



Submitted to:

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2355 Main Street, Suite 100
Irvine, CA 92614

CULTURAL AND PALEONTOLOGICAL
RESOURCES ASSESSMENT
**THE GRAND RESIDENTIAL
PROJECT**
CITY OF REDLANDS,
SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA



**PHASE I CULTURAL AND PALEONTOLOGICAL RESOURCES
ASSESSMENT:
THE GRAND RESIDENTIAL PROJECT
CITY OF REDLANDS, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA**

Prepared for:

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Type of Study: Cultural and paleontological resources assessment

Cultural Resources within Area of Potential Impact: yes

Paleontological Resources within Area of Potential Impact: no

Geologic Units: Holocene-age very young wash deposits (Qw), Holocene-age young axial channel deposits, Unit 3 (Qya3), Pleistocene-age old alluvial fan deposits (Qof3), Pleistocene-age very old axial channel deposits, Unit 3 (Qvoa3)

USGS 7.5-minute Quadrangle(s): Section 27 of Township 01S, Range 3W, Redlands

Survey Area: 1.63 acres

APN(s): 0169-281-31-0000

Date of Fieldwork: April 7, 2022

Key Words: Archaeology, Paleontology, CEQA, Phase I Survey, Holocene, Pleistocene, Low to High Paleontological Sensitivity, San Bernardino County, City of Redlands

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

The Grand Residential Project (hereafter referred to as Project or Project Area) proposes development of a 1.49-acre site (Assessor's Parcel Numbers [APN] 0169-281-30-0000 and 0169-281-31-0000) in the City of Redlands, San Bernardino County. Material Culture Consulting, Inc. (MCC) was retained by EPD Solutions, Inc. (EPD) to conduct Phase I cultural and paleontological resource investigations of the Project Area. These assessments were conducted in accordance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), along with local regulations and guidelines. The Project Area falls within the boundary of the City of Redlands Transit Villages Specific Plan (TVSP) and as such the current assessment relies on the background research conducted during the preparation of the TVSP Cultural and Paleontological Resource Assessments Report prepared by MCC in 2022. This background research included a California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS) records search at the South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC), background and literature research, a search of the Sacred Lands File (SLF) by the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC), outreach efforts with 19 Native American tribal representatives, an examination of geological maps and paleontological literature, and a paleontological locality search at the Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County (LACM). The TVSP background research was supplemented with an intensive-level pedestrian survey of the Project Area.

During the preparation of the TVSP Cultural and Paleontological Resource Assessments Report, a search of the CHRIS was conducted on November 6, 2020, by staff members at SCCIC, located at California State University, Fullerton. This search identified 21 previously conducted cultural resource investigations within 1-mile of the Project Area, with two that are adjacent to or intersect the Project Area. A total of 22 previously recorded cultural resources were identified within a 1-mile radius of the Project Area, one of which is within the Project Area.

A search of the NAHC's SLF conducted in September 2020 during the preparation of the TVSP Cultural and Paleontological Resource Assessments Report identified sacred lands in the vicinity of the Project Area. The NAHC provided MCC with contact information for 19 tribes/individuals to contact for additional information at that time. This list was utilized to conduct outreach for this project. Letters were sent to all 19 contacts on March 23, 2022. As a result of this outreach effort, MCC received five responses from tribes/contacts. MCC did not conduct formal consultation with any of the Native American representatives.

The entirety of the Project Area is mapped as low paleontological sensitivity Holocene-age very young wash deposits (Qw). Low sensitivity Holocene-age young axial channel deposits, Unit 3 (Qya₃), high sensitivity Pleistocene-age old alluvial fan deposits, Unit 3 (Qof₃), and high sensitivity Pleistocene-age very old axial channel deposits, Unit 3 (Qvoa₃) are also mapped within a ½-mile radius of the Project Area and may underlie the Holocene-age very young wash deposits (Qw) at depth. No previously recorded fossil localities are located within a 1-mile radius of the Project Area. However, significant vertebrate, invertebrate, and plant fossils have been recovered from Pleistocene-age alluvial sediments throughout San Bernardino County, and similar sediments may be encountered at depth within the Project Area.

The Project Area is completely developed, and the majority of the ground surface is paved. Small areas on the southern and western edges of the Project Area are landscaped with lawn and trees present. These areas were surveyed in an attempt to view the visible ground surface. While no native ground surface was visible, a dense concentration of historic glass containing clear, green and amber glass fragments was noted in the raised garden beds on the south side of the building. The date range associated with these items is 1933 to 1968 and they are likely redistributed from another location and do not retain their primary context. No additional archaeological resources and no paleontological resources were identified.

One previously recorded cultural resource is located within the Project Area; therefore, it is likely as-yet undocumented portions of this resource may be encountered during Project construction. MCC recommends development and implementation of a phased Archaeological Testing and Data Recovery Program (ATDRP) following demolition of existing structures and prior to Project-related ground disturbance.

The potential for encountering significant paleontological resources within the Project Area is considered low during shallow ground disturbance in the surficial Holocene-age very young wash deposits (Qw), and high at depth if Pleistocene-age old alluvial fan deposits (Qof₃) or Pleistocene-age very old axial channel deposits, Unit 3 (Qvoa₃) are encountered. Therefore, MCC recommends that a paleontological resources management plan (PRMP) be prepared that includes procedures for paleontological spot checks during ground-disturbing activities greater than 5 feet below the current ground surface, implementation of full-time paleontological monitoring if older Pleistocene-age sediments are observed, and an inadvertent fossil discovery plan.

A copy of this report will be permanently filed with the SCCIC at California State University, Fullerton. All notes, photographs, correspondence, and other materials related to this Project are located at MCC, in Pomona, California.

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INTRODUCTION

The Grand Residential Project (hereafter referred to as Project or Project Area) proposes development of a 1.49-acre site (Assessor's Parcel Numbers [APN] 0169-281-30-0000 and 0169-281-31-0000) in the City of Redlands, San Bernardino County. Material Culture Consulting, Inc. (MCC) was retained by EPD Solutions, Inc. (EPD) to conduct Phase I cultural and paleontological resource investigations of the Project Area. These assessments were conducted in accordance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), along with local regulations and guidelines. These assessments document the potential for encountering cultural and paleontological resources during development of this project and provide recommendations on how to mitigate impacts to those resources.

PROJECT LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION

The Project Area is located on the northeast corner of Eureka Street and West Redlands Boulevard, in the City of Redlands, San Bernardino County, California (Figures 1 and 2). The Project Area is bounded by a paved walkway to the north, 3rd Street to the east, West Redlands Boulevard to the south, and Eureka Street to the west (Figure 3). The Project Area may be found on the Redlands, California, U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) 7.5' Quadrangle in Section 27 of Township 01 South, Range 03 West, San Bernardino Base and Meridian (Figure 2). The Project is a planned residential development on the 1.49-acre site. The development site consists of two parcels, identified as APNs 0169-281-30-0000 and 0169-281-31-0000, which currently contains a commercial building.

PROJECT PERSONNEL

Tria Belcourt, M.A., RPA, President of MCC, served as the Project Manager and Principal Archaeologist for the study. Ms. Belcourt oversaw the Project and performed editorial review of this report. Ms. Belcourt is a Registered Professional Archaeologist (RPA) with an M.A. in Anthropology from the University of Florida and a B.A. in Anthropology from the University of California at Los Angeles. She has over 17 years of experience in California archaeology, and 12 years of experience overseeing paleontological assessments in California (see Appendix A). Courtney Richards, M.S., served as the Principal Paleontologist for the study and prepared the paleontological sections of the report. Ms. Richards has an M.S. in Biological Sciences (paleontology emphasis) from Marshall University and has over 18 years of paleontological experience (see Appendix A). MCC Senior Paleontologist Betsy Kruk provided GIS support for the paleontological study. MCC Cultural Resource Project Manager Lily Arias, M.A., prepared the cultural resources sections of the report and provided GIS support for the report. MCC Archaeologist, Annaell Mouton, B.A., conducted the field survey.

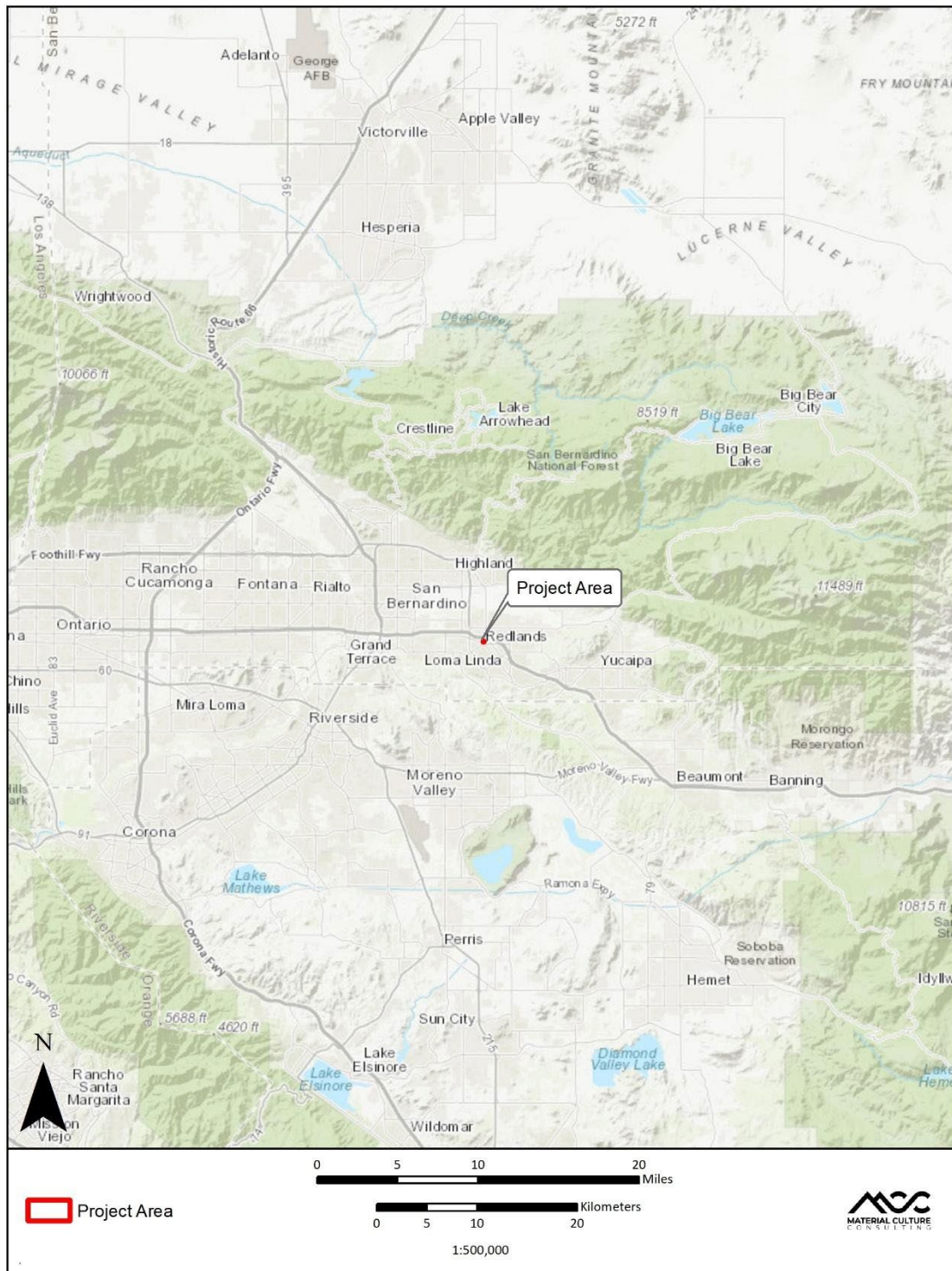


Figure 1. The Grand Residential Project Vicinity (1:500,000)

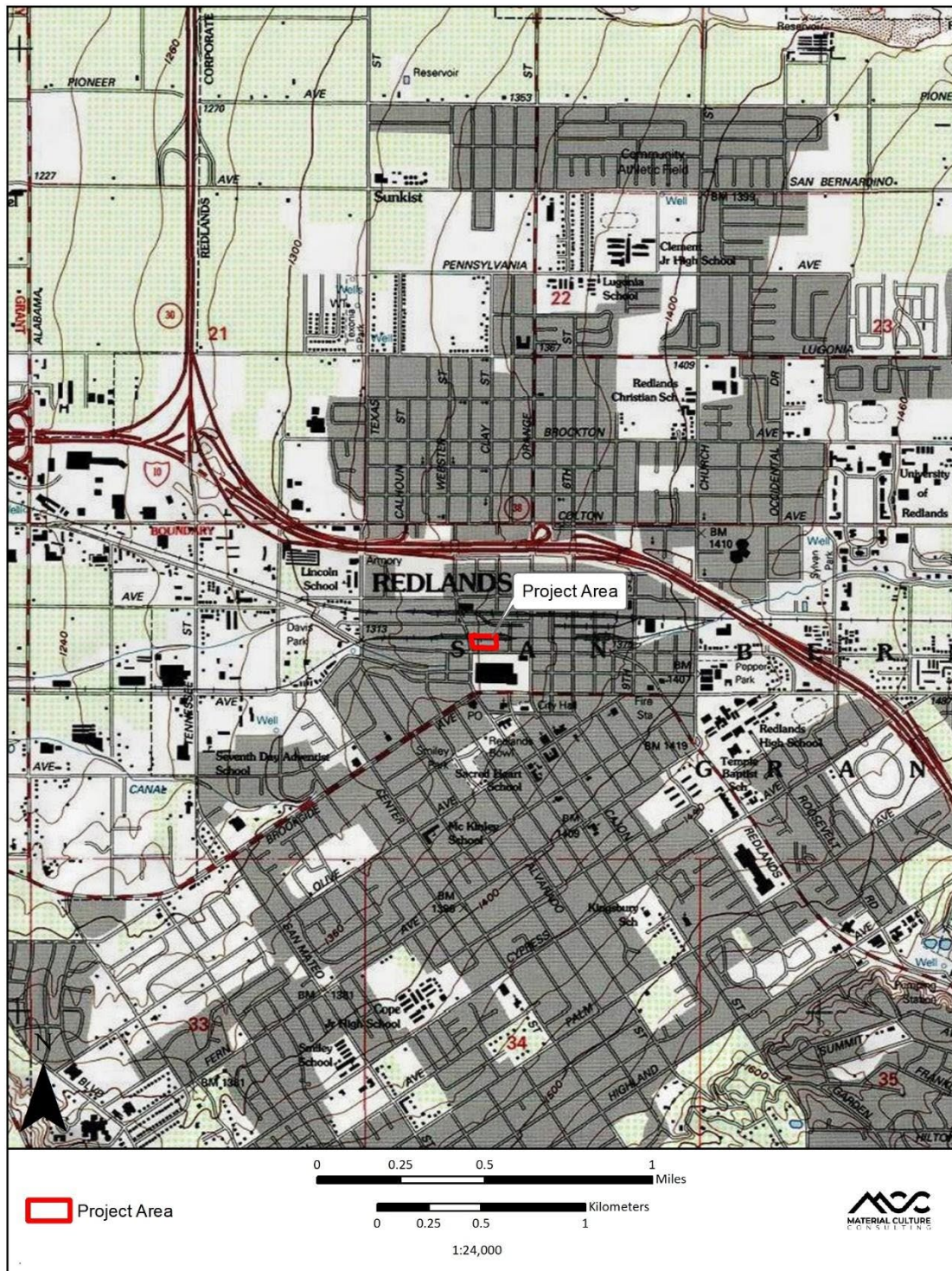


Figure 2. The Grand Residential Project Location (1:24,000, as depicted on Redlands USGS 7.5-Minute Quadrangle)



Figure 3. The Grand Residential Project Area (1:1,000, as depicted on aerial photograph)

REGULATORY ENVIRONMENT

The Project is subject to local and state laws and regulations regarding cultural and paleontological resources. These regulations require the identification of cultural and paleontological resources during the planning stage of new projects; include application review for projects that would potentially involve land disturbance; provide project-level standard conditions of approval that address unanticipated discoveries; and provide requirements to develop specific mitigation measures if resources are encountered during any development activity. Specific governing legislation and regulations include the following:

CULTURAL RESOURCES

California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA)

CEQA declares that it is state policy to "take all action necessary to provide the people of this state with...historic environmental qualities". It further states that public or private projects financed or approved by the state are subject to environmental review by the state. All such projects, unless entitled to an exemption, may proceed only after this requirement has been satisfied. CEQA requires detailed studies that analyze the environmental impacts of a proposed project. If a project is determined to have a potential significant environmental impact, CEQA requires that alternative plans and mitigation measures be considered. CEQA includes historic and archaeological resources as integral features of the environment.

