D'Altroy, Terence D. and E. Gary Stickel	Santa Ana River and Santiago Creek: A Cultural Resources Survey.	1980	No
SB-01055	Hammond, Stephen R.	Archaeological Survey Report: Route 30 Between Third Street and Route 10 at	1980	No

Report Number	Author(s)	Report Title	Year	Includes Portion of the Project Area?
		Tennessee Street.		
SB-01105	Hammond, Stephen R.	Archaeological Survey Report: Route 30 Near the City of Redlands.	1981	No
SB-01566	Brock, James, John F. Elliot, Benjamin Resnick, and William A. Sawyer	Santa Ana River Upstream Alternatives, Cultural Resource Survey.	1986	No
SB-01753	Glireath, A. J. et al.	Archaeological - Historical Resources Assessment of Approximately 18 Acre Project Site in the Mentone Area.	1987	No
SB-01755	Arnold, Jeanne E., Anne Q. Duffield, Roberta S. Greenwood, R. Paul Hampson, Thad M. Van Bueren	Archaeological Resources of the Seven Oaks Dam Project, Upper Santa Ana River Locality.	1987	Yes
SB-01783	Hornbeck, David, and Howard Botts	Seven Oaks Dam Project Water Systems.	1988	Yes
SB-01808	Hampson, Paul. Jerrel Sorenson, Susan K. Goldberg, Mark T. Swanson, and Jeanne E. Arnold.	Cultural Resources Survey, Upper Santa Ana River, California.	1988	No
SB-01824	Hatheway, Roger	Old Webster Quarry EIR: Historic Resources.	1988	No
SB-01879	Mckenna, Jeanette A.	<i>A Cultural Resources Investigation for the Proposed Redlands Well and Alternative Pipelines, Redlands, and Bernardino County, California</i>	1989	No
SB-02053	Taylor, Thomas T.	Archaeological Survey Report: Victor Substation Expansion Project, San Bernardino County, California.	1989	No
SB-02062	Foster, John M.	Archival Research for Cultural Resources: Old Webster Quarry, SEIR, San Bernardino County.	1990	No
SB-02418	Hallaran, Kevin	Cultural Resources Assessment: Church Street Well, City of Redlands, San Bernardino County.	1991	No

Report Number	Author(s)	Report Title	Year	Includes Portion of the Project Area?
SB-02465	Hatheway, Roger G. & Ann Q. Duffield	A Determination of Eligibility/Significance Report and an Archaeological Survey for a Residence And Orange Grove Located at 1021 Pioneer Avenue, Redlands, CA.	1991	No
SB-02466	Lerch, Micahel K.	Cultural Resources Assessment of Tentative Tract No. 15304, City of Redlands, San Bernardino County, California.	1991	No
SB-02792	Mason, Roger D. and Jeanette McKenna	Cultural Resources Survey for the Cities Pavilion Project, Redlands, CA.	1993	No
SB-02853	Foster, John M., James J. Schmidt, Carmen A. Weber, Gwendolyn R. Romani	Cultural Resource Investigation; Inland Feeder Project, Metropolitan Water District of Southern California.	1991	No
SB-03140	Love, Bruce	Archaeological and Historical Property Survey for the Reconstruction & Widening of All-Weather Crossing at Orange St & The Santa Ana River, Redlands, San Bernardino County, CA. 31PP	1995	No
SB-03733	McKenna, Jeanette A.	A Phase I Cultural Resources Investigation of the Redlands Sports Park Project in the City of Redlands, San Bernardino County, CA.	2001	yes
SB-03743	Schmidt, James J.	Bear Valley Canal Investigation, Inland Feeder Project.	1998	No
SB-03746	Schmidt, James	Summary of Monitoring, Reach 4rusd, Inland Feeder Project.	1998	No
SB-03758	Wenzell, Stephen	Archaeological Monitoring at Well #2.	1998	No
SB-04038	Pletka, Nicole	Results of Archaeological Monitoring AT&T Wireless Services Facility #D139, Mentone, San Bernardino County, CA.	2003	No
SB-04043	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.	1999	Yes

