

# **APPENDIX C**

## ***Extended Phase I Archaeological Inventory Report***



# **ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVENTORY REPORT FOR THE CITY OF COLTON MODERN PACIFIC 88-DU RESIDENTIAL PROJECT**

**CITY OF COLTON, SAN BERNARDINO  
COUNTY, CALIFORNIA**

**PREPARED FOR:**

**CITY OF COLTON, DEVELOPMENT SERVICES DEPARTMENT**

Mr. Jay Jarrin, Senior Planner  
659 North La Cadena Drive  
Colton, California 92324

**PREPARED BY:**

Linda Kry, BA, Erica Nicolay, MA, Brad Comeau, MSc, RPA, and Micah Hale, PhD, RPA

**DUDEK**

38 North Marengo Avenue  
Pasadena, California 91101

**MARCH 2019**





## NATIONAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL DATABASE INFORMATION

**Authors:** Linda Kry, BA, Erica Nicolay, MA, Brad Comeau, MSc, RPA, and Micah Hale, PhD, RPA

**Firm:** Dudek

**Project Proponent:** City of Colton

**Report Date:** March 2019

**Report Title:** Archaeological Inventory Report for the City of Colton Modern Pacific 88-DU Residential Project, City of Colton, San Bernardino County, California

**Type of Study:** Pedestrian Survey, Extended Phase I Survey

**New Resources:** N/A

**Updated Sites:** N/A

**USGS Quads:** San Bernardino 7.5' T1S and T2S/R4W and R5W Sections 1, 5-7, 25, 29-32, and 36

**Acreage:** Approximately 49 acres

**Permit Numbers:** N/A

**Keywords:** California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA); City of Colton; cultural resources inventory, pedestrian survey; Extended Phase I Survey

INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Dudek was retained by the City of Colton (City) to complete a Phase I pedestrian survey and Extended Phase I study for the proposed Modern Pacific 88-DU Residential Project (proposed Project) located in the City of Colton, San Bernardino County, California. The proposed Project site is located within Tentative Tract Map (TTM) No. 18233 and consists of an approximately 49-acre portion of an approximately 242.8-acre site comprised of three properties. The addresses associated with the proposed Project site are 300 West Litton Avenue and 2001 South Bostick Avenue and the Assessor's Parcel Numbers (APNs) associated with the proposed Project site are 0163-351-25, 0275-081-01, and 0275-081-02. The proposed Project is within Section 31 of the public land survey system (PLSS) Township 1 South, Range 4 West as shown on the *San Bernardino South*, CA 7.5-minute USGS Quadrangle.

This study is compliant with local regulations and California Public Resources Code (PRC) Section 5024.1, Sections 21083.2 and 21084.1 of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) (California PRC Section 21000 et. seq.), and Section 15064.5 of the CEQA Guidelines (California Code of Regulations Section 15000 et. seq.). PRC Section 5024.1 requires identification and evaluation of historical resources that may be affected by a proposed project.

The present study documents the results of the California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS) records search, Native American outreach, tribal consultation initiated by the City pursuant to California Assembly Bill (AB) 52, and a pedestrian survey. This report further includes the results of an Extended Phase I (EP1) effort consisting of exploratory subsurface shovel test pits (STPs).

Dudek contacted the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) on November 15, 2018 to request a search of the Sacred Lands File (SLF) (completed December 4, 2018). The results of the search were positive, however, the NAHC does not specify if resources had been located within the proposed Project site itself. Additionally, no archaeological resources were identified within the proposed Project site or the surrounding area through the CHRIS records search (completed November 14, 2018), pedestrian survey (completed January 9, 2019), or through the EP1 effort (completed January 22, 2019).

While the study was negative for archaeological resources, it is possible that intact archaeological deposits are present at subsurface levels. For these reasons, the proposed Project site should be treated as potentially sensitive for archaeological resources. Management recommendations to reduce potential impacts to unanticipated archaeological resources and human remains during ground-disturbing activities are provided (Chapter 7).

INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK

# TABLE OF CONTENTS

Section .....	Page
<b>NATIONAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL DATABASE INFORMATION.....</b>	<b>iii</b>
<b>EXECUTIVE SUMMARY .....</b>	<b>V</b>
<b>1 INTRODUCTION .....</b>	<b>1</b>
1.1 Project Location .....	1
1.2 Project Description .....	1
1.3 Project Personnel.....	2
<b>2 REGULATORY SETTING .....</b>	<b>9</b>
2.1 State .....	9
2.2 Local .....	12
<b>3 SETTING .....</b>	<b>14</b>
3.1 Environmental Setting.....	14
3.2 Cultural Setting .....	15
3.3 Ethnographic Overview .....	17
3.4 Historic-Period Overview .....	20
3.5 Local History of the Project Area .....	21
<b>4 BACKGROUND RESEARCH .....</b>	<b>23</b>
4.1 Cultural Resource Records Search .....	23
4.2 Historic Map and Aerial Review .....	37
4.3 Native American Coordination .....	37
<b>5 METHODS .....</b>	<b>41</b>
5.1 Intensive Pedestrian Survey .....	41
5.2 Extended Phase I Investigation.....	41
<b>6 RESULTS .....</b>	<b>45</b>
6.1 Intensive Pedestrian Survey .....	45
6.2 Extended Phase I Subsurface Probing.....	48
<b>7 FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS.....</b>	<b>53</b>
7.1 Archaeological Sensitivity.....	53
<b>8 BIBLIOGRAPHY .....</b>	<b>55</b>

## APPENDICES

- A SCCIC Records Search Results (CONFIDENTIAL)
- B Native American Coordination Documentation (CONFIDENTIAL)
- C STP Field Forms (CONFIDENTIAL)

# 1 INTRODUCTION

Dudek was retained by the City of Colton (City) to complete a Phase I pedestrian survey and Extended Phase I study for the proposed Modern Pacific 88-DU Residential Project (proposed Project) located in the City of Colton, San Bernardino County, California. The present study documents the results of a California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS) records search conducted at the South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC), a search of the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) Sacred Lands File (SLF), and tribal consultation initiated by the lead agency, the City pursuant to California Assembly Bill (AB) 52. This report further includes the results of an Extended Phase I (EP1) effort consisting of exploratory subsurface shovel test pits (STPs).

This study is compliant with California Public Resources Code (PRC) Section 5024.1, Sections 21083.2 and 21084.1 of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) (PRC Section 21000 et seq.), and Section 15064.5 of the CEQA Guidelines (14 CCR Section 15000 et seq.). The City is acting as the lead agency ensuring compliance with CEQA.

## 1.1 Project Location

The proposed Project is located at the southwest corner of West Litton Avenue and South Bostick Avenue in the southwest portion of the City of Colton in San Bernardino County. The proposed Project is within Section 31 of the public land survey system (PLSS) Township 1 South, Range 4 West as shown on the *San Bernardino South*, CA 7.5-minute USGS Quadrangle (Figure 1). The proposed Project site is located within Tentative Tract Map (TTM) No. 18233 of an approximately 49-acre portion of an approximately 242.8-acre site consisting of three properties (see Figure 1). The proposed Project is situated in two discontinuous lots. The majority of the proposed Project is located on Assessor's Parcel Numbers (APNs) 0275-081-01 and 0275-081-02 at 300 West Litton Avenue. The smaller lot is located to the south APN 0163-351-25, at 2001 South Bostick Avenue. The proposed Project site is bordered by West Litton Avenue to the north, La Loma Hills to the south and west, Palm Avenue to the southeast, and South Bostick Avenue to the east (Figure 2). The proposed Project site is currently vacant with an existing telecommunications tower on the parcel.

## 1.2 Project Description

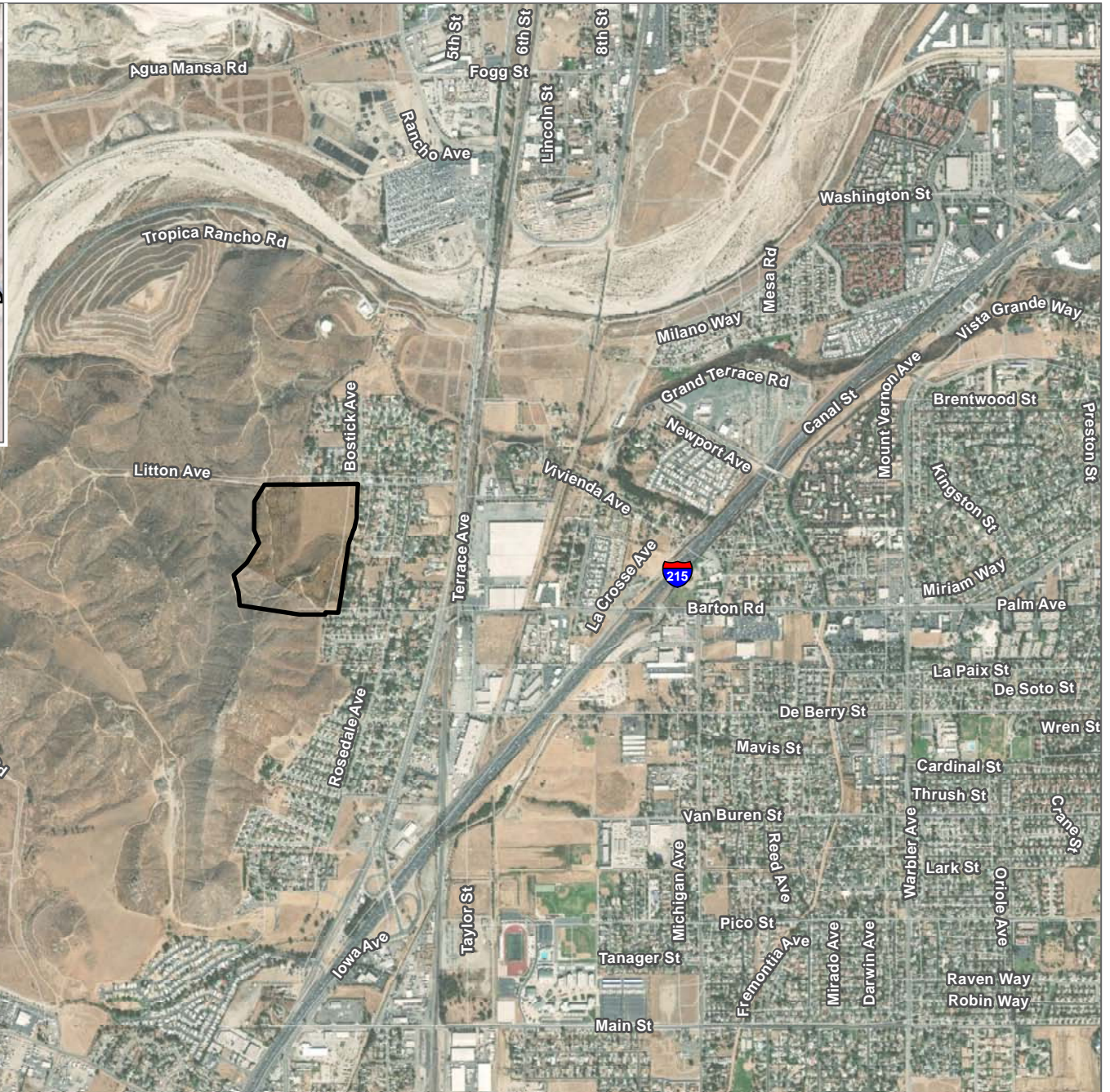
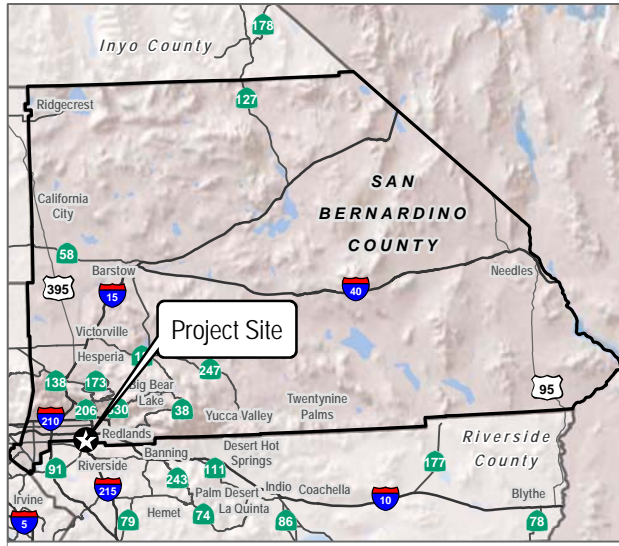
The proposed Project site is comprised of two areas separated by the La Loma Hills (see Figure 2). The larger northeastern portion is bound to the north and east by residential properties and the La Loma Hills to the west and south. The smaller southeastern portion of the proposed Project is bound to the west and north by the La Loma Hills and by residential properties to the east and south. The proposed Project would involve the construction of 89-detached single-family residences and associated on-site improvements. Access to the proposed Project site would be from West Litton Avenue from the north, South Bostick Avenue to the east, and Palm Avenue to the south. From external roadways, the Project proposes an internal


road network to access single-family residences. In addition, the proposed Project involves a water quality basin in the northeastern portion, a public park in the southeastern portion, and an approximately 18-acre open space area along the western and southern portion of the proposed Project site, along steeper terrain. The existing transmission lines located along the northern boundary will remain (Figure 3).

### 1.3 Project Personnel

Dudek Archaeologist Linda Kry, BA, authored the report, provided consultation support for Native American outreach, conducted the pedestrian survey, acted as field director for the EP1 investigation, and provided management oversight for the study. Dudek Archaeologist Erica Nicolay, MA, facilitated the cultural resources records search and Native American outreach, and contributed to the report. Dudek Archaeologist Micah Hale, PhD, RPA contributed to the report. Dudek Archaeologist Adriane Dorrlar, BA, assisted with the cultural resources records search. Dudek Archaeologists Philip Sharp-Garcia, BA, Courtney Davis, BA, and Andrea Vaughn, BA, provided support as field technicians during the EP1 investigation. Dudek Principal Investigator Brad Comeau, MSc, RPA, who meets the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualifications Standards for Archaeology, helped direct the EPI study and reviewed this report for quality assurance/quality control.





