

# Phase I Cultural Resource Study

## Colton Community Soccer Field Project

Prepared for | City of Colton  
Deb Farrar, Director of Community Services  
650 North La Cadena Drive  
Colton, California 92324

Prepared by | Psomas  
3 Hutton Centre Drive, Suite 200  
Santa Ana, California 92707  
T: 714.751.7373

July 2019

---

**TABLE OF CONTENTS**

<b><u>Section</u></b>	<b><u>Page</u></b>
<b>1.0 Management Summary .....</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>2.0 Project Information/Introduction .....</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>3.0 Regulatory Setting .....</b>	<b>3</b>
3.1 California Register of Historical Resources .....	3
3.2 Senate Bill 18 (SB 18) .....	5
3.3 Assembly Bill 52 (AB 52) .....	5
3.4 The Discovery of Human Remains .....	5
<b>4.0 Environmental and Cultural Setting .....</b>	<b>6</b>
4.1 Geological Setting .....	6
4.2 Natural Setting .....	6
4.3 Cultural Setting .....	6
4.3.1 Prehistoric Context .....	6
4.3.2 Ethnographic Background .....	8
4.3.3 Historic .....	10
<b>5.0 Methods .....</b>	<b>12</b>
5.3 Paleontological Resources Records Search .....	12
<b>6.0 Results .....</b>	<b>13</b>
6.1 Archaeological Resources Records and Archival Search .....	13
6.2 Sacred lands File Search .....	27
6.3 Paleontological Record Search .....	27
<b>7.0 Discussion and Impact Analysis .....</b>	<b>28</b>
7.1 Discussion .....	28
7.2 California Environmental Quality Act Impact Analysis .....	29
7.2.1 Significance Criteria .....	29
7.2.2 Project Impact Analysis .....	30
<b>8.0 Recommended Mitigation and Regulatory Requirements .....</b>	<b>31</b>
8.1 Mitigation Measure 1 .....	31
8.2 Mitigation Measure 2 .....	32
8.3 Regulatory Requirement 1 .....	33
<b>9.0 References .....</b>	<b>34</b>

**TABLES**

<b><u>Table</u></b>	<b><u>Page</u></b>
1 Cultural Chronology for Southern California .....	6
2 Cultural Resource Studies Within 1-Mile of the Proposed Project Site .....	14
3 Reports That Include a Portion of the Proposed Project Site and the Resources Identified.....	18
4 Cultural Resources Within the 1-Mile Search Radius .....	19
5 NAHC Tribal Contact List .....	27
6 Fossil Localities Near the Proposed Project Site .....	28

**EXHIBITS**

<b><u>Exhibit</u></b>	<b><u>Follows Page</u></b>
1 Project Location .....	2

**ATTACHMENTS**

**Attachment**

- A Confidential, not intended for Public Distribution: Native American Heritage Commission Record Search and Tribal Communication
- B Confidential, not intended for Public Distribution: SCCIC Record Search Results

## **1.0 MANAGEMENT SUMMARY**

### **PURPOSE AND SCOPE**

This document has been prepared to satisfy Section 15064.5 of the California Environmental Quality Act Guidelines with respect to the identification and preservation of cultural resources. The format of this report follows an amended version of the Office of Historic Preservation's (OHP's) *Archaeological Resource Management Reports (ARMR): Recommended Contents and Format* (Office of Historic Preservation 1990).

### **DATES OF INVESTIGATION**

A cultural resources records search and a literature review were conducted by Psomas on January 30, 2019 at the South-Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC) at California State University, Fullerton. A paleontological records search was conducted on February 13, 2019, by Dr. Sam McLeod, Curator of Vertebrate Paleontology, at the Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County (LACM). The Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) was consulted for a Sacred Lands File search on January 29, 2019. The results of the Sacred Lands File search were received on January 31, 2019. Additionally, the NAHC provided a contact list of culturally affiliated Tribes that may have knowledge of cultural resources for the area. Furthermore, 13 tribal representatives listed on the NAHC contact list requested notification on the Lead Agency's (the City of Colton) Assembly Bill (AB) 52 consultation list. Consultation was initiated by the Lead Agency on June 10, 2019. An archaeological resource survey was conducted by Kassie Sugimoto on August 17, 2018.

### **FINDINGS OF THE INVESTIGATION**

The records search and literature review conducted for the proposed Project revealed that 53 cultural resource studies have been conducted within a one-mile radius of the proposed Project site. Twelve of these studies reviewed a portion of the proposed Project site. Eighty-seven cultural resources were identified within the one-mile search radius of the proposed Project site, but only one resource, a low-density historic refuse scatter, was found to be located within the Project site boundary. Of the remaining 86 resources, five resources are located within a quarter-mile, seven resources are located within a half-mile, and 75 resources are located within one mile of the proposed Project site boundary. Most of these resources date to the historic era (n=80), but a few resources dating to the prehistoric era (n=4) were located within one mile from the proposed Project site. Three resource, located within one mile from the proposed Project site, contained both historic and prehistoric artifacts.

A Sacred Lands File Record Search was completed on January 31, 2019. The results yielded negative results. The City of Colton (the Lead Agency) notified 13 tribes of the proposed Project on June 10, 2019 to fulfill their requirements under AB 52. Assembly Bill 52 consultation between the City and tribes is pending.

The pedestrian survey yielded negative results for significant cultural resources. However, the presence of a historic site within the Project site boundary increases the likelihood of encountering historic resources during earth-moving activities. This study recommends that archaeological monitoring take place during all earth-moving activities within native sediment if the activities are expected to occur within Quaternary Alluvium deposits that underlie the proposed Project site. Recommendations for tribal cultural resources monitoring will be presented once consultation with the tribes and the City has been completed.

## **DISPOSITION OF DATA**

This report will be filed with the SCCIC and Psomas. All field notes and other documentation related to the study are on file at Psomas.

## **2.0 PROJECT INFORMATION/INTRODUCTION**

### **2.1 PURPOSE OF THE STUDY**

This Cultural Resource Report presents the results of the literature review, pedestrian field survey, and impact and sensitivity assessment for the Colton Soccer Field Project (hereinafter referred to as “the proposed Project.”) The purpose of this study is to document the existing cultural resources present on and/or near the proposed Project site, assess the sensitivity to archaeological, tribal, historic, and paleontological resources (cultural resources), evaluate whether the proposed Project will impose any direct or indirect effects to significant cultural resources, and provide mitigation recommendations to reduce impacts on cultural resources. This Report has been prepared to fulfill the requirements of the California Environmental Quality Act and local guidelines.

### **2.2 PROJECT LOCATION**

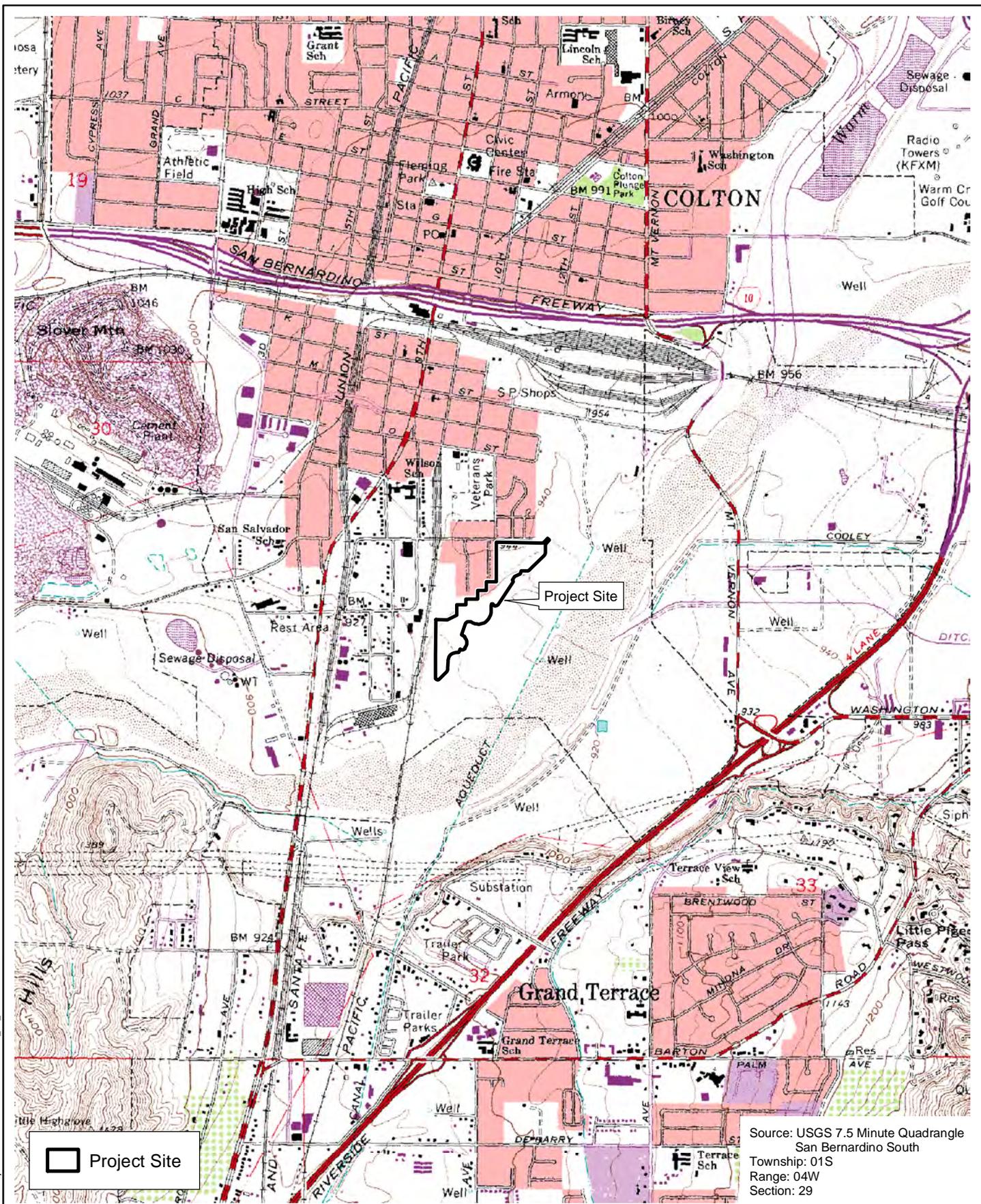
The Project site is depicted on the U.S. Geological Survey’s (USGS’) San Bernardino South 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle within Township 01S, Range 04W, within Sections 29 (Exhibit 1). The Project is located entirely within one San Bernardino County parcel within the City of Colton. The property is located south of U.S. Interstate 10 (I-10) and west/ northwest of U.S. Interstate 215 (I-215).

## **PROJECT DESCRIPTION**

The proposed Project involves the construction of a community-level soccer park located within the City of Colton on multiple City-owned parcels totaling approximately 58 acres. The proposed Project includes development of eight lighted, synthetic turf, regulation-size soccer fields to accommodate soccer leagues and tournaments for “Under Age 5 (U5) and Under Age 18 (U18) on approximately 55 acres of the site, with 3 acres of the site allocated to habitat. The conceptual design proposes three tiers of elevation for the completed soccer fields. The community soccer park portion of the proposed Project would include approximately 300 parking stalls, rest room facilities, a concession building, breezeway with seating, children’s’ play areas, multipurpose trails, field and parking lot lighting, security fencing, retaining walls, and shaded spectator seating.

An approximately four- to six-acre portion of the proposed Project site, designed to accommodate the main surface parking lot located at the southern terminus of South Florez Street and South Fernando Street, is located on a former waste disposal site known as Guyaux Landfill. The existing drainage is located in the southwest portion of the site. Detention basins are proposed on the eastern edge of the proposed Project site adjacent to the Santa Ana River and the southwest portion of the site located below South Florez Street.

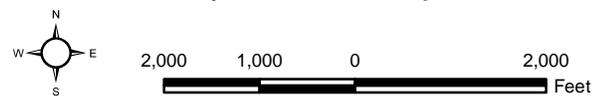
Access to the proposed Project site would include two vehicular driveways and pedestrian access available from East Congress Street and a vehicular and pedestrian access at the south end of South Florez Street. Pedestrian-only access would be located at the south end of South Fernando Street. The proposed Project site is generally bounded by single-family residences to the north, residential and industrial uses to the northwest, the Burlington Northern Santa Fe Railway and industrial uses to the west and vacant land and the Santa Ana River and Santa Ana River Trail to the east and south.



D:\Projects\3COL\02100\MXD\Biotechex\_LV\_20190529.mxd

## Project Location

### Colton Community Soccer Park Project



## Exhibit 1



## 2.3 CULTURAL RESOURCES PERSONNEL

Charles Cisneros served as the proposed Project's Principal Investigator (PI) for cultural and tribal cultural resources. As the PI, Mr. Cisneros managed the proposed Project's progress and quality of work. Field work, including the pedestrian survey and the documentation of its results in this Report, was completed by Kassie Sugimoto. Melissa Macias completed the paleontological analysis for the proposed Project.