Report Number	Author(s)	Report Title	Year	Includes Portion of the Project Area?
SB-04044	Tang, Bai, Michael Hogan, Josh Smallwood, Laura Hensley Shaker, Daniel Ballester	Identification and Evaluation of Historic Properties Orange Street Well Field and Pipeline Project City of Redlands, San Bernardino, California.	2002	No
SB-04049	Dahdul, Miriam	Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey Report: Tentative Tract No.'s 16465 & 16627 City of Redlands, San Bernardino, CA.	2003	No
SB-04050	Tejada, Barbara	Historic Property Survey Report for The State Route & Wabash Ave Intersection Improvements, Mentone, San Bernardino County, CA.	2004	No
SB-04060	Dice, Michael	Records Search & Site Visit Results for Sprint Telecommunications Facility Sb35xc0801 (Prospect Park II), 1402 Cajon St, Redlands, San Bernardino County, CA.	2003	No
SB-04104	McKenna, Jeanette A.	An Architectural Review of Standing Structures Located Within the Proposed Redlands Unified School District's Proposed New School Site, Redlands, San Bernardino County, CA.	2004	No
SB-04111	Budinger, Fred	A Section 106 Historic Preservation Review of The Proposed Verizon Wireless Mentone Unmanned Cellular Telecommunications Site to be Located at 1604 N. Crafton Ave, Mentone, San Bernardino County, CA.	2002	No
SB-04273	Cotterman, Cary, Evelyn Chandler, and Roger Mason	Cultural Resources Survey of an Approximately 38 Acre Project Area at San Bernardino Ave & Hanford St, Redlands, San Bernardino County, CA.	2003	No
SB-04591	Goodwin, Riordan	Cultural Resources Assessment: Regency Farms Tentative Tract 16747, City of Redlands, San Bernardino County, California.	2003	No
SB-04593	Tang, Bai "Tom" et al.	Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey Report: Assessor's Parcel Number 0169-271-44, City of Redlands, San Bernardino County, California.	2005	No

Report Number	Author(s)	Report Title	Year	Includes Portion of the Project Area?
SB-04595	Case, Robert P.	Cultural Resources Monitoring Report for the Regency Farms Tentative Tract 16747 Residential Project, City of Redlands, San Bernardino County, California	2004	No
SB-04598	Goodwin, Riordan	Cultural Resource Monitoring Program: KB Home Redlands Tract 16556 (Assessor's Parcel Number 168-101-08), City of Redlands, San Bernardino County, California.	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	Yes
SB-04811	McKenna, Jeanette A.	Supplemental Research and Documentation of 1042 Pioneer Ave. and 1074 Pioneer Ave., Redlands, San Bernardino Co., California.	2006	No
SB-04831	Bruznell, David, and Curt Duke	Cultural Resource Assessment Upper Santa Ana River Wash Land Management and Conservation Plan San Bernardino County, California.	2005	No
SB-04832	Pollock, Katherine	Deteriorated Pole Replacement Project: Archaeological Survey of One Pole Location on The Cardiff-Greenspot-Santa Ana River 3-33kv Transmission Line, San Bernardino County, California.	2006	No
SB-05166	Tang, Bai, and Michael Hogan	Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey Report Redlands Commons Project Assessor's Parcels Nos. 0167-091-02, -04, and -08 City of Redlands, San Bernardino County, California.	2006	No
SB-05167	Hogan, Michael	Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey: Trojan Groves, Assessor's Parcel Nos. 0167-091-09 Through -12, City of Redlands, San Bernardino County, California.	2006	No
SB-05666	Goodwin, Rory & Patricia Tuck	Cultural Resource Assessment, Simus Property, APN 0298-052-093, San Bernardino County, CA.	2004	No

Report Number	Author(s)	Report Title	Year	Includes Portion of the Project Area?
		LSA, Riverside, CA.		
SB-05667	Goodwin, Rory and Patricia Tuck	Cultural Resource Assessment Winstar Capri Avenue Subdivision San Bernardino County, California.	2007	No
SB-05668	Cotterman, Cary	Structure and Feature Assessment of Tentative Tract No. 16689, Redlands, San Bernardino County, California.	2005	Yes
SB-05816	Schmidt, Tiffany A. and Janis K. Offerman	East Branc Extension Phase II Archaeological Survey Report, San Bernardino County, California.	2007	No
SB-06634	Bonner, Wayne H. & Arabesque	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-06839	Marken, Mitchell	East Branch Extension Phase II Project, Extended Phase I Archaeological Survey and Assessment.	2010	No
SB-07459	Tang, Bai "Tom", Terri Jacquemain, Harry Quinn, Daniel Ballester, and Nina Gallardo	Identification and Evaluation of Historic Properties: Enhanced Recharge Facilities for Santa Ana River Water Diverted by Valley District and Western Under Water Rights Permit Project (Phase 1 & 2) Cities of Highland and Redlands, San Bernardino County, California.	2012	No
SB-07569	Maddougll, Dennis P., and Jill A. Onken	Inland Feeder Pipeline Project Final Synthetic Report of Archaeological Findings, San Bernardino County, California.	2003	No
SB-07663	McKenna, Jeanette A	A Phase I Cultural Resources Investigation for the Newland Homes 30.94 Acre Property in the City of Redlands, San Bernardino County, California.	2014	No
SB-08041	Widell, Cherilyn	Rehabilitation of 123 Lugonia St., Redlands (AN) and 402 Alder St., San Bernardino (AS).	1997	No

Report Number	Author(s)	Report Title	Year	Includes Portion of the Project Area?
SB-08254	Mason, Roger D.	Orange Street and Pioneer Avenue Traffic Signal Project in Redlands, San Bernardino County.	2016	No

The records search results identified a total of 73 previously recorded cultural resources within one mile of the Project Area. Only one pre-contact cultural resource was located within the records search radius. The pre-contact resource consists of a milling slick located between 0.5 to 1 mile from the Project Area. Details of all 73 previously recorded resources are presented below in Table 2. The rest of the resources in the records search radius are from the historic period and include houses, trash scatters, roadways, railroad features, and irrigation systems.