 TTM No. 18233  
 (Proposed Project)

SOURCE: DigitalGlobe 2017

**DUDEK**



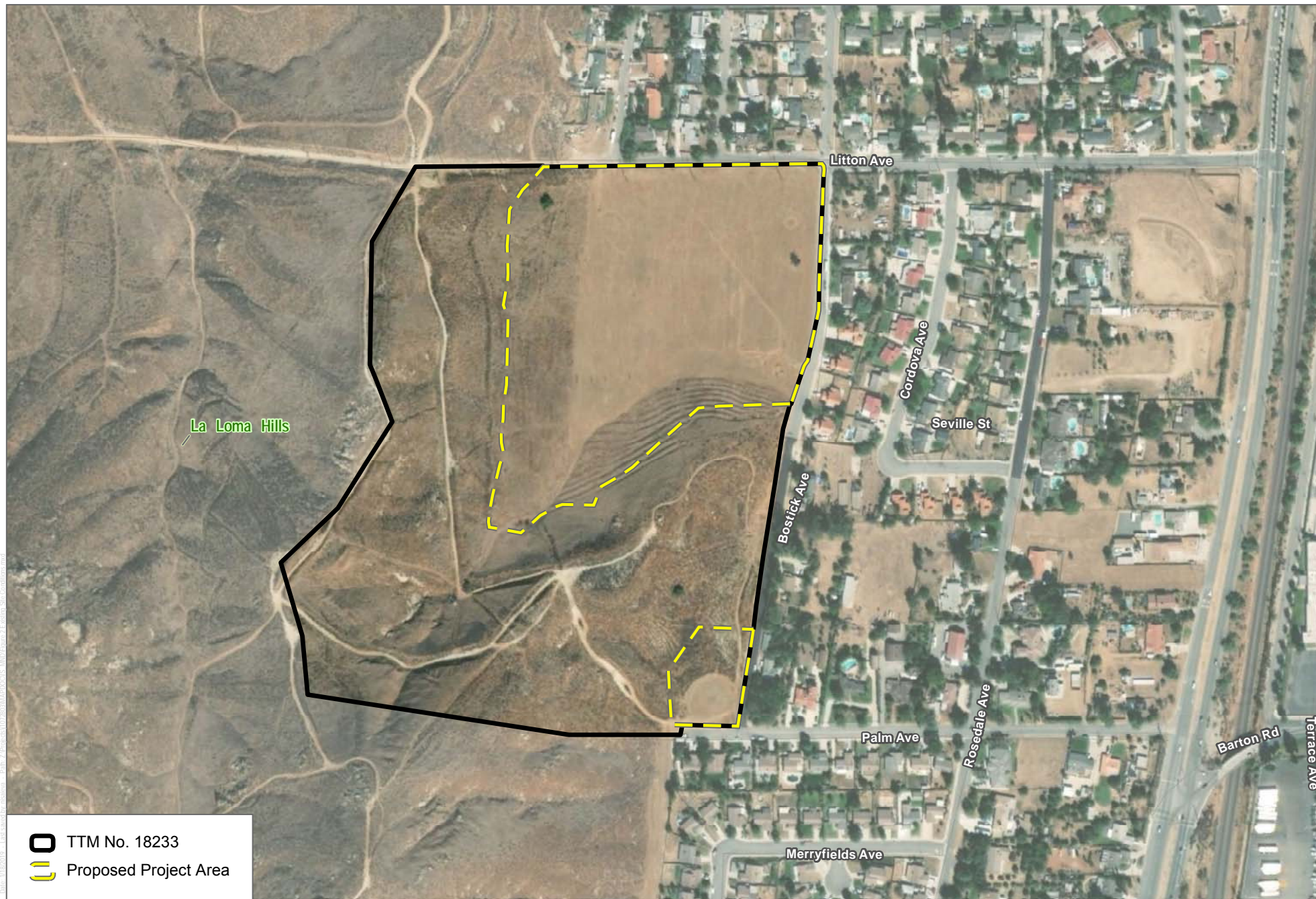
FIGURE 1

Project Location

Modern Pacific 88-DU Residential Project

INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK





SOURCE: DigitalGlobe 2017

**DUDEK**

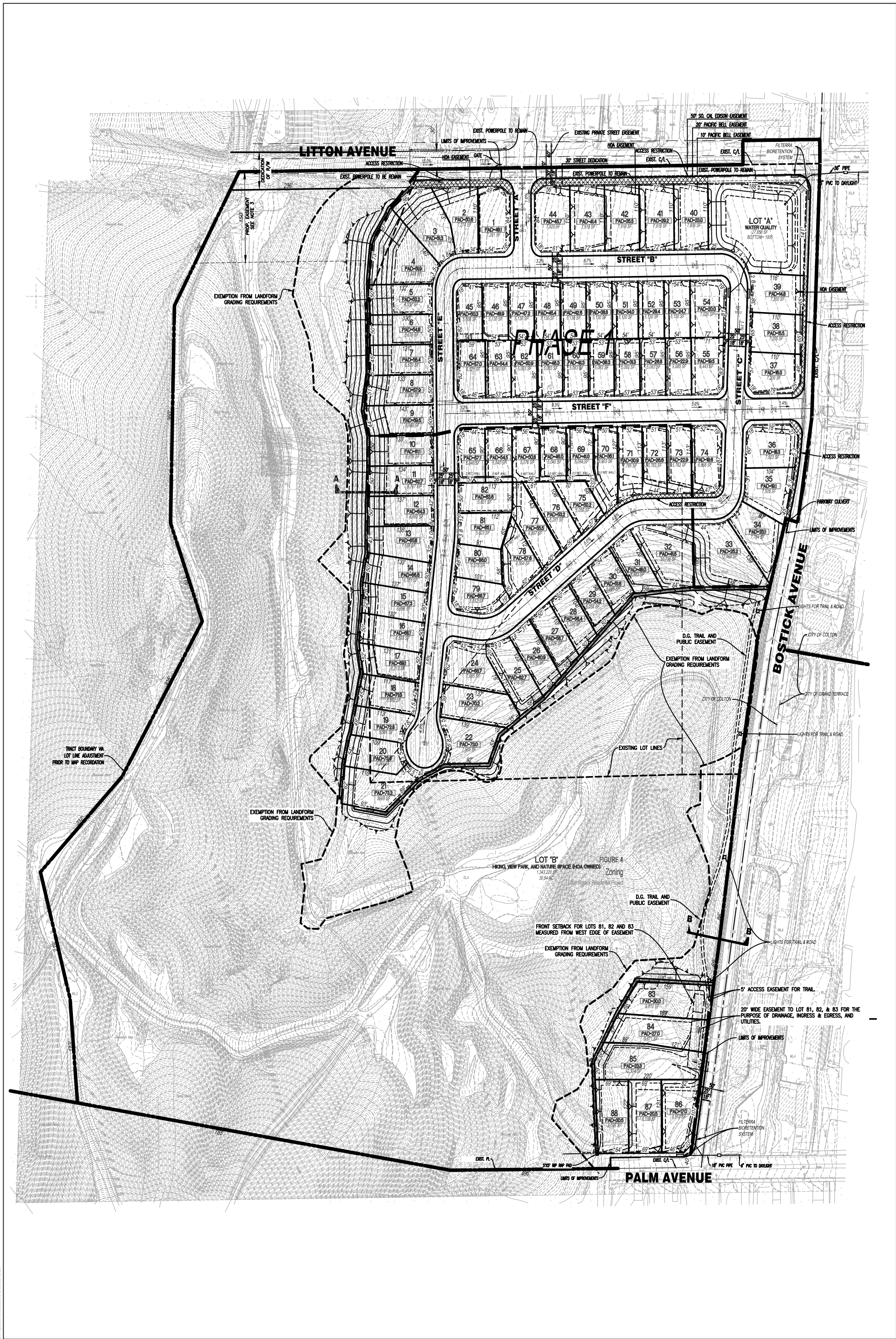
0 190 380 Feet

**FIGURE 2**  
**Proposed Project Area**

Modern Pacific 88-DU Residential Project

INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK





SOURCE: Mayers&Associates Civil Engineering, Inc. 2018

DUDEK

FIGURE 3  
Proposed Project Site Plan  
Modern Pacific 88-DU Residential Project



INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK

## 2 REGULATORY SETTING

### 2.1 State

#### **California Register of Historical Resources**

In California, the term “historical resource” includes, but is not limited to, “any object, building, structure, site, area, place, record, or manuscript which is historically or archaeologically significant, or is significant in the architectural, engineering, scientific, economic, agricultural, educational, social, political, military, or cultural annals of California” (PRC Section 5020.1(j)). In 1992, the California legislature established the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) “to be used by state and local agencies, private groups, and citizens to identify the state’s historical resources and to indicate what properties are to be protected, to the extent prudent and feasible, from substantial adverse change” (PRC Section 5024.1(a)). The criteria for listing resources on the CRHR were expressly developed to be in accordance with previously established criteria developed for listing in the NRHP, enumerated as follows. According to PRC Section 5024.1(c)(1–4), a resource is considered historically significant if it (i) retains “substantial integrity” and (ii) meets at least one of the following criteria:

- (1) Is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California's history and cultural heritage.
- (2) Is associated with the lives of persons important in our past.
- (3) Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, or represents the work of an important creative individual, or possesses high artistic values.
- (4) Has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

To understand the historic importance of a resource, sufficient time must have passed to obtain a scholarly perspective on the events or individuals associated with the resource. A resource less than 50 years old may be considered for listing in the CRHR if it can be demonstrated that sufficient time has passed to understand its historical importance (14 CCR 4852(d)(2)).

The CRHR protects cultural resources by requiring evaluations of the significance of prehistoric and historic resources. The criteria for the CRHR are nearly identical to those for the NRHP, and properties listed or formally designated as eligible for listing in the NRHP are automatically listed in the CRHR, as are the state landmarks and points of interest. The CRHR also includes properties designated under local ordinances or identified through local historical resource surveys.

## California Environmental Quality Act

The following CEQA statutes (PRC Section 21000 et seq.) and CEQA Guidelines (14 CCR 15000 et seq.) are of relevance to the analysis of archaeological, historic, and tribal cultural resources:

- PRC Section 21083.2(g) defines “unique archaeological resource.”
- PRC Section 21084.1 and CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5(a) defines “historical resources.” In addition, CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5(b) defines the phrase “substantial adverse change in the significance of an historical resource;” it also defines the circumstances when a project would materially impair the significance of a historical resource.
- PRC Section 21074(a) defines “tribal cultural resources.”
- PRC Section 5097.98 and CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5(e) set forth standards and steps to be employed following the accidental discovery of human remains in any location other than a dedicated ceremony.
- PRC Sections 21083.2(b) and 21083.2(c) and CEQA Guidelines Section 15126.4 provide information regarding the mitigation framework for archaeological and historic resources, including examples of preservation-in-place mitigation measures. Preservation in place is the preferred manner of mitigating impacts to significant archaeological sites because it maintains the relationship between artifacts and the archaeological context and may help avoid conflict with religious or cultural values of groups associated with the archaeological site(s).

More specifically, under CEQA, a project may have a significant effect on the environment if it may cause “a substantial adverse change in the significance of an historical resource” (PRC Section 21084.1; 14 CCR 15064.5(b)).

A “substantial adverse change in the significance of an historical resource” reflecting a significant effect under CEQA means “physical demolition, destruction, relocation, or alteration of the resource or its immediate surroundings such that the significance of an historical resource would be materially impaired” (14 CCR 15064.5(b)(1); PRC Section 5020.1(q)). In turn, the significance of a historical resource is materially impaired when a project does any of the following (14 CCR 15064.5(b)(2)):

- (1) Demolishes or materially alters in an adverse manner those physical characteristics of an historical resource that convey its historical significance and that justify its inclusion in, or eligibility for, inclusion in the California Register; or
- (2) Demolishes or materially alters in an adverse manner those physical characteristics that account for its inclusion in a local register of historical resources pursuant to Section 5020.1(k) of the PRC or its identification in an historical resources survey meeting the requirements of Section 5024.1(g) of the PRC, unless the public agency reviewing the effects of the project establishes by a preponderance of evidence that the resource is not historically or culturally significant; or



- (3) Demolishes or materially alters in an adverse manner those physical characteristics of a historical resource that convey its historical significance and that justify its eligibility for inclusion in the California Register as determined by a lead agency for purposes of CEQA.

Pursuant to these sections, the CEQA inquiry begins with evaluating whether a project site contains any historical resources, then evaluates whether that project will cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource such that the resource's historical significance would be materially impaired.

If it can be demonstrated that a project will cause damage to a unique archaeological resource, the lead agency may require reasonable efforts be made to permit any or all of these resources to be preserved in place or left in an undisturbed state. To the extent that they cannot be left undisturbed, mitigation measures are required (PRC Sections 21083.2(a)–(c)).

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

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

Impacts on non-unique archaeological resources are generally not considered a significant environmental impact (PRC Section 21083.2(a); 14 CCR 15064.5(c)(4)). However, if a non-unique archaeological resource qualifies as a tribal cultural resource (PRC Sections 21074(c) and 21083.2(h)), further consideration of significant impacts is required.

CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5 assigns special importance to human remains and specifies procedures to be used when Native American remains are discovered. These procedures are detailed in PRC Section 5097.98.

### ***California State Assembly Bill 52***

Assembly Bill (AB) 52 of 2014 amended PRC Section 5097.94 and added PRC Sections 21073, 21074, 21080.3.1, 21080.3.2, 21082.3, 21083.09, 21084.2, and 21084.3. AB 52 established that TCRs must be considered under CEQA and also provided for additional Native American consultation requirements for the lead agency. Section 21074 describes a TCR as a site, feature, place, cultural landscape, sacred place, or object that is considered of cultural value to a California Native American Tribe and that is either:

- On or determined to be eligible for the California Register of Historical Resources or a local historic register; or

- A resource determined by the lead agency, in its discretion and supported by substantial evidence, to be significant pursuant to criteria set forth in subdivision (c) of Section 5024.1.