## 3.0 REGULATORY SETTING

Cultural resource laws, regulations, and guidelines set up the processes for defining what is or is not a significant cultural resource and include various agency procedures for managing these archaeological resources and assessing the information from the cultural remains to determine their significance. Most important is whether the cultural remains are eligible for inclusion in a national or state register (i.e., the National Register of Historic Places ["NRHP"] and California Register of Historic Resources ["CRHR"]). As defined by archaeologists Thomas Neumann and Robert Sanford (2001: 27), the laws and regulations serve to do the following:

- Set forth the criteria for assessing the relative importance of cultural remains
- Outline the procedures for reviewing assessments
- Delineate the responsible parties involved in making such assessments
- Identify and then define the extent of jurisdiction and responsibility of each party in the evaluation process
- Set forth the criteria for making a determination of significance, as well as indicating which party can or cannot make such determinations
- Set forth the criteria for the archaeological and historic preservation work performed
- Set forth the criteria regarding who can perform the archaeological and historic preservation work

The management paleontological resources falls within the jurisdiction of several levels of government. Federal laws provide the framework for the identification, protection, and mitigation of paleontological resources. Additionally, states and local governments play active roles in identifying, documenting, and protecting resources within their communities. The Paleontological Resources Preservation Act (PRPA) of 2009, as amended, promotes the preservation, enhancement, and productive use of paleontological resources on federal land. The PRPA provided procedures for federal agencies in promoting paleontological resource preservation.

A summary of state laws, regulations, and standards that govern cultural resource management within the proposed Projects' Area of Potential Effects (APE) is provided below.

### 3.1 CALIFORNIA REGISTER OF HISTORICAL RESOURCES

The California Environmental Quality Act ("CEQA") requires a Lead Agency to determine whether a project would have a significant effect on one or more historical resources. According to Section 15064.5(a) of the State CEQA Guidelines, a "historical resource" is defined as a resource listed in or determined to be eligible for listing in the CRHR (*California Public Resources Code* [PRC] Section 21084.1); a resource included in a local register of historical resources (*California Code of Regulations* [CCR], Title 14, Section 15064.5[a][2]); or any object, building, structure, site, area, place, record, or manuscript that a Lead Agency determines to be historically significant (14 CCR 15064.5[a][3]).

Section 5024.1 of the PRC, Section 15064.5 of the State CEQA Guidelines (*California Code of Regulations*, Title 14, Chapter 3, Sections 15000–15387), and Sections 21083.2 and 21084.1 of the CEQA Statute (*California Public Resources Code*, Sections 21000-21189) were used as the basic guidelines for the cultural resources study. PRC Section 5024.1 requires an evaluation of historical resources to determine their eligibility for listing in the CRHR. The purpose of the CRHR is to maintain listings of the State’s historical resources and to indicate which properties are to be protected from substantial adverse change. The criteria for listing resources in the CRHR, which were expressly developed to be in accordance with previously established criteria developed for listing in the NRHP (per the criteria listed at 36 CFR 60.4), are stated below.

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

- (1) Are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; or
- (2) Are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past; or
- (3) Embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of installation, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or
- (4) Have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

According to Section 15064.5(a)(3) (A–D) of the State CEQA Guidelines, a resource is considered historically significant if it meets the criteria for listing in the NRHP (as stated above) in addition to the CRHR. Impacts that affect those characteristics of the resource that qualify it for the NRHP or that would adversely alter the significance of a resource listed in or eligible for listing in the CRHR are considered to have a significant effect on the environment. Impacts to cultural resources from the proposed Project are thus considered significant if the proposed Project: (1) physically destroys or damages all or part of a resource; (2) changes the character of the use of the resource or physical feature within the setting of the resource that contributes to its significance; or (3) introduces visual, atmospheric, or audible elements that diminish the integrity of significant features of the resource.

Under Guidelines for the Implementation of California Environmental Quality Act (“CEQA”), as amended March 29, 1999 (Title 1, Chapter 3, California Code of Regulations: 15000 et seq.), procedures define types of activities, persons, and public agencies required to comply with CEQA and include as one of the questions to be answered in the Environmental Checklist: “Will the proposed project disturb paleontological resources?” (Appendix G, Section VII, Part f)

The California PRC Section 5097.5 states:

- a) “No person shall knowingly and willfully excavate upon, or remove, destroy, injure or deface any historic or prehistoric ruins, burial grounds, archaeological or vertebrate paleontological site, including fossilized footprints, inscriptions made by human agency, or any other archaeological, paleontological or historical feature, situated on public lands, except with the express permission of the public agency having jurisdiction over such lands. Violation of this section is a misdemeanor.
- b) As used in this section, “public lands” means lands owned by, or under the jurisdiction of, the state, or any city, county, district, authority, or public corporation, or any agency thereof.”

The purpose of a cultural resource investigation is to evaluate whether any cultural resources remain exposed on the surface of the proposed Project site or can reasonably be expected to exist in the subsurface. If resources are discovered, management recommendations would be required for evaluation of the resources for CRHR eligibility.

### **3.2 SENATE BILL 18 (SB 18)**

Senate Bill (SB) 18 (*California Government Code* §65352.3) incorporates the protection of California traditional tribal cultural places into land use planning for cities, counties, and agencies by establishing responsibilities for local governments to contact, refer plans to, and consult with California Native American tribes as part of the adoption or amendment of any general or specific plan proposed on or after March 1, 2005.

### **3.3 ASSEMBLY BILL 52 (AB 52)**

In September 2014, Governor Brown signed Assembly Bill (AB) 52 (Chapter 532, Statutes of 2014), which creates a new category of environmental resources that must be considered under CEQA: “tribal cultural resources.” The legislation imposes new requirements for offering to consult with California Native American tribes regarding projects that may affect a tribal cultural resource, emphasizes a broad definition of what may be considered to be a tribal cultural resource, and includes a list of recommended mitigation measures.

Recognizing that tribes have expertise specific to their tribal history and practices, AB 52 requires lead agencies to provide notice to tribes that are traditionally and culturally affiliated with the geographic area of a proposed project if they have requested notice of projects proposed within that area. Mitigation measures agreed upon during consultation must be recommended for inclusion in the environmental document.

AB 52 became effective on July 1, 2015 and requires that the Lead Agency provide project notifications to California Native American tribes that request notification in writing prior to a Lead Agency’s release of a Notice of Preparation (NOP) for an Environmental Impact Report (EIR), a Mitigated Negative Declaration (MND), or Negative Declaration (ND). Once Native American tribes receive a project notification, they have 30 days to respond as to whether they wish to initiate consultation regarding the proposed Project and specifically consultation regarding mitigation for any potential project impacts. The City of Colton is the Lead Agency for the proposed Project.

### **3.4 THE DISCOVERY OF HUMAN REMAINS**

In the event human remains are discovered, there is an established legal framework that must be adhered to. *California Health and Safety Code*, Section 7050 defines the required protocol if modern or archaeological human remains are inadvertently discovered. If human remains are discovered outside a dedicated cemetery, all ground disturbance must immediately cease, and the County Coroner must be notified.

If the Coroner, or approved representative of the Coroner, determines the remains are consistent with Native American human remains, the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) will be notified by the Coroner per *Public Resource Code* 5097.91. The NAHC will establish a protocol to proceed as sanctioned by *Public Resource Code* 5097.98.

Section 7050 must be followed after discovering human remains of any age or context (prehistoric, historic, or modern). Violating Section 7050 carries felony penalty charges for mutilating, disinterring, or otherwise disturbing human remains, as stipulated in Section 7052 of the *California Health and Safety Code*.

## 4.0 ENVIRONMENTAL AND CULTURAL SETTING

### 4.1 GEOLOGICAL SETTING

The Project is located in the San Bernardino Valley. It is bounded on the north and east by the San Bernardino Mountains and San Andreas Fault, with the San Jacinto Fault Zone to the east, and the Santa Ana River to the south. The Project is located just east of the Santa Ana River, in a Quaternary fluvial deposit derived from the San Bernardino Mountains (Morton and Miller 2006). The San Bernardino Mountains, along with the other mountains in the Eastern Transverse Range, are composed of plutonic and metamorphic rocks, which are the primary components of the fluvial deposits along the banks of the Santa Ana River (Sylvester and Gans, 2016).

### 4.2 NATURAL SETTING

California's climate and environment are unique and diverse. This regional diversity provided Native Californians the ability to exploit a range of different plants, animals, and natural resources. The climate and physical environment not only had profound influence over the faunal biodiversity but also contributed to creating a social milieu in the late Pleistocene as people exploited and manipulated their surroundings (Jones and Klar 2007). In prehistoric times, people exploited the natural springs and intermittent streams. Today, Colton, California, is characterized by its Mediterranean climate with warm summers and cool winters.

### 4.3 CULTURAL SETTING

#### 4.3.1 Prehistoric Context

Southern California has a long history of human occupation. The earliest extant evidence of human occupation dates to the late Pleistocene, circa ("ca.") 11,000 years B.C. (Glassow et al. 2007: 191). The cultural value of prehistoric material in southern California has been categorized according to periods or patterns that define technological, economic, social, and ideological elements. Within these periods, archaeologists have defined cultural patterns or complexes specific to prehistory within southern California, including the proposed Project site.

Following is a description of the chronological framework developed for southern California. This framework is divided into four major periods: Paleoindian Period (ca. 11,000–7000 B.C.), Milling Stone Period (7000 B.C. – 3000 B.C.), Intermediate Period (3000 B.C. – A.D. 500), and Late Prehistoric Period (A.D. 500-Historic Contact). Within these broad temporal periods are variations in the timing and nomenclature of cultural complexes for the region. The timescales referenced in the following discussion are presented as calendar dates (years B.C. /A.D.).

**TABLE 1  
CULTURAL CHRONOLOGY FOR SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA**

Period	Cultural Traits	Years (B.C.–A.D.)
Paleoindian	Clovis and Folsom Fluted Projectile Points	11,000 B.C.–7000 B.C.
Milling Stone	Ground Stone Implements; Large Leaf-Shaped Projectile Points	7000 B.C.–3000 B.C.
Intermediate	Large Side-Notched, Stemmed, and Leaf-Shaped Projectile Points; Mortar and Pestle	3000 B.C.–A.D. 500
Late Prehistoric	Smaller Projectile Points with Convex or Concave Bases, Bow and Arrow; Increased Population Size	A.D. 500 –1769

**Paleoindian Period (11,000 - 7000 B.C.)**

Recent data from coastal and inland sites during this period indicate that the economy was a diverse mixture of hunting and gathering, with a major emphasis on aquatic resources in many coastal areas and on Pleistocene lakeshores in eastern San Diego County (Moratto 1984:90–92). Although few Clovis-like or Folsom-like fluted points have been found in southern California, it is widely thought that there was a greater emphasis on hunting at near-coastal and inland sites during the Paleoindian Period than in later periods (Dillon 2002; Erlandson et al. 1987). Subsistence patterns shifted around 6000 B.C., concurrent with the gradual desiccation associated with the onset of the Altithermal, a warm and dry period that lasted for about 3,000 years. As the climate changed, a greater emphasis was placed on plant foods and small animals.

**Milling Stone Period (7000 - 3000 B.C.)**

The Milling Stone Period (Wallace 1955, 1978) is the earliest well-established period of occupation in southern California (Glassow et al. 2007: 192). This period is characterized by an ecological adaptation to collecting, accompanied by a dependence on ground stone implements associated with the horizontal motion of grinding small seeds, including milling stones (metates, slabs) and hand stones (manos, mullers). Milling stones are found in large numbers for the first time and become more numerous toward the end of this period. As evidenced by their tool kits, people during this period practiced a mixed food-procurement strategy. Subsistence patterns became more specialized as groups became better adapted to their regional or local environments.

Projectile points from the period are relatively rare, but not unknown. They tend to be large and generally leaf-shaped and were probably employed with darts or spears thrown with atlatls<sup>1</sup>. Bone tools, such as awls, and items made from shell, including beads, pendants, and abalone dishes, are also quite uncommon. Evidence of weaving or basketry is present at a few sites. The mortar and pestle, associated with the vertical motion of pounding foods such as acorns, were introduced during the Milling Stone Period but do not become common until the Intermediate Period.

**Intermediate Period (3000 B.C. - A.D. 500)**

The Intermediate Period is characterized by a shift toward a hunting subsistence strategy, along with a wider use of plant foods. During this period, a pronounced trend toward greater adaptation to regional or local resources can be observed. For example, the remains of land mammals are increasingly abundant and diverse in sites along the southern California coast. Chipped stone tools suitable for hunting are more common and both stylistically and technologically varied. Projectile points include large side-notched, stemmed, and lanceolate or leaf-shaped forms.