Table 3. Previously Recorded Resources Within One Mile of the Project Area

Site Number (Trinomial)	Primary Number	Age/Period	Description	Within Project Area
CA-SBR-4594	36-004594	Historic	Historic cabin and associated debris	No
CA-SBR-5509H	36-005509	Historic	Concrete foundations and associated debris	No
CA-SBR-5990	36-005990	Historic	Historic levee and dump site	No
CA-SBR-5991	36-005991	Historic	Gravel mine with associated lumber	No
CA-SBR-5992	36-005992	Historic	Historic levees with associated historic trash	No
CA-SBR-6063H	36-006063	Historic	Historic dump site	No
CA-SBR-6067H	36-006067	Historic	Domestic debris	No
CA-SBR-6078H	36-006078	Historic	Stone foundation and associated debris	No

Site Number (Trinomial)	Primary Number	Age/Period	Description	Within Project Area
CA-SBR-6081H	36-006081	Historic	Domestic debris	No
CA-SBR-6087H	36-006087	Historic	Refuse dumps	No
CA-SBR-6088H	36-006088	Historic	Farmstead with cobble foundation, outbuildings, rock alignments,	No
CA-SBR-6089H	36-006089	Historic	Dump site	No
CA-SBR-6090H	36-006090	Historic	Domestic debris	No
CA-SBR-6091H	36-006091	Historic	Abandoned industrial site, possibly pumping station	No
CA-SBR-6092H	36-006092	Historic	Trash scatter	No
CA-SBR-6093H	36-006093	Historic	Rock ring and lumber	No
CA-SBR-6094H	36-006094	Historic	Trash scatter	No
CA-SBR-006847H	36-006847	Historic	Old Kite Route/AT&SF	No
CA-SBR-7052H	36-007052	Historic	20 th century orange grove and two houses	No
CA-SBR-7765H	36-007765	Historic	Irrigation system and trash scatter	No
CA-SBR-7766H	36-007766	Historic	Agricultural site with house foundations	No
CA-SBR-7767H	36-007768	Historic	House foundation, and domestic debris,	No
CA-SBR-7768H	P36-007768	Historic	House site and orange grove	No

Site Number (Trinomial)	Primary Number	Age/Period	Description	Within Project Area
CA-SBR-8546H	36-008546	Historic	Redlands/Bear Valley Canal (1881) and more recent pipe and valve	No
CA-SBR-10793H	36-010793	Historic	Brick-lined irrigation ditches and appurtenances	No
CA-SBR-10929H	36-010929	Historic	Rock and mortar lined ditch	No
CA-SBR-11377H	36-011377	Historic	Trash dump	No
CA-SBR-11504H	36-011504	Historic	Standing house, orange grove, and irrigation system	No
CA-SBR-11760H	36-011760	Historic	Irrigation system	No
CA-SBR-11761H	36-011761	Historic	Irrigation system	No
CA-SBR-11762H	36-011762	Historic	Irrigation system	No
CA-SBR-011763H	36-011763	Historic	Remnants of former residence	No
CA-SBR-11764H	36-011764	Historic	Irrigation system	No
CA-SBR-11765H	36-011765	Historic	Irrigation system	No
CA-SBR-11766H	36-011766	Historic	House foundation and Irrigation system	No
CA-SBR-11769	36-011769	Historic	Dump site and boulders	No
CA-SBR-11770H	36-011770	Historic	Irrigation system	No
CA-SBR-11771H	36-011771	Historic	Irrigation system	No
CA-SBR-11772H	36-011772	Historic	Foundations and associated residential citrus farming remains	No

Site Number (Trinomial)	Primary Number	Age/Period	Description	Within Project Area
CA-SBR-11807H	36-011807	Historic	19 residential and agricultural farmstead sites	No
CA-SBR-12227	36-012351	Historic	Citrus ranch remnant complex	No
None	36-012842	Historic	Residence	No
CA-SBR-12260H	36-012468	Historic	Irrigation system and agricultural debris	No
None	36-013549	Historic	Irrigation canal	No
None	36-013571	Historic	Refuse deposit	No
CA-SBR-12669H	36-013783	Historic	Irrigation system	No
None	36-013894	Historic	Standing house, garage, and orange grove	No
None	36-017537	Historic	Santa Ana River bridge 1932	No
None	36-020377	Historic	Residential structure and garage	No
None	36-020771	Historic	Public housing complex	No
None	36-021108	Historic	Route 66 bridge (1939 abandoned)	No
None	36-021109	Pre-Contact	Milling slick	No
None	36-023405	Historic	Dam made of cobbles and boulders	No
CA-SBR-15198H	36-024013	Historic	Asphalt paved road, Chrysolite Avenue	No
CA-SBR-15199H	36-024014	Historic	Asphalt paved road, Jasper Ave.	No