AB 52 formalizes the lead agency–tribal consultation process, requiring the lead agency to initiate consultation with California Native American groups that are traditionally and culturally affiliated with the project site, including tribes that may not be federally recognized. Lead agencies are required to begin consultation prior to the release of a negative declaration, mitigated negative declaration, or environmental impact report.

Section 1 (a)(9) of AB 52 establishes that “a substantial adverse change to a tribal cultural resource has a significant effect on the environment.” Effects on TCRs should be considered under CEQA. Section 6 of AB 52 adds Section 21080.3.2 to the PRC, which states that parties may propose mitigation measures “capable of avoiding or substantially lessening potential significant impacts to a tribal cultural resource or alternatives that would avoid significant impacts to a tribal cultural resource.” Further, if a California Native American tribe requests consultation regarding project alternatives, mitigation measures, or significant effects to tribal cultural resources, the consultation shall include those topics (PRC Section 21080.3.2[a]). The environmental document and the mitigation monitoring and reporting program (where applicable) shall include any mitigation measures that are adopted (PRC Section 21082.3[a]).

### **California Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5**

California law protects Native American burials, skeletal remains, and associated grave goods, regardless of their antiquity, and provides for the sensitive treatment and disposition of those remains. California Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5 requires that if human remains are discovered in any place other than a dedicated cemetery, no further disturbance or excavation of the site or nearby area reasonably suspected to contain human remains can occur until the county coroner has examined the remains (Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5(b)). PRC Section 5097.98 also outlines the process to be followed in the event that remains are discovered. If the county coroner determines or has reason to believe the remains are those of a Native American, the county coroner must contact the NAHC within 24 hours (Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5(c)). The NAHC will notify the most likely descendant (MLD). With the permission of the landowner, the MLD may inspect the site of discovery. The inspection must be completed within 48 hours of notification of the MLD by the NAHC. The MLD may recommend means of treating or disposing of, with appropriate dignity, the human remains and items associated with Native Americans.

## **2.2 Local**

### **City of Colton Cultural Resources Preservation Element**

The City of Colton integrated a Cultural Resource Preservation Element as a Component of the General Plan in 2000 (City of Colton 2000). This plan laid out three goals with associated policies to be adopted in

order to preserve its cultural resources. Prior to the adoption of the Cultural Resource Element, there were three existing policies and programs which had been adopted, including the following::

- **Historic Preservation Ordinance.** Adopted in 1987 under Ordinance 0-11-87, the Historic Preservation Ordinance established rules and regulation governing the designation, preservation, and perpetuation of historic and scenic properties, and established the program for nominating and designating historic resources. This ordinance also authorized a Historic Scenic Preservation Commission and established the Commission's membership, organization, procedures, powers, and duties. The Ordinance has been amended twice, once in 1996 to establish further rules regarding the designation, preservation, and perpetuation of historic and scenic properties and once in 1999 to amend the nomination and designation program for historic resources to allow for the creation and placement of historic districts on the list of nominated resources. Additionally the 1999 amendment established and defined the "Historic Preservation Officer."
- **Historic Preservation Commission.** A commission of seven members appointed by the City Council. The Commission makes recommendations, decisions, and determinations concerning the designation, preservation, protection, enhancement, and perpetuation of historic and cultural resources in the City.
- **Historic Landmark Survey.** A 1992 survey report for all historic landmark sites within the city. The survey identified 828 resources out of 1,540 resources in the study area as being significant and eligible for listing in the City of Colton Historic Landmark Register. Of these eligible resources, there were 86 included on the final study list. The remaining 742 resources identified require further consideration by the Historic Preservation Commission. The survey made recommendations for establishing eight residential historic districts and identified ten themes relevant to the history of Colton. These themes include agricultural, settlement/organization, rancho, construction/architecture, urbanization/bedroomization, war effort/ globalization, commerce, institution/social/recreation, transportation and water/utilities.
- The following Goals and Polices were adopted as part of the 2000 Cultural Resource Element: **Goal 1: Identify, protect, and preserve Colton's rich archaeological resources for the enjoyment of future generations.**
  - *Policies:*
    - 1a. Conserve in their entirety the largest and most unique archaeological sites.
    - 1b. Develop public policy to protect archaeological resources from the encroachment of development.
    - 1c. Explore potential sources of funding for acquisition, preservation and management of archaeological resources.

- 1d. Enact a Resource Management Plan and Program that maximizes the adaptive reuse of archaeological resources.
- **Goal 2: Identify, designate and preserve specific historically significant structures, landscapes, and facilities.**
  - *Policies*
    - 2a. Preserve historic resources in number and type to retain the distinctive character of all stages of Colton's history by establishing historic districts within the City.
    - 2b. Enact a Resource Management Plan and Program that maximizes the adaptive re-use of historic resources.
    - 2c. Enact local ordinances to ensure effective preservation, protection and management of significant historic resources and place such resources in the public domain. Update these ordinances as appropriate.
    - 2d. Expand the responsibilities of the Historic Preservation Commission to allow the Commission to make specific recommendations to City Council.
    - 2e. Explore potential sources of funding for acquisition, preservation and management of historic resources. 2f. Ensure future development is compatible with existing structures and district characteristics.
- **Goal 3: Educate the public about Colton's heritage and resources.**
  - *Policies*
    - 3a. Promote, encourage, and assist efforts to educate the public about the history and resources of Colton.
    - 3b. Provide information to the public on tax incentives and financing available for cultural preservation activities.

## 3 SETTING

### 3.1 Environmental Setting

The proposed Project lies in the southern portion of the City of Colton, less than 1.0-mile from the border between San Bernardino County and Riverside County, just north of the La Loma Hills. The Santa Ana River meanders around the proposed Project site and runs approximately 0.5 miles to the north and 0.8 miles to the west. The area to the north, east, and northeast of the proposed Project site is mainly residential; the undeveloped La Loma Hills are present to the northwest and west. The La Loma Hills slope steeply from the west and south sides of the northern parcels and were terraced during their former use as an orchard. A natural drainage channel exits the hills from the southwest and descends northeast away from the La Loma Hills. The parcels are entirely overgrown with wild grasses.

The southern parcel consists of a graded terrace at the base of the La Loma Hills, which is devoid of vegetation. Native chaparral species grow on the base of the slopes. Elevations within the proposed Project site range between approximately 1,000 and 1,131 feet above mean sea level.

### 3.2 Cultural Setting

Evidence for continuous human occupation in Southern California spans the last 10,000 years. Various attempts to parse out variability in archaeological assemblages over this broad period have led to the development of several cultural chronologies; some of these are based on geologic time, most are based on temporal trends in archaeological assemblages, and others are interpretive reconstructions. Each of these reconstructions describes essentially similar trends in assemblage composition in more or less detail. However, given the direction of research and differential timing of archaeological study following intensive development in Riverside and San Bernardino Counties, chronology building in the Inland Empire must rely on data from neighboring regions to fill the gaps. To be more inclusive, this research employs a common set of generalized terms used to describe chronological trends in assemblage composition: Paleoindian (pre-5500 BC), Archaic (8000 BC to AD 500), Late Prehistoric (AD 500 to 1769), and Ethnohistoric (post-AD 1769).

#### ***Paleoindian Period (pre-5,500 BC)***

Evidence for Paleoindian occupation in the region is tenuous. Our knowledge of associated cultural pattern(s) is informed by a relatively sparse body of data that has been collected from within an area extending from coastal San Diego, through the Mojave Desert, and beyond. One of the earliest dated archaeological assemblages in coastal Southern California (excluding the Channel Islands) derives from SDI-4669/W-12 in La Jolla. A human burial from SDI-4669 was radiocarbon dated to 9,920 to 9,590 years before present (95.4% probability) (Hector 2006). The burial is part of a larger site complex that contained more than 29 human burials associated with an assemblage that fits the Archaic profile (i.e., large amounts of ground stone, battered cobbles, and expedient flake tools). In contrast, typical Paleoindian assemblages include large stemmed projectile points, high proportions of formal lithic tools, bifacial lithic reduction strategies, and relatively small proportions of ground stone tools. Prime examples of this pattern are sites that were studied by Emma Lou Davis (1978) on Naval Air Weapons Station China Lake near Ridgecrest, California. These sites contained fluted and unfluted stemmed points and large numbers of formal flake tools (e.g., shaped scrapers, blades). Other typical Paleoindian sites include the Komodo site (MNO-679)—a multi-component fluted point site—and MNO-680—a single component Great Basined Stemmed point site (see Basgall et al. 2002). At MNO-679 and -680, ground stone tools were rare while finely made projectile points were common.

Warren et al. (2004) claimed that a biface manufacturing tradition present at the Harris site complex (SDI-149) is representative of typical Paleoindian occupation in the San Diego region that possibly dates between 10,365 and 8200 BC (Warren et al. 2004). Termed San Dieguito (see also Rogers 1945), assemblages at the Harris site are

qualitatively distinct from most others in the San Diego region because the site has large numbers of finely made bifaces (including projectile points), formal flake tools, a biface reduction trajectory, and relatively small amounts of processing tools (see also Warren 1968). Despite the unique assemblage composition, the definition of San Dieguito as a separate cultural tradition is hotly debated. Gallegos (1987) suggested that the San Dieguito pattern is simply an inland manifestation of a broader economic pattern. Gallegos's interpretation of San Dieguito has been widely accepted in recent years, in part because of the difficulty in distinguishing San Dieguito components from other assemblage constituents. In other words, it is easier to ignore San Dieguito as a distinct socioeconomic pattern than it is to draw it out of mixed assemblages.

The large number of finished bifaces (i.e., projectile points and non-projectile blades), along with large numbers of formal flake tools at the Harris site complex, is very different than nearly all other assemblages throughout the San Diego region, regardless of age. Warren et al. (2004) made this point, tabulating basic assemblage constituents for key Early Holocene sites. Producing finely made bifaces and formal flake tools implies that relatively large amounts of time were spent for tool manufacture. Such a strategy contrasts with the expedient flake-based tools and cobble-core reduction strategy that typifies non-San Dieguito Archaic sites. It can be inferred from the uniquely high degree of San Dieguito assemblage formality that the Harris site complex represents a distinct economic strategy from non-San Dieguito assemblages.

San Dieguito sites are rare in the inland valleys, with one possible candidate, RIV-2798/H, located on the shore of Lake Elsinore. Excavations at Locus B at RIV-2798/H produced a toolkit consisting predominately of flaked stone tools, including crescents, points, and bifaces, and lesser amounts of groundstone tools, among other items (Grenda 1997). A calibrated and reservoir-corrected radiocarbon date from a shell produced a date of 6630 BC. Grenda suggested this site represents seasonal exploitation of lacustrine resources and small game, and resembles coastal San Dieguito assemblages and spatial patterning.

If San Dieguito truly represents a distinct socioeconomic strategy from the non-San Dieguito Archaic processing regime, its rarity implies that it was not only short-lived, but that it was not as economically successful as the Archaic strategy. Such a conclusion would fit with other trends in Southern California deserts, where hunting-related tools were replaced by processing tools during the Early Holocene (see Basgall and Hall 1990).

### ***Archaic Period (8000 BC to AD 500)***

The more than 2,500-year overlap between the presumed age of Paleoindian occupations and the Archaic period highlights the difficulty in defining a cultural chronology in Southern California. If San Dieguito is the only recognized Paleoindian component in coastal Southern California, then the dominance of hunting tools implies that it derives from Great Basin adaptive strategies and is not necessarily a local adaptation. Warren et al. (2004) admitted as much, citing strong desert connections with San Dieguito. Thus, the Archaic pattern is the earliest local socioeconomic adaptation in the region (see Hale 2001, 2009).

The Archaic pattern, which has also been termed the Millingstone Horizon (among others), is relatively easy to define with assemblages that consist primarily of processing tools, such as millingstones, handstones, battered cobbles, heavy crude scrapers, incipient flake-based tools, and cobble-core reduction. These assemblages occur in all environments across the region with little variability in tool composition. Low assemblage variability over time and space among Archaic sites has been equated with cultural conservatism (see Basgall and Hall 1990; Byrd and Reddy 2002; Warren 1968; Warren et al. 2004). Despite enormous amounts of archaeological work at Archaic sites, little change in assemblage composition occurred until the bow and arrow was adopted around AD 500, as well as ceramics at approximately the same time (Griset 1996; Hale 2009). Even then, assemblage formality remained low. After the bow was adopted, small arrow points appear in large quantities and already low amounts of formal flake tools are replaced by increasing amounts of expedient flake tools. Similarly, shaped millingstones and handstones decreased in proportion relative to expedient, unshaped ground stone tools (Hale 2009). Thus, the terminus of the Archaic period is equally as hard to define as its beginning because basic assemblage constituents and patterns of manufacturing investment remain stable, complemented only by the addition of the bow and ceramics.

### ***Late Prehistoric Period (AD 500 to 1769)***

The period of time following the Archaic and before the Ethnohistoric (AD 1769) is commonly referred to as the Late Prehistoric (Rogers 1945; Wallace 1955; Warren et al. 2004); however, several other subdivisions continue to be used to describe various shifts in assemblage composition. In general, this period is defined by the addition of arrow points and ceramics, as well as the widespread use of bedrock mortars. The fundamental Late Prehistoric assemblage is very similar to the Archaic pattern, but includes arrow points and large quantities of fine debitage from producing arrow points, ceramics, and cremations. The appearance of mortars and pestles is difficult to place in time because most mortars are on bedrock surfaces. Some argue that the Ethnohistoric intensive acorn economy extends as far back as AD 500 (Bean and Shipek 1978). However, there is no substantial evidence that reliance on acorns, and the accompanying use of mortars and pestles, occurred before AD 1400. In Riverside County and the surrounding region, millingstones and handstones persisted in higher frequencies than mortars and pestles until the last 500 years (Basgall and Hall 1990); even then, weighing the economic significance of millingstone–handstone versus mortar–pestle technology is tenuous due to incomplete information on archaeological assemblages.