CEQA requires a designated lead agency to determine whether a project may have a significant impact on historical resources. A historical resource is defined as a resource listed in, or determined to be eligible for listing in, the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) (Section 21084.1); a resource included in a local register of historical resources (Section 15064.5(a)(2)); or any object, building, structure, site, area, place, record, or manuscript which a lead agency determines to be historically significant (Section 15064.5 (a)(3)). Public Resources Code (PRC) Section 5024.1, Section 15064.5 of the Guidelines, and Sections 21083.2 and 21084.1 of the Statutes of CEQA were used as one of the basic guidelines for the current cultural resources study. PRC Section 5024.1 directs evaluation of historical resources to determine their eligibility for listing on the CRHR.

The purpose of the register is to maintain listings of the state's historical resources. The criteria for listing resources on the CRHR were expressly developed to be in accordance with previously established criteria developed for listing on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), enumerated above, and require similar protection to what NHPA Section 106 mandates for historic properties. According to PRC Section 5024.1(c) (1-4), a resource is considered historically significant if it meets at least one of the following criteria:

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

In addition to having significance, resources must retain integrity. Integrity is the authenticity of a historical resource's physical identity as evidenced by the survival of characteristics or historic fabric that existed during the resource's period of significance. Alterations to a resource or changes in its use over time may have historical, cultural, or architectural significance. Simply, resources must retain enough of their historic character or appearance to be recognizable as historical resources and to convey the reasons for their significance. A resource that has lost its historic character or appearance may still have sufficient integrity for the California Register if,

under Criterion 4, it maintains the potential to yield significant scientific or historical information or specific data. Note that California Historical Landmarks with numbers 770 or higher are automatically included in the CRHR.

Under CEQA, if an archeological site is not a significant “historical resource” but meets the definition of a “unique archeological resource” as defined in PRC Section 21083.2, then it should be treated in accordance with the provisions of that section. A unique archaeological resource is defined in PRC Section 21083.2(g) as follows:

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:

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; or
3. Is directly associated with a scientifically recognized important prehistoric or historic event or person.

Resources that neither meet any of these criteria for listing on the NRHP or CRHR nor qualify as a “unique archaeological resource” under CEQA PRC Section 21083.2 are viewed as not significant. Under CEQA, “A non-unique archaeological resource need be given no further consideration, other than the simple recording of its existence by the lead agency if it so elects” [PRC Section 21083.2(h)].

Impacts to historical resources that alter the characteristics that qualify the historical resource for listing on the CRHR are considered a significant impact. Impacts to a historical resource are considered significant if the project activities physically destroy or damage all or part of a resource; change the character of the use of the resource or physical feature within the setting of the resource which contribute to its significance; or introduce visual, atmospheric, or audible elements that diminish the integrity of significant features of the resource. If it can be demonstrated that a project will cause damage to a unique archaeological resource, the lead agency may require reasonable efforts to 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 (Section 21083.2 (a), (b), and (c)).

Tribal Cultural Resources

Assembly Bill (AB) 52 (Gatto; Stats. 2014, ch. 532), enacted in September 2014, sets forth both procedural and substantive requirements for analysis of tribal cultural resources as defined in PRC Section 21074, and consultation with California Native American tribes. Tribal cultural resources include sites, features, places, cultural landscapes, and sacred places or objects that have cultural value or significance to a tribe. A tribal cultural resource is one that is either: (1) listed on, or eligible for listing on the CRHR or local register of historical resources (see section below); or (2) a resource that the CEQA lead agency, at its discretion and supported by substantial evidence, determines is significant pursuant to the criteria in PRC Section 5024.1, subdivision (c) (see PRC Section 21074). Further, because tribes traditionally and culturally affiliated with a geographic area may have specific expertise concerning their tribal cultural resources, AB 52 sets forth requirements for notification and invitation to government-to-government consultation between the CEQA lead agency and geographically affiliated tribes (PRC Section 21080.3.1[a]). Under AB 52, lead agencies must avoid damaging effects to tribal cultural resources, when feasible, regardless of whether consultation occurred or is required.

Tribal cultural resources per PRC 21074 (A)–(B) are defined as either of the following:

- 1) Sites, features, places, cultural landscapes, sacred places, and objects with cultural value to a California Native American tribe that are either of the following:

- a) Included or determined to be eligible for inclusion in the CRHR.
 - b) Included in a local register of historical resources as defined in subdivision (k) of Section 5020.1.
- 2) 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. In applying the criteria set forth in subdivision (c) of Section 5024.1 for the purposes of this paragraph, the lead agency shall consider the significance of the resource to a California Native American tribe.
- a) A cultural landscape that meets the criteria of subdivision (a) is a tribal cultural resource to the extent that the landscape is geographically defined in terms of the size and scope of the landscape.

California Historical Landmarks and Points of Historical Interest

Historical landmarks are sites, buildings, features, or events that are of statewide significance and have anthropological, cultural, military, political, architectural, economic, scientific, technical, religious, experimental, or other value. In order to be considered a California Historical Landmark, the landmark must meet at least one of the following criteria:

- 1) Associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of local or regional history or the cultural heritage of California or the United States;
- 2) Associated with the lives of persons important to local, California, or national history;
- 3) Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction; represents the work of a master; or possesses high artistic values; or
- 4) Has yielded, or has the potential to yield, information important to the prehistory or history of the local area, California, or the nation.

If a site is primarily of local or countywide interest, it may meet the criteria for the California Point of Historical Interest Program. Points of Historical Interest are sites, buildings, features, or events that are of local (city or county) significance and have anthropological, cultural, military, political, architectural, economic, scientific, technical, religious, experimental, or other value. To be eligible for designation as a Point of Historical Interest, a resource must meet at least one of the following criteria:

- 1. The first, last, only, or most significant of its type in the local geographic region (city or county);
- 2. Associated with an individual or group having a profound influence on the history of the local area;
- 3. A prototype of, or an outstanding example of, a period, style, architectural movement, or construction; or
- 4. One of the more notable works or the best surviving work in the local region of a pioneer architect, designer, or master builder.

Points of Historical Interest designated after December 1997 and recommended by the State Historical Resources Commission are also listed in the California Register. No historical resource may be designated as both a Landmark and a Point of Interest. If a Point of Interest is subsequently granted status as a Landmark, the Point of Interest designation will be retired.

City of Redlands 2035 General Plan

The City of Redlands 2035 General Plan (2017) outlines principles and actions to protect and preserve Redlands' cultural resources.

- Principle 2-P.8 Identify, maintain, protect, and enhance Redlands' cultural, historic, social, economic, architectural, agricultural, archaeological, and scenic heritage. In so doing, Redlands will preserve its unique character and beauty, foster community pride, conserve the character and

architecture of its neighborhoods and commercial and rural areas, enable citizens and visitors to enjoy and learn about local history, and provide a framework for making appropriate physical changes.

- Principle 2-P.9 Provide incentives to protect, preserve, and maintain the city's heritage.
- Principle 2-P.10 Foster an understanding and appreciation of history and architecture.
- Principle 2-P.11 Encourage retention of the character of existing historic structures and urban design elements that define the built environment of the city's older neighborhoods.
- Principle 2-P.12 Encourage retention of historic structures in their original use or reversion to their original use where feasible. Encourage sensitive, adaptive reuse where the original use is no longer feasible.
- Principle 2-P.13 Encourage preservation of and public access to defined and established significant scenic vistas, viewpoints, and view corridors.
- Principle 2-P.14 Coordinate preservation of historic resources with policies designed to preserve neighborhoods and support the affordability of housing in historical structures.
- Principle 2-P.15 Balance the preservation of historic resources with the desire of property owners of historic structures to adopt energy efficient strategies.
- Principle 2-P.17 Protect archaeological and paleontological resources for their aesthetic, scientific, educational, and cultural values.
- Action 2-A.71 Using an annually updated Archaeological Resource Sensitivity Map, review proposed development projects to determine whether a site contains known prehistoric or historic cultural resources and/or to determine the potential for discovery of additional cultural resources.
- Action 2-A.72 Require that applicants for projects identified by the South Coastal Information Center as potentially affecting sensitive resource sites hire a consulting archaeologist to develop an archaeological resource mitigation plan and to monitor the project to ensure that mitigation measures are implemented.
- Action 2-A.73 Require that areas found during construction to contain significant historic or prehistoric archaeological artifacts be examined by a qualified consulting archaeologist (RPA certified) or historian for appropriate protection and preservation.
- Action 2-A.74 Proactively coordinate with the area's native tribes in the review and protection of any tribal cultural resources discovered at development sites.

PALEONTOLOGICAL RESOURCES

California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA)

The CEQA Environmental Checklist includes one question regarding paleontological resources: "Would the project directly or indirectly destroy a unique paleontological resource or site or unique geologic feature?" (CEQA Guidelines Appendix G, Section VII, Part F). If paleontological resources are identified as being within a proposed project area, the sponsoring agency must take those resources into consideration when evaluating project impacts. The level of consideration may vary with the importance of the resource.

CEQA does not provide a definition for a unique paleontological resource. Therefore, many paleontologists and agencies utilize the Society of Vertebrate Paleontology (SVP) criteria, which define significant (i.e., unique) paleontological resources as:

“Fossils and fossiliferous deposits...consisting of identifiable vertebrate fossils, large or small, uncommon invertebrate, plant, and trace fossils, and other data that provide taphonomic, taxonomic, phylogenetic, paleoecologic, stratigraphic, and/or biochronologic information” (SVP 2010).

California Public Resources Code

PRC Division 5, Chapter 1.7, Section 5097.5 and Division 20, Chapter 3, Article 5, Section 30244 include additional state-level requirements for the assessment and management of paleontological resources. Section 5097.5 states that a person shall not knowingly and willfully excavate upon, or remove, destroy, injure, or deface, any historic or prehistoric ruins, burial grounds, archaeological or vertebrate paleontological site, including fossilized footprints, inscriptions made by human agency, rock art, or any other archaeological, paleontological, or historical feature, situated on public lands, except with the express permission of the public agency having jurisdiction over the lands. As defined in PRC Section 5097.5, public lands include any lands owned by, or under the jurisdiction of the state, county, district, authority, or public corporation, or any agency thereof. Section 30244 requires reasonable mitigation measures where development would adversely impact archaeological or paleontological resources as identified by the State Historic Preservation Officer.

City of Redlands 2035 General Plan

The City of Redlands 2035 General Plan (2017) outlines principles and actions to protect and preserve Redlands' paleontological resources.

Principle 2-P.16 Work with local paleontologists to identify significant non-renewable paleontological resources.

Principle 2-P.17 Protect archaeological and paleontological resources for their aesthetic, scientific, education, and cultural values.

Action 2-A.75 Require, as a standard condition of approval, that project applicants provide an assessment as to whether grading for the Proposed Project would impact underlying soil units or geologic formations that have a moderate to high potential to yield fossiliferous materials, prior to issuance of a grading permit. If the potential for fossil discovery is moderate to high, require applicants to provide a paleontological monitor during rough grading of the project.

Action 2-A.76 Establish a procedure for the management of paleontological materials found onsite during a development, including the following provisions:

- If materials are found on-site during grading, require that work be halted until a qualified professional evaluates the find to determine if it represents a significant paleontological resource.
- If the resource is determined to be significant, the paleontologist shall supervise removal of the material and determine the most appropriate archival storage of the material.
- Appropriate materials shall be prepared, catalogued, and archived at the applicant's expense and shall be retained within San Bernardino County if feasible.

BACKGROUND

ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

The City of Redlands is situated at the base of the San Bernardino Mountains, located in southwest San Bernardino County in Southern California. The city is situated between the northern margin of the Peninsular Range Geomorphic Province and the Transverse Ranges Geomorphic Province. The Project Area lies between two active faults, the San Jacinto Fault and San Andreas Fault. The City of Redlands lies within the broad alluvial flood plain derived from Santa Ana River deposits and eroding mountain hillsides. The Project Area is mostly flat with a slope of less than five degrees and elevations averaging approximately 427 meters (m) (1,400 feet) above mean sea level (AMSL). The Project Area is currently developed with a commercial retail building.

PALEONTOLOGICAL CONTEXT

The Project Area is located at the boundary between the Transverse Ranges Geomorphic Province and the Peninsular Ranges Geomorphic Province (California Geological Survey 2002). A geomorphic province is a geographical area of distinct landscape character with related geophysical features, including relief, landforms, orientations of valleys and mountains, type of vegetation, and other geomorphic attributes (Harden 2004). In contrast to the other mountain ranges in California, which are aligned north to south, the Transverse Ranges are aligned to the northwesterly trending San Andreas Fault and span east to west approximately 520 kilometers, beginning at the boundary of Joshua Tree National Park with the Mojave Desert and Colorado Desert on the North American Plate, crossing the San Andreas Fault at the Cajon Pass, and terminating at San Miguel Island on the Pacific Plate (Prothero 2017). Attributes of the Peninsular Ranges Geomorphic Province consist of northwest-southeast-trending, fault-bounded discrete blocks, with mountain ranges, broad intervening valleys, and low-lying coast plains (Yerkes et al. 1965; Norris and Webb 1990). Within California, the Peninsular Ranges Geomorphic Province extends approximately 125 miles from the Transverse Ranges and the Los Angeles Basin south to the Mexican border, extending southward approximately 775 miles toward to the tip of Baja California, and it is bound on the east by the right-slip San Andreas Fault Zone, the Eastern Transverse Ranges, and the Colorado Desert (Norris and Webb 1990; Hall 2007). The Project Area is specifically situated within the San Bernardino Valley, an alluvial-filled valley with the Santa Ana River and its tributaries (Jenkins 1980).

The entirety of the Project Area is mapped as Holocene-age very young wash deposits (Qw). Holocene-age young axial channel deposits, Unit 3 (Qya₃), Pleistocene-age old alluvial fan deposits, Unit 3 (Qof₃), and Pleistocene-age very old axial channel deposits, Unit 3 (Qvoa₃) are also mapped within a ½-mile radius of the Project Area and may underlie the Holocene-age very young wash deposits (Qw) at depth (Figure 4; Morton and Miller 2006).

Very young wash deposits (Qw) consist of unconsolidated sand and gravel deposited during the late Holocene in active washes, ephemeral river channels of axial-valley streams, and channels on alluvial fans. These deposits have very little soil development and are derived from local bedrock or reworked from nearby older sediments (Morton and Miller 2006). This geologic unit is too young to produce significant paleontological resources and has a low sensitivity; however, it may overlie older, more paleontologically sensitive sediments.

Young axial channel deposits, Unit 3 (Qya₃) consists of pale brown and very pale brown, fine- to coarse-grained sand and pebbly sand deposited during the middle Holocene. As the geologic unit expands eastward, the deposits coarsen to poorly sorted fine- to coarse-grained sand and sandy pebble to small-cobble gravel. The unit is likely 2- to 5-meters thick (Morton and Miller 2006). This geologic unit is typically too young to produce significant paleontological resources and has a low sensitivity; however, it may overlie older, more paleontologically sensitive sediments.