Site Number (Trinomial)	Primary Number	Age/Period	Description	Within Project Area
CA-SBR-15200H	36-024015	Historic	Asphalt paved road, Opal Way	No
CA-SBR-15201H	36-024016	Historic	Asphalt paved road, Opal Ave.	No
CA-SBR-15202H	36-024017	Historic	Asphalt paved road, Turquoise Ave.	No
CA-SBR-15203H	36-024018	Historic	Asphalt paved road, Tourmaline Ave.	No
CA-SBR-15204H	36-024019	Historic	Asphalt paved road, Beryl Ave.	No
CA-SBR-15205H	36-024020	Historic	Asphalt paved road, Olivine Ave.	No
CA-SBR-15206H	36-024021	Historic	Asphalt paved road, Agate Ave.	No
CA-SBR-15207H	36-024022	Historic	Asphalt paved road, Crafton Ave.	No
CA-SBR-15266H	36-024081	Historic	Asphalt paved road, Malachite Road	No
CA-SBR-15267H	36-024082	Historic	Asphalt paved road, segment of North Wabash Avenue at Lugonia	No
None	36-031720	Historic	Bottle, isolate	No
None	36-031721	Historic	Bottle, isolate	No
None	36-031722	Historic	Bottle and bottle base, isolate	No
None	36-031723	Historic	Bottle, isolate	No

Site Number (Trinomial)	Primary Number	Age/Period	Description	Within Project Area
CA-SBR-31724H	36-031724	Historic	Two structures and bottle fragment	No
CA-SBR-31726H	36-031726	Historic	Orchard remnants and irrigation features	No
None	36-060196	Historic	Bottle, isolate	No
PSBR-028H	None	Historic	South Fork Ditch	No

A review of the historic-period maps indicates the Project Area was undeveloped property from 1901 to 1996. The 1901 USGS Redlands 1:62,500-scale quadrangle map shows Orange Street, Church Street, Pioneer Avenue, and San Bernardino Avenue in their present locations, but they are not labeled. There are a few houses along these roads and a railroad line runs roughly in the same alignment as the current Opal Avenue. By 1954, the USGS 7.5-minute Redlands quadrangle map (USGS 1954) shows the same streets with their current names in their current alignments. By this time, Opal Avenue was present in its current alignment along with the railroad alignment. There are a few houses along these streets. The Redlands city boundary runs east-west along the river bluff and north-south along Wabash Avenue. The entire area of northeast Redlands is shown as citrus groves. East of the Redlands city boundary there are numerous streets and houses in the community of Mentone. In 1967, the only new feature is the Municipal Airport to the north of the eastern part of the Project Area (USGS 1967). The 1996 7.5-minute Redlands quadrangle map shows mostly similar conditions to the previous map, but with development south of Pioneer Street and west of Occidental Avenue. There are some warehouses near the airport. The former railroad is shown only as a railroad grade in 1996 (USGS 1996).

Aerial photographs of the area were also reviewed as part of the current study. Historic-period photographs available for this location date to 1938, 1959, 1966, 1968, 1995, 2002, 2005, 2009, 2010, and 2012 (NETR Online 2018). The 1938 photograph shows roads and streets that are similar to the current street system. Citrus groves cover the entire area. The railroad is shown in the eastern part of the Project vicinity. The 1959 aerial photograph is similar, but the airport runway is now present, and Opal Avenue is present in its current alignment. The 1966 and 1968 photos show little change from 1959. By 1995 there was residential development west of University Street and a portion of the land north of Pioneer Avenue had been cleared and graded (NETR Online 2018). Some of the remaining groves east of University Street had been removed. Aerial photos from 2002 show Sessums Drive and, by 2012, the photos show increasing residential development east of University Street, Dearborn Street crossing the Project Area in its current alignment, and the Redlands Sports Complex in its current location.

4.2 Sacred Lands File Results

The results of the search of the Sacred Lands File by the NAHC did not indicate the presence of any Native American cultural resources within one mile of the Project Area. The NAHC also provided a list of 14 Native American groups that have historic or traditional ties to the Project Area who may have knowledge about the Project Area. It should be noted that the Sacred Lands File Search does not constitute consultation in compliance with SB 18 or AB 52. A copy of all correspondence between the County and the NAHC is provided as Attachment A.

4.3 Field Visit Results

The Project Area is linear and is south of the bluff that descends to the Santa Ana River Wash. The Project Area crosses graded trails, graded and vacant lots, and developed residential neighborhoods and streets. Ground surface visibility in the graded trails and vacant lots in the western portion of the Project Area is good (85 to 95%). Where the Project Area follows paved city streets, the ground is only visible where there are unpaved areas adjacent to the paved streets.

No pre-contact archaeological resources were identified during the field survey of the Project Area. Three newly recorded historic-period resources were identified within the Project Area. The newly recorded resources consist of a set of cobblestone drainage features (Drainage Features), a set of irrigation pipes (TJT-03), and an irrigation standpipe (SART-010).