## **3.3 Ethnographic Overview**

The history of the Native American communities prior to the mid-1700s has largely been reconstructed through later mission-period and early ethnographic accounts. The first records of the Native American inhabitants of the region come predominantly from European merchants, missionaries, military personnel, and explorers. These brief, and generally peripheral, accounts were prepared with the intent of furthering respective colonial and economic aims and were combined with observations of the landscape. They were not intended to be unbiased accounts regarding the cultural structures and community practices of the newly encountered cultural groups. The establishment of the missions in the region brought more extensive

documentation of Native American communities, though these groups did not become the focus of formal and in-depth ethnographic study until the early twentieth century (Bean and Shipek 1978; Boscana 1846; Harrington 1934; Laylander 2000; Sparkman 1908; White 1963). The principal intent of these researchers was to record the precontact and culturally specific practices, ideologies, and languages that had survived the destabilizing effects of missionization and colonialism. This research, often understood as “salvage ethnography,” was driven by the understanding that traditional knowledge was being lost due to the impacts of modernization and cultural assimilation. Alfred Kroeber applied his “memory culture” approach (Lightfoot 2005: 32) by recording languages and oral histories within the region. Ethnographic research by Dubois, Kroeber, Harrington, Spier, and others during the early twentieth century seemed to indicate that traditional cultural practices and beliefs survived among local Native American communities.

It is important to note that even though there were many informants for these early ethnographies who were able to provide information from personal experiences about native life before the Europeans, a significantly large proportion of these informants were born after 1850 (Heizer and Nissen 1973); therefore, the documentation of precontact, aboriginal culture was being increasingly supplied by individuals born in California after considerable contact with Europeans. As Heizer (1978) stated, this is an important issue to note when examining these ethnographies, since considerable culture change had undoubtedly occurred by 1850 among the Native American survivors of California.

Based on ethnographic information, it is believed that at least 88 different languages were spoken from Baja California Sur to the southern Oregon state border at the time of Spanish contact (Johnson and Lorenz 2006: 34). The distribution of recorded Native American languages has been dispersed as a geographic mosaic across California through six primary language families (Golla 2007).

Golla contended that one can interpret the amount of variability within specific language groups as being associated with the relative “time depth” of the speaking populations (Golla 2007: 80). A large amount of variation within the language of a group represents a greater time depth than a group’s language with less internal diversity. One method that he has employed is by drawing comparisons with historically documented changes in Germanic and Romantic language groups. Golla observed that the “absolute chronology of the internal diversification within a language family” can be correlated with archaeological dates (Golla 2007: 71). This type of interpretation is modeled on concepts of genetic drift and gene flows that are associated with migration and population isolation in the biological sciences.

The tribes of this area have traditionally spoken Takic languages that may be assigned to the larger Uto–Aztec family (Golla 2007: 74). These groups include the Gabrielino, Cahuilla, and Serrano. Golla interpreted the amount of internal diversity within these language-speaking communities to reflect a time depth of approximately 2,000 years. Other researchers have contended that Takic may have diverged from Uto–Aztec ca. 2600 BC–AD 1, which was later followed by the diversification within the Takic speaking tribes, occurring approximately 1500 BC–AD 1000 (Laylander 2000).



## **Gabrielino/Tongva**

The name “Gabrielino” denotes those people who were administered by the Spanish from Mission San Gabriel Arcángel, which included people from the Gabrielino area proper as well as other social groups (Bean and Smith 1978: 538; Kroeber 1925, Plate 57). Therefore, in the post-contact period, the name does not necessarily identify a specific ethnic or tribal group. The names by which Native Americans in Southern California identified themselves have, for the most part, been lost. Many contemporary Gabrielino identify themselves as descendants of the indigenous people living across the plains of the Los Angeles Basin and refer to themselves as the Tongva (King 1994: 12). This term is used in the remainder of this section to refer to the precontact inhabitants of the Los Angeles Basin and their descendants.

The Tongva established large, permanent villages along rivers and streams, and lived in sheltered areas along the coast. Tongva lands included the greater Los Angeles Basin and three Channel Islands—San Clemente, San Nicolas, and Santa Catalina—and stretched from the foothills of the San Gabriel Mountains to the Pacific Ocean. Archaeological sites composed of villages with various sized structures have been identified through the Los Angeles Basin. A total tribal population has been estimated of at least 5,000 (Bean and Smith 1978, p.540), but recent ethnohistoric work suggests a number approaching 10,000 seems more likely (O’Neil 2002). At least one Tongva village was located near Glendora: Ashuukshanga (also Azucsagna), located near the mouth of the San Gabriel River in present-day Azusa (McCawley 1996: 44). Within the permanent village sites, the Tongva constructed large, circular, domed houses made of willow poles thatched with tule, each of which could hold upwards of 50 people (Bean and Smith 1978). Other structures constructed throughout the villages probably served as sweathouses, menstrual huts, ceremonial enclosures, and communal granaries. Cleared fields for races and games, such as lacrosse and pole throwing, were created adjacent to Tongva villages (McCawley 1996).

The Tongva subsistence economy was centered on gathering and hunting. The surrounding environment was rich and varied, and the tribe exploited mountains, foothills, valleys, and deserts as well as riparian, estuarine, and open and rocky coastal eco-niches. Like most native Californians, acorns were the staple food (an established industry by the time of the early Intermediate Horizon). Acorns were supplemented by the roots, leaves, seeds, and fruits of a variety of flora (e.g., islay, cactus, yucca, sages, and agave). Freshwater and saltwater fish, shellfish, birds, reptiles, and insects, as well as large and small mammals, were also consumed (Bean and Smith 1978: 546; Kroeber 1925: 631–632; McCawley 1996: 119–123, 128–131).

The Tongva participated in an extensive exchange network, trading coastal goods for inland resources. They exported Santa Catalina Island steatite products, roots, seal and otter skins, fish and shellfish, red ochre, and lead ore to neighboring tribes, as well as to people as far away as the Colorado River. In exchange, they received ceramic goods, deerskin shirts, obsidian, acorns, and other items. This burgeoning trade was facilitated by the use of craft specialists, a standard medium of exchange (Olivella bead currency), and the regular destruction of valuables in ceremonies, which maintained a high demand for these goods (McCawley 1996: 112–115).

### 3.4 Historic-Period Overview

Post-contact history for the State of California is generally divided into three periods: the Spanish Period (1769 to 1821), Mexican Period (1821 to 1848), and American Period (1848 to present). Although Spanish, Russian, and British explorers visited the area for brief periods between 1529 and 1769, the Spanish Period in California begins with the establishment in 1769 of a settlement at San Diego and the founding of Mission San Diego de Alcalá, the first of 21 missions constructed between 1769 and 1823. Independence from Spain in 1821 marks the beginning of the Mexican Period, and the signing of the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo in 1848, ending the Mexican–American War, signals the beginning of the American Period when California became a territory of the United States.

#### ***Spanish Period (1769 to 1821)***

Spanish explorers made sailing expeditions along the coast of Southern California between the mid-1500s and mid-1700s. In search of the legendary Northwest Passage, Juan Rodríguez Cabrillo stopped in 1542 at present-day San Diego Bay. With his crew, Cabrillo explored the shorelines of present Catalina Island as well as San Pedro and Santa Monica bays. Much of the present-day California and Oregon coastline was mapped and recorded in the next half-century by Spanish naval officer Sebastián Vizcaíno. Vizcaíno's crew also landed on Santa Catalina Island and at San Pedro and Santa Monica bays, giving each location its long-standing name. The Spanish crown laid claim to California based on the surveys conducted by Cabrillo and Vizcaíno (Bancroft 1885; Gumprecht 1999).

More than 200 years passed before Spain began the colonization and inland exploration of Alta California. The 1769 overland expedition by Captain Gaspar de Portolá marks the beginning of California's Historic period, occurring just after the King of Spain installed the Franciscan Order to direct religious and colonization matters in assigned territories of the Americas. With a band of 64 soldiers, missionaries, Baja (lower) California Native Americans, and Mexican civilians, Portolá established the Presidio of San Diego, a fortified military outpost, as the first Spanish settlement in Alta California. In July 1769, while Portolá was exploring Southern California, Franciscan Friar Junípero Serra founded Mission San Diego de Alcalá at Presidio Hill, the first of the 21 missions that would be established in Alta California by the Spanish and the Franciscan Order between 1769 and 1823.

The Portolá expedition first reached the present-day boundaries of Los Angeles in August 1769, thereby becoming the first Europeans to visit the area. Father Crespi named "the campsite by the river Nuestra Señora la Reina de los Angeles de la Porciúncula" or "Our Lady the Queen of the Angeles of the Porciúncula." Friar Junípero Serra returned to the valley 2 years later to establish a Catholic mission, the Mission San Gabriel Arcángel, on September 8, 1771 (Kyle 2002).

### ***Mexican Period (1821 to 1848)***

A major emphasis during the Spanish Period in California was the construction of missions and associated presidios to convert the Native American population to Christianity and integrated communal enterprise. Incentives were also provided to bring settlers to pueblos or towns, but just three pueblos were established during the Spanish Period, only two of which were successful and grew into California cities (San José and Los Angeles). Several factors kept growth within Alta California to a minimum, including the threat of foreign invasion, political dissatisfaction, and unrest among the indigenous population. After more than a decade of intermittent rebellion and warfare, New Spain (Mexico and the California territory) won independence from Spain in 1821. In 1822, the Mexican legislative body in California ended isolationist policies designed to protect the Spanish monopoly on trade, and decreed California ports open to foreign merchants (Dallas 1955).

During the supremacy of the ranchos (1834–1848), landowners largely focused on the cattle industry and devoted large tracts to grazing. Cattle hides became a primary Southern California export, providing a commodity to trade for goods from the east and other areas in the United States and Mexico. The number of non-native inhabitants increased during this period because of the influx of explorers, trappers, and ranchers associated with the land grants. The rising California population contributed to the introduction and rise of diseases foreign to the Native American population, who had no associated immunities.

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

War in 1846 between Mexico and the United States precipitated the Battle of Chino, a clash between resident *Californios* and Americans in the San Bernardino area. The Mexican–American War ended with the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo in 1848, ushering California into its American period.

California officially became a state with the Compromise of 1850, which also designated Utah and New Mexico (with present-day Arizona) as U.S. territories (Waugh 2003). Horticulture and livestock, based primarily on cattle as the currency and staple of the rancho system, continued to dominate the Southern California economy through 1850s. The Gold Rush began in 1848, and with the influx of people seeking gold, cattle were no longer desired mainly for their hides but also as a source of meat and other goods. During the 1850s cattle boom, rancho *vaqueros* drove large herds from Southern to Northern California to feed that region's burgeoning mining and commercial boom. The cattle boom ended for Southern California as neighboring states and territories drove herds to Northern California at reduced prices. Operation of the huge ranchos became increasingly difficult, and droughts severely reduced their productivity (Cleland 2005).

## **3.5 Local History of the Project Area**

The land that now makes up the City of Colton was originally part of Rancho San Bernardino, which was established by the San Gabriel Mission in the early nineteenth century. The rancho encompassed much of present day San Bernardino, Fontana, Rialto, Redlands, and Colton. After Mexico gained control of

California, the missions were secularized, and what once was mission land was granted to private individuals. Jose del Carmen Lugo, a member of a wealthy family, petitioned Governor Alvarado for a grant of the San Bernardino Rancho, where his family had been farming and grazing (Beattie 1933). The land was granted to the Lugo family on June 21, 1842, who continued grazing livestock in the area and built several adobes.

By 1875, the Southern Pacific Railway was built through the region, and the City was officially laid out in a grid street pattern (City of Colton 2018). The economy of the City in its early years was primarily based on citrus related agriculture and railroad related activities. As more people came to live in the City, a small business area sprouted up to support railroad operations. The City did not experience another boom in development until the construction of the I-10 and I-215 Freeways after the Great Depression. After World War II the nation-wide suburban development boom resulted in another period of subdivision growth in Colton, followed by another subdivision boom in the Inland Empire area in the 1970s and 1980s (City of Colton 2018). The City now boasts a population just under 55,000 (SCAG 2015).

## 4 BACKGROUND RESEARCH

### 4.1 Cultural Resource Records Search

On November 14, 2018, Dudek completed a search of the California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS) records at the South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC), located on the California State University, Fullerton campus. The records search was conducted for the entire TTM No. 18233 including a 1.0-mile (1,608 meters) buffer around the TTM, collectively referred to as the “study area” (Figure 4). This search included mapped prehistoric, historical, and built-environment resources; Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) site records; technical reports; archival resources; and ethnographic references. The confidential records search results are provided in Appendix A.

INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK



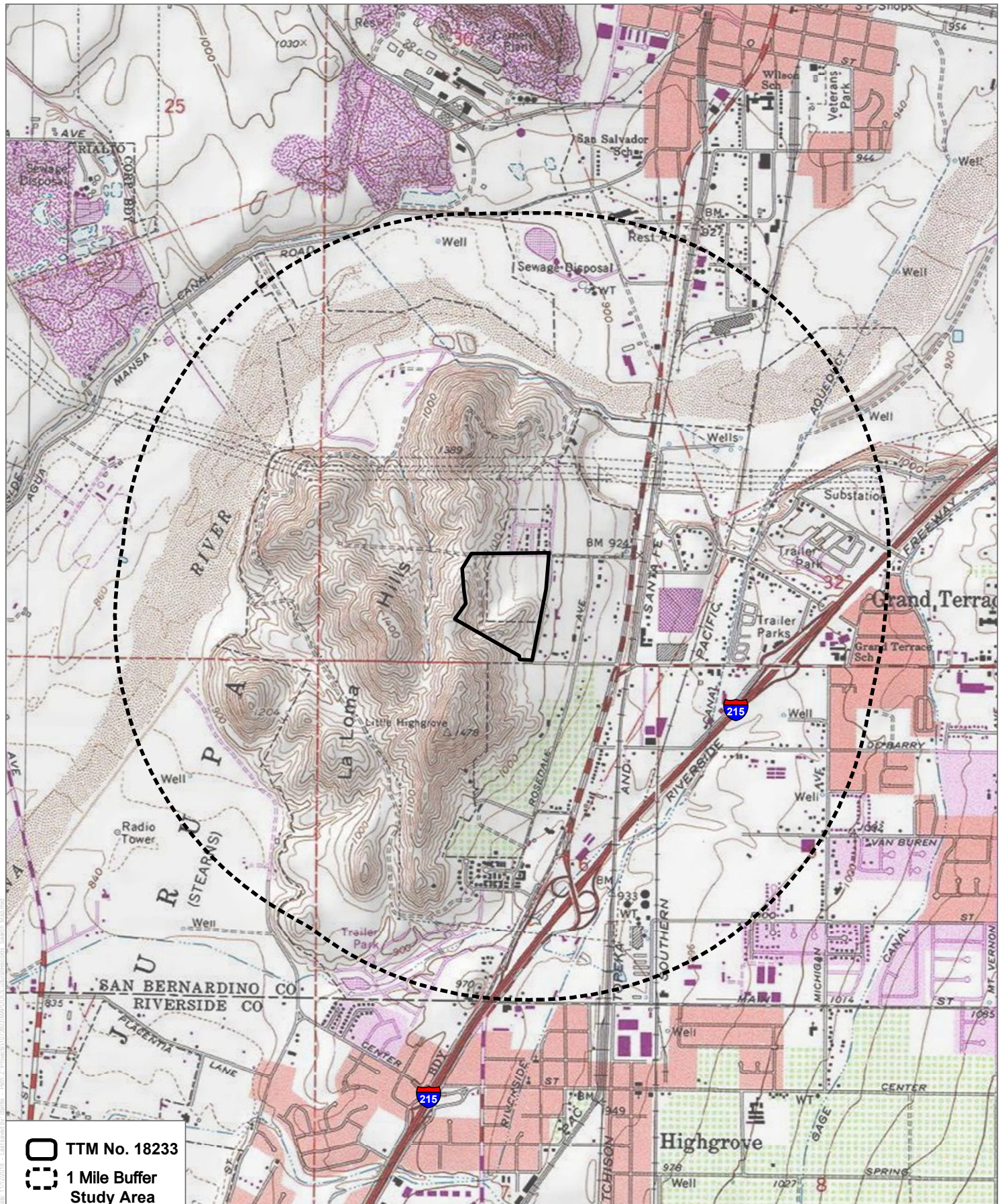


FIGURE 4

Proposed Project Location

Modern Pacific 88-DU Residential Project



INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK



### ***Previously Conducted Cultural Resources Studies***

The SCCIC records indicate that 51 previous cultural resources technical investigations have been conducted within the study area between 1973 and 2014. Of these, two previous studies overlap portions of TTM No. 18233, and the remaining 49 are within the 1.0-mile records search buffer. The overlapping reports are briefly summarized below. All 51 technical investigations are summarized in Table 1 below.

#### **SB-00610**

Report SB-00610 is a cultural resource study for the Clark Property between West Litton Avenue and Palm Avenue. The report was prepared by the San Bernardino County Museum Association in 1978 for Brown, Mullins, Inc. The study consisted of a records search and a reconnaissance survey of the property. No cultural resources were identified as a result of the study.

#### **SB-06084**

Report SB-06084 is a cultural resources inventory for the Pellissier Ranch Specific Plan Project. The report was prepared by SWCA in 2008 for David Evans and Associates, Inc. The study area for report SB-06084 was approximately 1,448 acres of undeveloped land, located just west of the present proposed Project site and encompasses a portion of the current southern proposed Project site. Twenty-three (23) resources were identified in the 2008 study and consist of twelve prehistoric sites, nine historic resources, and two multi-component sites. Prehistoric resources include one pictograph site, six bedrock-milling and/or rock shelter sites, two artifact scatters, and three isolates. Historic resources include two canals, two ditches, two settlements, the Southern Sierras power line, and two isolates. The two multi-component sites consist of a site with a historic canal and prehistoric campsite and a second site comprised of artifact scatters. Of the 23 resources, SWCA recommended twelve not eligible for listing on the CRHR and did not formally evaluate the remaining 11 resources. None of these resources are located within the present proposed Project site.

**Table 1.**

**Previously Conducted Cultural Resource Studies Within the Study Area**

<b>SCCIC Report Number (SB-)</b>	<b>Authors</b>	<b>Year</b>	<b>Title</b>	<b>Proximity to TTM No. 18233</b>
00145	Wilke, Philip J. And Stephen Hammond	1973	La Loma - Mira Loma Transmission Line: Expected Impact On Archaeological Values	Outside
00541	Hearn, Joseph E.	1977	Archaeological - Historical Resources Assessment Of Tentative Tract 10026, Colton/Grand Terrace Area	Outside

ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVENTORY REPORT FOR THE CITY OF COLTON MODERN PACIFIC 88-DU  
RESIDENTIAL PROJECT

**Table 1.**

**Previously Conducted Cultural Resource Studies Within the Study Area**

SCCIC Report Number (SB-)	Authors	Year	Title	Proximity to TTM No. 18233
00610	Hearn, Joseph E.	1978	Archaeological Resources Assessment Of The Clark Property	Overlapping
00711	Chavez, David	1978	Cultural Resources Evaluation Of The Rialto Tank Farm Location And Associated Pipeline And Pump Station Locations, San Bernardino County, California	Outside
00713	Chavez, David	1978	Final: Cultural Resources Evaluation For The Naval Petroleum Reserve No. 1 (Elk Hills) To Rialto Crude Oil Pipeline	Outside
00714	Chavez, David	1978	Final: Cultural Resources Evaluation For The Rialto Crude Oil Tank Farm To The Four Corners Pipeline, Kern County, California	Outside
00814	Drover, Christopher E.	1979	A Cultural Resource Inventory, Proposed Redevelopment, Grand Terrace, California	Outside
01345	Wirth Associates, Inc.	1983	Devers-Serrano-Villa Park Transmission System: Supplement To The Cultural Resources Technical Report (2 Vols.)	Outside
01806	Swanson, Mark T.	1988	Cresta Linda Tract, Judgmental Survey	Outside
02147	Unknown		Chambers Well 280 Supplemental Documentation And Notes	Outside
02147	Heizer, Robert F. And C.W. Clewlow, Jr.	1973	Prehistoric Rock Art Of California	Outside
02155	McKenna, Jeanette A.	1990	A Phase I Archaeological Survey And Historical Background Investigation Of The Proposed Santa Ana River Watershed Project Authority, Site 1, Agua Mansa, San Bernardino County, California	Outside
02156	McKenna, Jeanette A.	1990	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	Outside
02214	McKenna, Jeanette A.	1990	Update Report: Archaeological Monitoring At The Sawpa Rix Site, Site 1, Colton (Agua Mansa), San Bernardino County, California	Outside

ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVENTORY REPORT FOR THE CITY OF COLTON MODERN PACIFIC 88-DU  
RESIDENTIAL PROJECT

**Table 1.**

**Previously Conducted Cultural Resource Studies Within the Study Area**

SCCIC Report Number (SB-)	Authors	Year	Title	Proximity to TTM No. 18233
02215	McKenna, Jeanette A.	1990	Supplemental, Archaeological Monitoring At The Rix Project Site (Sawpa), Agua Mansa, San Bernardino County	Outside
02232	Peak & Associates	1990	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	Outside
02251	McKenna, Jeanette A.	1991	Rix Project Area Archaeological Monitoring	Outside
02252	McKenna, Jeanette A.	1991	Continued Archaeological Monitoring At The Rix Project Site	Outside
02389	McKenna, Jeanette A.	1991	Rix Project Area Archaeological Monitoring	Outside
02472	Hogan, Michael And Tom Tang	1991	Cultural Resources Assessment: Colton Wastewater Treatment Plant, City Of Colton, San Bernardino County, California	Outside
02784	Hallaran, Kevin B. And Christopher Foord	1991	The Gage Canal (Draft Copy Of 2 Chapters Of Unknown Publication)	Outside
02785	Mckenna, Jeanette A.	1992	Cultural Resources Investigations And Historic Research For The Expanded Santa Watershed Project Authority Site 1 Project Area, Agua Mansa, San Bernardino County, Ca	Outside
02786	Mckenna, Jeannette A.	1993	Cultural Resources Investigations And Historic Research For The Santa Ana Watershed Project Authority Site 1 Project Area And Associated Soil Testing Areas, Agua Mansa, San Bernardino County, Ca	Outside
02853	Foster, John M., James J. Schmidt, Carmen A. Weber, Gwendolyn R. Romani, And Roberta S. Greenwood	1991	Cultural Resource Investigation: Inland Feeder Project, MWD Of Southern Ca	Outside
02887	Schmidt, James J.	1994	Cultural Resource Investigation: City Of Colton New Substation And Transmission Facilities	Outside
02889	Wlodarski, Robert J.	1993	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	Outside
03214	Schmidt, James J.	1996	Cultural Resources Investigations: 1576, City Of Colton, New Substation And Transmission Facilities. 23Pp	Outside
03921	Marvin, Judith And Deborah Mclean	2000	Historic Property Survey Report And Historic Architectural Survey Report For The West Barton Road (#54C-379) Replacement Project, City Of Grand Terrace, San Bernardino County, Ca. 32Pp	Outside

ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVENTORY REPORT FOR THE CITY OF COLTON MODERN PACIFIC 88-DU  
RESIDENTIAL PROJECT

**Table 1.**

**Previously Conducted Cultural Resource Studies Within the Study Area**

SCCIC Report Number (SB-)	Authors	Year	Title	Proximity to TTM No. 18233
04200	Laliter, Gloria	1985	Cultural Resource Survey, Santa Ana River Erosion at Colton, California	Outside
04202	Brechbiel, Brant	1998	Cultural Resource Records Search & Literature Review For A Pacific Bell Mobile Services Telecommunications Facility: Cm 026-22, In The City Of Grand Terrace, Ca. 5Pp	Outside
04360	Cerreto, Richard, Christy Malan, And Katherine Ward	2004	Cultural Resources Assessment For APN's: 1167-031-02, -03, -05, -06, City Of Colton, San Bernardino County, Ca. 18Pp	Outside
04365	Jones & Stokes	2000	Final Cultural Resources Inventory Report For Williams Communications, Inc., Fiber Optic Cable System Installation Project, Riverside Ca To The Ca/Az Border. 3 Volumes. 113+Pp	Outside
05253	Tejada, Barbara	2006	Historic Property Survey Report: 08-SBd-0-CLTN.	Outside
05257	Billat, Lorna	2005	Pico Park/CA-7277.	Outside
05606	Formica, Tracy, Peggy Beedle, M. Colleen Hamilton, and David Earle	2007	Cultural Resources Report for the City of Riverside Flume Water Transmission Main Relocation Project, Colton, San Bernardino County, California.	Outside
05608	Pollock, Katherine H. Virginia Austerman and Michael K. Lerch	2005	Archaeological Survey of a 3000' Section of the Bloomington-Colton-Colton-Cement 66kV Transmission Line to be Rebuilt, San Bernardino County, California.	Outside
05611	Schmidt, James J.	n.d.	DWO 4505-0080 JO#2127: Vista-Colton-Wheel 66kV Nine Span Removal Project, San Bernardino County, California.	Outside
05616	McKenna, Jeanette A.	1995	SAWPA RIX Site and Associated Pipeline Archaeological Monitoring Program—Inventory of Artifacts.	Outside
05630	Bonner, Wayne H.	2005	Cultural Resource Records Search Results for Cingular Telecommunications Facility Candidate LSANC8047, 600 West Litton Avenue, Colton, San Bernardino County, California	Outside
05771	Sanka, Jennifer M.	2006	Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment and Paleontological Records Review, Parcel 0163-351-24, Colton, San Bernardino County, California.	Outside
05859	McKenna, Jeanette A.	2007	A Phase I Cultural Resources Investigation for the Proposed Agua Mansa Commerce Center on Agua Mansa Road near Riverside Avenue in the City of Colton, San Bernardino County, California.	Outside
05928	Norris, Steven, Katherine Pollock, and Kathleen L. Hull	2005	Deteriorated Pole Replacement Project: Archaeological Survey of One Pole Location on the Vista-Riverside No. 1 and No. 2 66kV Transmission Line, San Bernardino County, California.	Outside
05939	Budinger, Fred Jr.	2007	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	Outside

ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVENTORY REPORT FOR THE CITY OF COLTON MODERN PACIFIC 88-DU  
RESIDENTIAL PROJECT

**Table 1.**

**Previously Conducted Cultural Resource Studies Within the Study Area**

SCCIC Report Number (SB-)	Authors	Year	Title	Proximity to TTM No. 18233
06084	Dietler, John and Robert S. Ramirez	2008	Cultural Resource Inventory for the Pellissier Ranch Specific Plan Project, City of Colton, San Bernardino County, California	Overlapping
06331	Cannon, Amanda and Michael K. Lerch	2009	Cultural Resources Assessment of the Riverside-Corona Realignment, San Bernardino and Riverside Counties, California.	Outside
06440	Mckenna, Jeanette A.	2008	Archaeological Monitoring Program, Agua Mensa Road, City of Colton, San Bernardino County	Outside
06754	Wlodarski, Robert J.	2010	Cultural Resource Report for AT&T wireless Telecommunications Site LA 8047, City of Colton, San Bernardino County	Outside
07260	Cotterman, Cary D., Roger Mason, and Evelyn N. Chandler	2011	Cultural Resources Inventory and Historic Building Evaluation for the Proposed Verizon 'Grand Terrace Relo' Site in Colton, San Bernardino County, California	Outside
07451	Walters, Andrew M. and Daniel Paul	2010	Interstate 215 Bi-County HOV Lane Gap Closure Project, Historical Resources Evaluation Report, San Bernardino and Riverside Counties, California.	Outside
07451	Walters, Andrew M. and Daniel Paul	2010	Interstate 215 Bi-County HOV Lane Gap Closure Project, Historical Resources Evaluation Report, San Bernardino and Riverside Counties, California.	Outside
07946	Williams, Audry, and Andrew Belcourt	2014	Archival Research and Evaluation Results of 33 Cultural Resources for Southern California Edison Company's West of Devers Upgrade Project, Riverside and San Bernardino County's, California	Outside