Koerper and Drover (1983) consider Gypsum Cave and Elko series points, which have a wide distribution in the Great Basin and Mojave Deserts between ca. 2000 B.C. to A.D. 500, diagnostic of this period. Larger knives, a variety of stone flake scrapers, and drill-like implements are common during this period. Bone tools, including awls, are more numerous than in the preceding period; and the use of asphaltum as an adhesive becomes more common.

**Late Prehistoric Period (A.D. 500 - 1769)**

During the Late Prehistoric Period, use of plant food resources increased in conjunction with hunting. The variety and complexity of material culture also increased during this period, demonstrated by more diverse classes of artifacts. The recovery of many small, finely chipped

---

<sup>1</sup> Atlatls are a tool used by early Native Americans to propel a spear or dart.

projectile points, usually stemless with convex or concave bases, suggests an increased utilization of the bow and arrow for hunting rather than the atlatl and dart.

During this period, an increase in population size is accompanied by the advent of larger, more permanent villages with greater numbers of inhabitants (Wallace 1955:223). Some coastal and near-coastal settlements were occupied by as many as 1,500 people. Many of these larger settlements were permanent villages where at least some people resided year-round. The populations of these villages may have also increased seasonally.

#### **4.3.2 Ethnographic Background**

The proposed Project site is located within the ancestral territory of the Gabrieleño/Tongva, Serrano, and Cahuilla Indians. Although Kroeber (1925) recorded the territories of southern California tribes, the ancient territorial borders remain vague for two reasons: first, territorial boundaries were probably more flexible than rigid (Kroeber 1925) and, secondly, the indigenous borders and land use were not recorded until after European contact destroyed native lifeways. Although firm and defining borders cannot be known, archaeological, ethnographic, and historic evidence exists to support the prehistoric use by the Gabrieleño/Tongva, Serrano, and Cahuilla Indians.

##### ***Gabrieleño/Tongva***

After contact, the Spanish named the Native Californians located in the Los Angeles basin and coastal regions as “Gabrieleño” in reference to the local mission. “Gabrieleño” was used for many years and is widely recognized, but the exact meaning is not well defined. In the broadest sense, the name refers to all Native American people associated with the Mission San Gabriel, including many Cahuilla, Serrano, and Tongva. Today the most widely used term for the Native Americans with ancestral ties to the southern and western parts of Los Angeles County and the Channel Islands is “Tongva”.

Prior to European contact, the Gabrieleño /Tongva subsistence economy was one of hunting and gathering. The surrounding environment was rich and varied and the natives were able to exploit mountains, foothills, valleys, deserts, and coasts. As was the case for most native Californians, acorns were the staple food (by the Intermediate Horizon), supplemented by the roots, leaves, seeds, and fruit of a wide variety of flora (i.e., cactus, yucca, sage, and agave). Fresh and saltwater fish, shellfish, birds, insects, and large and small mammals were exploited.

A wide variety of tools and implements were employed by the Gabrieleño to gather, collect, and process food resources. The most important hunting tool was the bow and arrow. Traps, nets, blinds, throwing sticks, and slings were also employed. Fish were an important resource and nets, traps, spears, harpoons, hooks, and poisons were utilized to catch them. Ocean-going plank canoes and tule balsa canoes were used for fishing as well as for travel (Moratto 1990:63) by those groups residing near the ocean.

The processing of food resources was accomplished in a variety of ways: nuts were cracked with hammer stone and anvil; acorns were ground with mortar and pestle; and seeds and berries with mano and metate. Yucca, an important resource in many areas, was eaten by the natives and exploited for its fibers. Strainers, leaching baskets and bowls, knives, bone saws, and wooden drying racks were also employed. Food was consumed from a variety of vessels. Catalina Island steatite was used to make ollas and cooking vessels (Kroeber 1925:629). Gabrieleño houses were circular domed structures of willow poles thatched with tule. They were actually quite large and could, in some cases, hold fifty individuals. Other structures served as sweathouses, menstrual huts, and ceremonial enclosures (Bean and Smith 1978).

## **Serrano**

The Serrano occupied an area in and around the San Bernardino Mountains between approximately 450 and 3,350 meters (1,500 to 11,000 feet) above mean sea level (msl). Their territory extended north past Victorville, east past Twentynine Palms, south to Yucaipa Valley, and west into the Cajon Pass. Year-round habitation tended to be located on the desert floor, at the base of the mountains, and up into the foothills, with all habitation areas requiring year-round water sources (Bean and Smith 1978; Kroeber 1908b).

The Serrano language is part of the Serran division of a branch of the Takic family of the Uto-Aztecan linguistic stock (Mithun 2006:539, 543). The two Serran languages, Kitanemuk and Serrano, are closely related. Kitanemuk lands were northwest of Serrano lands. Serrano was originally spoken by a relatively small group located within the San Bernardino and Sierra Madre Mountains, and the term “Serrano” has come to be ethnically defined as the name of the people in the San Bernardino Mountains (Kroeber 1925:611). The Vanyume, who lived along the Mojave River and associated Mojave Desert areas and are also referred to as the Desert Serrano, spoke either a dialect of Serrano or a closely related language (Mithun 2006:543).

Most Serrano lived in small villages located near water sources (Bean and Smith 1978:571). Houses measuring 12 to 14 feet in diameter were domed and constructed of willow branches and tule thatching. The interiors were encircled with tule mats. Each house was occupied by a single extended family, including a husband, wife (or wives), children, grandparents, and perhaps a widowed aunt or uncle and was a family gathering place for sleeping and storage. Much of the daily routine occurred outdoors in the open or under square *ramadas* constructed of at least four posts, cross-beams, and tule-thatched roofs.

Many of the villages had a ceremonial house, used both as a religious center and the residence of the lineage leaders. When hunting, the men would sometimes construct individual dwellings away from the village. Additional structures within a village might include granaries and a large, circular, subterranean sweathouse. The sweathouses were typically built along streams or pools.

A village was usually composed of at least two lineages, referred to as a lineage set. In each village, one lineage tended to be more dominant than the other. Lineages tended to rise and fall in dominance. A lineage set would intermarry, share ties of economic reciprocity, and share the ceremonial house and ceremonial bundle. Lineage sets together assumed the responsibility of conducting religious ceremonies through the one lineage’s religious leader and his assistant; the assistant was the religious leader of the other lineage of the set. The Serrano were loosely organized along patrilineal lines and associated themselves with one of two exogamous moieties or “clans”—the Wahiyam (coyote) or the Tukum (wildcat) moiety.

The subsistence economy of the Serrano was one of hunting and collecting plant goods, with occasional fishing (Bean and Smith 1978:571). They hunted large and small animals, including mountain sheep, deer, antelope, rabbits, small rodents, and various birds, particularly quail. Plant staples consisted of seeds; acorn nuts of the black oak; piñon nuts; bulbs and tubers; and shoots, blooms, and roots of various plants, including yucca, berries, barrel cacti, and mesquite. The Serrano used fire as a management tool to increase yields of specific plants, particularly chía.

Trade and exchange were important aspects of the Serrano economy. Those living in the lower elevation, desert floor villages traded foodstuffs with people living in the foothill villages who had access to a different variety of edible resources. In addition to intervillage trade, ritualized communal food procurement events, such as rabbit and deer hunts and piñon, acorn, and mesquite nut-gathering events, integrated the economy and helped distribute resources that were available in different ecozones.

## **Cahuilla**

The Cahuilla Indians were divided into three groups based on their traditional geographic location. The Mountain Cahuilla lived in the San Jacinto and Santa Rosa Mountains, the Desert Cahuilla were lived in the Coachella Valley with occupation up to the southern side of the Salton Sea, and the Pass Cahuilla occupied the San Gorgonio Pass near the Banning/ Beaumont area. Cahuilla subsistence strategies were dependent on the environment they lived in, but were primarily hunters, collectors, and harvesters. Although the three factions illustrate differences based on their physical environment, the Cahuilla shared similar linguistic, social, and religious practices. Prior to contact, the Cahuilla lived in villages near water sources, such as streams or springs. Cahuilla houses consisted of brush thatched structures. Hunting tools included throwing sticks, clubs, arrows, and nets. The Cahuilla developed several types of baskets for the gathering, storage, transportation, and cooking of food. Pottery vessels were made for cooking, food storage, and water storage.

Today, there are nine federally recognized tribes with Cahuilla cultural affiliation. The Pass Cahuilla are comprised of the Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians (Palm Springs, CA), the Morongo Band of Cahuilla Mission Indians (Banning, CA), and Mission Creek Band (Desert Hot Springs, CA). The Mountain Cahuilla are comprised of the Cahuilla Band of Mission Indians (Anza, CA), Los Coyotes Band of Cahuilla and Cupeno Indians (Warner Springs, CA), and Santa Rosa Band of Cahuilla Indians (Hemet, CA). The Desert Cahuilla are comprised of the Augustine Band of Cahuilla Indians (Coachella, CA), Cabazon Band of Mission Indians (Indio, CA), and Torres-Martinez Desert Cahuilla Indians (Thermal, CA).

### **4.3.3 Historic**

Post-contact history for the state of California is generally divided into three periods: the Spanish period (1769 to 1822), Mexican period (1822 to 1848), and American period (1848 to present). Although Spanish, Russian, and British explorers made brief visits from 1529 to 1769, the Spanish period in California began with the establishment of Mission San Diego de Alcalá, the first of 21 missions constructed between 1769 and 1823. Independence from Spain marks the beginning of the Mexican period. The signing of the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo in 1848, signifying the end of the Mexican–American War, marks the beginning of the American period, when California became a territory, and two years later in 1850 the 31st state of the United States.

#### ***Spanish Period (1769-1822)***

Spanish explorer Juan Rodriguez Cabrillo made a temporary landfall at the Chumash village of *Sisolop* (present-day Ventura) on October 12, 1542 (Grant 1978:518). He was the first of several early explorers, representing several nations, to explore the Alta California coast. However, the end of the prehistoric era in southern California is marked by the arrival of the Gaspar de Portolá overland expedition from New Spain (Mexico) and the founding of the first Spanish settlement at San Diego on July 16, 1769 (Johnston 1962). With the onset of the Spanish Period, the Gabrieliño first came into direct contact with Europeans when the Portolá expedition passed through the San Gabriel Valley where the expedition camped briefly as they continued west toward Ventura (Bean and Smith 1978: 541).

Two of the 21 Franciscan missions established by the Spanish in Alta California impacted the indigenous people profoundly: *Mission San Gabriel Arcángel* and *Mission San Fernando Rey de España*, both in Los Angeles County, which were founded in September 1771 and in 1797, respectively. The Tongva were persuaded to settle in the vicinity of the two missions and were designated as the Gabrieleño Indians, named after the Mission San Gabriel who assimilated the native population.

The missions were charged with administering to the natives in their areas. Mission life attempted to give the Native Americans skills needed to survive as indoctrinated Spanish citizens, but the population was decimated by the introduction of European diseases, such as measles and smallpox, for which they had no immunity. After 1810, mission populations declined faster than they could be replenished.

Spain encouraged settlement in California by issuing a number of land grants, which provided individuals, particularly civil servants, the right to use Spanish-owned land. The first Spanish land grant was issued to Juan Jose Dominguez in 1784. In total, Spain issued 22 land grants between the years of 1784-1821. When Mexico gained independence from Spain, the Mexican government reclaimed the land Spain granted to the Missions and continued to grant plots of land to individuals. Spanish grantees were given the option to request a land grant under the Mexican government.

### ***Mexican Period (1822-1848)***

The Mexican Revolution, beginning in 1821, overthrew Spanish control; and the new government of Mexico had a very different outlook on mission activities which introduced the Mexican Period in California. In 1825, José María de Echeandía was appointed as the Governor of Baja and Alta California and initiated the secularization of the Missions. Echeandía emancipated all indigenous peoples from the missionary imperatives and provided them the option to apply for Mexican citizenship. Mexico expanded on the Spanish practice of granting large tracts of ranch land to soldiers, civil servants, and pioneers (Cleland 1966). Most of the land occupied by indigenous populations, including the missions and *asistencias*, became controlled by a few influential Mexican families. The *rancho* lifestyle was relatively short lived but remains an influential period in California history.

### ***American Period (1848 – Present)***

The 1846 annexation of Texas exacerbated existing conflict over territory between the United States and Mexico. The United States took control over California at the end of the Mexican-American War in 1847 (Rolle 1998:91, 104). The following year, California received a spike in population as people flocked in from around the world in search for gold. California became the 31<sup>st</sup> state of the Union on September 9, 1850 (Rolle 1998:106). As population in California increased, indigenous populations suffered from European diseases spread by the influx of people and the development of the transportation industry (California State Board of Health 1888).