Drainage Features were identified within the Project Area. These consist of granitic cut stone blocks used as curbing. The intact and in-situ curb stones measure 8 inches across the top and are up to 18 inches high. They are in mostly good condition, although some small sections are missing, and some individual blocks are cracked. The curbs were installed to channel water toward flow from citrus orchards and streets north toward the Santa Ana River drainage in the northeastern part of Redlands.

The curbs are constructed with one to two layers of cut granite blocks with the top layer laying upright end to end and connected with concrete mortar. The bottom layer is laid flat. An individual stone removed from the lower layer during curb replacement at the east end of the street measures approximately 14 inches high x 20 inches long x 2.5 inches wide x 5 inches wide at its thickest end with the widest side also being the thickest. The opposite end tapers down to about 3 inches giving it a wide wedge shape.

TJT-03 consists of a portion of a historic-age irrigation system that contains at least five features including three above-ground concrete standpipes, the remains of what may have been the opening to a valve, and the broken end of a subterranean concrete irrigation pipe. The site continues into two adjacent properties to the north, one of which contains an active citrus orchard. The features outside of the ROW were not recorded during this survey.

The standpipes are all constructed with formed concrete and are open-ended, although a metal grate has been placed over the top of one. The pipes vary between 3 and 6 feet in height and measure approximately 2 feet in width. Modern hardware and repairs were noted on two of the standpipes, and one is surrounded by a modern cobble erosion control feature. The valve is a concrete circular pipe

opening that protrudes 8 to 10 inches above the ground surface. The pipe measures approximately 1 foot in diameter and is partially broken. A horizontal concrete shelf is inset in the interior of the opening and a rusted metal rectangular piece is attached to the side. The eastern end of the site contains a broken portion of subterranean concrete pipe. The pipe measures approximately 1.5 feet in diameter and, based on aerial photographs, likely was once connected to a stand pipe that is no longer in existence.

The site features continue into two adjacent properties to the north. The eastern property is a dirt lot with no visible remnants of a citrus orchard. One standpipe is present to the north of the fence. The western property still contains an active, overgrown, orange grove. It is likely that the irrigation system extends north of the recorded boundary (the fence) and that there are additional irrigation features present within the existing groves.

SART-010 consists of one small open-ended standpipe located along a row of young citrus trees that line the road shoulder. The feature measures 3 feet tall by 8 inches wide and has four metal sliding valves at its base. In addition, there appears to be modern plastering present at its base. This was the only irrigation feature found within the row of trees along the road, but may be part of a larger system used to irrigate a grove on the adjacent property to the north.

5.0 EVALUATIONS OF ELIGIBILITY

5.1 State Evaluation Criteria

Under state law (CEQA) cultural resources are evaluated using CRHR eligibility criteria in order to determine whether any of the sites 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.

For this Project, only the fourth definition of a historical resource is applicable because there are no resources previously determined eligible or listed on the CRHR, there are no resources included in a local register of historical resources, and no resources identified as significant in a qualified historical resources survey.

The eligibility criteria for the CRHR are as follows [CCR Title 14, § 4852(b)]:

- 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.;
- It is associated with the lives of persons important to local, California, or national history.
- 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
- 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. An archaeological test program may be necessary to determine whether the site has the potential to yield important data. The CEQA lead agency makes the determination of eligibility based on the results of the test program. 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)].

5.2 Resource Evaluations

Drainage Features. The drainage features identified within the Project Area consist of a segment of cut stone curb. Archival research indicated that a series of street and flood control improvements, including rock walls, retaining walls, and curbs were constructed on portions of Judson Street, East Pioneer Avenue, and Church Street from 1932 until 1935. These various rock features and flood control improvements were all designed by City of Redlands City Engineer, George S. Hinckley. The curbs associated with the resource was constructed in 1934-1935. Additional curb work was carried out throughout the entire North Redlands area in support of channeling drainage to the Santa Ana River.

Cut stone curbs in the City of Redlands have been determined locally significant by City Ordinance and Resolutions as a unique and valuable asset (City Ordinance 1870 and Resolutions 3674, 3877, 4055, and 6866). Because cut stone curbs have been determined locally significant by the City of Redlands, they are considered Historical Resources as defined by CEQA [CCR Title 14, Section 15064.5(a)].

TJT-03. TJT-03 consists of five features in the Project Area that are part of a historic-age irrigation system that provided water to adjacent citrus groves. The features in the Project Area include three above-ground concrete standpipes, the remains of the opening to a valve, and the broken end of a subterranean concrete irrigation pipe. These features are part of an irrigation system that continues into two adjacent properties, one of which contains an active citrus orchard. Historic maps and assessor's books indicate

that the property containing the TJT-03 irrigation features was originally part of a larger tract of land labeled the Raught Tract which contained citrus orchards developed beginning circa 1915.