***Previously Recorded Cultural Resources***

The SCCIC records indicate that 64 cultural resources have been recorded within the study area. The 64 resources include 35 historic resources (30 historic building and/or structures, two historic sites containing structural remnants, two historic trash scatters, and one historic isolate) and 28 prehistoric resources (15 bedrock milling features, six rock shelters and/or features, two Yoni features, three lithic scatters with associated bedrock milling features, two isolated manos, and one pictograph site). One resource, CA-SBR-000792, is mapped within TTM No. 18233; however it is not within the proposed Project site boundaries. This resource is a prehistoric site containing a lithic scatter and a bedrock milling feature. The remaining 63 resources are located outside the proposed Project site. All 64 resources are summarized in Table 2 below.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVENTORY REPORT FOR THE CITY OF COLTON MODERN PACIFIC 88-DU  
RESIDENTIAL PROJECT

**Table 2.**

**Previously Recorded Cultural Resources within the Study Area**

Primary Number (P-36-)	Trinomial (CA-SBR-)	Description	CRHR/NRHP Eligibility	Record By and Year
000144	000144	Prehistoric: La Loma Hills Pictographs	Not evaluated	1965 (Haenszel)
000314	000314	Prehistoric: La Placita Site; Prehistoric site with a lithic scatter, bedrock milling features, and a rock shelter	Recommended not significant under CEQA due to lack of research potential	1975 (Hall); 2015 (Jillian L. Hanlen, Brian F. Smith & Associates)
**000792	000792	Prehistoric: La Loma Village Site; Prehistoric site with a lithic scatter and a bedrock milling feature; Site was noted as: "destroyed" all, collected artifacts, stored at San Bernardino County Museum	Not evaluated	1973 (Bell)
001004	001004	Prehistoric: Bedrock milling station with seven milling slicks	Not evaluated	1965 (Shepard)
001577	001577	Prehistoric: La Cadena-Colton Site; Prehistoric site with a lithic and groundstone scatter, and a bedrock milling feature; Site was noted as having been looted	Not evaluated	1940 (Smith)
002998	002998	Prehistoric: Bedrock milling feature	Not evaluated	1965 (Shepard)
005108	005108	Prehistoric: Bedrock milling feature	Not evaluated	1982 (Jenkins)
005109	005109	Prehistoric: Bedrock milling feature	Recommended not significant under CEQA due to lack of research potential	1982 (Dennis L. Jenkins); 2015 (Jillian L. Hanlen, Brian F. Smith & Associates)
005110	005110	Prehistoric: Bedrock milling feature	Recommended not significant under CEQA due to lack of research potential	1982 (Dennis L. Jenkins); 2015 (Jillian L. Hanlen, Brian F. Smith & Associates)
006085	006085H	Historic: concrete foundation with rock and mortar addition and a concrete pipe	Not evaluated	1987 (Romani et al., Greenwood & Associates)

ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVENTORY REPORT FOR THE CITY OF COLTON MODERN PACIFIC 88-DU  
RESIDENTIAL PROJECT

Table 2.

Previously Recorded Cultural Resources within the Study Area

Primary Number (P-36-)	Trinomial (CA-SBR-)	Description	CRHR/NRHP Eligibility	Record By and Year
006086	006086H	Historic: trash scatter	Not evaluated	1987 (Romani et al., Greenwood & Associates)
006101	006101H	Historic: Southern Pacific Railroad and bridge	Not eligible	1987 (Greenwood & Associates); 2007 (Applied Earthworks); 2008 (SWCA); 2009 (LSA)
006102	006102H	Historic: Atchinson Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad bridge	Not evaluated	1987 (Greenwood & Associates)
006847	006847H	Historic: Segments of Old Kite Route/ Atchinson Topeka, and Santa Fe Railway	Various segments have been determined eligible while others have either been determined not eligible or have not been evaluated	1990 (Romani, Gwen); 1990 (G. Romani et al, Greenwood & Associates); 1995 (F. Smith,); 1997 (B. Tang, CRM Tech); 1998 (M. Horne et al.); 2000 (M. Robinson,); 2008 (C. Harper,); 2010 (C. Tibbett,); 2010 (E. Potter,); 2014 (M. DeCarlo & D. Mengers,); 2016
007169	007169H	Historic: Riverside Water Company's flume wells (six wells in total)	Recommended not eligible	1992 (Wlodarski); 2007 (Beedle, P.); 2009 (CRM Tech)
007172	007172H	Historic: Riverside Lower Canal	Not evaluated	1992 (Wlodarski)
012875	-	Historic: 21663 Barton Road	Not eligible	2000 (Marvin, Judith)
012876	-	Historic: 260 East Barton Road	Not eligible	2000 (Marvin, Judith)
013627	-	Historic: Power line right-of-way	Recommended not eligible	2007 (Dice, M.); 2012 (Sanka and Gillea); 2017 (Doessler and McGinnis)
015223	-	Historic: South Colton Historic District	Not eligible	1980 (Castenada); 2010 (Tibbet, C., LSA)
019807	13172	Prehistoric: Bedrock milling station	Recommended not significant under CEQA due to lack of research potential	2008 (Dietler, John and John Covert); 2015 (Hahlen, Jillian L.)
019810	-	Historic: well; "South Well"	Not eligible	2008 (Dietler)

ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVENTORY REPORT FOR THE CITY OF COLTON MODERN PACIFIC 88-DU  
RESIDENTIAL PROJECT

**Table 2.**

**Previously Recorded Cultural Resources within the Study Area**

Primary Number (P-36-)	Trinomial (CA-SBR-)	Description	CRHR/NRHP Eligibility	Record By and Year
019812	013174	Prehistoric: Bedrock milling feature	Recommended not significant under CEQA due to lack of research potential	2008 (Dietler); 2015 (Jillian L. Hanlen)
019813	013175	Prehistoric: Bedrock milling feature	Recommended not significant under CEQA due to lack of research potential	2008 (J. Dietler); 2015 (Jillian L. Hanlen)
019814	013176	Prehistoric: Bedrock milling feature	Recommended not significant under CEQA due to lack of research potential	2008 (Dietler, John and John Covert)
019815	-	Historic: Ruins of a house, outbuilding and a well	Not eligible	2008 (Dietler)
019816	013177	Prehistoric: Bedrock milling features and rock shelter	Recommended not significant under CEQA due to lack of research potential	2008 (J. Dietler); 2015 (Jillian L. Hanlen)
019817	-	Historic: Five historic era water control features	Not eligible	2008 (Dietler)
019819	013179	Prehistoric: Bedrock milling feature	Recommended not significant under CEQA due to lack of research potential	2008 (J. Dietler); 2015 (Jillian L. Hanlen)
019820	013180	Prehistoric: Bedrock milling feature	Recommended not significant under CEQA due to lack of research potential	2008 (J. Dietler); 2015 (Jillian L. Hanlen)
019821	-	Historic: Direct Towing Office, 21849 Pico Street	Not eligible	2005 (White, Laurie S.)
020414	-	Historic: 11940 Vivienda Avenue	Not eligible	2010 (LSA Associates Inc.)
021705	-	Historic: 22048 Vivienda Avenue	Not eligible	2010 (LSA Associates Inc.)
021706	-	Historic: 11960 Vivienda Avenue	Not eligible	2010 (LSA Associates Inc.)
021707	-	Historic: 11970 Vivienda Avenue	Not eligible	2010 (LSA Associates Inc.)
021708	-	Historic: Grand Terrace Underpass	Not eligible	2010 (ICF Jones and Strokes)
021709	-	Historic: Highgrove Underpass	Not eligible	2010 (ICF Jones and Strokes)
021710	-	Historic: Highgrove Steam-Electric Generating Plant	Not eligible	2006 (Rand Herbert); 2009 (Casey Tibbet)
021711	-	Historic: Highgrove Substation	Not eligible	2006 (Herbert, Rand and Cheryl Brookshear)



ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVENTORY REPORT FOR THE CITY OF COLTON MODERN PACIFIC 88-DU  
RESIDENTIAL PROJECT

**Table 2.**

**Previously Recorded Cultural Resources within the Study Area**

Primary Number (P-36-)	Trinomial (CA-SBR-)	Description	CRHR/NRHP Eligibility	Record By and Year
021712	-	Historic: Dairymen's Service Association Warehouse	Recommended not eligible	2011 (Cotterman)
025454	-	Historic: 600 Agua Mansa Road	Not eligible	2013(Jacquemain, Terri and Daniel Ballester)
025601	-	Historic: 656 Agua Mansa Road	Not eligible	2013(Daniel Ballester)
025602	-	Historic: Vista Substation and Highgrove Substation	Recommended not eligible	2013 (LSA Associates); 2014 (Shannon Davis)
026221	-	Historic: 3001-3007 La Cadena Dr.	Not eligible	2009 (Elizabeth Hilton)
026885	-	Historic: 103 La Cadena Dr.	Not eligible	2009 (Elizabeth Hilton)
026886	-	Prehistoric: Bedrock milling stations	Recommended not significant under CEQA due to lack of research potential	2009 (Elizabeth Hilton)
029029	29029	Prehistoric: Rock feature	Recommended not significant under CEQA due to lack of research potential	2015 (Hahlen, Jillian L.)
029030	29030	Prehistoric: Rock shelter	Recommended not significant under CEQA due to lack of research potential	2015 (Hahlen, Jillian L.)
029031	29031	Prehistoric: Rock shelter and stacked rock feature	Recommended not significant under CEQA due to lack of research potential	2015 (Hahlen, Jillian L.)
029032	29032	Prehistoric: Bedrock milling feature	Recommended not significant under CEQA due to lack of research potential	2015 (Hahlen, Jillian L.)
029033	29033	Prehistoric: Yoni feature	Recommended not significant under CEQA due to lack of research potential	2015 (Hahlen, Jillian L.)
029034	29034	Prehistoric: Rock shelter	Recommended not significant under CEQA due to lack of research potential	2015 (Hahlen, Jillian L.)
029035	29035	Prehistoric: Rock shelter	Recommended not significant under CEQA due to lack of research potential	2015 (Hahlen, Jillian L.)
029036	29036	Prehistoric: Yoni feature	Recommended not significant under CEQA due to lack of research potential	2015 (Hahlen, Jillian L.)
029037	29037	Prehistoric: Rock shelter	Recommended not significant under CEQA due to lack of research potential	2015 (Hahlen, Jillian L.)

ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVENTORY REPORT FOR THE CITY OF COLTON MODERN PACIFIC 88-DU  
RESIDENTIAL PROJECT

**Table 2.**

**Previously Recorded Cultural Resources within the Study Area**

Primary Number (P-36-)	Trinomial (CA-SBR-)	Description	CRHR/NRHP Eligibility	Record By and Year
029038	29038	Prehistoric: Bedrock milling feature	Recommended not significant under CEQA due to lack of research potential	2015 (Hahlen, Jillian L.)
029039	29039	Historic: trash scatter located on the Manuel Soarea Property	Not eligible	2017 (Jeanette McKenna)
031378	031378H	Historic: Agua Mansa Ditch	Not evaluated	2015 (John Goodman)
031715	031715H	Historic: Lion's Club Community Center; 22130 Barton Road	Recommended not eligible	2017 (Kristina Lindgren)
031826	-	Prehistoric: Isolated mano	Not eligible	1982 (Jenkins)
060234	-	Historic: trash scatter	Recommended not significant under CEQA due to lack of research potential	1966 (unkown); 2015 (Jillian L. Hanlen)
060235	-	Prehistoric: Isolated mano	Not eligible	1982 (J. Toenjes); 2015 (Jillian L. Hanlen)
060238	-	Historic: Isolated bottle fragment	Not eligible	1987 (Romani and Wakefield)
060252	-	Historic: well; "Main Well"	Not eligible	2008 (Dietler, John and John Covert)

\*Indicates that the resource is within TTM No. 18233.

**P-36-000792**

Site P-36-000792 was recorded in 1973 by S. Bell as part of a survey for the San Bernardino County Museum. According to the site record, the site consisted of schist grinding slabs (i.e. millstone and handstone fragments) with some fragments exhibiting copper colored paint on the exterior. Bell further documents the site conditions and dimensions as having been disturbed and destroyed as a result of leveling and grading and that some of the artifacts may have been recently deposited. Artifacts that were identified during that survey were collected and are stored at the San Bernardino County Museum.

## 4.2 Historic Map and Aerial Review

Dudek consulted historic maps and aerial photographs to understand development of the proposed Project site and surrounding properties. Topographic maps are available from 1896 to the present and aerial images are available from 1938 to the present (NETR 2018a, 2018b).

In the topographic map from 1896, the proposed Project site is an undeveloped hilly area, the Santa Ana River is running in its current route, and the railroads to the east of the proposed Project site are present. There are several roads and buildings evident in the general area, though the overall development was sparse. The town of Colton, to the north of the proposed Project site, was already laid out and settled by 1896. Topographic maps do not show any changes until 1938. In 1938, the proposed Project site is still undeveloped. There is slightly more development in the area to the west, however, overall, the general area is still very sparsely developed. By 1955, the roads directly to the east of the proposed Project site had been laid out, and the town of Highgrove to the south, was also laid out and developed. The topographic map from 1955 also shows that the proposed Project site, as well as the rest of La Loma Hills, was transformed into agricultural land. Over the second half of the twentieth century, the general area became more developed and densely settled, though the proposed Project site remained, for the most part, unchanged.

In summary, the first aerial showing the proposed Project site dates to 1938 and shows the proposed Project site and much of the plots of land to the east and south as agricultural land. After 1966, the proposed project site does not appear to be used for agricultural purposes any longer. Aerials from the second half of the twentieth century show the proposed Project site had been graded at various points, though the area was not developed at any point. Throughout this period, the general vicinity became more densely developed and large residential subdivisions took hold.