### ***The City of Colton***

During the Spanish mission period, the San Gabriel Mission set up an auxiliary chapel in San Bernardino called Politana. The church serviced indigenous peoples and colonists from New Mexico, making it the first Spanish settlement in San Bernardino. Politana was established as a supply station situated in the Bunker Hill area of San Bernardino, between Colton and Urbita Springs. The site was selected for its access to water and ability to cultivate grain. For several years, Politana functioned as an *asistencia* of the San Gabriel Mission. However, the Guachamas Indians massacred the inhabitants shortly after 1812. The Guachamas re-established the settlement after the massacre and occupied Politana well into the American period, but the settlement was slowly abandoned as the indigenous population dispersed and declined (Caballeria 1902). Today, Politana has been replaced with a Greek orthodox church called St Prophet Elias Church, located within 2 miles of the proposed Project site.

A historic cemetery was established near Politana to bury the newly converted indigenous population. The cemetery, located at Colton Avenue and Mt. Vernon Avenue (~1.25 miles from the proposed Project site), was considered a sacred place by the indigenous population.

However, the cemetery was leveled out when settlers began to inhabit the region (Caballeria 1902).

In 1874, a section of the Rancho San Bernardino was section off and sold to the Slover Mountain Colony Association. The Slover Mountain Colony Association granted 604 acres of their land to the Wester Development Company, a branch of the Southern Pacific Railway, to construct a railroad into the San Bernardino Valley under the agreement that both parties would develop and improve the township (City of San Bernardino 2019). The City of Colton was founded in 1875 and incorporated in 1887. With a railway connecting the San Bernardino Valley to Los Angeles, the City of Colton became a farming community. The remains of prominent ranches and early agriculture, such as the Cooley Ranch and The House Grain Company, are still present today and are considered historically significant. Although the proposed Project site remained undeveloped over the years, historic topographic maps (NetROnline 2019), show development in the surrounding area as early as 1896.

## **5.0 METHODS**

### **5.1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES RECORDS AND ARCHIVAL SEARCH**

The South-Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC), located on the campus of California State University, Fullerton, houses records of the California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS) for Los Angeles, Ventura, and San Bernardino Counties. The records search included a one-mile radius around the proposed Project site boundary and was conducted by Psomas on January 30, 2019. The purpose of the literature search was to identify prehistoric or historic archaeological sites or historic buildings and structures previously recorded within and around the proposed Project site. Psomas also reviewed the NRHP, the CRHR, and Archaeological Determinations of Eligibility (AOE) as well as the historic aerials spanning from 1938-2014 and topographic maps spanning from 1896-2015 (NetROnline 2019).

### **5.2 SACRED LANDS FILE SEARCH**

Psomas Archaeologist, Kassie Sugimoto, submitted an inquiry to the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) on January 29, 2019 to request a review of the Sacred Lands File (SLF) database regarding the possibility of Native American cultural resources and/or sacred places within and surrounding the proposed Project site. The NAHC completed its Sacred Lands File search on January 31, 2019 and provided a list of Native American groups and individuals who may have knowledge of Native American cultural resources not formally listed on any other database.

### **5.3 PALEONTOLOGICAL RESOURCES RECORDS SEARCH**

A paleontological records search was conducted by Dr. Samuel McLeod of the Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County (LACM) on February 13, 2019. This search used the vertebrate paleontology records housed at the LACM to identify fossil localities near or within the proposed Project site, as well as those within the geologic formations that underlie the proposed Project site. In addition to this records search, online records searches were conducted using the Paleobiology Database (PBDB) and University of California Museum of Paleontology (UCMP) online collections.

### **5.4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND PALEONTOLOGICAL FIELD SURVEY**

Psomas conducted a pedestrian field survey of the proposed Project site (Exhibit 2) on March 28, 2019. The survey consisted of walking along the parcel in 5- to 10-foot linear transect intervals

moving north and south when possible. Ground visibility was inhibited by recent vegetation growth. Psomas inspected the ground for evidence of prehistoric or historic use through the presence/absence of material culture. Paleontological resources were searched for by inspecting the geologic features on the property. Archaeological or paleontological resources, if identified during the survey would be digitally recorded by an EOS Positioning System (model Arrow 100 GNSS) and an Apple iPad tablet. Additionally, any observed resources would be recorded using the Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) forms and filed with the SCCIC. A field notebook and a digital camera were used to record survey conditions. Copies of the field notes and digital photographs are on file at the Psomas Pasadena Office.



**FIGURE 1: PROJECT SITE OVERVIEW (VIEW TOWARDS THE NORTH)**

## **6.0 RESULTS**

### **6.1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES RECORDS AND ARCHIVAL SEARCH**

The records search and literature review conducted for the proposed Project revealed that 53 cultural resource studies have been conducted within one mile of the proposed Project site. The studies consisted primarily of historical and archaeological surveys (Table 1). Twelve of these studies (Table 2) reviewed a portion of the proposed Project site, of which only eight (SB-336, SB-1287, SB-1808, SB-2887, SB-3214, SB-5250, SB-5602, and SB-6744) identified cultural resources.

**TABLE 2  
CULTURAL RESOURCE STUDIES WITHIN 1-MILE  
OF THE PROPOSED PROJECT SITE**

Report Number	Year	Affiliation	Title
SB-00145	1973	UCR Archaeological Research Unit	La Loma - Mira Loma Transmission Line: Expected Impact on Archaeological Values
SB-05887	2007	Tetra Tech	Proposed Wireless Monopalm and Associated Equipment; Cooley Site, 1231 E. Washington Street, Colton Ca 92324
SB-00336	1976	San Bernardino County Museum Association	Environmental Impact Report: Archaeological- Historical Resources Prepared for City of Colton Planning Department
SB-00421	1976	San Bernardino County Museum Association	Archaeological- Historical Resources Assessment of The Rancho Avenue Storm Drain Project
SB-00508	1977	Greenwood and Associates	Archaeological Resources Survey: West Coast - Mid Continent Pipeline Project, Long Beach to Colorado River
SB-00509	1978	Greenwood and Associates	Archaeological Resources Survey: West-Coast- Mid-Continent Pipeline Project, Long Beach to Colorado River, The Agua Mansa Alternate Pipeline Route
SB-00848	1979	San Bernardino County Museum Association	Cultural Resources Inventory of The Vivienda Avenue Bridge Project, Grand Terrace, California
SB-01287	1982	San Bernardino County Museum Association	Cultural Resources Assessment of The Santa Ana Regional Interceptor, Reaches IV-D and IV-E, San Bernardino and Riverside Counties, California
SB-01499	1985	Greenwood and Associates	Cultural Resources Overview: California Portion, Proposed Pacific Texas Pipeline Project
SB-01535	1985	Clay Singer	Archaeological Surface Surveys of Three Proposed Railway Connections in Downtown Los Angeles, Los Nietos/Santa Fe Springs, And Colton, California
SB-01808	1988	Greenwood and Associates; Infotec	Cultural Resources Survey, Upper Santa Ana River, California
SB-02039	1989	Scientific Resource Surveys	Cultural Resource Investigation: Hunter's Ridge Project, City of Fontana, San Bernardino County, California
SB-02156	1990	McKenna et. al.	Report Addendum: A Phase I Archaeological Survey of The Proposed Santa Ana Watershed Project Authority (SAWPA) Pipeline Right-Of-Way, San Bernardino to Colton, San Bernardino, California
SB-02232	1990	Peak & Associates	Part 1-- Cultural Resources Assessment of The San Bernardino County and Riverside County Sections of AT&T's Proposed San Bernardino to San Diego Fiber Optic Cable
SB-02472	1991	UCR Archaeological Research Unit	Cultural Resources Assessment: Colton Wastewater Treatment Plant, City of Colton, San Bernardino County, California
SB-02516	1991	California Portland Cement Company, Glendora, Ca	Quality Unsurpassed, 1891-1991: A Century of California Portland Cement Company
SB-02752	1992	Thomas G. Olsen Associates	The Santa Ana Regional Interceptor Project SAWPA-Sari Reaches IV D & E: A Cultural Resource Survey of A 18-Mile Right of Way from Mira Loma to Colton, Riverside and San Bernardino Counties, Ca
SB-02784	1991	Kevin Hallaran and Christopher Ford	The Gage Canal (Draft Copy of 2 Chapters of Unknown Publication)
SB-02853	1991	Greenwood and Associates	Cultural Resource Investigation: Inland Feeder Project, MWD of Southern Ca

**TABLE 2  
CULTURAL RESOURCE STUDIES WITHIN 1-MILE  
OF THE PROPOSED PROJECT SITE**

Report Number	Year	Affiliation	Title
SB-02887	1994	Greenwood and Associates	Cultural Resource Investigation: City of Colton New Substation and Transmission Facilities
SB-02889	1993	HEART	An Archaeological Survey Report Documenting the Effects of The RCTC I-15 Improvement Project in Moreno Valley, Riverside County to Orange Show Road in the City of San Bernardino, San Bernardino County, California
SB-03214	1996	Greenwood and Associates	Cultural Resources Investigations: Ca-SBR-1576, City of Colton, New Substation and Transmission Facilities.
SB-03926	2003	ACS	An Historical Resources Investigation at 267 E. F St, A-1 District & Carnegie Center Neighborhood, City of Colton.
SB-03943	2000	LSA	Cultural Resource Assessment for the AT&T Wireless Services Facility C569, County of San Bernardino, Ca.
SB-03948	2002	Archaeological Consulting Services	An Historic Resource Investigation at 501 & 543 N. 7th St, Carnegie Center Neighborhood District, City of Colton, San Bernardino County, Ca
SB-03949	2002	Archaeological Consulting Services	An Historic Resource Investigation at 408 N. 7th St, Fleming Park District & Carnegie Center Neighborhood District, City of Colton, San Bernardino County, Ca.
SB-04200	1985	US Army Corps of Engineers	Cultural Resources Survey: Santa Ana River Erosion at Colton, Ca.
SB-04202	1998	Chambers Group, Inc	Cultural Resource Records Search & Literature Review for a Pacific Bell Mobile Services Telecommunications Facility: CM 026-22, In the City of Grand Terrace, Ca.
SB-04341	2002	ACS	An Historical Resources Investigation at 401-405 N. La Cadena Dr, Carnegie Center Neighborhood, City of Colton, San Bernardino County, Ca.
SB-04631	2005	Scott M. Hudlow	A Phase I Cultural Resources Survey for Global Premier, Fairview Apartments, City of Colton, California.
SB-04632	1992	Management Sciences Inc.	City of Colton Historic Resources Survey
SB-05250	2006	McKenna et. al.	A Phase I Cultural Resources Investigation for The Proposed Colton Regional Park, Colton, San Bernardino County, California.
SB-05441	2006	Archaeological Associates	A Cultural Resources Assessment of the 240 Acre Brookside at Pacific Village Project Site Located North of The Intersection of Village Drive and Puesta Del Sol Drive, City of Victorville, San Bernardino County.
SB-05602	2007	Bonner, Wayne H. and Marnie Aislin-Kay	Cultural Resources Records Search Results and Site Visit for Royal Street Communications, LLC Facility Candidate LA2347A (SCE Colton), Near 290 Fogg Street, Colton, San Bernardino County, California.
SB-05603	2007	Bonner, Wayne H. and Marnie Aislin-Kay	Cultural Resource Site Visit for Royal Street Communications, LLC Facility Candidate La0776d (SCE GT-BEKE), 500 Feet East of End of Grand Terrace Road, Grand Terrace, San Bernardino County, California.
SB-05606	2007	Tracy Formica, Peggy Beedle, M. Colleen Hamilton, and David Earle	Cultural Resources Report for The City of Riverside Flume Water Transmission Main Relocation Project, Colton, San Bernardino County, California.
SB-05611	n.d.	James J. Schmidt,	DWO 4505-0080 JO#2127: Vista-Colton- Wheel 66kv Nine Span Removal Project, San Bernardino County, California.