Old alluvial fan deposits, Unit 3 (Qof₃) consists of moderately dissected, moderately to well consolidated sand and gravel with up to boulder-sized clasts that were deposited during the late to middle Pleistocene. South of the San Bernardino Mountains, these deposits are often reddish-brown in color and are capped by a moderate- to well-developed soil layer that is a few tens of centimeters thick (Morton and Miller 2006).

This unit, or units temporally and sedimentologically similar have produced specimens of mammoth, horse, camel, and other Pleistocene megafauna throughout Southern California, as well as significant plants and smaller vertebrate and invertebrate fauna. Pleistocene-age sediments within San Bernardino County, similar to the Pleistocene-age old alluvial fan deposits, Unit 3 (Qof₃) near the Project Area, have produced specimens of fossil toothcarp (*Fundulus davidae*), tui chub (*Gila bicolor*), three-spined stickleback (*Gasterosteus aculeatus*), guillemot (*Uria* sp.), minnow (Cyprinidae undet.), amphibian (Amphibia undet.), frog (*Anura* sp.), toad (*Bufo* sp.), flamingo (*Phoenicopterus copei*, *P. minutus*), western grebe (*Aechmophorus occidentalis*), black-necked grebe (*Podiceps nigricollis*), Canada goose (*Branta canadensis*), canvasback duck (*Aythya valisineria*), ruddy duck (*Oxyura jamaicensis*), Eurasian teal duck (*Anas crecca*), mallard duck (*Anas platyrhynchos*), diving duck (*Aythya* sp.), seaduck (*Mergus merganser*), golden eagle (*Aquila chrysaetos*), bald eagle (*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*), pelican (*Pelecanus erythrorhynchos*, *P. macropus*), black-throat loon (*Gavia arctica*), asphalt stork (*Ciconia maltha*), tundra swan (*Cygnus columbianus*), American coot (*Fulica americana*), crane (cf. *Grus* sp.), sandpiper (Phalaropodinae undet., cf. *Actitis* sp.), gull (*Larus* sp., *L. oregonus*), great horned owl (*Bubo virginianus*), rail bird (*Rallus* sp.), reptile (Reptilia undet.), tortoise (*Gopherus* sp., *G. agassizii*, *Hesperotestudo* sp.), western pond turtle (*Emys marmorata*), horned lizard (*Phrynosoma* sp.), colubrid snake (Colubridae undet.), lagomorph (*Hypolagus furlong*), hare (*Lepus* sp.), cottontail rabbit (*Sylvilagus* sp.), rodent (Rodentia undet.), pocket gopher (*Thomomys* sp.), kangaroo rat (*Dipodomys* sp., *D. merriami*, *D. deserti*, *D. ordii*), deer mouse (*Peromyscus* sp.), meadow vole (*Microtus* sp.), cotton rat (*Sigmodon minor*), packrat (*Neotoma* sp.), American badger (*Taxidea taxus*), porcupine (*Erethizon* sp.), ringtail (*Bassariscus* sp.), horse (*Equus* sp.), Mexican horse (*Equus conversidens*), ground sloth (*Megalonyx* sp., *Nothrotheriops* sp., *Nothrotherium shastense*, Mylodontidae undet., *Paramylodon harlani*), mammoth (*Mammuthus* sp.), llama (Lamini undet.), camel (Camelidae undet., *Camelops* sp., *C. minidokae*, *Camelops hesternus*), lamine camelid (*Hemiauchenia* sp.), even-toed ungulate (Artiodactyla undet.), deer (Cervidae undet.), white-tailed deer (*Odocoileus virginianus*), pronghorn (*Antilocapra* sp.), dwarf pronghorn (*Capromeryx* sp.), bighorn sheep (*Ovis canadensis*), bison (*Bison antiquus*), peccary (Tayassuidae undet.), canid (*Canis* sp.), dire wolf (*Canis dirus*), coyote (*Canis latrans*), cat (Felidae undet.), saber-tooth cat (*Smilodon fatalis*), cougar (*Puma concolor*), puma (*Puma* sp.), scimitar-toothed cat (*Homotherium serum*), and jaguar (*Panthera onca*) (Brattstrom 1961; Howard 1955; Jefferson 1987, 1991; Miller 1945; Reynolds 1991a, b; Wagner and Prothero 2001). This geologic unit is considered to have high paleontological sensitivity.

Very old axial channel deposits, Unit 3 (Qvoa₃) consists of well consolidated, reddish-brown, silty, fine- to coarse-grained sand with scattered pebble to cobble gravel layers that were deposited during the middle to early Pleistocene. Locally, this geologic unit scours into the underlying San Timoteo Beds, and consists of moderately consolidated, brown, interlayered sandy and gravelly deposits (Morton and Miller 2006). This unit, or units temporally and sedimentologically similar, have produced specimens of mammoth, horse, camel, and other Pleistocene megafauna throughout Southern California, as well as significant plants and smaller vertebrate and invertebrate fauna (see the Pleistocene-age old alluvial fan deposits, Unit 3 [Qof₃] discussion above). This geologic unit is considered to have high paleontological sensitivity.

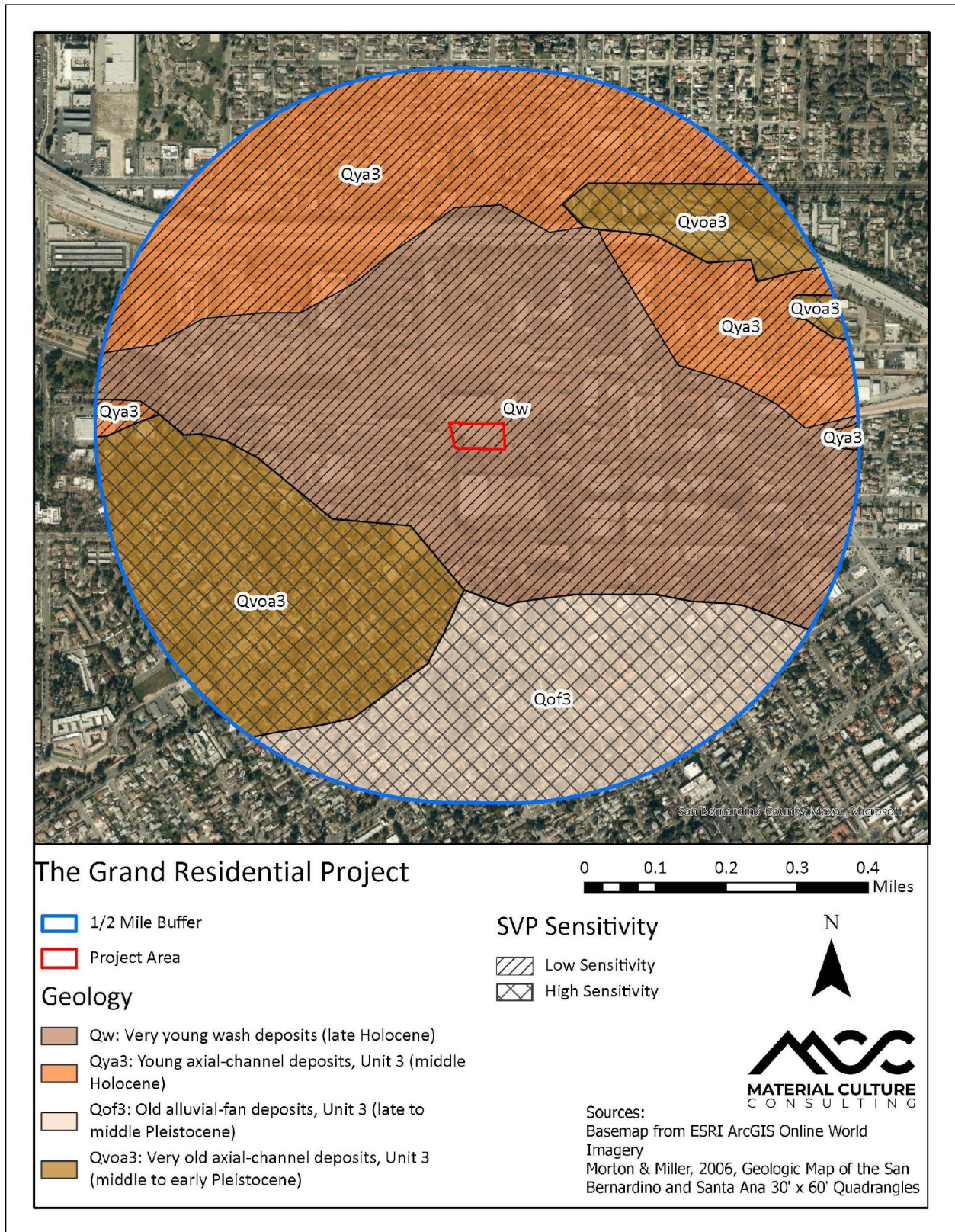


Figure 4. The Grand Residential Project Geology Map

PREHISTORIC CONTEXT

Most researchers agree that the earliest occupation for the San Bernardino area dates to the early Holocene (11,000 to 8,000 years ago; City of San Bernardino 2005). The following discussion of the cultural history of San Bernardino County references the San Dieguito Complex, the Milling Stone Horizon, the Encinitas Tradition, the La Jolla Complex, the Pauma Complex, and the San Luis Rey Complex, since these culture sequences have been used to describe archaeological manifestations in the region. Absolute chronological information, where possible, will be incorporated into this discussion to examine the effectiveness of continuing to use these terms interchangeably.

The Paleo Indian Period

The Paleo Indian Period is associated with the terminus of the late Pleistocene (12,000 to 10,000 years before present [YBP]). The environment during the late Pleistocene was cool and moist, which allowed for glaciation in the mountains and the formation of deep, pluvial lakes in the deserts and basin lands (Moratto 1984). However, by the terminus of the late Pleistocene, the climate became warmer, which caused glaciers to melt, sea levels to rise, greater coastal erosion, large lakes to recede and evaporate, extinction of Pleistocene megafauna, and major vegetation changes (Moratto 1984; Martin 1967, 1973; Fagan 1991). Paleo Indians were likely attracted to multiple habitat types, including mountains, marshlands, estuaries, and lakeshores. These people likely subsisted using a more generalized hunting, gathering, and collecting adaptation, utilizing a variety of resources including birds, mollusks, and both large and small mammals (Erlandson and Colten 1991; Moratto 1984; Moss and Erlandson 1995). The earliest sites known in the area are attributed to the San Dieguito culture, which consists of a hunting culture with flaked stone tool industry (Warren 1967). The material culture related to this time included scrapers, hammer stones, large flaked cores, drills, and choppers, which were used to process food and raw material.

Millingstone Period

Around 8,000 years ago, subsistence patterns changed, resulting in a material complex consisting of an abundance of milling stones (for grinding food items) with a decrease in the number of chipped stone tools. The material culture from this time period includes large, bifacially worked dart points and grinding stones, handstones and metates. Archaeologists initially designated this period as the "Millingstone Horizon" (Wallace 1955). Later, the Millingstone Horizon was redefined as a cultural tradition named the Encinitas Tradition (Warren 1967) with various regional expressions including Topanga and La Jolla. Use by archaeologists varied as some adopted a generalized Encinitas Tradition without regional variations, while others continued to use Millingstone Horizon, and still others used middle Holocene (the geologic time period) to indicate this observed pattern (Sutton and Gardner 2010:1-2). Recently, this generalized terminology was criticized by Sutton and Gardner (2010) as suppressing the identification of cultural, spatial, and temporal variation, as well as the movement of peoples throughout space and time. It is these factors that are believed to be critical to an understanding of prehistoric cultural adaptation and change in this portion of Southern California (Sutton and Gardner 2010:1-2).

The Encinitas Tradition characteristics include abundant metates and manos, crudely made core and flake tools, bone tools, shell ornaments, and very few projectile points, indicating a subsistence pattern focused on hunting and gathering a variety of floral resources. Faunal remains vary by location but include marine mammals, fish, and shellfish, as well as terrestrial animals, reptiles, and birds (Sutton and Gardner 2010:7). The Encinitas Tradition has been redefined to have four patterns (Sutton and Gardner 2010: 8-25). These include the Topanga Pattern in coastal Los Angeles and Orange counties, the La Jolla Pattern in coastal San Diego County, and the Sayles or Pauma patterns in inland San Diego County extending into western San Bernardino County, where the Project is located. Approximately 3,500 years ago, the Pauma in the general Project vicinity adopted new cultural traits which transformed the archaeological site characteristics, including mortar and pestle technology. This indicated the development of food storage, largely acorns, which could be processed and saved for the leaner, cooler months of

the year.

Late Prehistoric Period

At approximately 1,500 YBP, bow and arrow technology started to emerge in the archaeological record, which also indicates new settlement patterns and subsistence systems. The local population retained the subsistence methods of the past but incorporated new materials into their day-to-day existence, as evidenced by the archaeological record. The Palomar Tradition is attributed to this time and is comprised of larger two patterns: The Peninsular Pattern in the inland areas of the northern Peninsular Ranges (e.g., San Jacinto and Santa Rosa mountains) and the northern Coachella Valley (Sutton 2010), and the San Luis Rey Pattern of the Project Area. Archaeological sites from this time period are characterized by soapstone bowls, arrowhead projectile points, pottery vessels, rock paintings, and evidence of cremation sites. The shift in material culture assemblages is largely attributed to the emergence of Shoshonean (Takic-speaking) people who entered California from the east.

ETHNOGRAPHY

The Project Area was considered traditional use areas for multiple Native American populations, including the Gabrielino/Tongva, Cahuilla, and Serrano Indians (Figure 5). Below are brief ethnographic descriptions of these tribes.

Gabrielino

The territory of the Gabrielino (Tongva) at the time of Spanish contact covered much of current-day Los Angeles and Orange counties and extended into the western part of San Bernardino County. The southern extent of this culture area is bounded by Aliso Creek, the eastern extent is located east of present-day San Bernardino along the Santa Ana River, the northern extent includes the San Fernando Valley, and the western extent includes portions of the Santa Monica Mountains (Bean and Smith 1978; McCawley 1996). The Gabrielino also occupied several Channel Islands including Santa Barbara Island, Santa Catalina Island, San Nicholas Island, and San Clemente Island. Because of their access to certain resources, including a steatite source from Santa Catalina Island, this group was among the wealthiest and most populous aboriginal groups in all of Southern California (Kroeber 1976). Trade of materials and resources controlled by the Gabrielino extended as far north as the San Joaquin Valley, as far east as the Colorado River, and as far south as Baja California (Johnson 1962; Kroeber 1976; Bean and Smith 1978). The name “Gabrielino” is Spanish in origin and was used in reference to the Native Americans associated with the Mission San Gabriel. It is unknown what these people called themselves before the Spanish arrived, but today they call themselves “Tongva,” meaning “people of the earth.”

The Gabrielino lived in permanent villages and smaller, resource-gathering camps occupied at various times of the year depending upon the seasonality of the resource. Larger villages were comprised of several families or clans, while smaller, seasonal camps typically housed smaller family units. The coastal area between San Pedro and Topanga Canyon was the location of primary subsistence villages, while secondary sites were located near inland sage stands, oak groves, and pine forests. Permanent villages were located along rivers and streams, as well as in sheltered areas along the coast. As previously mentioned, the Channel Islands were also the locations of relatively large settlements (Kroeber 1976; Bean and Smith 1978).