## 4.3 Native American Coordination

Dudek contacted the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) on November 8, 2018 to request a search of their Sacred Lands File (SLF). The NAHC emailed a response on December 4, 2018, via an attached letter stating that the search was positive for the presence of Native American cultural resources, but did not provide details on said resources. Because the SLF search does not include an exhaustive list of Native American cultural resources, the NAHC suggested contacting four Native American individuals and/or tribal organizations who may have direct knowledge of cultural resources in or near the proposed Project. Dudek sent letters to each of the four Native American groups and/or individuals on the contact list; the letter requested the recipient respond if they processed information about cultural sites and resources in or near the proposed Project site. These letters, mailed on December 6, 2018, contained a brief description of the proposed Project, a summary of the SLF and CHRIS records search results, and a reference map. Additionally, Dudek provided the complete CHRIS records search results and/or acknowledged tribal interest in partaking in the pedestrian survey and Extended Phase I efforts per the request of Native American individuals and/or tribes. The tribal outreach efforts are summarized in Table 3 below.

**Table 3.**

**Native American Outreach Summary**

Native American Tribal Representatives	Method of Notification/Date	Response Received
Robert Martin, Chairperson Morongo Band of Mission Indians	Certified Mail sent on December 6, 2018; received on December 10, 2018	None response received to date.
Lee Clauss, Director-CRM Dept. San Manuel Band of Mission Indians	Certified Mail sent on December 6, 2018; received on December 10, 2018	Received via email January 3, 2019 from Cultural Resources Analyst, Jessica Mauck.
Lynn Valbuena San Manuel Band of Mission Indians	Certified Mail sent on December 6, 2018; received on December 10, 2018	None response received to date.
Goldie Walker, Chairperson Serrano Nation of Mission Indians	Certified Mail sent on December 6, 2018; received, but date of delivery not provided	None response received to date.

To date, one response was received by Dudek from Cultural Resources Analyst, Jessica Mauck, of the San Manuel Band of Mission Indians. In an email dated January 3, 2019, Ms. Mauck stated that the village of *Jurupet*, which is associated with the Serrano people, is in the vicinity of the proposed Project site. Additionally, Ms. Mauck stated that there was a Gabrieleno name for the village, but did not provide that name. Ms. Mauck further stated that both the Serrano and Gabrieleno people inhabited the area and they co-existed, but remained separate despite missionary attempts to merge the two tribes. No information pertaining to known cultural resources within the proposed Project site itself was provided as a part of Ms. Mauck's response (see Appendix B).

This outreach was conducted for informational purposes only and did not constitute formal government-to-government consultation as specified by AB 52, which is discussed in the following section. Documents related to the NAHC SLF search and initial Native American outreach efforts are included in Confidential Appendix B.

**Record of Assembly Bill 52 Consultation**

All NAHC-listed California Native American Tribal representatives that have requested project notification pursuant to AB 52 were sent letters by the City in December 2017 (Table 4). The letters contained a project description, outline of AB 52 timing, request for consultation, and contact information for the appropriate lead agency representative. Contacted individuals include Cultural Resource Specialist, Raymond Huaute, Morongo Band of Mission Indians (MBMI) and Cultural Resources Analyst, Jessica Mauck, San Manuel Band of Mission Indians (SMBMI).

The SMBMI contacted the City via email on December 27, 2017 requesting to review the cultural resources report, geotechnical report, and project details/grading plans for the proposed Project. Ms. Mauck and City Senior Planner, Jay Jarrin, met in person on April 25, 2018 to discuss the proposed Project. Ms. Mauck summarized the meeting notes in an email to Mr. Jarrin that same day. In her summary, Ms. Mauck states

that due to the proposed Project site's location within the Serrano ancestral territory, the SMBMI wants to explore avoidance or "preservation in place" of potential resources and requested that construction activities associated with the proposed Project not commence until those all avoidance options are considered and deemed not viable. Furthermore, Ms. Mauck requested the Phase I pedestrian survey be conducted in 10-meter interval transects and that some form of subsurface testing be conducted in order to provide a better understanding of the potential to encounter subsurface resources.

Ray Huaute of the MBMI contacted Mr. Jarrin from the City via email on January 22, 2018. In the email, Mr. Huaute stated that because the proposed Project site is within the MBMI's traditional use area, he requests a copy of the CHRIS search results and that a MBMI tribal monitor participate in the Phase I pedestrian survey as it would assist in his understanding of the proposed Project's potential impacts to tribal cultural resources. Additionally, Mr. Huaute requested a copy of the Phase I study.

No additional responses have been received from the SMBMI, MBMI, or other tribal contacts. The confidential record of AB 52 consultation is provided in Appendix B.

**Table 4.**

**Assembly Bill 52 Native American Tribal Outreach Results**

Native American Tribal Representatives	Response Received	Tribal Requests
Robert Martin, Chairperson Morongo Band of Mission Indians	Received via email January 22, 2018	No requests were made
Lee Clauss, Director-CRM Dept. San Manuel Band of Mission Indians	Received via email December 27, 2017 and April 25, 2018	No requests were made
Lynn Valbuena San Manuel Band of Mission Indians	Received via email December 27, 2017 and April 25, 2018	No requests were made
Goldie Walker, Chairperson Serrano Nation of Mission Indians	None to date	No requests were made
Jessica Mauck, Cultural Resources Analyst San Manuel Band of Mission Indians	Received via email December 27, 2017 and April 25, 2018	Partake in the pedestrian survey and Extended Phase I efforts
Ray Huaute, Cultural Resource Specialist Morongo Band of Mission Indians	Received via email January 22, 2018	The results of the CHRIS records search

INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK

## 5 METHODS

### 5.1 Intensive Pedestrian Survey

All field practices met the Secretary of Interior's standards and guidelines for a cultural resources inventory. The intensive-level survey methods consisted of a pedestrian survey conducted in parallel transects, spaced no more than 10 meters apart (32 feet), over the entire proposed Project site, from north to south, and moving in a westerly direction. Deviations from transects only occurred in areas containing steep slopes, dense vegetation, or impassible natural features. The ground surface was inspected for prehistoric artifacts (e.g., flaked stone tools, tool-making debris, groundstone tools, ceramics, fire-affected rock), soil discoloration that might indicate the presence of a cultural midden, soil depressions, features indicative of structures and/or buildings (e.g., standing exterior walls, post holes, foundations), and historical artifacts (e.g., metal, glass, ceramics, building materials). Ground disturbances such as burrows, cut banks, and drainages were also visually inspected for exposed subsurface materials. No artifacts were collected during the survey.

All fieldwork was documented using field notes and an Apple Generation 7 iPhone (iPhone) equipped with ESRI Collector and Avenza PDF Maps software with close-scale georeferenced field maps of the proposed Project site, and aerial photographs. Location-specific photographs were taken using the iPhone's 12-mega-pixel resolution camera. Accuracy of the mapping software on the iPhone ranged between 4 and 5 meters. All field notes, photographs, and records related to the current study are on file at Dudek's Pasadena, California office. All field practices met the Secretary of Interior's standards and guidelines for a cultural resources inventory.

### 5.2 Extended Phase I Investigation

Based on the results of the pedestrian survey and the AB 52 consultation with SMBMI (see Section 4.3 Native American Coordination: Record of Assembly Bill 52 Consultation), limited subsurface exploratory probing was conducted on January 22, 2019. The intent of this program was to identify the extent of previous disturbance within the site and to assess the potential for subsurface cultural resources. The EP1 plan included the following procedures:

- Subsurface probing of the proposed Project site was conducted through the excavation of 15 STPs, each measuring 50 x 25 centimeters (cm), in 20-cm arbitrary levels from the surface and terminating after two sterile levels, to a maximum depth of 80 cm below the surface (cmbs).
- STPs were excavated on a 50-meter (m) interval grid across the proposed Project site where impacts are expected and focused on areas along base of the La Loma Hills and generally outside areas of large-scale disturbance (e.g., terracing) (Figure 5).

- Documentation of all subsurface sediment profiles, visible disturbances, and content is included on Dudek STP Forms. The location of each STP location was taken using an Apple Generation 7 iPhone with 4 to 5 meter GPS accuracy equipped with ESRI Collector and Avenza PDF Maps software; georeferenced aerial maps within each app allowed for greater GPS accuracy.
- Cultural materials, if identified, were to be recorded in the field and reburied within the respective STPs. No artifacts were collected.





SOURCE: Bing 2018

**DUDEK**



0 100 200 Feet

**FIGURE 5**  
 Extended Phase I STP locations  
 Modern Pacific 88-DU Residential Project

INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK

## 6 RESULTS

### 6.1 Intensive Pedestrian Survey

An intensive pedestrian survey was conducted of the proposed Project site by Dudek archaeologist Linda Kry who was accompanied by MBMI representative, Lerae A. Necochea, on January 9, 2019. The proposed Project site consists of an approximately 49-acre portion of an approximately 242.8-acre site within TTM No. 18233 and encompasses three parcels (APNs 0163-351-25, 0275-081-01, and 0275-081-02). The entire proposed Project site is vacant and primarily undeveloped with the exception of 20 concrete features present within the northeast portion of the proposed Project site. The features are of unknown origin/function and are aligned in a roughly east-west orientation. These concrete features do not contain any dateable marks or components, limiting their ability to be dated. However, they can be discerned on the 1980 aerial photograph (NETR 2018b), but are not present on the earlier 1978 aerial. Therefore, they can be confirmed to be less than 45 years old and do not qualify as cultural resources.

The La Loma Hills are terraced and overgrown with wild grasses and flatten out towards the outer boundaries of the proposed Project site (Figure 6). Ground visibility within the terraced areas was less than 10 percent in the northeast portion and between 100 percent to less than 5 percent in the southeast portion of the proposed Project site. Accessibility within the southeast portion was limited due to the presence of dense bushes and steep slopes; however, an opportunistic survey approach was utilized by surveying any area that was accessible and using visual observation of areas that were deemed inaccessible (Figure 7). Roadside refuse and recreational use of the landscape was observed along the flattened portions of the proposed Project site. The refuse was comprised of modern consumer, domestic, automotive, and architectural items. Additionally, push-piles are present along the base of the La Loma Hills, which may be residual disturbance from the agricultural use of the landscape in the past.

Sediments in the northeast portion of the proposed Project site are light brown, coarse-grained, sandy-silty loam that is poorly-sorted with gravel inclusions (Figure 8). Sediments in the southeast-leveled portion of the proposed Project were similar to those in the northeast, but were observed as orange-brown colored with a higher percentage of gravel (Figure 9). The terraced La Loma Hills consists of a light brown, fine-grained, sandy-silty loam with inclusions of gravel and small rocks. The observed soils appear to be consistent with the soil profiles described by the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA 2019). No archaeological resources were identified within the proposed Project site during the pedestrian survey.





**Figure 6.** Overview from the north-facing slope of the La Loma Hills in the northeastern portion of the proposed Project site. View to the northeast.



**Figure 7.** Overview from the south facing slopes of the La Loma Hills in the southeastern portion of the proposed Project site. View to the south/southwest.





**Figure 8.** Overview of proposed Project site. Exposed soils from the southeast corner of the northeastern portion of the proposed Project site. View to the west/southwest.



**Figure 9.** Overview of proposed Project site with the La Loma Hills in the background and exposed soils from the southeast corner of the southeastern portion of the proposed Project. View to the northwest.

## 6.2 Extended Phase I Subsurface Probing

The Extended Phase I probing involved the excavation of 15 STPs: 13 were excavated within the larger northeast portion and two in the smaller southeast portion of the proposed Project site (see Figure 5). All of the 15 STPs excavated were negative for cultural resources (Figures 10 through 13). A summary of the excavated STPs are presented in Table 5 and are also provided in Appendix C.



**Figure 10.** Field crew excavating STPs in the southwest corner of the northeastern portion of the proposed Project site. View to the southeast.





**Figure 11.** Field crew excavating STPs in the northeastern portion of the proposed Project site, just north of the La Loma Hills. View to the southwest.



**Figure 12.** Field crew excavating STPs in the northwest corner of the northeastern portion of the proposed Project site. View to the west.



**Figure 13.** Field crew excavating STPs in the northeastern portion of the proposed Project site. View to the west/southwest.



**Table 5.**

**Results of Extended Phase I Shovel Test Pit Excavations**

STP	Soils Description	Depth Terminated (cm) and Reason	Results
1	0-40 cm: moist, dark brown, clayey-silt with less than 1 percent presence of sub-angular rocks ranging in size from 1-3 cm in length.	40; sterile	Negative
2	0-40 cm: moist, light brown, sandy-silty-loam with approximately less than 20 percent presence of pebbles.	40; sterile	Negative
3	0-40 cm: moist, light brown, sandy-silty-loam with approximately 20 percent presence of pebbles.	40; sterile	Negative
4	0-40 cm: moist, medium brown, fine- to coarse-grained sandy-silty-loam; soils were poorly sorted with inclusions of small to medium-sized sub-angular rocks/gravel.	40; sterile	Negative
5	0-40 cm: moist, dark brown, clayey-silt with less than 1 percent presence of sub-angular rocks ranging in size from 1-3 cm in length.	40; sterile	Negative
6	0-40 cm: moist, medium brown-colored, fine-grained, sandy-silty-loam; soils were poorly sorted with inclusions of small to medium-sized sub-angular rocks/gravel.	40; sterile	Negative
7	0-40 cm: moist, light brown, sandy-silty-loam with less than 20 percent presence of small pebbles; one rodent burrow was observed in the bottom 10 cm and small rootlets were present in the top 5 cm.	40; sterile	Negative
8	0-40 cm: moist, dark brown, clayey-silt with less than 1 percent presence of sub-angular rocks ranging in size from 1-3 cm in length.	40; sterile	Negative
9	0-40 cm: moist, light brown, sandy-silty-loam, with less than 20 percent presence of small-sized pebbles.	40; sterile	Negative
10	0-40 cm: moist, medium brown, silty-clayey-loam; soils were poorly sorted with inclusions of small-sized sub-angular rocks/gravel.	40; sterile	Negative
11	0-60 cm: moist, light brown, sandy-silty-loam with less than 20 percent presence of small-sized pebbles; the presence of pebbles decreased as the depth increased.	60; levels were sterile 0-40; however, continued excavations another level to ensure resources were not present beyond terminated depth	Negative

**Table 5.**

**Results of Extended Phase I Shovel Test Pit Excavations**

STP	Soils Description	Depth Terminated (cm) and Reason	Results
12	0-16 cm: orangey-brown, fine- to coarse-grained, silty-clayey-sand; soils were poorly sorted with inclusions of small to medium-sized sub-angular rocks/gravel.  16-20 cm: orangey-brown, fine- to coarse-grained, silty-clayey-sand; soils were poorly sorted with an increase in small to medium-sized sub-angular quartz and granite rocks/gravel.	20; reached decomposed granite	Negative
13	0-10 cm: orangey-brown, fine- to coarse-grained, silty-clayey-sand, soils were poorly sorted with inclusions of small to medium-sized sub-angular rocks/gravel.	10; reached decomposed granite	Negative
14	0-30 cm: moist, dark brown, clayey-silt with less than 1 percent presence of sub-angular rocks ranging in size from 1-3 cm in length.	30; reached decomposed granite	Negative
15	0-15 cm: loosely packed, light brown, sandy decomposed granite with modern refuse (i.e. granite) present within STP.	15; reached decomposed granite	Negative

## 7 FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

### 7.1 Archaeological Sensitivity

The proposed Project proposes to construct 89-detached single-family residential structures and associated on-site improvements, as noted in project description and shown in Figure 3 (Site Plan). The approximately 49-acre proposed Project site is made up of the major development area in the northeastern portion of the proposed Project and a hiking, view park, and nature space area to the west and south. The proposed Project site is located within a larger, roughly 242.98 acres controlled by the proposed Project's applicant; however, at this time, no development applications have been submitted for the remaining acres, and the Project applicant has no current plans to develop this area.