**TABLE 2  
CULTURAL RESOURCE STUDIES WITHIN 1-MILE  
OF THE PROPOSED PROJECT SITE**

Report Number	Year	Affiliation	Title
SB-05771	2006	Jennifer M. Sanka	Phase I Cultural Resource Assessment and Paleontological Records Review, Parcel 0163-351-24, Colton, San Bernardino County, California.
SB-05930	2007	MBA	Direct Ape Historic Architectural Assessment for Royal Street Communications LLC Facility Candidate LA0776D (SCE GT-BEKE), 500 Feet East of the End of Grand Terrace Road, Grand Terrace, San Bernardino County, California
SB-05934	2007	Kyle Garcia and Marcy Rockman	Results of Cultural Resources Assessment for the Go-131D Project Evaluation in Colton, California; JO: 5317-0468.
SB-05935	2007	Wayne H. Bonner and Kathleen Crawford	Direct Ape Historic Architectural Assessment for Royal Street Communications, LLC Facility Candidate LA2347A (SCE Colton), Near 290 Fogg Street, Colton, San Bernardino County, California.
SB-06071	2008	Deirdre Encaracion	Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey Report: Colton Iron and Metal Facility Expansion Project, City of Colton, San Bernardino County, California.
SB-06331	2009	Amanda Cannon and Michael K. Lerch	Cultural Resources Assessment of The Riverside-Corona Realignment, San Bernardino and Riverside Counties, California.
SB-06441	2009	CRM Tech	Identification and Evaluation of Historic Properties. Riverside North Basin Recharge and Recreational Park Project. City of Colton, San Bernardino County, California.
SB-06744	2010	David Brunzell	Cultural Resources Assessment: Colton Soil Safe Project, City of Colton, San Bernardino County, California.
SB-07370	2013	EarthTouch, Inc.	BTS Rock/MLAX 04228A.
SB-07377	2011	LSA	Historic Property Survey Report Colton Crossing Rail to Rail Grade Separation Project City of Colton, San Bernardino County, California Project Number 0000020060
SB-07449	2013	EarthTouch, Inc.	Property Assessment Report for The Fiesta Village / LA0775C Wireless Facility Located at 1405 E Washington Street, In Colton, San Bernardino County, California
SB-07451	2010	Andrew M. Walters and Daniel Paul	Interstate 215 Bi-County HOV Lane Gap Closure Project, Historical Resources Evaluation Report, San Bernardino and Riverside Counties, California.
SB-07946	2014	southern California Edison	Archival Research and Evaluation Results of 33 Cultural Resources for southern California Edison Company's West of Devers Upgrade Project, Riverside and San Bernardino Counties, California
SB-07955	2013	LSA	Cultural Resources Assessment and Class III Inventory Volume I. West of Devers Project San Bernardino and Riverside Counties, California
SB-07963	2015	ASM Affiliates, Inc.	Engineering Refinements Survey and Recommendations of Eligibility for Cultural Resources with southern California Edison Company's West of Devers Upgrade Project, Riverside and San Bernardino Counties, California
SB-07964	2015	ASM Affiliates	Cultural Resources Impact Assessment and Evaluation Status Report for southern California Edison Company's West of Devers Upgrade Project, Riverside and San Bernardino Counties, California

**TABLE 2**  
**CULTURAL RESOURCE STUDIES WITHIN 1-MILE**  
**OF THE PROPOSED PROJECT SITE**

Report Number	Year	Affiliation	Title
SB-08087	2014	PCR Services Corporation	Archaeological Survey Report for the Proposed 1-10 /Pepper A Venue Bridge Improvements Project, City of Colton, California; District 8, County of San Bernardino, Interstate Highway 10, Post Miles 20.1-22.0 Project Number: 08-1300-0121, Expenditure Authorization: 1E030

As discussed above, 8 of the 53 studies identified cultural resources within a one-mile search radius: SB-336, SB-1287, SB-1808, SB-2887, SB-3214, SB-5250, SB-5602, and SB-6744 (listed in Table 2). Although each of these studies included a portion of the proposed Project site, only one (1) study, SB-06744, identified resources within the proposed Project site. The remaining seven (7) studies identified a cultural resource within a quarter-mile of the proposed Project site, two (2) studies identified cultural resources within a half-mile of the proposed Project site, and four (4) studies identified resources within one mile of the proposed Project site.

**Report SB-06744** is the only study that identified a cultural resource within boundaries of the proposed Project site. SB-06744 is a Phase I Cultural Resource study, which included a pedestrian field survey of 29 acres, which included the southern portion of the proposed Project site. One resource, a historic refuse scatter consisting of bricks and building materials (P-36-021694), was observed within the proposed Project site and recorded by BCR Consulting (2010). The results of the evaluation concluded that the cultural resource is not eligible to be listed on the CRHR and is, therefore, not considered significant.

**Report SB-01808** is a linear study that reviewed the northern border of the proposed Project site. The research identified and recorded a segment of the Union Pacific Railroad located within a quarter mile of the proposed Project site to the west. This cultural resource was evaluated and found ineligible for listing and is, therefore, not a significant cultural resource. The same study also identified the Atchison Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad bridge (36-06102) within a half-mile of the proposed Project site, and the following resources within one mile of the proposed Project site:

- a prehistoric camp site (36-01577) and lithic scatter (e.g. groundstone, cogstones, scrapers)
- a prehistoric archaeological feature (36-00144) containing a red pictograph on a boulder
- an historic gate system (36-06069) inside of a drainage

**Report SB-01287** identified the historic San Salvador School (36-01575) within a half-mile of the proposed Project site. Prehistoric cultural resources were also identified near the site of the school.

**Report SB-02887** identified the historic remains of the Portland Cement plant known as “Mill A” located within one mile of the proposed Project site.

**TABLE 3  
REPORTS THAT INCLUDE A PORTION OF THE PROPOSED PROJECT  
SITE AND THE RESOURCES IDENTIFIED**

<b>Report</b>	<b>Associated Resource</b>	<b>Proximity of Resource to Project Site</b>	<b>Year</b>	<b>Affiliation</b>	<b>Report Title</b>
SB-06744	36-021694	0 Miles	2010	David Brunzell	Cultural Resources Assessment: Colton Soil Safe Project, City of Colton, San Bernardino County, California.
SB-01808	36-006101	0.25 Mile	1988	Greenwood and Associates; Infotec	Cultural Resources Survey, Upper Santa Ana River, California
SB-01287	36-001575	0.5 Mile	1982	San Bernardino County Museum Association	Cultural Resources Assessment of The Santa Ana Regional Interceptor, Reaches IV-D and IV-E, San Bernardino and Riverside Counties, California
SB-01808	36-006102	0.5 Mile	1988	Greenwood and Associates; Infotec	Cultural Resources Survey, Upper Santa Ana River, California
SB-01808	36-000144	1 Mile	1988	Greenwood and Associates; Infotec	Cultural Resources Survey, Upper Santa Ana River, California
SB-01808	36-001577	1 Mile	1988	Greenwood and Associates; Infotec	Cultural Resources Survey, Upper Santa Ana River, California
SB-02887	36-007976	1 Mile	1994	Greenwood and Associates	Cultural Resource Investigation: City of Colton New Substation and Transmission Facilities
SB-01808	36-006069	1 Mile	1988	Greenwood and Associates; Infotec	Cultural Resources Survey, Upper Santa Ana River, California
SB-00336	None	None	1976	San Bernardino County Museum Association	Environmental Impact Report: Archaeological - Historical Resources Prepared for City of Colton Planning Department
SB-03214	None	None	1996	Greenwood and Associates	Cultural Resources Investigations: CA-SBR-1576, City of Colton, New Substation and Transmission Facilities.
SB-05250	None	None	2006	McKenna et. Al.	A Phase I Cultural Resources Investigation for the Proposed Colton Regional Park, Colton, San Bernardino County, California.
SB-05602	None	None	2007	Bonner, Wayne H. and Marnie Aislin-Kay	Cultural Resources Records Search Results and Site Visit for Royal Street Communications, LLC Facility Candidate LA2347A (SCE Colton), Near 290 Fogg Street, Colton, San Bernardino County, California.

The SCCIC record search identified 88 resources located within one mile of the proposed Project site (Table 4). The Project site only contained one known resource within the boundary of the proposed Project site, P-36-06744 (also recorded as 36-21694), located on the proposed

Project's southern half. P-36-21694 is a historic era, low-density refuse scatter containing fire brick, red brick, and asphalt. The site is highly disturbed from recent disking and no portion of the scatter is considered in situ. The firebricks are engraved with the maker mark "Pueblo S.F.B. Co.". These were manufactured by the Standard Fire Brick Company in Pueblo, Colorado between 1896 and 1956. The level of disturbance to this site confers low integrity and poor quality to the resource. The scatter measures approximately 30 feet in diameter and is located on a terrace overlooking the floodplain of the Santa Ana River.

Five historic sites were observed within a quarter-mile of the proposed Project site, including a portion of the Southern Pacific Railroad (36-06101), the Warm Creek Canal (36-07169), the Chavez Residence (36-08261), the Colton Dump (36-08088), and a historic property (36-18772).

Seven historic sites are located within a half-mile of the proposed Project site. These resources include a railroad segment (36-06102), a canal (36-07054), the San Salvador School (36-04134) and a prehistoric artifact found on the school property (36-01575), a site containing mixed (prehistoric and historic- era) refuse (36-00087), and two historic properties (36-014298 and OHP property No. 183253).

The remaining 75 resources are located within one mile of the proposed Project's boundaries. These resources contain both prehistoric and historic era resources. Most of these cultural resources are historic properties that need to be evaluated. Additionally, several major historic-era sites, such as the Cooley house (36-04349 and 36-03000), the Virgil Earp House (36-014402), and the Gage Canal (36-07168) are located within one mile of the proposed Project site.

**TABLE 4  
CULTURAL RESOURCES WITHIN THE 1-MILE SEARCH RADIUS**

Primary	Trinomial	Age	Description	Year (Recorded by)	Location
P-36-021694	-	Historic	Site: Historic Refuse	2010 (BCR Consulting)	0.0 Mile
P-36-006101	CA-SBR-006101H	Historic	Structure: Southern Pacific Railroad Segment spanning from 300 feet south of Pico Street to a point approximately 250 feet north of Barton Road and crossing above 1-2 15 (C-21). NHRP Status 6Z: Found ineligible for NR, CR, or Local designation through survey evaluation.	1987 (Greenwood & Associates); 2007 (Applied Earthworks); 2008 (SWCA); 2009 (LSA)	0.25 Mile
P-36-007169	CA-SBR-007169H	Historic	Structure: Warm Creek Canal	1992 (Wlodarski); 2007 (Beedle, P., Applied Earthworks, Inc.); 2009 (CRM Tech)	0.25 Mile
P-36-008088	CA-SBR-008088H	Historic	Site: Colton Dump	1995 (Mckenna & Farris)	0.25 Mile
P-36-008261	CA-SBR-008261H	Historic	Structure: Chavez Residence (Property 101403. 6Y: ineligible for NRHP, but not evaluated for CRHR or Local Listing)	1996 (Urbas) 1996 (OHP Project Review)	0.25 Mile

**TABLE 4  
CULTURAL RESOURCES WITHIN THE 1-MILE SEARCH RADIUS**

Primary	Trinomial	Age	Description	Year (Recorded by)	Location
P-36-018772	-	Historic	Structure: (Property 116436. 6Y: ineligible for NRHP, but not evaluated for CRHR or Local Listing)	1998 (OHP Project Review)	0.25 Mile
P-36-006102	CA-SBR-006102H	Historic	Structure: Southern Pacific Railroad Segment (C-22).	1987 (Greenwood & Associates)	0.5 Mile
P-36-007054	CA-SBR-007054H	Historic	Site and Structure: Canal and associated water conveyance structures	1990 (Schmidt et al.)	0.5 Mile
-	-	Historic	Structure: (Property 183253 6Y: ineligible for NRHP, but not evaluated for CRHR or Local Listing)	2011 (OHP Project Review)	0.5 Mile
P-36-014298	-	Historic	District/ Buildings: southern California Edison Colton Substation Property	1991 (Merrill, City of Colton); 2014 (Christina Chiang, Urbana Preservation & Planning)	0.5 Mile
P-36-001575	CA-SBR-001575/H	Historic /Prehistoric	Historic Site: San Salvador School Adobe. Prehistoric isolates observed on property	1946 (Smith)	0.5 Mile
P-36-000087	CA-SBR-000087	Prehistoric/ Historic	Prehistoric Lithic scatter and historic refuse	1949 (Bierman / Mohr)	0.5 Mile
P-36-004134	-	Historic	Site: San Salvador School Adobe (7L: Needs to be reevaluated)	1976 (OHP Project Review and State Historic Landmark)	0.50 Mile
-	-	Historic	Structure: on East E Street (Property 175930. 6Y: ineligible for NRHP, but not evaluated for CRHR or Local Listing)	2011 (OHP Project Review)	1 Mile
-	-	Historic	Structure: South Compton HD House (Property 183889. 6Y: ineligible for NRHP, but not evaluated for CRHR or Local Listing)	2011 (OHP Project Review)	1 Mile
-	-	Historic	Structure: South Compton HD House (Property 183887. 6Z: ineligible for NRHP, CRHR, or Local Listing through survey evaluation)	2011 (OHP Project Review)	1 Mile