The Gabrielino tribe carried out food exploitation strategies that utilized local resources ranging from plants to animals; coastal resources were also exploited. Rabbit and deer were hunted and acorns, buckwheat, chia, berries, fruits, and many other plants were collected. Artifacts associated with their occupations include a wide array of chipped stone tools including knives and projectile points, wooden tools like digging sticks and bows, and ground stone tools like bedrock and portable mortars, metates, and pestles. Local vegetation was used to construct shelters as well as for medicinal purposes. Cooked foods were prepared on hearths (Kroeber 1976; Bean and Smith 1978; McCawley 1996). Acorns were one of the most important food resources utilized by the Gabrielino and other

Native American groups across California. The acorns were ground into a fine powder in order to make an acorn mush or gruel. A dietary staple, acorns provided a large number of calories and nutrients. The ability to store and create stockpiles in case of lean times also contributed to the importance of acorns as a vital natural resource. Much of the material evidence available to archaeologists concerning the Gabrielino is a result of tools and technologies related to their subsistence activities.

The social structure of the Gabrielino is little known; however, there appears to have been at least three social classes: 1) the elite, which included the rich, chiefs, and their immediate family; 2) a middle class, which included people of relatively high economic status or long-established lineages; and 3) a class of people that included most other individuals in the society. Villages were politically autonomous units comprised of several lineages. During times of the year when certain seasonal resources were available, the village would divide into lineage groups and move out to exploit them, returning to the village between forays (Kroeber 1976; Bean and Smith 1978). Each lineage had its own leader, with the village chief coming from the dominant lineage. Several villages might be allied under a paramount chief. Chiefly positions were of an ascribed status, most often passed to the eldest son. Chiefly duties included providing village cohesion, leading warfare and peace negotiations with other groups, collecting tribute from the village(s) under his jurisdiction, and arbitrating disputes within the village(s). The status of the chief was legitimized by his safekeeping of the sacred bundle, a representation of the link between the material and spiritual realms and the embodiment of power (Kroeber 1976; Bean and Smith 1978). Shamans were leaders in the spirit realm. The duties of the shaman included conducting healing and curing ceremonies, guarding of the sacred bundle, locating lost items, identifying and collecting poisons for arrows, and making rain (Kroeber 1976; Bean and Smith 1978). Marriages were made between individuals of equal social status and, in the case of powerful lineages, marriages were arranged to establish political ties between the lineages (Kroeber 1976; Bean and Smith 1978). Men conducted the majority of the heavy labor, hunting, fishing, and trading with other groups. Women's duties included gathering and preparing plant and animal resources, and making baskets, pots, and clothing (Kroeber 1976; Bean and Smith 1978).



Figure 5. Traditional Tribal Areas in Southern California with Project Area demarcated (Los Angeles Almanac 2019)

Cahuilla

The Cahuilla territory was bounded by the San Bernardino Mountains to the north, the Orocochia Mountains to the east, the Santa Ana River/the San Jacinto Plain and the eastern portion of Palomar Mountains to the west, and Borrego Springs and the Chocolate Mountains to the south (Bean 1978). The Project Area falls within the western region of the tribe's traditional territory, denoted by the San Geronimo Pass. The Cahuilla existed within the most geographically diverse region, having exploited more than 500 native and non-native plants (Bean and Saubel 1972). The Cahuilla spoke a language that belongs to the Cupan group of the Takic subfamily of the Uto-Aztecan language family, a language family that includes the Shoshonean groups of the Great Basin (Bean and Shippek 1978).

The prehistoric Cahuilla occupation is characterized by structures within permanent villages that ranged from small brush shelters to dome-shaped or rectangular dwellings. Villages were situated near water sources, in the canyons near springs, or on alluvial fans at man-made walk-in wells (Bean 1972). There appears to be slight difference in subsistence tools between the Desert, Pass, or Mountain Cahuilla groups. The Desert Cahuilla used deep, wooden mortars with a long pestle whereas San Geronimo Pass Cahuilla utilized shallower mortars with basketry rims (Kroeber 1908). Cahuilla granaries were usually raised on pole platforms 2 to 4 feet high, which resembled birds' nests, and were used to store mesquite (Kroeber 1908).

In comparison with other Southern California tribes, the Cahuilla appear to have had a lower population density and a less rigid social structure. The Cahuilla are patrilineal, with closely related patrilineages that share an assumed common ancestor which is important socially and ceremonially (Hudlow 2007). The office of lineage leader, also known as a *né̄t*, directed subsistence activities, settled conflicts, represented the clan regionally and was responsible for correct performances of ceremonies, with the official role of the chief passed from father to eldest son (Bean 1978; Hudlow 2007).

Initial contact with European explorers with the Cahuilla most likely occurred during the expedition of Juan Bautista de Anza in 1777 (Napton and Greathouse 1982). The presence of the San Gabriel Mission in the early 1800s led to more contact via baptisms (Napton and Greathouse 1982). It also led to the Native Americans moving away from traditional habitation sites to separate themselves from the influence of the Mission (Brumgardt 1977). The Cahuilla traditions may have been relatively stable until mission secularization in 1834, due to the policy of the Catholic Mission fathers, or *padres*, to maintain imported European traditional style settlement and economic patterns (Bean and Shippek 1978). After 1877, when the United States government established Indian reservations in the region and religious missionaries began conversion of the Native American populations in the region, traditional cultural practices were prohibited. Presently, the Cahuilla reside in nine separate reservations in Southern California, located in Imperial, Riverside and San Diego counties (Bean 1978).

Serrano

The Serrano has been defined as a Northern Uto-Aztecan language sub-family which resided in the mountains and deserts of interior Southern California, known as the Mountain Serrano and the Desert Serrano (Sutton and Earle 2017). The Serrano's traditional use area is believed to be located from the Cajon Pass of the San Gabriel/San Bernardino Mountains, as far east as Twentynine Palms, as far south as to Yucaipa, and as far north as Barstow (Bean and Smith 1978). Gifford (1918) categorizes the Serrano as a clan and moiety-oriented, or local lineage-oriented, group tied to traditional territories or use areas. Typically, a "village" consisted of a collection of families centered about a ceremonial house, with individual families inhabiting willow-framed huts with tule thatching. Considered hunter-gatherers, the Serrano exhibited sophisticated technologies devoted to hunting small animals and gathering roots, tubers, and seeds of various kinds. Principal game animals included deer, mountain sheep, antelope, rabbits, small rodents, and various birds (Bean and Smith 1978). The Serrano spoke a language that belongs to the Takic subfamily of the Uto-Aztecan language family, with some evidence of similarity with the Gabrielino (of the Los Angeles Basin) (Miller 1984).

European influence on the Serrano was limited until 1819, with the establishment of an *asistencia* near present-day Redlands (Bean and Smith 1978). By 1834, most of the western Serrano population had been displaced, with those located northeast of San Geronimo Pass continued to thrive. Today, Serrano descendants are found mostly on the Morongo and San Manuel reservations, which are a modern-day culmination of Serrano, Cahuilla, and Cupeno lineages.

HISTORICAL SETTING

The process of exploration and colonization of Alta California began in 1769, led by Spaniard Gaspar de Portolá and Franciscan Fray (or Father) Junipero Serra. Once the first European exploration of California occurred, the region

underwent immense change. As early as 1827, Anglo-Americans were migrating into Southern California. In the decades to come, California would be taken by the United States with the close of the Mexican-American War and subsequent events such as the Civil War and California Gold Rush would continue to shape the history of California.

Spanish Period (1769 to 1821) to Mexican Period (1821 to 1848)

The Spanish Period began in 1769 with Captain Gaspar de Portolá's land expedition and ended in 1821 with Mexican Independence. During the Spanish Period, the establishment of the Mission San Gabriel Arcángel (1771) was influential throughout the surrounding regions, using the area for cattle grazing *Rancheria* (San Bernardino History and Railroad Museum 2010). An *asistencia* was established nearby in Redlands in 1819 and helped facilitate the Mission's control and colonization of the surrounding area *Rancheria* (San Bernardino History and Railroad Museum 2010). Missionaries instructed Serrano and Gabrielino workers to build the Mill Creek Zanja, a 12-mile-long irrigation ditch routing water from Mill Creek to Guachama *Rancheria* (San Bernardino History and Railroad Museum 2010). It was the area's first stable water resource and supplied water to the ranch, *asistencia*, and local farms, including those owned by Native Americans.



Figure 6. Two women cool off in the Mill Creek Zanja in c. 1897
(San Bernardino History and Railroad Museum 2010)

After control of the area shifted to Mexico in 1821, secularization began throughout the area and the missions and their associated ranches began to decline. The Mexican government proceeded to push settlements of Mexican populations from the south by deeding large grants to individuals who promised to employ settlers. In 1842, the Lugo family, including José del Carmen Lugo, José María Lugo, Vicente Lugo, and Diego Sepulveda, received a land grant, Rancho San Bernardino, which encompassed the San Bernardino and Yucaipa valleys (The Sun 2009).

American Period (1848 to present)

The Treaty of Guadalupe-Hidalgo was signed 1848, ending the war between Mexico and the United States. Mexico ceded over half of its territory, including present-day California. By 1850, California was admitted to the Union. The Gold Rush of 1849 saw a tremendous influx of Americans and Europeans flooding into Southern California. The passing of the Homestead Act of 1862 continued this increase of settlers within the region. In 1851, a group of 500 Mormon settlers from Salt Lake City traveled to the Rancho San Bernardino area and purchased the land grant for the area from the Lugo family. The group stayed in the area until 1857 when they were summoned back to their hometown. The land was divided and sold. Completion of both the Southern Pacific Railroad (SPRR) in the mid-1870s and the competing Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railway (ATSF) in the 1880s, ushered in a land boom

which swept through much of Southern California, especially within the San Bernardino Valley (Encarnación et al. 2008). By 1887, the first spur to Redlands was built.

In 1881, E.G. Judson and Frank E. Brown formed the Redlands Water Company and began construction of a water canal to supply future citrus groves planted by Wisconsin native E.J. Waite. During the development, the pair noticed the red-colored adobe soil and gave the new town its name, Redlands. Three years later, Brown built the Bear Valley Dam and reservoir, securing a steady supply of water for the blossoming town and plentiful citrus groves. With a stable water source and booming railways, the City of Redlands experienced a development boom with the creation of paved streets, sidewalks, sewage, and electricity systems. The city was officially incorporated in 1888 (Redlands Area Historical Society 2015).

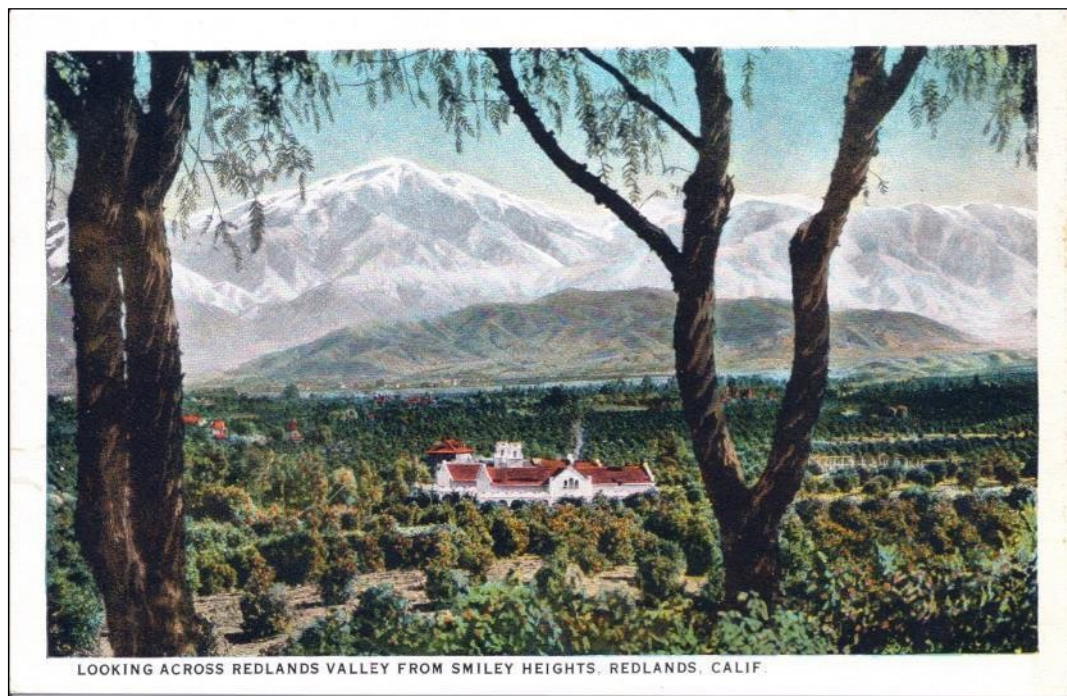


Figure 7. Vintage postcard displaying illustration of Redlands including the orange groves (Masters 2016)

For 75 years, citrus growing continued to prosper in the area and was the main economic source. In the 1927-28 growing season, the city produced over 4,200 railcars of navel oranges and 1,300 railcars of Valencia oranges, lending to the city's title as the "Washington Navel Orange Growing Capital of the World," in addition to the general nickname for the surrounding area, "Orange Empire," and eventually "Jewel of the Inland Empire" (City of Redlands 2017; 5-Minute History 2016; Masters 2016). The citrus industry eventually declined as agricultural areas were replaced with subdivisions. The once 15,000 acres of citrus spanning all across the city with multiple packinghouse companies, has been reduced to only one left today, Redlands Foothill Groves (Purper 2019).

METHODS

The Project Area falls within the boundary of the City of Redlands Transit District Specific Plan (TVSP) and as such the current assessment relies on the background research conducted during the preparation of the TVSP Cultural and Paleontological Resource Assessments Report prepared by MCC in 2022. This background research included a California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS) records search at the South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC), background and literature research, a search of the Sacred Lands File (SLF) by the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC), outreach efforts with 19 Native American tribal representatives, an examination of geological maps and paleontological literature, and a paleontological locality search at the Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County (LACM). The TVSP background research was supplemented with an intensive-level pedestrian survey of the Project Area.

CALIFORNIA HISTORIC RESOURCES INVENTORY SYSTEM AND CULTURAL BACKGROUND RESEARCH

During the preparation of the TVSP Cultural and Paleontological Resource Assessments Report, a search of the CHRIS was conducted on November 6, 2020, by staff members at SCCIC, located at California State University, Fullerton. This search included a review of the Project Area and a 1-mile radius. The search covered any previously recorded cultural resources and investigations within a 1-mile radius of the Project Area. MCC conducted a review of the NRHP, the CRHR, the California Points of Historical Interest list, the California Historical Landmarks list, the Archaeological Determinations of Eligibility list, and the California State Inventory of Historic Resources. Additional background research included historical aerial photos and a search of the Bureau of Land Management General Land Office Records.

NATIVE AMERICAN OUTREACH AND BACKGROUND RESEARCH

A search of the NAHC's SLF conducted on September 14, 2020, during the preparation of the TVSP Cultural and Paleontological Resource Assessments Report identified sacred lands in the vicinity of the Project Area. The NAHC provided MCC with contact information for 19 tribal groups and individuals to reach out to for additional information at that time. This list was utilized to conduct outreach for this Project. MCC sent letters on March 21 and March 23, 2022, to all 19 Native American contacts, requesting any information related to cultural resources or heritage sites within or adjacent to the Project Area. Additional attempts at contact by letter, email or phone call were made on April 15, 2022, and May 4, 2022. MCC did not conduct formal consultation with any of the Native American representatives.

PALEONTOLOGICAL RECORDS SEARCH

The literature review included an examination of geologic maps of the Project Area and a review of relevant published and unpublished geological and paleontological literature to determine which geologic units are present within the Project Area and whether fossils have been recovered from those geologic units elsewhere in the region. As geologic units may extend over large geographic areas and contain similar lithologies and fossils, the literature review includes areas well beyond the Project Area.