While citrus farming did have a significant impact on local history, the constituents of TJT-03 were common, utilitarian features in the region. Identical and/or similar concrete standpipes, concrete laterals, and valves and gates identified herein as TJT-03 are found throughout all arid Western states agricultural regions from Arizona, to California, to Idaho, and Washington. They are common across all agricultural regions in the State of California, and in the County of San Bernardino from the San Bernardino Valley to the High Desert. Concrete standpipes having gates or valves with associated concrete or clay pipes utilized as laterals, were installed on a large scale beginning in the early part of the twentieth century, and were recommended as a preferred method of irrigation in almost every treatise from circa 1913 until the 1960s. Whether they were utilized for water supplied by canals or ditches, or especially by pumped groundwater, the use of concrete standpipes and laterals significantly reduced the loss of water due to evaporation and they replaced most open flow distribution by the 1930s. Consequently, they are truly ubiquitous all over arid Western States agricultural regions.

The irrigation features associated with TJT-03 contribute little to the broad pattern of citrus farming in the Redlands area. Therefore, TJT-03 is evaluated as not eligible under Criterion 1. Historical documentation regarding the Raught Tract could not be located. TJT-03 does not appear to be associated with any significant individuals in history. Thus, TJT-03 is evaluated as not eligible under Criterion 2. The features associated with TJT-03 are ubiquitous and utilitarian. The irrigation system fragments in the Project Area include prefabricated concrete irrigation pipe, and concrete irrigation standpipes made from prefabricated pipe segments set vertically in the ground. They are of a standard design, and have no distinctive engineering, design, or construction characteristics, and are ubiquitous and common examples of their type. As a result, TJT-03 is evaluated as not eligible under Criterion 3. The limited data potential of this resource (information about the design and use of common and ubiquitous orchard features), has been nearly exhausted by the level of recording and archival research that has already been conducted. TJT-03 is highly unlikely to yield any additional information to aid our understanding of the region's history. Therefore, TJT-03 is evaluated as not eligible for the CRHR under Criterion 4.

Because TJT-03 does not meet any of the CRHR eligibility criteria, the site is evaluated as not eligible for the CRHR and is not a Historical Resource as defined by CEQA.

SART-010. SART-010 consists of one small open-ended standpipe located along a row of young citrus trees that line the road shoulder. This was the only irrigation feature found within the row of trees along the road, but may be part of a larger system used to irrigate a grove on the adjacent property to the north. Historic aerial photos show that the property contained tree orchards continuously from at least 1938 to today. General Land Office Records indicate that the parcels containing SART-010 were sold to John H. Webb in 1898 (U.S. Department of the Interior 2018).

While citrus farming did have a significant impact on local history, the standpipe in SART-010 was a common, utilitarian feature in the region. Identical and/or similar concrete standpipes are found throughout all arid Western states agricultural regions from Arizona, to California, to Idaho, and Washington. They are common across all agricultural regions in the State of California, and in the County

of San Bernardino from the San Bernardino Valley to the High Desert. Concrete standpipes having gates or valves with associated concrete or clay pipes utilized as laterals, were installed on a large scale beginning in the early part of the twentieth century, and were recommended as a preferred method of irrigation in almost every treatise from circa 1913 until the 1960s. Whether they were utilized for water supplied by canals or ditches, or especially by pumped groundwater, the use of concrete standpipes and laterals significantly reduced the loss of water due to evaporation and they replaced most open flow distribution by the 1930s. Consequently, they are truly ubiquitous all over arid Western States agricultural regions.

The irrigation feature associated with SART-010 contributed little to the broad pattern of citrus farming in the Redlands area. Therefore, SART-010 is evaluated as not eligible under Criterion 1. The original owner of the property is listed as John H. Webb. Mr. Webb does not appear to have been a prominent individual in local or regional history and it does not appear that the site is associated with any significant individuals in history. Thus, SART-010 is evaluated as not eligible under Criterion 2. The stand pipe associated with SART-010 is a ubiquitous and utilitarian feature constructed with prefabricated concrete pipe segments set vertically in the ground. It is of a standard design, has no distinctive engineering, design, or construction characteristics, and is a ubiquitous and common example of its type. As a result, SART-010 is evaluated as not eligible under Criterion 3. The limited data potential of this resource (information about the design and use of a common and ubiquitous orchard feature), has been nearly exhausted by the level of recording and archival research that has already been conducted. SART-010 is highly unlikely to yield any additional information to aid our understanding of the region's history. Therefore, SART-010 is evaluated as not eligible for the CRHR under Criterion 4.

Because SART-010 does not meet any of the CRHR eligibility criteria, SART-010 is evaluated as not eligible for the CRHR and is not a Historical Resource as defined by CEQA.

6.0 IMPACT ASSESSMENT

One resource, the Drainage Features in North Redlands, is a Historical Resource under CEQA. There will be no impacts to this Historical Resource as indicated by current Project plans. In addition, a temporary Environmentally Sensitive Area (ESA) will be established around the site to ensure that the resource is not disturbed during construction. The ESA will include temporary protective striping to protect the rock curbs and spot monitoring during construction to ensure the integrity of the temporary striping. The striping will be removed after the conclusion of construction activities. With the incorporation of the ESA, the Project will not result in an impact to a Historical Resource.