**TABLE 4  
CULTURAL RESOURCES WITHIN THE 1-MILE SEARCH RADIUS**

Primary	Trinomial	Age	Description	Year (Recorded by)	Location
-	-	Historic	Structure: South Colton HD House (Property 183885. 6Z: ineligible for NRHP, CRHR, or Local Listing through survey evaluation)	2011 (OHP Project Review)	1 Mile
-	-	Historic	Structure: South Colton HD House (Property 183886. 6Z: ineligible for NRHP, CRHR, or Local Listing through survey evaluation)	2011 (OHP Project Review)	1 Mile
-	-	Historic	Structure: (Property 179032. 6Y: ineligible for NRHP, but not evaluated for CRHR or Local Listing)	2010 (OHP Project Review)	1 Mile
-	-	Historic	Structure: South Colton HD (Property 183928. 6Z: ineligible for NRHP, CRHR, or Local Listing through survey evaluation)	2011 (OHP Project Review)	1 Mile
-	-	Historic	Structure: South Colton HD (Property 183930. 6Z: ineligible for NRHP, CRHR, or Local Listing through survey evaluation)	2011 (OHP Project Review)	1 Mile
-	-	Historic	Structure: South Colton HD (Property 183931. 6Z: ineligible for NRHP, CRHR, or Local Listing through survey evaluation)	2011 (OHP Project Review)	1 Mile
-	-	Historic	Structure: South Colton HD (Property 183932. 6Z: ineligible for NRHP, CRHR, or Local Listing through survey evaluation)	2011 (OHP Project Review)	1 Mile
-	-	Historic	Structure: South Colton HD (Property 183934. 6Y: ineligible for NRHP, but not evaluated for CRHR or Local Listing)	2011 (OHP Project Review)	1 Mile
-	-	Historic	Structure: South Colton HD (Property 183935. 6Z: ineligible for NRHP, CRHR, or Local Listing through survey evaluation)	2011 (OHP Project Review)	1 Mile

**TABLE 4  
CULTURAL RESOURCES WITHIN THE 1-MILE SEARCH RADIUS**

Primary	Trinomial	Age	Description	Year (Recorded by)	Location
-	-	Historic	Structure: South Colton HD (Property 183890 6Z: ineligible for NRHP, CRHR, or Local Listing through survey evaluation)	2011 (OHP Project Review)	1 Mile
-	-	Historic	Structure: (Property 164365 6Y: ineligible for NRHP, but not evaluated for CRHR or Local Listing)	1996 (OHP Project Review)	1 Mile
-	-	Historic	Structure: South Colton HD House (Property 183896. 6Z: ineligible for NRHP, CRHR, or Local Listing through survey evaluation)	2011 (OHP Project Review)	1 Mile
-	-	Historic	Structure: South Colton HD House (Property 183897. 6Z: ineligible for NRHP, CRHR, or Local Listing through survey evaluation)	2011 (OHP Project Review)	1 Mile
-	-	Historic	Structure: South Colton HD House (Property 183898. 6Z: ineligible for NRHP, CRHR, or Local Listing through survey evaluation)	2011 (OHP Project Review)	1 Mile
-	-	Historic	Structure: South Colton HD House (Property 183900. 6Z: ineligible for NRHP, CRHR, or Local Listing through survey evaluation)	2011 (OHP Project Review)	1 Mile
-	-	Historic	Structure: South Colton HD House (Property 183902. 6Z: ineligible for NRHP, CRHR, or Local Listing through survey evaluation)	2011 (OHP Project Review)	1 Mile
-	-	Historic	Structure: South Colton HD House (Property 183904. 6Z: ineligible for NR, CR, or Local Listing through survey evaluation)	2011 (OHP Project Review)	1 Mile
-	-	Historic	Structure: South Colton HD House (Property 183905. 6Z: ineligible for NRHP, CRHR, or Local Listing through survey evaluation)	2011 (OHP Project Review)	1 Mile

**TABLE 4  
CULTURAL RESOURCES WITHIN THE 1-MILE SEARCH RADIUS**

Primary	Trinomial	Age	Description	Year (Recorded by)	Location
-	-	Historic	Structure: South Colton HD House (Property 183906. 6Z: ineligible for NRHP, CRHR, or Local Listing through survey evaluation)	2011 (OHP Project Review)	1 Mile
-	-	Historic	Structure: South Colton HD House (Property 183908. 6Z: ineligible for NRHP, CRHR, or Local Listing through survey evaluation)	2011 (OHP Project Review)	1 Mile
-	-	Historic	Structure: South Colton HD House (Property 183909. 6Z: ineligible for NRHP, CRHR, or Local Listing through survey evaluation)	2011 (OHP Project Review)	1 Mile
-	-	Historic	Structure: South Colton HD House (Property 183910. 6Z: ineligible for NRHP, CRHR, or Local Listing through survey evaluation)	2011 (OHP Project Review)	1 Mile
-	-	Historic	Structure: South Colton HD House (Property 183911. 6Z: ineligible for NRHP, CRHR, or Local Listing through survey evaluation)	2011 (OHP Project Review)	1 Mile
-	-	Historic	Structure: South Colton HD House (Property 183912. 6Y: ineligible for NRHP, but not evaluated for CRHR or Local Listing)	2011 (OHP Project Review)	1 Mile
-	-	Historic	Structure: South Colton HD House (Property 183914. 6Z: ineligible for NRHP, CRHR, or Local Listing through survey evaluation)	2011 (OHP Project Review)	1 Mile
-	-	Historic	Structure: South Colton HD House (Property 183915. 6Z: ineligible for NRHP, CRHR, or Local Listing through survey evaluation)	2011 (OHP Project Review)	1 Mile
-	-	Historic	Structure: South Colton HD House (Property 183916. 6Z: ineligible for NRHP, CRHR, or Local Listing through survey evaluation)	2011 (OHP Project Review)	1 Mile

**TABLE 4  
CULTURAL RESOURCES WITHIN THE 1-MILE SEARCH RADIUS**

Primary	Trinomial	Age	Description	Year (Recorded by)	Location
-	-	Historic	Structure: South Colton HD House (Property 183919. 6Z: ineligible for NRHP, CRHR, or Local Listing through survey evaluation)	2011 (OHP Project Review)	1 Mile
-	-	Historic	Structure: South Colton HD House (Property 183917. 6Z: ineligible for NRHP, CRHR, or Local Listing through survey evaluation)	2011 (OHP Project Review)	1 Mile
-	-	Historic	Structure: South Colton HD House (Property 183918. 6Z: ineligible for NRHP, CRHR, or Local Listing through survey evaluation)	2011 (OHP Project Review)	1 Mile
-	-	Historic	Structure: South Colton HD House (Property 183920. 6Z: ineligible for NRHP, CRHR, or Local Listing through survey evaluation)	2011 (OHP Project Review)	1 Mile
-	-	Historic	Structure: South Colton HD House (Property 183922. 6Z: ineligible for NRHP, CRHR, or Local Listing through survey evaluation)	2011 (OHP Project Review)	1 Mile
-	-	Historic	Structure: South Colton HD House (Property 18323. 6Z: ineligible for NRHP, CRHR, or Local Listing through survey evaluation)	2011 (OHP Project Review)	1 Mile
-	-	Historic	Structure: South Colton HD House (Property 18324. 6Z: ineligible for NRHP, CRHR, or Local Listing through survey evaluation)	2011 (OHP Project Review)	1 Mile
-	-	Historic	Structure: South Colton HD House (Property 18325. 6Z: ineligible for NRHP, CRHR, or Local Listing through survey evaluation)	2011 (OHP Project Review)	1 Mile
-	-	Historic	Structure: South Colton HD House (Property 129246. 6Y: ineligible for NRHP, but not evaluated for CRHR or Local Listing)	2011 (OHP Project Review)	1 Mile

**TABLE 4  
CULTURAL RESOURCES WITHIN THE 1-MILE SEARCH RADIUS**

Primary	Trinomial	Age	Description	Year (Recorded by)	Location
P-36-015225	CA-SBR-015225	Historic	Site with Structure: Colton Carnegie Public Library	1991 (San Bernardino County Museum)	1 Mile
P-36-018773	-	Historic	Structure: (Property 116440. 6Y: ineligible for NRHP, but not evaluated for CRHR or Local Listing)	1998 (OHP Project Review)	1 Mile
P-36-024887	-	Historic	Site: Southern Pacific Passenger Depot	1976 (OHP Project Review)	1 Mile
P-36-024888	-	Historic	Site: American Railway Express Company	2011 (OHP Project Review)	1 Mile
P-36-029381	CA-SBR-0029381	Historic	Object: Steel lattice transmission tower	2007 (Crawford)	1 Mile
P-36-004349	CA-SBR-004349H	Historic	Structure and Site: Cooley Adobe/ Indian Knoll (7L: Needs to be reevaluated)	1980 (Sumner)	1 Mile
P-36-006069	CA-SBR-006069H	Historic	Structure: Canal and associated water conveyance structures	1987 (Hampson et al.)	1 Mile
P-36-006847	CA-SBR-006847H	Historic	Structure and Site: Segment of the Old Kite Route/ Atchison, Topeka, and Santé Fe Railroad. (NRHP Status 6Z: ineligible for NRHP, CRHR, or Local Listing through survey evaluation)	1990 (Romani, Gwen, Greenwood and Associates); 1990 (G. Romani et al, Greenwood & Associates); 1995 (F. Smith, Myra Frank & Associates); 1997 (B. Tang, CRM Tech); 1998 (M. Horne et al, Applied Earthworks); 2000 (M. Robinson, Applied Earthworks); 2008 (C. Harper, SWCA); 2010 (C. Tibbett, LSA); 2010 (E. Potter, ASM Affiliates); 2014 (M. DeCarlo & D. Mengers, ASM); 2016 (M. DeCarlo & D. Mengers, ASM)	1 Mile
P-36-007168	CA-SBR-007168H	Historic	Site and Structure: Gage Canal (NRHP Status 6Z: ineligible for NRHP, CRHR, or Local Listing through survey evaluation)	1992 (Wlodarski); 1995; (Francesca Smith, Myra L. Frank & Associates, Inc.) 2003; (Way, Eckhardt, and Murone-Dunn; Mooney and Associates) 2008; (Carrie Chasteen, Parsons) 2017 (Roberta Thomas, Applied EarthWorks, Inc)	1 Mile

**TABLE 4  
CULTURAL RESOURCES WITHIN THE 1-MILE SEARCH RADIUS**

Primary	Trinomial	Age	Description	Year (Recorded by)	Location
P-36-014402	-	Historic	Structure: Virgil Earp House	1991 (Merrill)	1 Mile
P-36-022180	CA-SBR-014123H	Historic	Site: Historic Refuse	2010 (LSA)	1 Mile
P-36-022636	-	Historic	Site: Historic Refuse	2010 (LSA)	1 Mile
P-36-026051	-	Historic	(Engineering) Structure: southern California Edison Company Havfield-Chino 220kV Transmission Line	2012 (Davidson, et al., LSA Associates, Inc.); 2013 (Wendy Tinsley/Steven Treffers, Urbana Preservation/SWCA)	1 Mile
P-36-010330	CA-SBR-000010	Historic	Object	2012 (Daniel Paul, Architectural Historian)	1 Mile
P-36-022179	CA-SBR-014122H	Historic	Site with Structure: Universal Milling Co. Bldg.	2010 (LSA)	1 Mile
P-36-022181	CA-SBR-014124H	Historic	Site: Historic Refuse	2010 (LSA)	1 Mile
P-36-022182	CA-SBR-014125H	Historic	Site: Structural Foundation and Historic Refuse	2010 (LSA)	1 Mile
P-36-022608	-	Historic	Structure: Wells/Cisterns	2009 (Garcia and Associates, K. Frank et al.)	1 Mile
P-36-022625	CA-SBR-014400H	Historic	Site: Structural Foundation	2010 (LSA)	1 Mile
P-36-022626	CA-SBR-014401H	Historic	Site: Structural Foundation	2010 (LSA)	1 Mile
P-36-022627	CA-SBR-014402H	Historic	Site: Structural Foundation	2010 (LSA)	1 Mile
P-36-022628	CA-SBR-014403H	Historic	Site: Structural Foundation	2010 (LSA)	1 Mile
P-36-022630	CA-SBR-014405H	Historic	Site: Structural Foundation	2010 (LSA)	1 Mile
P-36-022631	CA-SBR-014406H	Historic	Site: Structural Foundation	2010 (LSA)	1 Mile
P-36-022632	CA-SBR-014407H	Historic	Site: Structural Foundation	2010 (LSA)	1 Mile
P-36-022633	CA-SBR-014408H	Historic	Site: Structural Foundation	2010 (LSA)	1 Mile
P-36-022634	CA-SBR-014409H	Historic	Site: Structural Foundation	2010 (LSA)	1 Mile
P-36-022635	-	Historic	Structure: Water Conveyance System	2010 (LSA)	1 Mile
P-36-022637	CA-SBR-014410H	Historic	Site: Historic Refuse	2010 (LSA)	1 Mile
P-36-031378	CA-SBR-031378H	Historic	Historic Site: Manuel Soarea Property	2017 (Jeanette McKenna, McKenna et al.)	1 Mile
P-36-003000	CA-SBR-003000	Historic /Prehistoric	Site: Cooley Ranch Site with prehistoric artifacts (groundstone).	1938 (Smith)	1 Mile

**TABLE 4  
CULTURAL RESOURCES WITHIN THE 1-MILE SEARCH RADIUS**

Primary	Trinomial	Age	Description	Year (Recorded by)	Location
P-36-001577	CA-SBR-001577	Prehistoric	Site: Camp site with groundstones, cogstones, hammerstones, and scrapers	1940 (Smith)	1 Mile
P-36-000052	CA-SBR-000052/H	Prehistoric	Site: Rock Shelter	1948 (A. Mohr); 2004 (Ancient Enterprises)	1 Mile
P-36-000144	CA-SBR-000144	Prehistoric	Site: Prehistoric Pictographs	1965 (Haenszel)	1 Mile
P-36-001074	CA-SBR-001074	Prehistoric	Site: Prehistoric Lithic Scatter	1975 (Hammond)	1 Mile

## 6.2 SACRED LANDS FILE SEARCH

The NAHC returned the Sacred Lands File Search on January 31, 2019. The results of the Sacred Lands File Search produced negative results. However, the absence of specific site information in the Sacred Lands File does not indicate the absence of Native American cultural resources within the proposed Project site. The NAHC provided a list of 11 contacts with Tribal affiliation to the proposed Project site (Table 5).