The purpose of a locality search is to establish the status and extent of previously recorded paleontological resources within and adjacent to the study area for a given project. On September 26, 2020, a locality search was conducted through LACM for the entirety of the TVSP study area, which encompasses the current Project Area. This search identified any fossil localities in the LACM records that exist near the TVSP study area in the same or similar deposits. The results of the 2020 records search (Bell 2020) were reviewed to identify any fossil localities within the current Project Area.

PALEONTOLOGICAL POTENTIAL ASSESSMENT

SVP criteria were used to assess the paleontological sensitivity within the Project Area. In its “Standard Procedures for the Assessment and Mitigation of Adverse Impacts to Paleontological Resources,” SVP (2010) recognizes four categories of paleontological potential for rock units: high, undetermined, low, and no potential. The definitions are as follows:

High Potential - Rock units from which vertebrate or significant invertebrate, plant, or trace fossils have been recovered are considered to have a high potential for containing additional significant paleontological resources. Rock units classified as having high potential for producing paleontological resources include, but are not limited to: sedimentary formations and some volcanoclastic formations (e.g., ashes or tephra); some low-grade metamorphic rocks which contain significant paleontological resources anywhere within their geographical extent; and sedimentary rock units temporally or lithologically suitable for the preservation of fossils (e.g., middle Holocene and older, fine-grained fluvial sandstones, argillaceous and carbonate-rich paleosols, cross-bedded point bar sandstones, fine-grained marine sandstones, etc.). Paleontological potential consists of both (a) the potential for yielding abundant or significant vertebrate fossils or for yielding a few significant fossils (large or small, vertebrate, invertebrate, plant, or trace fossils) and (b) the importance of recovered evidence for new and significant taxonomic, phylogenetic, paleoecologic, taphonomic, biochronologic, or stratigraphic data. Rock units which contain potentially datable organic remains older than late Holocene (including deposits associated with animal nests or middens and rock units which may contain new vertebrate deposits, traces, or trackways) are also classified as having high potential.

Undetermined Potential - Rock units for which little information is available concerning their paleontological content, geologic age, and depositional environment are considered to have undetermined potential. Further study is necessary to determine if these rock units have high or low potential to contain significant paleontological resources. A field survey by a qualified professional paleontologist to specifically determine the paleontological resource potential of these rock units is required before a paleontological resource impact mitigation program can be developed. In cases where no subsurface data are available, paleontological potential can sometimes be determined by strategically located excavations into subsurface stratigraphy.

Low Potential - Reports in the paleontological literature or field surveys by a qualified professional paleontologist may allow determination that some rock units have low potential for yielding significant fossils. Such rock units will be poorly represented by fossil specimens in institutional collections or based on general scientific consensus only. Preserved fossils are found in rare circumstances, and the presence of fossils is the exception not the rule, e.g., basalt flows or recent colluvium. Rock units with low paleontological sensitivity typically will not require mitigation measures for preservation or management of paleontological resources.

No Potential - Some rock units have no potential to contain significant paleontological resources, for instance high-grade metamorphic rocks (such as gneisses and schists) and plutonic igneous rocks (such as granites and diorites). Rock units with no potential require no protection nor mitigation measures relative to paleontological resources.

CULTURAL AND PALEONTOLOGICAL FIELD SURVEY

MCC Archaeologist and cross-trained paleontologist, Annaell Mouton, B.A., conducted a pedestrian survey of the proposed Project Area on April 7, 2022. The survey consisted of walking in parallel transects spaced at approximately 10-meter intervals over the Project parcels that were accessible, while closely inspecting the ground surface. All undeveloped ground surface areas within the ground disturbance portion of the Project Area were

examined for artifacts (e.g., flaked stone tools, tool-making debris, stone milling tools, fire-affected rock) and fossils, soil discoloration that might indicate the presence of a cultural midden, soil depressions and features indicative of the former presence of structures or buildings (e.g., postholes, foundations), and historic-era debris (e.g., metal, glass, ceramics). Existing ground disturbances (e.g., cutbanks, ditches, animal burrows) were visually inspected for any potential presence of the above-mentioned indicators of cultural or paleontological resources. Representative photographs were taken of the entire Project Area and are included in the Results section below.

RESULTS

CALIFORNIA HISTORIC RESOURCES INVENTORY SYSTEM AND CULTURAL BACKGROUND RESEARCH

PREVIOUS CULTURAL RESOURCE INVESTIGATIONS

The CHRIS records search identified a total of 29 cultural resources investigations previously conducted within the Project Area's 1-mile radius buffer (see Table 1). Two of the previously conducted cultural studies are adjacent to or intersect the Project Area. A review of these reports can be found below.

SB-07454 – This study titled *Cultural Resources Phase I Study Redlands Park Once Transit Center Project, City of Redlands, San Bernardino County, California* was conducted in 2012 and overlaps the northern portion of the Project Area. The study area covers approximately 13 acres and identified two previously recorded resources, neither of which are located within the Project Area (Glover et al. 2012).

SB-06024 – This study titled *Cultural Resources Inventory Of 200 West Redlands Boulevard, Redlands, San Bernardino County, California* was conducted in 2009 and is located entirely within the current Project Area. Despite this study area overlapping the boundaries of a previously recorded resource (P-36-005314) it did not identify any resources during the course of the study (Sander 2008).

The remaining 27 studies conducted within 1-mile of the Project Area date between 1973 and 2016 include 14 cultural resources surveys, five cultural resources monitoring projects, four archaeological testing projects, three built environment evaluations, and one unknown investigation.

Table 1. Previous Conducted Resources Investigations within 1-mile of the Project Area

CHRIS Report Number	Year	Author	Title of Study	Affiliation	Relation to Project Area
SB-00574	1977	Hammond, Stephen R. and Lois M. Webb	Cultural Resources Survey: Route 30 Between Interstate Route 10 And Arden Avenue, San Bernardino County, California	Unknown	Within 1-mile
SB-01668	1987	Brock, James and John F. Elliott	Preliminary Archaeological Monitoring Report for The Lafarge Project, Redlands, California	Archaeological Advisory Group	Within 1-mile
SB-01810	1988	Ross, Lester A.	Archaeological Monitoring of The Glaze Auto Center Project Site at The Southeast Corner Of Oriental And Texas Streets, Redlands, San Bernardino County, California	San Bernardino County Museum	Within 1-mile
SB-02938	1994	Alexandrowicz, J. Stephen, Susan R. Alexandrowicz, and Ayse Taskiran	Historic Preservation Investigations for The Redlands Theatre Project, City Of Redlands, County Of San Bernardino, California: The Archival Research Program	Archaeological Consulting Service	Within 1-mile
SB-03137	1996	Grenda, Donn R. and Deborah W. Gray	Historic Resources Field Survey of A Parcel On The Southwest Corner Of Orange & Pearl Streets In Redlands, Ca. 3pp	Statistical Research	Within 1-mile
SB-03675	1997	Padon, Beth and Karen K. Swope	Redlands Chinatown Archaeological Investigations for Krikorian Premier Theater Project, Redlands, San Bernardino County,	Petra Resources, Inc	Within 1-mile

CHRIS Report Number	Year	Author	Title of Study	Affiliation	Relation to Project Area
Ca. 207pp					
SB-03734	2001	Duke, Curt	Cultural Resources Assessment for AT&T Fixed Wireless Services Facility #Bc_458a, County Of San Bernardino, Ca. 4pp	LSA	Within 1-mile
SB-03748	1998	Waugh, Rebecca and S. Greg Johnson	Archaeological Monitoring & Testing: The Boston Market Parcel, Redlands, Ca. 62pp	Statistical Research	Within 1-mile
SB-04053	2002	McLean, Deborah K.B.	Archaeological Assessment: Redland I & II, Former Manufactured Gas Plant Sites, City of Redlands, San Bernardino County, Ca. 11pp	LSA	Within 1-mile
SB-04057	2002	White, Laurie S.	Cultural Resource Assessment for Sprint Pcs Facility Sb54xc418e (Service & Supply Center) City Of Redlands, San Bernardino County, Ca. 9pp	Michael Brandman Associates	Within 1-mile
SB-04061	2003	Grenda, Donn R.	612 Lawton, Redlands, Ca, Archaeological Monitoring Results. 4pp	Statistical Research	Within 1-mile
SB-04593	2005	Tang, Bai "Tom", Michael Hogan, Casey Tibbett, and John J. Eddy	Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey Report: Assessor's Parcel Number 0169-271- 44, City of Redlands, San Bernardino County, California.	Unknown	Within 1-mile
SB-04606	2002	Duke, Curt	Cultural Resource Assessment, Cingular Wireless, Facility No. Sb 211-01, San Bernardino County, California	Unknown	Within 1-mile
SB-04652	2001	Budinger, Fred	An Archaeological Assessment of The Proposed Verizon Wireless Wildwash Unmanned Cellular Telecommunications Site to Be Located South Of Old National Trails Highway (Old Route 66) Near Palameno Road, Barstow, San Bernardino County, Ca 92311	Unknown	Within 1-mile
SB-04822	2006	Hansen, Janet and Sorrell, Tanya	Cultural Resources Assessment Redlands Y Alliance City of Redlands San Bernardino County, California	Unknown	Within 1-mile
SB-04823	2006	Sander, Jay K.	Cultural Resources Survey Of An 8.90-Acre Parcel At Park Avenue And Alabama Street Redlands, San Bernardino County, California	Unknown	Within 1-mile
SB-05163	2005	Tang, Bai, Hogan, Michael, Wetherbee, Matthew, and Jacqueman, Daniel	Historical/ Archaeological Resources Survey Report Krikorian Theatre Expansion And Retail Addition Project Eureka Street And Stuart Avenue, City Of Redlands, San Bernardino County, California	Unknown	Within 1-mile
SB-05807	2007	Tang, Bai "Tom", Terri Jacquemain, and Josh Smallwood	Historic Building Evaluation: Former Redlands Mutual Orange Company Packinghouse, 330 North Third Street, City Of Redlands, San Bernardino County, California.	CRM Tech	Within 1-mile
SB-06026	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Within 1-mile

CHRIS Report Number	Year	Author	Title of Study	Affiliation	Relation to Project Area
SB-06193	2012	Perez, Don	Tigertail/Ensite #11748 (255651).	EBI Consulting	Within 1-mile
SB-06435	2009	Tang, Bai "Tom", Terri Jacquemain, and Josh Smallwood	Historic Building Adaptive Use Study: The Historic Redlands AT&SF Railway Station, 351 Orange Street, City of Redlands, San Bernardino County, California	CRM Tech	Within 1-mile
SB-07453	2013	Tang, Bai "Tom"	Historic Building Evaluation: 1113 East Central Avenue, Assessor's Parcel No. 0170-201-33, City of Redlands, San Bernardino County, California	CRM Tech	Within 1-mile
SB-07455	2012	Mason, Roger D.	Extended Phase I Report for P-36-023343, CA-SBR-14744H, Redlands Park Once Transit Center Project, Redlands, San Bernardino County, California.	Ecorp Consulting	Within 1-mile
SB-07658	2013	Lev-Tov, Justin E.	Archaeological Monitoring at the 424 West Stuart Ave., Redlands, California.	Unknown	Within 1-mile
SB-07659	2014	Stanton, Patrick B.	Archaeological Monitoring at the 6007 West Stuart Ave., Redlands, California.	Unknown	Within 1-mile
SB-07929	2016	McKenna, Jeanette A.	A Preliminary Assessment of the Existing Improvements at 219 Cajon Street, Redlands, San Bernardino County, California	McKenna et al.	Within 1-mile
SB-08053	2014	Brunzell, David	Cultural Resources Assessment of the Fourier Project, Redlands, San Bernardino County, California (BCR Consulting Project no. TRF1412)	BCR Consulting LLC	Within 1-mile

PREVIOUSLY RECORDED ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES

The records search identified one historic-era cultural resource within the Project Area. This resource is detailed below:

P-36-005314 – This resource consists of portion of the historic Redlands Chinatown as well as two historic structures, which are no longer extant. Extensive historic research has been conducted regarding the extent of the original Redlands Chinatown which is believed to have extended five blocks between the ATSF alignment and Water Street (current Redlands Boulevard). Historic bottle collecting and looting is noted throughout the area and, despite this disturbance, additional intact subsurface deposits and features are believed to exist. Archaeological testing and data recovery within the parcel directly north of the Project Area identified seven intact, subsurface features comprised of habitation debris and privies. The features varied in sized and were identified within the upper 80 to 90 centimeters (Padon 1997; Lerch 1985).

An additional 21 previously recorded resources were identified within 1-mile of the Project Area. These resources include 20 historic resources and one prehistoric isolate (see Table 2).

Table 2. Previously Recorded Cultural Resources within 1-mile of the Project Area

Primary Number	Trinomial	Age	Type	Attributes	NRHP/CRHR	Distance from Project Area
P-36-004185	CA-SBR-4185H	Historic	Structure	HP17	Appears eligible for listing to the NRHP	Within 1-mile
P-36-007167	CA-SBR-007167H	Historic	Site	AH02; AH16	Not evaluated	Within 1-mile
P-36-008092	CA-SBR-008092H	Historic	Site	AH06	NRHP Listed	Within 1-mile

Primary Number	Trinomial	Age	Type	Attributes	NRHP/CRHR	Distance from Project Area
P-36-011856	CA-SBR-011856H	Historic	Site	AH02; AH11	Not eligible	Within 1-mile
P-36-012013	CA-SBR-012013H	Historic	Site, Other	AH04; AH05	Not evaluated	Within 1-mile
P-36-012014	CA-SBR-012014H	Historic	Site, Other	AH04; AH05; AP02	Not evaluated	Within 1-mile
P-36-013095	N/A	Historic	Site	AH04	Not evaluated	Within 1-mile
P-36-016503	N/A	Historic	District	N/A	Listed to the NRHP	Within 1-mile
P-36-029644	CA-SBR-029644H	Historic	Site	AH02; AH04; AH06	Not evaluated	Within 1-mile
P-36-031725	CA-SBR-031725H	Historic	Site	AH02; AH04; AH05	Not evaluated	Within 1-mile
P-36-032944	N/A	Historic	Structure	AH07	Not evaluated	Within 1-mile
P-36-032945	N/A	Historic	Other	AH16	Not evaluated	Within 1-mile
P-36-032946	N/A	Historic	Other	AH16	Not evaluated	Within 1-mile
P-36-032947	N/A	Historic	Other	AH16	Not evaluated	Within 1-mile
P-36-032948	CA-SBR-032948H	Historic	Site	AH04	Not eligible	Within 1-mile
P-36-032951	N/A	Prehistoric	Other	AP02	Not evaluated	Within 1-mile
P-36-032952	CA-SBR-032952H	Historic	Other	AH16	Not evaluated	Within 1-mile
P-36-033147	CA-SBR-033147H	Historic	Site	AH02	Not evaluated	Within 1-mile
P-36-033148	N/A	Historic	Structure	AH06	Not evaluated	Within 1-mile
P-36-033149	CA-SBR-033149H	Historic	Site	AH04	Not evaluated	Within 1-mile
P-36-060200	N/A	Historic	Site	AH04	Not evaluated	Within 1-mile

The complete results of the CHRIS resources records searches are included as Confidential Appendix B of this report.

ADDITIONAL HISTORICAL RECORDS

MCC reviewed supplemental sources for historical records to understand the general sensitivity of the Project Area, and its vicinity, for cultural resources, whether extant or buried (Table 3). As stated above, two NRHP listed cultural resources and one eligible cultural resource are located outside of the Project Area but within 1-mile. These resources consist of the Smiley Park Historic District, Mill Creek Zanja, and the Redlands Santa Fe Depot District. A review of the Bureau of Land Management General Land Office Records identified one land grant which encompassed the entire Project Area. CACAAA 072999 was administered to José Del Carmen Lugo, José María Lugo, Vicente Lugo, and Diego Sepulveda as a Mexican-Spanish Land-grant on March 3, 1851.