7.0 SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

A cultural resources investigation was conducted for a 3.3-mile long section of the Santa Ana River Trail in the City of Redlands. Three cultural resources, a set of drainage features in North Redlands (Drainage Features), a set of irrigation features (TJT-03), and a stand pipe (SART-010) were identified within the Project Area. The irrigation features (TJT-03) and standpipe (SART-010) are not eligible for the CRHR and are not Historical Resources under CEQA. The Drainage Features have been determined locally significant by the City of Redlands and are considered to be a Historical Resource under CEQA. However, because

the Drainage Features will not be disturbed by Project construction and an ESA will be set up to protect this resource during construction, the Project will not result in an impact to the resource. Therefore, the Project will have no impacts on Historical Resources as defined by CEQA.

7.1 Potential for Subsurface Resources

The surface sediments within the Project Area consist of Holocene alluvial valley deposits (Qa) (Dibblee and Minch 2004). These Holocene sediments are contemporaneous with pre-contact human occupation of the area. Only one pre-contact resource, a milling slick, was identified in the records search radius. This resource was located more than 0.5 mile from the Project Area.

Although only one pre-contact resource has been identified within the records search radius, the proximity of the Project Area to the river would suggest that, in pre-contact times, the area was likely used for resource procurement. However, during the historic period, the majority of the Project Area was disturbed by the introduction of orange groves, streets, sidewalks, graded shoulders, and artificial landscaping. Given the types of disturbances present, it is reasonable to assume that disturbances may reach depths of up to three feet in developed portions of the Project Area. The field survey did not identify any pre-contact resources within the Project Area and, given the amount of disturbance within sediments of the Project Area, the likelihood of finding intact subsurface archaeological resources within the first few feet of sediment is low. With the exception to the excavations for the bridge footings near Orange Street, the majority of the excavation for the Project will take place entirely within the first two feet of sediment. Thus, given the aforementioned disturbed nature of the sediments within the Project Area and the shallow planned excavations, the Project has a low potential to disturb significant subsurface archaeological deposits.

7.2 Recommendations

Drainage Features

To ensure that the Drainage Features are not disturbed by construction, it is recommended that a temporary Environmentally Sensitive Area (ESA) be established around the site. The ESA will include temporary protective striping to protect the rock curbs. This temporary striping will be placed at least one week prior to initiating construction, under the supervision of the Project Engineer and the Project Cultural Resources Specialist. The construction manager will be told that no construction activities can occur in the ESA protected by the temporary striping. A cultural resources monitor under the supervision of the Project Cultural Resources Specialist will conduct spot monitoring before, after, and at various times throughout Project construction to ensure the integrity of the temporary striping. The striping will be removed after the conclusion of construction activities. With the incorporation of the ESA, the Project will not result in an impact to a Historical Resource.

Unanticipated Discoveries

There always is a potential for ground-disturbing activities to expose previously unrecorded cultural resources. CEQA requires the lead agency to address any unanticipated cultural resources discoveries during Project construction. 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 prehistoric 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 concludes that the find does not represent a cultural resource (i.e. is modern in age or not culturally modified), work may resume immediately and no agency notifications are required.
- If the professional archaeologist concludes that the find does represent a cultural resource from any time period or cultural affiliation, he or she shall immediately notify the CEQA lead agency, and applicable landowner. The professional archaeologist shall evaluate the resource and shall consult on a finding of CRHR eligibility with the agencies. If eligible, appropriate treatment measures will be implemented in consultation with the agencies. For pre-contact or other Native American-associated finds, the agencies shall notify interested Native American Tribes of the find and allow Tribes to provide input on the eligibility and treatment of the find. 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 eligible for the NRHP or CRHR; or 2) that the treatment measures for an eligible resource have been completed to their satisfaction.
- If the find includes human remains, or remains that are potentially human, he or she shall ensure reasonable protection measures are taken to protect the discovery from disturbance (AB 2641). The archaeologist shall notify the San Bernardino County Coroner (as 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 because damage to significant cultural resources is in violation of CEQA. 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."

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LIST OF ATTACHMENTS

Attachment A – Sacred Lands File Coordination

Attachment B – ***Confidential*** Figure 3 Survey Coverage Map and DPR Records

ATTACHMENT A

Sacred Lands File Coordination

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

Environmental and Cultural Department
1550 Harbor Blvd., Suite 100
West Sacramento, CA 95691
(916) 373-3710



April 25, 2018

Jesse Yorck

San Bernardino County, Department of Public Works (DPW), Environmental Management Division (EMD)

Sent by E-mail: jesse.yorck@dpw.sbcounty.gov

RE: Proposed Santa Ana River Trail Phase IV B&C Project, from the City of Redlands to the Community of Mentone; Redlands USGS Quadrangle, San Bernardino County, California

Dear Mr. Yorck:

Attached is a consultation list of tribes with traditional lands or cultural places located within the boundaries of the above referenced counties. Please note that the intent of the reference codes below is to avoid or mitigate impacts to tribal cultural resources, as defined, for California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) projects under AB-52.