**TABLE 5  
NAHC TRIBAL CONTACT LIST**

Name, Title	Tribe	Cultural Affinity
Andrew Salas, Chairperson	Gabrieleño Band of Mission Indians - Kizh Nation	Gabrieleño
Anthony Morales, Chief	Gabrieleño/Tongva San Gabriel Band of Mission Indians	Gabrieleño
Sandonne Goad, Chairperson	Gabrieleño /Tongva Nation	Gabrieleño
Robert Dorame, Chairperson	Gabrieleño Tongva Indians of California Tribal Council	Gabrieleño
Charles Alvarez	Gabrieleño-Tongva Tribe	Gabrieleño
Robert Martin, Chairperson	Morongo Band of Mission Indians	Cahuilla and Serrano
Denisa Torres, Cultural Resources Manager	Morongo Band of Mission Indians	Cahuilla and Serrano
Donna Yocum, Chairperson	San Fernando Band of Mission Indians	Kitanemuk, Vanyume, and Tataviam
Lynn Valbuena, Chairwoman	San Manuel Band of Mission Indians	Serrano
Lee Clauss, Director of Cultural Resources	San Manuel Band of Mission Indians	Serrano
Goldie Walker, Chairperson	Serrano Nation of Mission Indians	Serrano

## 6.3 PALEONTOLOGICAL RECORD SEARCH

The paleontological records search conducted for the proposed Project site indicate that the entire site has surface deposits composed of younger Quaternary Alluvium, derived as sand and gravel fluvial deposits from the Santa Ana River whose current channel flows immediately to the southeast of the proposed Project site. Younger Quaternary Alluvium soils are unlikely to contain

significant vertebrate fossils in the uppermost layers, but at greater depth these soils have the potential to contain significant fossil vertebrate remains.

The paleontological records search results indicated that no vertebrate fossil localities are directly located within the boundaries of the proposed Project site; however, two recorded fossil-bearing localities are recorded near the proposed Project site. Results of the records search are detailed below in Table 6.

**TABLE 6  
FOSSIL LOCALITIES NEAR THE PROPOSED PROJECT SITE**

Locality Number	Resource Type	Taxa	Proximity to Project Site
LACM 7811	Vertebrate Fossils	<i>Masticophis</i> sp. (coachwhip)	~12 miles
LACM 4540	Vertebrate Fossils	<i>Equus</i> sp. (horse)	~16 miles

#### 6.4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND PALEONTOLOGICAL FIELD SURVEY

Psomas completed the pedestrian field survey of the proposed Project site on March 28, 2019. The ground visibility was estimated at 20 percent, with vegetation hindering visibility throughout most of the proposed Project site, particularly along the western and eastern edges. The field survey consisted of systematically walking the proposed Project site in linear transects spaced no more than 10 feet apart. No significant cultural resources were observed on the surface of the property. Modern trash and building debris were observed. Some building material relating to resource P-36-21694 was observed on the surface of the proposed Project site; however, the resources were highly fragmented and isolated. therefore, these resources do not meet the criteria for significance. No prehistoric or paleontological resources were observed during the pedestrian survey.

### 7.0 DISCUSSION AND IMPACT ANALYSIS

#### 7.1 DISCUSSION

The site is located within a flood plain of an active wash area north and west of the Santa Ana River (San Bernardino County, 2010b) (Ninyo and Moore 2016). Regional geologic mapping indicates that the near-surface earth materials underlying the proposed Project site consist primarily of late-Holocene unconsolidated deposits of sand, gravel, and boulders (Morton and Miller 2006). Surface soils observed at the site during Ninyo and Moore's 2016 reconnaissance generally consisted of silt, sand, and gravel.

Uncompacted and undocumented fill materials were observed by Ninyo and Moore (2016) in the middle of the site from South Florez Street to South Fernando Street (henceforth referred to as the landfill portion of the site). The surface of this area is mostly sandy, intermixed cobble- and boulder-sized pieces of debris. Based on review of the site topography, historic aerial photographs, and our site reconnaissance, the landfill materials are anticipated to be on the order of 15 feet thick. Additionally, ground water is expected to be as shallow as 13 feet below ground surface.

Most of the site geology was formed by a very young wash deposit. Wash deposits are unconsolidated sand and gravel deposits that occur in active channels of streams and rivers. The deposits typically have fresh flood scours and channel-and-bar morphology and occur specifically through steam deposits of channel washes. Therefore, the site geology suggests a potential for encountering cultural resources.

The results of the SCCIC records search revealed 88 cultural resources within one mile of the proposed Project site. Of these 88 resources, one resource was located within the southern portion of the parcel's boundaries. P-36-21694 is a historic era, low-density refuse scatter containing fire brick, red brick, and asphalt. The site is highly disturbed from recent disking and no portion of the scatter is considered in situ. The firebricks are engraved with the maker mark "Pueblo S.F.B. Co.". These were manufactured by the Standard Fire Brick Company in Pueblo, Colorado between 1896 and 1956. The level of disturbance to this site confers low integrity and poor quality to the resource. The scatter measures approximately 30 feet in diameter and is located on a terrace overlooking the floodplain of the Santa Ana River.

No new cultural resources were observed during the pedestrian survey. Fragments of red bricks and building materials were observed on the surface, but the bricks were highly fragmented. However, due to recent rainstorms, the parcel is overgrown with vegetation which inhibited ground visibility. The property contained evidence of contemporary use from the amount of modern trash observed on the site.

Of the 88 resources identified during the SCCIC record search, only seven (P-36-01575, P-36-00087, P-36-03000, P-36-01577, P-36-00052, P-36-00144, and P-36-01074) resources contained prehistoric artifacts. The closest site containing prehistoric artifacts is the San Salvador School Adobe (P-36-01575) located a half mile west of the proposed Project site. The remaining prehistoric resources are located within a mile of the proposed Project site.

Geologic indicators, such as land formations and access to water, can be used to help assess the sensitivity to prehistoric resources by predicting temporal events based on taphonomic events. The Project site is located directly east to the Santa Ana River and is geologically a young wash deposit. Although the SCCIC record search did not identify any prehistoric resources within the proposed Project site, there is a potential for encountering buried resources which have been deposited or moved by the river or intermittent streams and flooding.

The SCCIC record search identified one historic era resource on the southern portion of the proposed Project site. Building materials and red bricks were observed during the pedestrian survey, which suggest a potential for buried historic era resources. However, these resources will most likely be contained in the southern portion of the proposed Project site because the central circular-shaped plateau extending from the southern terminus of South Florez and South Fernando Streets is a landfill containing uncompacted and undocumented fill materials. The northern section of the proposed Project site has been heavily disturbed with modern refuse.

## **7.2 CALIFORNIA ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY ACT IMPACT ANALYSIS**

This impact analysis is provided to assist the CEQA Lead Agency in its environmental review of the proposed Project and provides a discussion regarding each significance criterion in the CEQA Checklist for analyzing impacts to cultural and tribal cultural resources.

### **7.2.1 Significance Criteria**

Appendix G of the State CEQA Guidelines contains the Initial Study Environmental Checklist form, which includes questions relating to cultural resources and tribal cultural resources. The issues presented in the Initial Study Checklist have been used as significance criteria. Accordingly, the following questions may indicate that a project may result in a significant environmental impact.

- *Would the project cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource as defined in Section 15064.5?*

- *Would the project cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an archaeological resource pursuant to Section 15064.5?*
- *Directly or indirectly destroy a unique paleontological resource or site or unique geologic feature?*
- *Would the project disturb any human remains, including those interred outside of formal cemeteries?*

### **7.2.2 Project Impact Analysis**

#### ***Would the project cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource as defined in Section 15064.5?***

The pedestrian field survey and SCCIC record search failed to identify extant structures on the property that are currently listed, individually or collectively, in either the NRHP or the CRHR. Therefore, no significant historic resources will be impacted from the proposed Project.

#### ***Would the project cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an archaeological resource pursuant to Section 15064.5?***

No significant archaeological resources have been documented within the boundaries of proposed Project site. However, according to a records search and literature review of documents on file at the SCCIC at California State University, Fullerton, one historic-era low density refuse scatter has been recorded within the southern portion of the proposed Project site. Although this resource does not meet the criteria for significance, excavations may lead to the discovery of significant buried historic resources. Thus, implementation of Mitigation Measure (MM) 1, which describes procedures to be followed if cultural resources are discovered, is recommended. MM 1 would reduce this potentially significant impact to a less than significant level.

#### ***Would the project directly or indirectly destroy a unique paleontological resources or site or unique geologic feature?***

Based on the records search and pedestrian field survey, no paleontological resources have been identified within the proposed Project site. The geologic indicators suggest a low sensitivity to buried and paleontological resources at the proposed Project site, and it is not anticipated that significant paleontological resources would be discovered during project construction activities.

However, if the proposed Project involves disturbance of native soils at the proposed Project site, this could result in the disturbance and/or destruction of previously undiscovered paleontological resources that may be present in younger Quaternary Alluvium deposits that underlie the proposed Project site. This would be considered a potentially significant impact. MM 2 requires that construction personnel be informed of the potential to encounter paleontological resources and steps to take in the event such resources are encountered. MM 2 also requires that if paleontological resources are encountered before or during grading, a qualified paleontologist shall monitor construction activities and take appropriate measures to protect or preserve any resources for study. With implementation of MM 2, potential impacts to paleontological resources would be less than significant.

#### ***Would the project disturb any human remains, including those interred outside of formal cemeteries?***

There is no indication that human remains are present within the proposed Project site. The records search and field survey indicate no evidence of human remains on or near the site. Project-related earth disturbance, however, has the potential to unearth previously undiscovered

remains, resulting in a potentially significant impact. However, compliance with existing regulations and implementation of protocols to be followed in the event of the discovery of human remains would ensure that impacts are reduced to a less than significant level. Such protocols are codified in Regulatory Requirement 1, below.

***Would the project cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a tribal cultural resource, defined in Public Resources Code section 21074?***

A tribal cultural resource is considered a site, feature, place, cultural landscape, sacred place, or object which is of cultural value to a California Native American Tribe and is either eligible for the CRHR or a local register. As discussed above in Section 6.2, the results of the Sacred Lands File Search conducted by the NAHC produced negative results. However, as noted by the NAHC, the absence of specific site information in the Sacred Lands File does not indicate the absence of Native American cultural resources within the project area. To date, the results of SCCIC records search, pedestrian field survey, and NAHC Sacred Lands Files search failed to identify tribal cultural resources; therefore, based on the available information tribal cultural resources would not be impacted from the proposed Project. However, as discussed above for archaeological resources, there is a potential that previously unknown tribal cultural resources could be encountered during grading and/or excavation. This is a potentially significant impact. Implementation of recommended MM 1 below would reduce this potentially significant impact to a less than significant level.

Furthermore, it should be noted that the City has not completed Native American consultation pursuant to AB 52. The City sent AB 52 consultation letters on June 10, 2019 to 13 tribal contacts to inform them of a potential project within the area; requesting information related to Cultural or Tribal resources within the project area; and provide an opportunity to initiate Tribal consultation. Therefore, the recommended mitigation as it pertains to tribal cultural resources may be revised subject to completion of the consultation process.

## **8.0 RECOMMENDED MITIGATION AND REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS**

Psomas recommends the following mitigation measure for the discovery of cultural resources and adherence to existing regulations and protocols for the discovery of human remains.