Table 3. Additional Sources Consulted for the Project

Source	Results
National Register of Historic Places (1979-2002 & supplements)	Positive; Smiley Park Historic District, Mill Creek Zanja, and the Redlands Santa Fe Depot District
Historical United States Geological Survey topographic maps (USGS 2012)	The Project Area has been developed since as early as 1901

Source	Results
Historical United States Department of Agriculture aerial photos	Positive; The Project Area has been extensively developed since as early as 1880
California Register of Historical Resources (1992-2010)	Positive; The Redlands Santa Fe Depot District
California Inventory of Historic Resources (1976-2010)	Positive; The Redlands Santa Fe Depot District
California Historical Landmarks (1995 & supplements to 2010)	Positive; The Zanja (No. 43), A.K. Smiley Public Library (No. 994)
California Points of Historical Interest (1992 to 2010)	Negative
Local Historical Register Listings	Negative
Bureau of Land Management General Land Office Records (BLM GLO 2008)	Positive; CACAAA 072999 was administered to José del Carmen Lugo, José María Lugo, Vicente Lugo, And Diego Sepulveda as a Mexican-Spanish Land-grant on March 3, 1851.

Available historic topographic maps and aerial photographs were reviewed to understand the progression of any development within the vicinity of the Project Area. This review revealed that the Project Area has remained occupied from as early as the 1880s. Historical research conducted of the Redlands Historic Chinatown suggests that the entire area south of the ATSF/ SPRR alignment and north of Redlands Boulevard (formerly Water Street), between Orange Street and First Street housed Chinese residences and businesses as early as 1885 (Lerch et al. 1985). It is believed that the construction of the SPRR Freight Depot (Figure 8 through Figure 10) displaced the oldest portions of the settlement. The SPRR Freight Depot stayed in its original location through the 1960s, when the building that currently occupies the Project Area was constructed (National Environmental Title Research 2022).

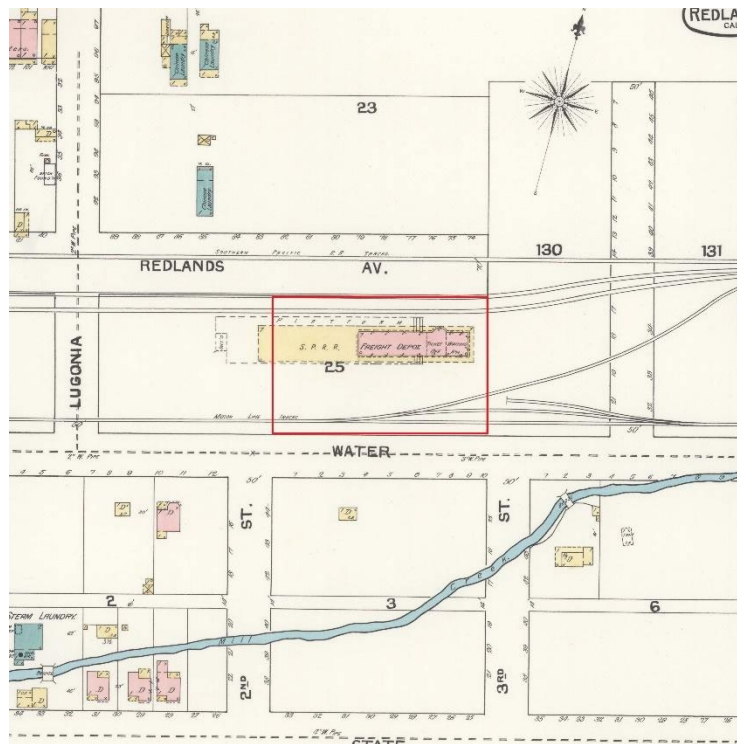


Figure 8. The Project Area parcel showing the Southern Pacific Railroad Freight Depot and a portion of the Motor Line Tracks in 1892 (as depicted on Sanborn Fire Insurance Map)

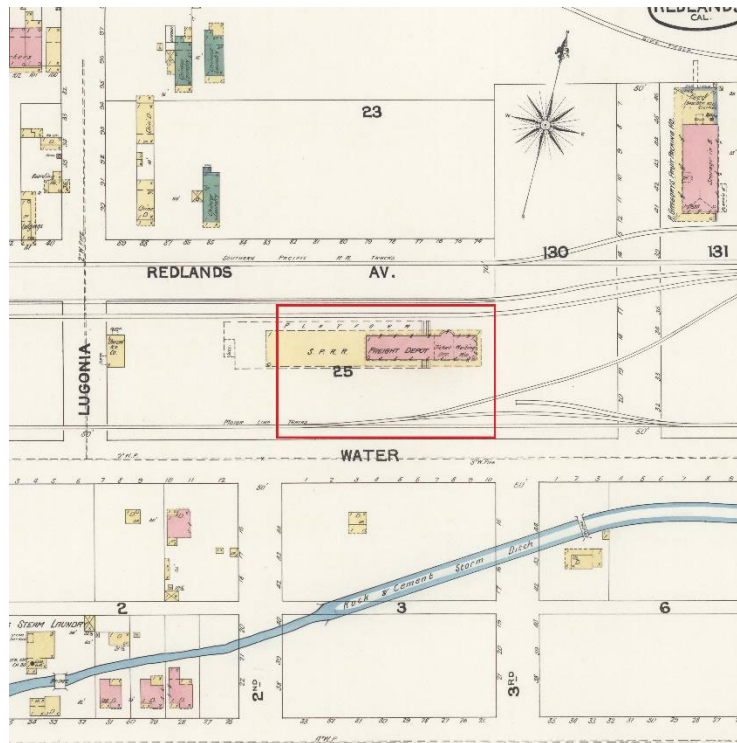


Figure 9. Additional development of the Project Area parcel in 1894 (as depicted on Sanborn Fire Insurance Map)

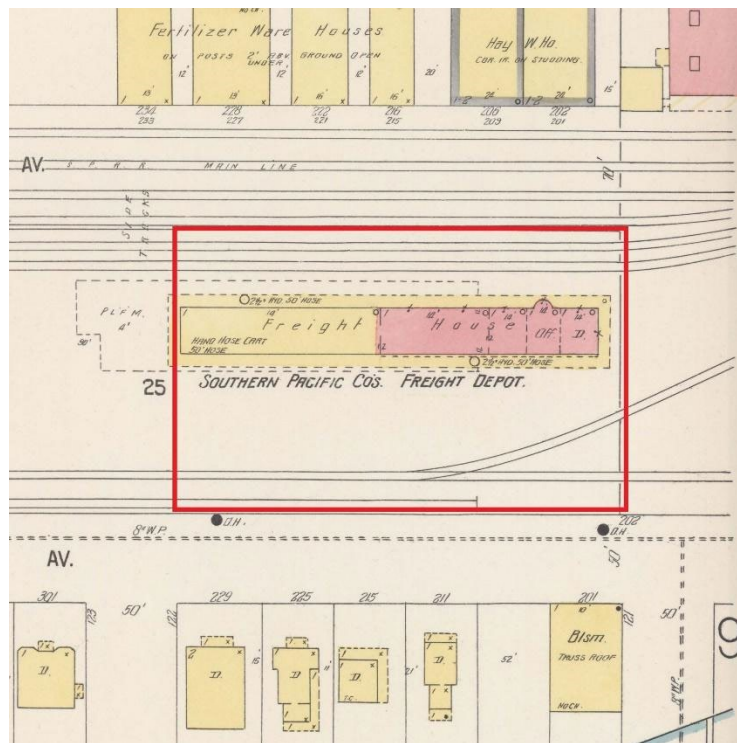


Figure 10. Additional development of the Project Area parcel in 1915 (as depicted on Sanborn Fire Insurance Map)

NATIVE AMERICAN OUTREACH AND BACKGROUND RESEARCH

As a result of the effort to contact the 19 Native American tribes or individuals identified by the NAHC, MCC received five responses. These responses came in the form of letters, emails, and phone calls. Below is a summary of the responses provided by Native American tribes.

On March 23, 2022, the Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma Reservation responded via email and stated that they do wish to comment on the Project and defer to more local tribes.

On April 18, 2022, the Augustine Band of Cahuilla Indians responded via email stating that they do not have any knowledge of cultural resources in the Project Area.

On April 18, 2022, the San Manuel Band of Mission Indians (SMBMI) stated that the Project Area is located within the Zanja Historic District and well as two known Serrano village sites. The SMBMI requested to consult under AB 52. This request was provided to EPD.

On April 22, 2022, the Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians (ACBCI) sent a letter via email which stated the Project is located within the Tribe's Traditional Use Area and requested a copy of the records search results, copy of the Phase I assessment, and a description of the proposed Project. This request was provided to EPD.

On May 3, 2022, Mr. Ontiveros, Cultural Resources Department for the Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians stated that while the Tribe does have information regarding resources in the area this information is confidential and will only be disclosed to the lead agency. He did state the general vicinity is considered generally sensitive by the Tribe.

On May 9, 2022, Mr. BobbyRay Esparza, Cultural Director for the Cahuilla Band of Indians, requested all cultural materials associated with the project via email. This email was in response to a phone call placed to the Cahuilla Band of Indians on May 3, 2022. This request was provided to EPD.

On May 10, 2022, Ms. Bernadette Ann Brierty, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer (THPO) for the Morongo Band of Mission Indians sent a letter via email stating that the project is located within the ancestral territory and traditional use area of the Cahuilla and Serrano people of the Morongo Band of Mission Indians and is considered highly sensitive for cultural resources. The Morongo Band of Mission Indians also requested the following from the lead agency: a copy of the records search, a copy of the Phase I study, GIS shapefiles of the Project Area, a copy of the geotechnical report, and the proposed Project Design and any associated grading plans. This request was provided to EPD.

As of May 16, 2022, MCC has not received any additional responses from the remaining NAHC-listed groups or individuals we contacted for information. Should MCC receive additional responses once the final report is submitted, the information will be passed on to EPD to be added to the report as an addendum. The outreach was conducted as an informational purpose only and formal consultation will be conducted by the Lead Agency. Additionally, all requests were acknowledged and will be provided to the Lead Agency. All written NAHC and Native American correspondence materials and MCC's communication log are provided as Appendix C.

PALEONTOLOGICAL RECORDS SEARCH

The locality search at LACM did not yield any fossil localities within the Project Area or within a 1-mile radius of the Project Area (Bell 2020) (see Appendix D). However, fossil localities from similar sedimentary deposits have been recorded within an approximately 70-mile radius of the Project Area (Bell 2020; Table 4). The closest fossil locality from the LACM Records Search is LACM IP 437, located approximately 20-miles east of the Project Area. The locality came from an unknown Pleistocene formation and consisted of invertebrates at an unknown depth. See Table 4 below for a complete list of the closest known localities from the LACM record search results.

Table 4. LACM Paleontological Record Search Results

Locality Number	Location	Geologic Unit	Taxa	Depth
LACM VP 7786	Outside of Adelanto; approximately 38 miles northwest of the Project Area	Alluvium (moderately indurated fine to medium grained silty sandstone)	Vole (<i>Microtus mexicanus</i>)	10-11 feet bgs
LACM IP 437	West side of Gunsight Pass; approximately 20-miles east of the Project Area	Unknown formation (Pleistocene)	Invertebrates	Unknown
LACM VP 1207	Hill on east side of sewage disposal plant; 1-mile north-northwest of Corona; approximately 24-miles southwest of the Project Area	Unknown formation (Pleistocene)	Cow family (Bovidae)	Unknown
LACM IP 17610	Deane Dana Friendship Park, southwest of 9th Street/Western Avenue Intersection, approximately 67-miles southwest of the Project Area	Unknown formation (Pleistocene)	Invertebrates	Unknown
LACM VP 6059	Overflow area just east-southeast of Lake Elsinore; approximately 28-miles southwest of the Project Area	Older alluvium (Pleistocene)	Camel (Camelidae)	Unknown
LACM VP 7941, 5891, 5892, 5789	Along I-15 in Temecula Valley; approximately 38-miles south of the Project Area	Pauba Formation (interbedded siltstones & fine to coarse grained sandstones)	Horse (<i>Equus</i>); Proboscidea; unidentified vertebrates	5-10 feet bgs

VP: Vertebrate Paleontology; IP: Invertebrate Paleontology; bgs: below ground surface

CULTURAL AND PALEONTOLOGICAL FIELD SURVEY RESULTS

The Project Area is completely developed, and the majority of the ground surface is paved. Small areas on the southern and western edges of the Project Area are landscaped with lawn and trees present. These areas were surveyed in an attempt to view visible ground surface. While no native ground surface was visible, a dense concentration of historic glass containing clear, green, and amber glass fragments was noted in the raised garden beds on the south side of the building. The date range associated with these items is 1933 to 1968 and they are likely redistributed from another location and do not retain their primary context. No additional archaeological resources and no paleontological resources were identified.



Figure 11. Overview of pre-existing structure, view east



Figure 12. Overview of Project Area, view northeast



Figure 13. Overview of Project Area, view east



Figure 14. Overview of Project Area, view north



Figure 15. Overview of Project Area, view west



Figure 16. Overview of Project Area, view west

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

CULTURAL RESOURCES CONCLUSIONS

The Phase I cultural resource assessment of the Project Area included background research, a review of the previously conducted TVSP CHRIS records search, NAHC outreach, and a field pedestrian survey. The review of the previously conducted TVSP cultural resource records search identified 29 previously conducted cultural investigations within 1-mile of the Project Area, two of which (SB-6024 and SB-7454) are located adjacent to or intersecting the Project Area. Twenty-two previously documented archaeological resources were identified within 1-mile of the Project Area, one of which intersects the Project Area. P-36-005314 consists of the subsurface remains of the historic Redlands Chinatown. Archaeological artifacts and features associated with the historic Redlands Chinatown have been found through the general vicinity of the Project Area and, despite the historic and modern development of the Project Area, it is possibly similar intact deposits may exist subsurface within the Project Area. During NAHC and Tribal outreach efforts, the San Manuel Band of Mission Indians, the Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians, the Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians, the Cahuilla Band of Indians, and the Morongo Band of Mission Indians stated the Project Area is within a sensitive tribal area. While the field survey did not result in the identification of any cultural resources, the majority of the Project Area has been paved and no native ground surface was visible. Therefore, as-yet unidentified cultural resources may exist subsurface within the Project Area.

CULTURAL RESOURCES RECOMMENDATIONS

One previously recorded cultural resource is located within the Project Area; therefore, it is likely as-yet undocumented portions of this resource may be encountered during Project construction. It is recommended that a phased Archaeological Testing and Data Recovery Program (ATDRP) be implemented after existing structures are demolished and prior to project-related ground disturbance. The ATDRP should include the following procedures:

- Development of an Archaeological Testing and Data Recovery Plan, which will include:
 - Background research and anticipated resource types
 - Research questions that can be addressed by the collection of data from the defined resource types
 - Field methods and procedures
 - Cataloging and laboratory analysis
 - Findings and interpretation
- Following the development of the Archaeological Testing and Data Recovery Plan, archaeological testing should occur ahead of Project-related ground disturbance to identify the presence of archaeological resources within the Project Area. However, due to the presence of a large structure encompassing the majority of the Project Area, archaeological testing should occur after all onsite structures are demolished.
- If no significant archaeological deposits are encountered during testing efforts project-related ground disturbance may continue. Archaeological monitoring should occur during all project-related ground disturbance should inadvertent discoveries be encountered. A final Archaeological Testing Results Report will be prepared summarizing the findings and conclusions of testing efforts.
- Should potentially significant archaeological deposits be identified during testing efforts, archaeological data recovery will be implemented. Archaeological data recovery will follow the protocol outlined in the ATDRP. Following the completion of data recovery project-related ground disturbance may continue. Archaeological monitoring should occur during all project-related ground disturbance should inadvertent discoveries be encountered. A final Archaeological Monitoring Report will be prepared upon completion of ground disturbance.
- Upon completion of archaeological data recovery, an Archaeological Data Recovery Results Report will be prepared summarizing the findings and conclusions of data recovery efforts.