As of July 1, 2015, Public Resources Code Sections 21080.3.1 and 21080.3.2 **require public agencies** to consult with California Native American tribes identified by the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) for the purpose mitigating impacts to tribal cultural resources:

Within 14 days of determining that an application for a project is complete or a decision by a public agency to undertake a project, the lead agency shall provide formal notification to the designated contact of, or a tribal representative of, traditionally and culturally affiliated California Native American tribes that have requested notice, which shall be accomplished by means of at least one written notification that includes a brief description of the proposed project and its location, the lead agency contact information, and a notification that the California Native American tribe has 30 days to request consultation pursuant to this section. (Public Resources Code Section 21080.3.1(d))

The law does not preclude agencies from initiating consultation with the tribes that are culturally and traditionally affiliated with their jurisdictions. The NAHC believes that in fact that this is the best practice to ensure that tribes are consulted commensurate with the intent of the law.

In accordance with Public Resources Code Section 21080.3.1(d), formal notification must include a brief description of the proposed project and its location, the lead agency contact information, and a notification that the California Native American tribe has 30 days to request consultation. The NAHC believes that agencies should also include with their notification letters information regarding any cultural resources assessment that has been completed on the APE, such as:

1. The results of any record search that may have been conducted at an Information Center of the California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS), including, but not limited to:
 - A listing of any and all known cultural resources have already been recorded on or adjacent to the APE;
 - Copies of any and all cultural resource records and study reports that may have been provided by the Information Center as part of the records search response;
 - If the probability is low, moderate, or high that cultural resources are located in the APE.
 - Whether the records search indicates a low, moderate or high probability that unrecorded cultural resources are located in the potential APE; and
 - If a survey is recommended by the Information Center to determine whether previously unrecorded cultural resources are present.

2. The results of any archaeological inventory survey that was conducted, including:
 - Any report that may contain site forms, site significance, and suggested mitigation measures.

All information regarding site locations, Native American human remains, and associated funerary objects should be in a separate confidential addendum, and not be made available for public disclosure in accordance with Government Code Section 6254.10.

3. The results of any Sacred Lands File (SFL) check conducted through Native American Heritage Commission. A search of the SFL was completed for the project with negative results.
4. Any ethnographic studies conducted for any area including all or part of the potential APE; and
5. Any geotechnical reports regarding all or part of the potential APE.

Lead agencies should be aware that records maintained by the NAHC and CHRIS is not exhaustive, and a negative response to these searches does not preclude the existence of a cultural place. A tribe may be the only source of information regarding the existence of a tribal cultural resource.

This information will aid tribes in determining whether to request formal consultation. In the case that they do, having the information beforehand will help to facilitate the consultation process.

If you receive notification of change of addresses and phone numbers from tribes, please notify me. With your assistance we are able to assure that our consultation list contains current information.

If you have any questions, please contact me at my email address: gayle.totton@nahc.ca.gov.

Sincerely,



Gayle Totton, M.A., PhD.
Associate Governmental Program Analyst
(916) 373-3714

**Native American Heritage Commission
Tribal Consultation List
San Bernardino County
4/25/2018**

Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians

Jeff Grubbe, Chairperson
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Phone: (760) 699 - 6800
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Cahuilla
Luiseno

Morongo Band of Mission Indians

Robert Martin, Chairperson
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Fax: (951) 922-8146
dtorres@morongo-nsn.gov

Cahuilla
Serrano

Augustine Band of Cahuilla Mission Indians

Amanda Vance, Chairperson
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hhaines@augustinetribe.com

Cahuilla

Pauma Band of Luiseno Indians - Pauma & Yuima Reservation

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Luiseno

Cabazon Band of Mission Indians

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Cahuilla

Ramona Band of Cahuilla Mission Indians

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Cahuilla

Cahuilla Band of Indians

Daniel Salgado, Chairperson
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Cahuilla

San Fernando Band of Mission Indians

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Kitanemuk
Serrano
Tataviam

Los Coyotes Band of Mission Indians

Shane Chapparosa, Chairperson
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Cahuilla

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lclauss@sanmanuel-nsn.gov

Serrano

This list is current only as of the date of this document. Distribution of this list does not relieve any person of statutory responsibility as defined in Section 7050.5 of the Health and Safety Code, Section 5097.94 of the Public Resources Code and Section 6097.98 of the Public Resources Code and section 5097.98 of the Public Resources Code.

This list is only applicable for consultation with Native American tribes under Public Resources Code Sections 21080.3.1 for the proposed Santa Ana River Trail Phase IV B&C Project, San Bernardino County.

**Native American Heritage Commission
Tribal Consultation List
San Bernardino County
4/25/2018**

***Santa Rosa Band of Cahuilla
Indians***

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***Serrano Nation of Mission
Indians***

Goldie Walker, Chairperson
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***Soboba Band of Luiseno
Indians***

Scott Cozart, Chairperson
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***Torres-Martinez Desert Cahuilla
Indians***

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tmchair@torresmartinez.org

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Confidential Figure 3 Survey Coverage Map and DPR Records

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