Topographic maps as early as 1896 depict the proposed Project site as an undeveloped area with a natural undulating topography. By 1955, topographic maps capture the development of the roadways surrounding the proposed Project site and the proposed Project site itself was transformed into a landscape with characteristics necessary for agricultural purposes. The proposed Project site ceased to operate as an orchard by 1966 and has remained vacant and undeveloped to present day as shown in the aerials referenced for that year.

The CHRIS records indicate that prehistoric and historic resources were previously recorded within TTM No. 18233 and 1.0-mile records search buffer; however, these resources were not identified within the proposed Project site. Additionally the NAHC SLF review indicated the proposed Project was positive for cultural resources, though the SLF results did not indicate whether these resources occur within the proposed Project site. The AB 52 consultation between the City and interested Native American groups and/or individuals resulted in discourse related the proposed Project's location within Native American traditional use areas. As such, the MBMI requested that a tribal representative be present during the pedestrian survey and the SMBMI requested that the proposed Project include subsurface exploratory testing. Dudek acknowledged these concerns and contacted the MBMI to have a representative participate in the pedestrian survey. The survey was negative for surficial cultural resources. Moreover, Dudek contacted the SMBMI to discuss the subsurface exploratory testing that resulted in the implementation of an EP1.

The EP1 field efforts did not result in the identification of cultural resources subsurface. The subsurface exploratory testing efforts indicate that soils from the surface to approximately 60 cm below the existing ground surface for STPs 1 through 11 are devoid of cultural resources (see Figure 5). Additionally, STPs 12, 13, 14, and 15, which were placed along the slopes of the La Loma Hills, reached granitic bedrock between 10 and 30 cm below the existing ground surface. This suggests that the potential to encounter cultural resources within the proposed Project site does not appear to extend beyond 30 cm from the existing ground surface along the slopes of the La Loma Hills. Whereas the level, open-spaced area of the proposed Project site may be sterile to at least 60 cm below the existing ground surface.

Based on these results, the likelihood of the proposed Project impacting any unknown prehistoric or protohistoric age deposits during implementation is considered moderate to low. Because the proposed Project site was never developed or settled during the historic period, with exception to the orchard, the likelihood of encountering historic-age archaeological deposits (i.e. trash deposits; foundations; privies) within the proposed Project site is considered low.

It is impossible to completely rule out the presence of archaeological resources within the proposed Project site, and as such, Dudek recommends the following mitigation measures to ensure that no unanticipated archaeological resources or human remains are adversely impacted during implementation of the proposed Project.

### **Unanticipated Discovery of Archaeological Resources**

In the event that archaeological resources (sites, features, or artifacts) are exposed during construction activities for the proposed Project, all construction work occurring within 100 feet of the find shall immediately stop until a qualified archaeologist, meeting the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualification Standards, can evaluate the significance of the find and determine whether or not additional study is warranted. Depending upon the significance of the find under CEQA (14 CCR 15064.5(f); California Public Resources Code Section 21082), the archaeologist may simply record the find and allow work to continue. If the discovery proves significant under CEQA, additional work, such as preparation of an archaeological treatment plan, testing, or data recovery may be warranted.

### **Unanticipated Discovery of Human Remains**

In accordance with Section 7050.5 of the California Health and Safety Code, if human remains are found, the County Coroner shall be immediately notified of the discovery. 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 2 working days of notification of the discovery, the appropriate treatment and disposition of the human remains. If the County Coroner determines that the remains are, or are believed to be, Native American, he or she shall notify the NAHC in Sacramento within 24 hours. In accordance with California Public Resources Code, Section 5097.98, the NAHC must immediately notify those persons it believes to be the most likely descendant of the individual whose remains are discovered. The most likely descendant shall complete their inspection within 48 hours of being granted access to the site. The designated Native American representative shall then determine, in consultation with the property owner, the disposition of the human remains.

## 8 BIBLIOGRAPHY

- 14 CCR 15000–15387 and Appendices A–L. Guidelines for Implementation of the California Environmental Quality Act, as amended.
- Bancroft, H. H. 1885. *History of California, Volume III: 1825–1840*. A.L. Bancroft & Co., San Francisco.
- Basgall, M.E., and M. Hall. 1990. “Adaptive Variation in the North-Central Mojave Desert.” Paper Presented at the 55th Annual Meeting of the Society for American Archaeology, Las Vegas, Nevada.
- Basgall, M.E., L. Johnson, and M. Hale. 2002. “An Evaluation of Four Archaeological Sites in the Lead Mountain Training Area, Marine Corps Air Ground Combat Center, Twenty-nine Palms, California.” Submitted to U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Fort Worth, Texas.
- Bean, L. J., and F. C. Shipek, 1978. “Luiseño.” In *California*, edited by R.F. Hazier, 550–563. Vol. 8 of *Handbook of North American Indians*. Washington, DC: Smithsonian Institution.
- Bean, L.J., and C.R. Smith, 1978. “Gabrielino.” In *California*, edited by R.F. Heizer, 538–548. Vol. 8 of *Handbook of North American Indians*. Washington, DC: Smithsonian Institution.
- Beattie, G.W. 1933. San Bernardino Valley before the Americans Came. *California Historical Society Quarterly*, 12(2): 111–124.
- Boscana, G. 1846. “Chinigchinich; A Historical Account of the Origin, Customs, and Traditions of the Indians at the Missionary Establishment of St. Juan Capistrano, Alta California.” In *Life in California*, by A. Robinson, 227–341. New York, New York: Wiley & Putnam.
- Byrd, B. F., and S. N. Reddy, 2002. “Late Holocene Adaptations along the Northern San Diego Coastline: New Perspectives on Old Paradigms.” In *Catalysts to Complexity: Late Holocene Societies of the California Coast*, edited by J.M. Erlandson and T.L. Jones, 41–62. Los Angeles, California: Cotsen Institute of Archaeology, University of California, Los Angeles.
- California Public Resources Code, Sections 21000–21177. California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), as amended.
- City of Colton. 2018. History of Colton. Available at <http://www.ci.colton.ca.us/index.aspx?NID=98>. Accessed, November 16, 2018.
- City of Colton. 2018. History of Colton. Available at <http://www.ci.colton.ca.us/index.aspx?NID=98>. Accessed, November 16, 2018.

- Cleland, Robert Glass. 2005. *The Cattle on a Thousand Hills: Southern California, 1850-80*, second ed., sixth printing. The Huntington Library, San Marino, California.
- Dallas, S. F. 1955. *The Hide and Tallow Trade in Alta California 1822–1848*. Ph.D. dissertation, Indiana University, Bloomington
- Davis, E.L. 1978. *The Ancient Californians: Rancholabrean Hunters of the Mojave Lakes Country*. Los Angeles, California: Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County.
- Gallegos, D.R., ed. 1987. San Dieguito-La Jolla: Chronology and Controversy. Research Paper No. 1. San Diego, California: San Diego County Archaeological Society.
- Golla, V. 2007. "Linguistic Prehistory." In *California Prehistory: Colonization, Culture, and Complexity*, edited by T.L. Jones and K.A. Klar, 71–82. New York, New York: Altamira Press.
- Grenda, D. R. 1997. Continuity and Change: 8,500 Years of Lacustrine Adaptation on the Shores of Lake Elsinore: Archaeological Investigations at a Stratified Site in Southern California. Technical Series 59. Prepared for the U.S. Army Corp of Engineers. Tucson, Arizona: Statistical Research, Inc.
- Griset, S. 1996. "Southern California Brown Ware." Unpublished PhD dissertation; University of California, Riverside.
- Gumprecht, B. 1999. *The Los Angeles River: Its Life, Death, and Possible Rebirth*. Baltimore, Maryland: The Johns Hopkins University Press.
- Hale, M. 2001. "Technological Organization of the Millingstone Pattern in Southern California." Master's thesis; California State University, Sacramento.
- Hale, M. 2009. "San Diego and Santa Barbara: Socioeconomic Divergence in Southern California." PhD dissertation; University of California, Davis.
- Harrington, J.P. 1934. "A New Original Version of Boscana's Historical Account of the San Juan Capistrano Indians of Southern California." *Smithsonian Miscellaneous Collections* 92(4).
- Hector, S.M. 2006. Cultural Resources Study for the Maintenance of Old Mission Dam, Mission Trails Regional Park, San Diego, California. Prepared for the City of San Diego.
- Heizer, R.F. 1978. "Introduction." In *California*, edited by R.F. Heizer, 1–6. Vol. 8 of *Handbook of North American Indians*. Washington, DC: Smithsonian Institution.
- Heizer, R.F. and K.M. Nissen. 1973. *The Human Sources of California Ethnography*. Berkeley, California: University of California, Berkeley Archaeological Research Facility.

- Johnson, J.R., and J.G. Lorenz. 2006. "Genetics, Linguistics, and Prehistoric Migrations: An Analysis of California Indian Mitochondrial DNA Lineages." *Journal of California and Great Basin Anthropology* 26: 33–64.
- King, Chester D. 1994. *Native American Placenames in the Santa Monica Mountains National Recreation Area, Agoura Hills*. Topanga Anthropological Consultants, California.
- Kroeber, A. 1925. *Handbook of the Indians of California*. Washington DC: Smithsonian Institution.
- Kyle, Douglas E. 2002. *Historic Spots in California*. 5th ed. Stanford University Press, Stanford, California.
- Laylander, D. 2000. *Early Ethnography of the Californias, 1533–1825*. Salinas, California: Coyote Press Archives of California Prehistory.
- Laylander, D., ed. 2014. "Linguistic Prehistory." *Research Issues in San Diego Prehistory*. Revised December 2014. Accessed October 2018. <http://www.sandiegoarchaeology.org/Laylander/Issues/index.htm>.
- Lightfoot, K.G. 2005. *Indians, missionaries, and merchants: the legacy of colonial encounters on the California frontiers*. Berkeley, California: University of California Press.
- McCawley, William 1996. *The First Angelinos, the Gabrielino Indians of Los Angeles*. Malki Museum Press, Banning.
- NETR (Nationwide Environmental Title Research LLC). 2018a. *Historic Topographical Maps of Los Angeles*. Accessed November 6, 2018. <https://www.historicaerials.com/viewer>.
- NETR. 2018b. *Historic Aerial Photographs of Los Angeles*. Accessed November 6, 2018. <https://www.historicaerials.com/viewer>.
- OHP (Office of Historic Preservation). 1995. *Instructions for Recording Historical Resources*. March 1995. Sacramento, California: California State Parks, Office of Historic Preservation. Accessed October 2018. <http://ohp.parks.ca.gov/pages/1054/files/manual95.pdf>.
- O'Neil, Stephen. 2002. *The Acjachemen in the Franciscan Mission System: Demographic Collapse and Social Change*. Masters thesis, Department of Anthropology, California State University, Fullerton.
- Rogers, M.J. 1945. "An Outline of Yuman Prehistory." *Southwestern Journal of Anthropology* 1: 167–198.
- Southern California Association of Governments. 2015. *Profile of the City of Colton*. Electronic Resource, <http://www.ci.colton.ca.us/DocumentCenter/View/2594>. Accessed November 16, 2018.

- Sparkman, P. 1908. "The Cultural of the Luiseño Indians." University of California Publications in American Archaeology and Ethnology 8: 187–234.
- USDA (United States Department of Agriculture). 2019. Keys to Soil Taxonomy. Electronic resource, <https://websoilsurvey.sc.egov.usda.gov/App/WebSoilSurvey.aspx>. Accessed March 27, 2019.
- Wallace, W. 1955. "Suggested Chronology for Southern California Coastal Archaeology." Southwestern Journal of Anthropology 11: 214–230.
- Waugh, John C. 2003. On the Brink of Civil War: The Compromise of 1850 and How It Changed the Course of American History. Scholarly Resources Inc., Wilmington, Delaware.
- Warren, C.N. 1968. "Cultural Tradition and Ecological Adaptation on the Southern California Coast." In Archaic Prehistory in the Western United States, edited by C. Irwin-Williams, 1–14. Portales, New Mexico: Eastern New Mexico University.
- Warren, C.N., G. Siegler, and F. Dittmer. 2004. "Paleoindian and Early Archaic Periods." Prehistoric and Historic Archaeology of Metropolitan San Diego: A Historic Properties Background Study. Prepared for the Metropolitan Wastewater Department, City of San Diego. Encinitas, California: ASM Affiliates.
- White, R. 1963. "Luiseño Social Organization." University of California Publications in American Archaeology and Ethnology 48: 91–194.



INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK

# APPENDIX A (CONFIDENTIAL)

## SCCIC Records Search Results

# APPENDIX B (CONFIDENTIAL)

Native American Coordination Documentation

# APPENDIX C (CONFIDENTIAL)

## STP Field Forms