- Procedures of conduct following the discovery of human remains on non-federal lands have been mandated by California Health and Safety Code §7050.5, PRC §5097.98 and the California Code of Regulations (CCR) §15064.5(e). According to the provisions in CEQA, should human remains be encountered, all work in the immediate vicinity of the burial must cease, and any necessary steps to ensure the integrity of the immediate area must be taken. The San Bernardino County Coroner shall be immediately notified and must then determine whether the remains are Native American. If the Coroner determines the remains are Native American, the Coroner has 24 hours to notify the NAHC, who will in turn, notify the person they identify as the Most-Likely-Descendent (MLD) of any human remains. Further actions will be determined, in part, by the desires of the MLD. The MLD has 48 hours to make recommendations regarding the disposition of the remains following notification from the NAHC of the discovery. If the MLD does not make recommendations within 48 hours, the owner shall, with appropriate dignity, reinter the remains in an area of the property secure from further disturbance. Alternatively, if the owner does not accept the MLD's recommendations, the owner or the descendent may request mediation by the NAHC.

PALEONTOLOGICAL RESOURCES CONCLUSIONS

The Phase I paleontological resource assessment of the Project Area included a review of the locality records search for the TVSP, geological map and literature reviews, and a field pedestrian survey. No paleontological resources were identified within the Project Area during the locality search or the field survey. Based on the results of the study, the Holocene-age very young wash deposits (Qw) at the surface of the Project Area are considered to have low paleontological sensitivity; however, construction activities for the proposed Project may impact underlying high sensitivity Pleistocene-age old alluvial fan deposits, Unit 3 (Qof₃) and Pleistocene-age very old axial channel deposits, Unit 3 (Qvoa₃) at various depths within the Project Area.

PALEONTOLOGICAL RESOURCES RECOMMENDATIONS

The potential for encountering significant paleontological resources within the Project is considered high due to the presence of sensitive Pleistocene-age old alluvial fan deposits, Unit 3 (Qof₃) and Pleistocene-age very old axial channel deposits, Unit 3 (Qvoa₃) within the vicinity of the Project Area, and the potential for these sediments to be encountered at depth within the Project Area during Project construction. Prior to the start of construction, a paleontological resources management plan (PRMP) should be prepared. It is recommended the Project's PRMP include the following procedures:

- Paleontological spot checks during ground-disturbing activities greater than 5 feet below the current ground surface, in order to identify if high sensitivity Pleistocene-age old alluvial fan deposits, Unit 3 (Qof₃) or Pleistocene-age very old axial channel deposits, Unit 3 (Qvoa₃) are being impacted. If sensitive sediments are observed, then paleontological monitoring will continue on a full-time basis in those areas.
- Development of an inadvertent discovery plan to expediently address treatment of paleontological resources should any be encountered during development associated with the Project. If these resources are inadvertently discovered during ground-disturbing activities, work must be halted within 50 feet of the find until it can be evaluated by a qualified paleontologist. Construction activities could continue in other areas. If the discovery proves to be significant, additional work, such as fossil collection and curation, may be warranted and would be discussed in consultation with the appropriate regulatory agency(ies).
- Any recovered fossil remains will be prepared and identified to the lowest taxonomic level possible by knowledgeable paleontologists. Significant remains then will be transferred to a fossil repository for curation.
- A qualified paleontologist shall prepare a report of findings made during all site grading activity with an appended itemized list of fossil specimens recovered during grading (if any).

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Appendix A:
Qualifications

Tria Belcourt, M.A., RPA
President and Principal Environmental Specialist



Tria Belcourt oversees and is responsible for the entire work process at Material Culture Consulting. She is responsible for planning, supervising, and overseeing field projects, including responsibility for the professional quality of evaluations and recommendations. Tria has primary accountability for the technical completeness and competence of work conducted by her staff. She is responsible for development of work plans and/or research designs, for performance of crew chiefs, for selection standards and limitations on work assignments of crew members, for analysis and interpretation of field data, for integration of fieldwork results into comparative regional perspectives, and for preparation of reports. Tria's advanced academic training and more than sixteen years of professional archaeological experience has included rigorous training and application of anthropological and archaeological theory and methods, and in recording, collecting, handling, analyzing, evaluating, and reporting cultural property data, relative to the type and scope of work proposed.

Tria has been an archaeological project manager and principal investigator for over nine years, leading and managing several complex compliance projects throughout the State of California and in Southern Nevada, which have involved each step of cultural resource compliance and management. Prior to this, she spent six years as a field technician and crew chief on projects throughout California and the Southeastern United States. Her experience includes conducting background research, field survey, resource testing and formal NRHP/CRHR evaluation, data recovery plan development and implementation. She has prepared hundreds of technical reports for all of the above to state and federal standards, including following BLM standards for GIS spatial data management and technical reporting – ranging from simple clearance forms, to letter reports, to extensive data recovery reports. She was the lead preparer of the Fort Irwin Integrated Cultural Resource Management Plan (2009-2013) and has also prepared several cultural resource management plans for state regulated projects. She has overseen and conducted archaeological monitoring and management of unanticipated discovery of resources, including Native American human remains on federal lands (and repatriation of the remains), and reported the results and outcomes of cultural resource monitoring efforts in lengthy technical reports. Finally, Tria regularly provides third party and QA/QC review of cultural resource technical documents, due to her keen understanding of state and federal regulations and laws governing the management of cultural resources throughout the state of California.

EDUCATION

2014	Graduate Certificate in Environmental Management of Military Lands, Colorado State University
2010	Professional Certification in CEQA/NEPA, ICF International Corporation
2009	M.A. in Anthropology, University of Florida Gainesville, Florida Professional Certification in GIS
2006	B.A. in Anthropology, Magna Cum Laude, University of California, Los Angeles, California

AFFILIATIONS/CERTIFICATIONS/TRAINING

- Society for Historical Archaeology (SHA)
- Society for California Archaeology (SCA)

UTILITY SECTOR EXPERIENCE

SCE Transmission Line Rating and Remediation Project (TLRR) – Control Silver Peak 66kV Subtransmission, Kern and Los Angeles Counties, California. Cultural Resource Inventory Assessment (October 2016- present). Ms. Belcourt provides project management and leadership for this SCE project, as the Principal Investigator for Archaeology, under contract to Arcadis (2016-2018) and Environmental Intelligence (2018-present). MCC is tasked with all aspects of cultural resources assessments including records searches, surveys, maintaining and generating GIS data according to SCE Schema, obtaining federal and state permits for cultural resources studies, and technical reporting.

SCE Transmission Line Rating and Remediation Project (TLRR) - Kern River 66kV, Kern and Los Angeles Counties, California. Cultural Resource Inventory Assessment (October 2016- present). Ms. Belcourt provides project management and leadership for this SCE project, as the Principal Investigator for Archaeology, under contract to Arcadis (2016-present). MCC is tasked with all aspects of cultural resources assessments including records searches, surveys, maintaining and generating GIS data according to SCE Schema, obtaining federal and state permits for cultural resources studies, and technical reporting.

SCE Transmission Line Rating and Remediation Project (TLRR) – Eldorado Pisgah Lugo 220kV Subtransmission, Kern and Los Angeles Counties, California. Cultural Resource Inventory Assessment (October 2016- present). Ms. Belcourt provides project management and leadership for this SCE project, as the Principal Investigator for Archaeology, under contract to Arcadis (2016-present). MCC is tasked with all aspects of cultural resources assessments including records searches, surveys, maintaining and generating GIS data according to SCE Schema, obtaining federal and state permits for cultural resources studies, and technical reporting.

SCE Transmission Line Rating and Remediation Project (TLRR) – Control Haiwee 115kV Subtransmission, Kern and Los Angeles Counties, California. Cultural Resource Inventory Assessment (April 2017- present). Ms. Belcourt provides project management and leadership for this SCE project, as the Principal Investigator for Archaeology, under contract to Arcadis (2016-2018) and to SWCA (2018-present). MCC is tasked with all aspects of cultural resources assessments including records searches, surveys, maintaining and generating GIS data according to SCE Schema, obtaining federal and state permits for cultural resources studies, and technical reporting.

SCE Transmission Line Rating and Remediation Project (TLRR) – Ivanpah Coolwater Kramer Inyokern 115kV Subtransmission, Kern and Los Angeles Counties, California. Cultural Resource Inventory Assessment (April 2017- present). Ms. Belcourt provides project management and leadership for this SCE project, as the Principal Investigator for Archaeology, under contract to Arcadis (2016-2018) and to SWCA (2018-present). MCC is tasked with all aspects of cultural resources assessments including records searches, surveys, maintaining and generating GIS data according to SCE Schema, obtaining federal and state permits for cultural resources studies, and technical reporting.

Pacific Gas and Electric Company (PG&E), NERC Alert Program – Archaeological Principal Investigator; throughout California; 2015 – Present. Belcourt provides oversight of all task orders and project management of on-call task orders involving cultural resource desktop reviews, records searches and field reviews for the PG&E NERC Alert program: tracking and reporting efforts, maintaining project schedule, and timely submittal of data to prime contractor (Arcadis).

Southern California Edison (SCE), On-Call and Emergency Projects – Archaeological Principal Investigator and Project Manager; throughout California, 2013 – Present. Belcourt has provided oversight of over 200 task orders for on-call and emergency projects to date, involving cultural resource desktop reviews, records searches and field reviews for deteriorated poles, system upgrades, initial studies to support capital projects, and monitoring support to replace facilities due to natural disasters. This high-volume program includes preparing and submitting budgets, managing support staff and overseeing work, tracking and reporting efforts, maintaining project schedules, and preparing technical reports and GIS datasets for submittal to prime contractor (SWCA).

Southern California Edison (SCE), Large Capital Projects – Archaeological Principal Investigator and Project Manager; throughout California, 2014 – Present. Belcourt has provided oversight of over 20 task orders for major projects to date, involving cultural resources for this contract with SWCA, Environmental Intelligence and ICF. This includes preparing and submitting budgets, managing support staff and overseeing work, tracking and reporting efforts, maintaining project schedule, and preparing technical reports and GIS datasets for submittal to prime contractors.

Southern California Edison (SCE), Small Capital Projects – Archaeological Principal Investigator and Project Manager; throughout California, 2014 – Present. Belcourt provides oversight of all task orders and project management of task orders involving cultural resources for this contract with Environmental Intelligence and ICF. This includes preparing and submitting budgets, managing support staff and overseeing work, tracking and reporting efforts, maintaining project schedule, and preparing technical reports and GIS datasets for submittal to prime contractors.

Southern California Edison (SCE), Coolwater Lugo Transmission Project — Environmental Project Manager; San Bernardino County, California; 2014 – 2015. Belcourt provided oversight of all project management on CWLTP: tracking and reporting efforts of subconsultants (Pacific Legacy, Paleo Solutions and Urbana Preservation and Planning), maintaining project schedule and timely submittal of project deliverables to agency reviewers. Served as communication facilitator between SCE and BLM/CPUC agency reviewers. Provided final review of the Cultural Resources Technical Report (which included over 1,000 cultural resources) and the Historic Built Environment Report - prior to draft submittal to BLM.

SCE, Eldorado Ivanpah Transmission Project – In-house Consultant for Archaeology; San Bernardino County, California and Clark County, Nevada; 2010-2012. Belcourt provided complex regulatory oversight and project management regarding cultural and paleontological resource management. She developed compliance training to inform and guide construction activities and major capital project teams. She also developed and implemented internal cultural resource management programs based on project mitigation measures. Tria coordinated with BLM archaeologists on discovery and management of previously unknown cultural resources identified during construction. She provided environmental analyses, technical reports, and clearance documentation for over 20 project modifications during construction without delay to project. Developed the cultural resources geodatabase for EITP and coordinated regularly with the project GIS team.

Silver State South Substation, In-house Consultant for Archaeology; Southern California Edison, Clark County, NV; 2010-2012.

Provided regulatory oversight and project management regarding cultural and paleontological resource management during project licensing and scoping. Identified potential impacts to cultural and paleontological resources, developing appropriate mitigation measures in preparation for and projecting alternative conclusions.

Tehachapi Renewable Transmission Project, Multiple Roles; Southern California Edison, Segments 1-3 and Segments 6-11, Kern, Los Angeles and Orange County, CA; 2009 - Present. Tria provided service to this project over seven years in multiple roles – archaeological field monitor, project coordinator, in-house consultant at SCE, and principal investigator. She provided regulatory oversight and project management regarding cultural and paleontological resource management for all segments of TRTP. Developed and implemented internal cultural resource management programs based on the mitigation measures in the Final Environmental Impact Report/Environmental Impact Statement (FEIR/EIS) for TRTP, and for the existing Special Use Permits and Record of Decision for TRTP, issued by the Angeles National Forest (ANF). Oversaw preparation of the Historic Properties Treatment Plans, fieldwork and technical report preparation for two large-scale Phase III Data Recovery excavations on Angeles National Forest. Coordinated with ANF archaeologists on discovery and management of previously unknown cultural resources identified during construction. Provided cultural resources analyses and clearance documentation, including technical reports, for over 100 project modifications during construction without delay to project. Finally, Tria was responsible for maintaining the geospatial data for the project within the SCE cultural resources geodatabase TRTP and coordinated with the project GIS team.

Desert Tortoise Habitat Conservation Plan Area, Principal Investigator; Cadiz Inc., San Bernardino County, CA; 2013. Oversaw records search to identify the extent of previous cultural resources surveys and all previously recorded prehistoric and historic resources within the 7,500-acre Desert Tortoise Habitat Conservation Plan (HCP) area (Project Area) located on lands administered by the BLM Needles Field Office in unincorporated San Bernardino County, California.

SOLAR SECTOR EXPERIENCE

Ecoplexus California Correctional Institution Solar Project, Tehachapi, Kern County, California. Cultural and Paleontological Assessments (April 2018 – present). Belcourt provided oversight and project management for this project, involving cultural and paleontological resource desktop reviews, Native American outreach, coordinated AB52 consultation between the State of California and local tribes, arranged for the records searches and coordinated field surveys. She also oversaw production of the final technical report, project schedule, and timely submittal of data to prime contractor.

Ecoplexus Ironwood State Prison and Chuckawalla Valley State Prison Solar Project, City of Blythe, Riverside County. Cultural and Paleontological Assessments (June 2018 – present). Belcourt provided oversight and project management for this project, involving cultural and paleontological resource desktop reviews, Native American outreach, coordinated AB52 consultation between the State of California and local tribes, arranged for the records searches and coordinated field surveys. She also oversaw production of the final technical report, project schedule, and timely submittal of data to prime contractor.

Ecoplexus California State Prison Centinela Solar Project, City of Imperial, Imperial County, California. Cultural and Paleontological Assessments (August 2017 – April 2018). Belcourt provided oversight and project management for this project, involving cultural and paleontological resource desktop reviews, Native American outreach, coordinated AB52 consultation between the State of California and local tribes, arranged for the records searches and coordinated field surveys. She also oversaw production of the final technical report, project schedule, and timely submittal of data to prime contractor.

Ecoplexus Calipatria State Prison Solar Project, City of Calipatria, Imperial County, California. Cultural and Paleontological Assessments (August 2017 – April 2018). Belcourt provided oversight and project management for this project, involving cultural and paleontological resource desktop reviews, Native American outreach, coordinated AB52 consultation between the State of California and local tribes, arranged for the records searches and coordinated field surveys. She also oversaw production of the final technical report, project schedule, and timely submittal of data to prime contractor.