### **8.1 MITIGATION MEASURE 1**

The City shall retain a professional Archaeologist prior to the issuance of grading permits. The task of the Archaeologist shall be to monitor the initial ground-altering activities within undisturbed native sediment for the proposed Project site for the unearthing of previously unknown archaeological and/or cultural resources. The Archaeological Monitor shall be responsible for maintaining daily field notes and a photographic record and for reporting all finds to the City in a timely manner. The Archaeologist shall be equipped to record and salvage cultural resources that may be unearthed during grading activities. The Archaeologist shall be empowered to temporarily halt or divert grading equipment to allow recording and removal of the unearthed resources.

In the event that archaeological resources are discovered at the proposed Project site, the handling of the discovered resources will occur as described below. However, it is understood that all artifacts, with the exception of human remains and related grave goods or sacred/ceremonial objects, belong to the property owner. All artifacts discovered shall be inventoried and analyzed by the professional Archaeologist. If any artifacts of Native American origin are discovered, all activities in the immediate vicinity of the find (within a 50-foot radius) shall stop, and the proposed Project Archaeologist shall notify the City and tribes identified by the California Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) as being affiliated with the area. A

designated Native American observer from one of the tribes identified by the NAHC as being affiliated with the area shall be retained to help analyze the Native American artifacts for identification as everyday life and/or religious or sacred items, cultural affiliation, temporal placement, and function, as deemed possible. The significance of Native American resources shall be evaluated in accordance with the provisions of CEQA and shall consider the religious beliefs, customs, and practices of the affiliated tribes. All items found in association with Native American human remains shall be considered grave goods or sacred in origin and subject to special handling.

Native American artifacts that are relocated/reburied at the proposed Project site would be subject to a fully executed relocation/reburial agreement with the assisting Native American tribes or bands. This shall include measures and provisions to protect the reburial area from any future impacts. Relocation/reburial shall not occur until all cataloging and basic recordation have been completed. Native American artifacts that cannot be avoided or relocated at the proposed Project site shall be prepared in a manner for curation at an accredited curation facility in San Bernardino County that meets federal standards per 36 CFR Part 79 and makes the artifacts available to other archaeologists/researchers for further study. The Archaeologist shall deliver the Native American artifacts, including title, to the accredited curation facility within a reasonable amount of time, along with the fees necessary for permanent curation.

Non-Native American artifacts shall be inventoried, assessed, and analyzed for cultural affiliation, personal affiliation (prior ownership), function, and temporal placement. Subsequent to analysis and reporting, these artifacts will be subjected to curation or returned to the property owner, as deemed appropriate.

## **8.2 MITIGATION MEASURE 2**

Prior to site preparation or grading activities, construction personnel shall be instructed by a qualified Paleontologist of the potential for encountering unique paleontological resources and instructed on steps to take in the event such resources are encountered. This shall include the provision of written materials to familiarize personnel with the range of resources that might be expected, the type of activities that may result in impacts, and the legal framework of cultural resources protection. All construction personnel shall be instructed to stop work in the vicinity of a potential discovery until a qualified Paleontologist, as appropriate, assesses the significance of the find and implements appropriate measures to protect or scientifically remove the find. Construction personnel shall also be informed that unauthorized collection of paleontological resources is prohibited.

In the event that any paleontological resources (e.g., plant or animal fossils) are encountered before or during grading, the City shall retain a qualified Paleontologist to evaluate unanticipated discoveries and to take appropriate measures to protect or preserve them for study. The Paleontologist shall submit a report of findings that will also provide specific recommendations regarding further mitigation measures (i.e., paleontological monitoring) that may be appropriate. Where mitigation monitoring is appropriate, the program must include, but not be limited to, the following measures:

- Assign a Paleontological Monitor, trained and equipped to allow the rapid removal of fossils with minimal construction delay, to the site full time during earth-disturbing activities.
- Divert earth-disturbing activities away from the immediate area of the discovery until the Paleontological Monitor has completed salvage. If construction personnel make the discovery, the Grading Contractor shall immediately divert construction and notify the Paleontological Monitor of the find.

- Prepare, identify, and curate all recovered fossils for documentation in the summary report and transfer to an appropriate depository (e.g., Natural History Museum of San Bernardino County).

Prepare and submit a technical report describing the identification, salvage, evaluation, and treatment of all fossils discovered during grading to the City of Colton. Transfer collected specimens with a copy of the report to the depository.

### **8.3 REGULATORY REQUIREMENT 1**

In accordance with Section 7050.5 of the *California Health and Safety Code*, if human remains are found during ground-disturbing activities, no further excavation or disturbance of the site or any nearby area reasonably suspected to overlie adjacent remains shall occur until the County Coroner has determined, within two working days of notification of the discovery, the appropriate treatment and disposition of the human remains. The County Coroner shall be notified within 24 hours of the discovery. If the County Coroner determines that the remains are or are believed to be Native American, s/he shall notify the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) in Sacramento within 24 hours. In accordance with Section 5097.98 of the *California Public Resources Code*, the NAHC must immediately notify those person(s) it believes to be the most likely descended from the deceased Native American. The descendants shall complete their inspection within 48 hours of being granted access to the site. The property owner would then determine, in consultation with a designated Native American representative, the final disposition of the human remains (*California Code of Regulations*, Title 14, Section 15064.5[e]).

## 9.0 REFERENCES

- Adovasio, J.M., D.R. Pedler, J. Donahue, and R. Stuckenrath. 1998. "Two Decades of Debate on Meadowcroft Rockshelter." *North American Archaeology* 317-341.
- Bean, Lowell John, and Sylvia Brakke Vane. 2002. "The Native American Ethnography and Ethnohistory of Joshua Tree National Park: An Overview." National Park Service.
- Bean, Lowell John, and Charles R. Smith. 1978. "Gabrieliño." In *California*, by Robert F. Heizer, 538-549. Washington: Smithsonian Institution.
- California State Board of Health. 1888. Tenth Biennial Report for the State Board of Health of California For the Fiscal Years from June 30, 1886, to June 30, 1888. Sacramento: State Printing. Accessed May 7, 2018. [http://sandiegohealth.org/state/biennial/1886-1888\\_10th\\_Biennial\\_Report.pdf](http://sandiegohealth.org/state/biennial/1886-1888_10th_Biennial_Report.pdf).
- Chartkoff, Joseph, and Kerry Kona Chartkoff. 1984. *The Archaeology of California*. Stanford University Press.
- Dillehay, T.D. 1999. "The Late Pleistocene Cultures of South America." *Evolutionary Anthropology* 206-216.
- Eisentraut, Phyllisa, and John Cooper. 2002. Development of a Model Curation Program for Orange Countys Archaeological and Paleontological Collections. Prepared by California State University, Fullerton and submitted to the County of Orange Public Facilities and Resources Department/Harbors, Parks and Beaches (PFRD/HPB).
- Glassow, Michael, Lynn Gamble, Jennifer Perry, and Glenn Russell. 2007. "Prehistory of the Northern California Bight and Adjacent Transverse Ranges." In *California Prehistory: Colonization, Culture, and Complexity*, by Terry Jones and Kathryn Klar, 191- 201. New York: Rowman & Littlefield Publishers.
- Goebel, Ted, Michael R. Waters, and Mikhail Mescherin. 2001. "Masterov Kliuch and the Early Upper Pleistocene of the Transbaikalia, Siberia." *Asian Perspectives* 47-70.
- Grant, Campbell. 1978. "Chumash." In *Handbook of North American Indians: California*, by Robert Heizer. Smithsonian Institution.
- Jefferson, G.T. 1991a A Catalogue of Late Quaternary Vertebrates from California: Part One, Nonmarine Lower Vertebrate and Avian Taxa. Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County Technical Reports 5: 1–59, updated 2006.
- . A Catalogue of Late Quaternary Vertebrates from California: Part Two, Mammals. Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County, Technical Reports 7: 1–129, updated 2006.
- Jones, Terry L., and Kathryn A. Klar. 2007. *California Prehistory*. New York: AltaMira Press.
- Keller, J.S., and D.F. McCarthy. 1989. "Data recovery at the Cole Canyon site (CA-RIV-1139) Riverside County, California." *Pacific Coast Archaeological Society Quarterly*.
- Kroeber, Alfred Louis. 1925. *Handbook of the Indians of California*. New York: Dover Publications.

- McCarthy, Daniel F., and Leslie J. Mouriquand. 2003. "Three Rock Art Sites at Coral Mountain, La Quinta, Riverside County, California." *Pacific Coast Archaeological Society Quarterly* 41 (4): 27-61.
- Mithun, Marianne. 1999. *The Languages of Native North America*. Cambridge University Press.
- Morton, D.M., and Miller, F.K.. 2006. *Geologic Map of the San Bernardino and Santa Ana 30' x 60' Quadrangles, California, Version 1.0, United States Geological Survey Open File Report 2006-1217*.
- National Park Services. 2018. *American Latino Heritage*. San Diego Presidio. San Diego, California. March 14. Accessed June 2018. [https://www.nps.gov/nr/travel/American\\_Latino\\_Heritage/San\\_Diego\\_Presidio.html](https://www.nps.gov/nr/travel/American_Latino_Heritage/San_Diego_Presidio.html).
- Ninyo and Moore. 2016. *Preliminary Geotechnical Evaluation*. Colton Regional Soccer Complex and Guyaux Landfill Redevelopment. Colton, California.
- Norris, R.M. and Webb, R.W., San Bernardino County, 2010b, San Bernardino County Land Use Services, Hazard Overlays Map of San Bernardino South Quadrangle, FH30 B, dated March 9.
- Rolle, Andrew. 1998. *California: A History*. Wheeling: Harlan Davidson, Inc.
- Schurr, Theodore G. 2004b. "An Anthropological Genetic View of the Peopling of the Americas." In *The Settlement of the American Continents: A Multidisciplinary Approach to Human Biogeography*, by GA Clark, CM Barton, D Yesner and G Pearson, 11-27. Tucson: Arizona State University Press.
- . 2004a. "The Peopling of the New World: Perspectives from Molecular Anthropology." *Annual Review of Anthropology* 551-583.
- Shipek, Florence. 1989. "An Example of Intensive Plant Husbandry: The Kumeyaay of Southern California." In *Foraging and Farming*, by Davis R. and Hillman, Gordon C. Harris. London: Uniwin Hyman.
- Society of Vertebrate Paleontology (SVP). 2010. *Standard Procedures for the Assessment and Mitigation of Adverse Impacts to Paleontological Resources*. Society of Vertebrate Paleontology Impact Mitigation Guidelines Revision Committee. Pp. 1-11.
- Springer, K., and E. Scott. 2003. "CEQA and Fossil Preservation in Southern California." *The Environmental Monitor* 4-10.
- State of California Governor's Office of Planning and Research. 2017. *Technical Advisory, AB 52 and Tribal Cultural Resources in CEQA*. Sacramento: State of California Governor's Office of Planning and Research.
- Sutton, Mark Q. 2011a. "The Palom Grantar Tradition and Its Place in Prehistory of Southern California." *Pacific Coast Archaeological Society Quarterly* 1-74.
- Sylvester, A. G. and E.O. Gans. 2006 *Roadside Geology of Southern California*. Mountain Press Publishing Company, Missoula, Montana.
- . 2011b. "Revisions to the Palomar Tradition Model in Southern California Prehistory." *Pacific Coast Archaeological Society Quarterly* 1-17.

- . 2011c. *A Prehistory of North America*. Upper Saddle River: Prentice Hall.
- . 2010. "The Del Rey Tradition and Its Place in the Prehistory of Southern California." *Pacific Coast Archaeological Society Quarterly* 1-54.
- . 2009. "People and Language: Defining the Tadic Expansion into Southern California." *Pacific Coast Archaeological Society Quarterly*.
- . 1996. "The Current Status of Archaeological Research in the Mojave Desert." *Journal of* 221-257.
- Wallace, W.J. 1955. "A Suggested Chronology for Southern California Coastal Archaeology." *Southwestern Journal of Anthropology*, 11 (3): 214-230.
- Warren, Claude. 1968. "Cultural Tradition and Ecological Adaptation on the Southern California Coast." In *Archaic Prehistory in the Western United States*, by C. Irwin-Williams, 1-14. Portales: Eastern New Mexico University Palo-Indian Institute.
- . 1967. "The San Dieguito Complex: A Review and Hypothesis." *American Antiquity* 168-185.
- Yerkes, R.F., R.H. Campbell, R.M. Alvarez, and K.R. Bovard. 2005. Preliminary geologic map of the Los Angeles 30'× 60' Quadrangle, southern California. US Geological Survey Open File Report, 1019.
- Caballeria y Collell, Juan. 1902. *History of San Bernardino Valley from the Padres to the Pioneers, 1810-1851*
- City of San Bernardino. 2019. Colton. Accessed February 12, 2019. [https://www.ci.san-bernardino.ca.us/about/history/streets\\_n\\_places/colton.asp](https://www.ci.san-bernardino.ca.us/about/history/streets_n_places/colton.asp)