Ecoplexus RJ Donovan State Prison Solar Project, San Diego, San Diego County, California. Cultural and Paleontological Assessments (March 2018 – April 2018). Belcourt provided oversight and project management for this project, involving cultural and paleontological resource desktop reviews, Native American outreach, arranged for the records searches and coordinated field surveys. She also oversaw production of the final technical report, project schedule, and timely submittal of data to prime contractor.

Ecoplexus Salinas Valley State Prison Solar Project, City of Soledad, Monterey County, California. Cultural and Paleontological Assessments (March 2018 – April 2018). Belcourt provided oversight and project management for this project, involving cultural and paleontological resource desktop reviews, Native American outreach, arranged for the records searches and coordinated field surveys. She also oversaw production of the final technical report, project schedule, and timely submittal of data to prime contractor.

Ecoplexus Correctional Training Facility Soledad Project, City of Soledad, Monterey County, California. Cultural and Paleontological Assessments (March 2018 – April 2018). Belcourt provided oversight and project management for this project, involving cultural and paleontological resource desktop reviews, Native American outreach, arranged for the records searches and coordinated field surveys. She also oversaw production of the final technical report, project schedule, and timely submittal of data to prime contractor.

SDG&E Cameron Substation Photovoltaic Project, San Diego, San Diego County, California. Cultural and Paleontological Assessments (September 2017 – present). Belcourt provided oversight and project management for this project, involving cultural and paleontological resource desktop reviews, Native American outreach, facilitated Native American consultation between County of San Diego and local tribes, arranged for the records searches and coordinated field surveys. She also oversaw production of the final technical report, project schedule, and timely submittal of data to prime contractor.

Forefront Power Beard Solar Project, Dustin Acres, Kern County, California. Cultural and Paleontological Assessments (March 2018- April 2018). Belcourt provided oversight and project management for this project, involving cultural and paleontological resource desktop reviews, Native American outreach, arranged for the records searches and coordinated field surveys. She also oversaw production of the final technical report, project schedule, and timely submittal of data to prime contractor.

Forefront Power Broadman Solar Project, Livermore, Alameda County, California. Cultural and Paleontological Assessments (February 2018- March 2018). Belcourt provided oversight and project management for this project, involving cultural and paleontological resource desktop reviews, Native American outreach, arranged for the records searches and coordinated field surveys. She also oversaw production of the final technical report, project schedule, and timely submittal of data to prime contractor.

Forefront Power Nachtigall Solar Project, Wasco, Kern County, California. Cultural and Paleontological Assessments (March 2018-April 2018). Belcourt provided oversight and project management for this project, involving cultural and paleontological resource desktop reviews, Native American outreach, arranged for the records searches and coordinated field surveys. She also oversaw production of the final technical report, project schedule, and timely submittal of data to prime contractor.

Forefront Power Rocha Solar Project, Fuller Acres, Kern County, California. Cultural and Paleontological Assessments (March 2018-April 2018). Belcourt provided oversight and project management for this project, involving cultural and paleontological resource desktop reviews, Native American outreach, arranged for the records searches and coordinated field surveys. She also oversaw production of the final technical report, project schedule, and timely submittal of data to prime contractor.

Forefront Power Shafter Solar Project, City of Shafter, Kern County, California. Cultural and Paleontological Assessments (March 2018-present). Belcourt provided oversight and project management for this project, involving cultural and paleontological resource desktop reviews, Native American outreach, arranged for the records searches and coordinated field surveys. She also oversaw production of the final technical report, project schedule, and timely submittal of data to prime contractor.

Forefront Power Anderson Twisselman Solar Project, Lost Hills, Kern County, California. Cultural and Paleontological Assessments (March 2018-April 2018). Belcourt provided oversight and project management for this project, involving cultural and paleontological resource desktop reviews, Native American outreach, arranged for the records searches and coordinated field surveys. She also oversaw production of the final technical report, project schedule, and timely submittal of data to prime contractor.

Forefront Power Weedpatch Solar Project, Kern County, California. Cultural and Paleontological Assessments (March 2018-present). Belcourt provided oversight and project management for this project, involving cultural and paleontological resource desktop reviews, Native American outreach, arranged for the records searches and coordinated field surveys. She also oversaw production of the final technical report, project schedule, and timely submittal of data to prime contractor.

Courtney Richards, M.S.
Paleontological Principal Investigator and
Paleontological Program Manager



Courtney Richards has over 16 years of professional experience in all aspects of paleontology throughout California and across the western United States. She has extensive experience with monitoring, salvage recover, project management, research, laboratory and report writing. Courtney maintains a comprehensive understanding of CEQA and NEPA regulations as they relate to paleontology, including Caltrans Standard Environmental Reference – Chapter 8, Federal Highway Administration (FHWA), Federal Transit Administration (FTA), Bureau of Land Management (BLM), Society of Vertebrate Paleontology, Riverside County, San Diego County, Los Angeles County, California High Speed Rail Authority (CHSRA), and other various laws (federal, state, and local) and regulations governing paleontological resources.

Courtney has conducted paleontological fieldwork in Mesozoic, Eocene, and Oligocene rock units in Montana, Utah, and Wyoming; and Pliocene, Miocene, and Pleistocene surficial deposits throughout California; and Paleocene and Eocene Coalmont Formation, the Eocene and Oligocene White River Formation, and the Miocene North Park Formation in Colorado. She is an expert at Caltrans and local project sponsors reporting, including Paleontological Identification Reports, Paleontological Evaluation Reports, Paleontological Mitigation Plans, and Paleontological Mitigation Reports. Her previous professional experiences include appointments as the vertebrate paleontology collection assistant at the Burke Museum of Natural History and Culture and Paleontology Field Director at a cultural resources firm in southern California.

EDUCATION

2011 M.S. in Biological Sciences, Marshall University, Huntington, West Virginia
2006 B.S., Earth and Space Science, University of Washington, Seattle, Washington

CERTIFICATIONS AND TRAINING

- Mine Safety & Health Administration: 24-hr New/Inexperienced Metal/Non-Metal Surface Miners Certification
- Riverside County Certified Paleontologist
- The Principal Academy 2.0, Zweigwhite, 2015
- First Aid/CPR Certified
- Advanced CEQA Workshop, Association of Environmental Professionals, Los Angeles, 2018
- Defensive Driver Training, California Department of General Services, 2017
- Society of Vertebrate Paleontology Affiliation

SELECTED PROFESSIONAL EXPERIENCE

FEDERAL SECTOR EXPERIENCE

Paleontologist, Paleontological Resource Overview of the Royal Gorge Field Office Planning Area, Bureau of Land Management, Central and Eastern Colorado. Ms. Richards conducted research and assisted in the preparation of a paleontological resources overview report and compiled an

accompanying fossil locality geodatabase in support of the Eastern Colorado Resource Management Plan for the BLM's Royal Gorge Field Office, which encompasses more than 35 million acres of central and eastern Colorado. The information about the areas paleontological resources will aide the agency in its consideration in resource management planning and decision making associated with revision of the Eastern Colorado Management Plan. More than 94 named and unnamed geologic units within the RGFO Planning Area, and then re-arranged, combined, and/or further subdivided them according to the USGS stratigraphic lexicon into 16 igneous and metamorphic rock units, 72 bedrock sedimentary rock units, and 14 surficial sedimentary deposits for more through paleontological analysis and PFYC assignment evaluation.

Paleontologist, Crooked Canyon Basin Heritage Values Protection and Hill Climb Area Recreation Project, Bureau of Land Management, Uinta County, Wyoming. Ms. Richards participated in a paleontological inventory, evaluation, and collection of scientifically significant paleontological resources from the 1,230-acre inventory area located in the middle Eocene Blacks Fork Member of the Bridger Formation in southwestern Wyoming. The paleontological resource inventory and evaluation was completed in order to formulate resource management decisions and analysis under requirements of the National Environmental Policy Act and the National Historic Preservation Act.

Paleontological Principal Investigator, Desert Sunlight Solar Farm, First Solar, Bureau of Land Management, Riverside County, California. Ms. Richards assisted with overseeing paleontological monitoring and co-authored the Final Paleontological Monitoring Report for this 550 MW photovoltaic power station in the Mojave Desert spanning over 6-square miles of creosote bush-dominated desert habitat next to Joshua Tree National Park.

Paleontological Principal Investigator, Stateline Solar Farm Project, First Solar, Bureau of Land Management, San Bernardino County, California and Primm, Nevada. Ms. Richards is overseeing paleontological monitoring, conducts site visits, and drafts paleontological discovery letters for a 300 MW solar photovoltaic energy generation project and its ancillary facilities on 1,999 acres of public land.

UTILITY SECTOR EXPERIENCE

Paleontologist, Basin to Lovell 115kV Transmission Line Rebuild Project, Western Area Power Administration, Bureau of Land Management, Big Horn County, Wyoming. Ms. Richards performed portions of the paleontological field survey and construction monitoring in the Eocene Willwood Formation for WAPA's project to update the existing Lovell to Yellowtail phase I and II and the Basin to Lovell 115 kV transmission lines within WAPA's existing Right-of-Way (ROW). The paleontological work was a Bureau of Land Management requirement and took place entirely on BLM managed lands.

Principal Paleontologist, Grid Communication System-Basilone, Las Pulgas, and Stuart Substations, Camp Pendleton, San Diego Gas & Electric (SDG&E), Unincorporated San Diego County, California. Ms. Richards oversaw paleontological monitoring and co-authored the final monitoring compliance report for this project that consisted of the installation of new structures, foundations, microwave electronics equipment, and under cable and conduit routes to support substation communications. The paleontological mitigation program was completed in compliance with NEPA, CEQA, and County of San Diego guidelines.

Principal Paleontologist, SDG&E Salt Creek Substation, San Diego Gas & Electric, San Diego County, California. Ms. Richards performed preconstruction coordination prior to the start of monitoring for SDG&E's construction of the Salt Creek Substation on an approximately 12- acre sites within the community of Otay Ranch in the City of Chula Vista. During monitoring, Ms. Richards will assist with oversight of approved CPUC paleontological monitors while in highly paleontological resource sensitive formations such as the Mission Valley and Otay Formations.

Principal Paleontologist, San Luis Rey Substation Modification Synchronous Condenser Project, San Diego Gas & Electric, Oceanside, San Diego County, California. Ms. Richards attended the pre-construction meeting and is overseeing paleontological monitoring during grading activity for construction of a new wall that will support the weight of a synchronous condenser for SDG&E's construction of a new synchronous condenser facility along with 230 kV Gas Insulated Switchgear that will be used to connect the condensers to SDG&E's 230 kV transmission system.

Principal Paleontologist, San Mateo Substation Landslide Evaluation Project, San Diego Gas & Electric, San Clemente, San Diego County, California. Ms. Richards provided quality control for paleontological monitoring and performed a technical review of the final paleontological monitoring report for SDG&E's geotechnical study of past landslide debris and slope stability of soils at the San Mateo Substation, Calle Bahia, San Clemente, CA. Paleontological monitoring was performed during drilling at three bore holes, which an initial geological review indicated that boring would impact paleontologically sensitive sediments of the Pliocene to Miocene aged San Mateo Formation. This project extended onto the Marine Corps Camp Pendleton Base and required Department of Defense security badges, in addition to California State Park permits.

Paleontologist, Aliso Canyon Turbine Replacement, Southern California Gas (SCG), California Public Utilities Commission, Los Angeles County, California. Ms. Richards assists with oversight of paleontological monitoring, authors fossil discovery letters, and revised the Paleontological Monitoring and Treatment Plan for SoCalGas's project to construct and operate major project components at the Aliso Canyon Storage Field, including a central compression station, a 12 kV plant power line, new access roads, rough grading of SCE's Natural Substation, a new main office and crew-shift buildings, and a new guardhouse.

Paleontologist, Alpine Interconnection, Southern California Edison (SCE), California Public Utilities Commission, Los Angeles County, California. Ms. Richards prepared the Workers' Environmental Awareness Program (WEAP) for paleontological resources to present to construction crew for earth-moving activities associated with the replacement of power poles.

Paleontological Principal Investigator and Project Manager, Contra Costa-Moraga 230 kV Reconductoring Project, Pacific Gas & Electric (PG&E), Contra Costa County, California. Ms. Richards authored a Paleontological Reconnaissance Survey Report for Crossing Structure 81F, Pull Site 57, Work Area 81, and Pull Site 96 for PG&E's Contra Costa-Moraga 230 kV Reconductoring Project in Contra Costa County. A pedestrian examination of newly added work areas was conducted in order to locate any fossil localities within the work areas and to search for paleontological resources and determine the paleontological sensitivity of the geological deposits underlying the new sites.

Paleontologist, Eldorado-Ivanpah Transmission Line, SCE, California Public Utilities Commission, Eldorado, Nevada to Ivanpah, California. Ms. Richards Attended the Workers' Environmental Awareness Program and Safety Training In preparation to respond in the event of a fossil find during monitoring of a 71-mile transmission line and telecommunication installation project.

Paleontologist, Fogarty Substation, SCE, Riverside County, California. Ms. Richards prepared representative invertebrate fossils that were collected during monitoring and sent them to experts for identification.

Paleontological Principal Investigator, Humboldt #1 60 kV Reconductoring Project, PG&E, Humboldt County, California. Ms. Richards will assisted with a paleontological resource study in support of the Proponent's Environmental Assessment (PEA) for PG&E's Humboldt #1 60 kv Reconducting Project located in the Eureka area of Humboldt County. The previous PEA did not include a paleontological resource study. Ms. Richards will conduct a paleontological background research, including mapping the project area onto the highest resolution geologic maps available, conducting a paleontological record search to determine if previous fossil localities are known within or near the proposed project area, and a review of available online databases, literature, and geologic maps to determine the paleontological and geological context of the project area.

Paleontological Principal Investigator, Mesa 500 kV Substation Project, SCE, California Public Utilities Commission, Los Angeles County, California. Ms. Richards co-authored the Final Paleontological Resource Survey Report that addressed the results of the paleontological investigation to evaluate the expansion, upgrade, and loop-in of existing substation and associated facilities with respect to the paleontological resource potential of the project.

Paleontological Principal Investigator and Project Manager, Natural Substation, SCE, California Public Utilities Commission, Los Angeles County, California. Ms. Richards is responsible for identifying fossils, managing field crews, and composing monthly letters that address archaeological and paleontological activities occurring on-site for this project that includes construction of a new 56-megavolt-ampere, 66/12kV, Natural Substation at the Aliso Canyon Gas Storage Facility, modification of the existing 66kV electrical line, and the installation of new equipment and replacement of three existing towers with three new tubular steel poles within SCE's existing San Fernando Substation.

Paleontologist, North Sky Wind River, SCE, California Public Utilities Commission, Kern County, California. Ms. Richards prepared key project information, including project background, for monitors to utilize during paleontological monitoring for the construction of transmission tower foundations, road construction and augering for the placement of transmission towers located on a 35-acre parcel.

Paleontological Principal Investigator, Parkway and Commerce Center Drive & Saugus-Elizabeth Lake Fillmore 66 kV, SCE, California Public Utilities Commission, Los Angeles County, California. Ms. Richards co-authored the Paleontological Survey Report that addressed the results of the paleontological inventory for the planned relocation of a section of the Saugus-Elizabeth Lake-Fillmore 66 kV, which present traverses private property within the town of Castaic. A paleontological assessment was required to support the G0131D assessment.

Paleontologist, Programmatic Spans, PG&E, Tulare County, California. Ms. Richards oversaw and took part in a pedestrian survey to check for the presence of significant paleontological resources and to confirm the project geology as mapped on Bureau of Land Management land. She was the co-author of the Final Paleontological Resources Report.

Paleontologist, Rio Hondo-Saugus 220 kV Idle Line Removal, SCE, Los Angeles County, California. Ms. Richards conducted a paleontological assessment that included a records search and recommendation for mitigation monitoring during removal of ~2.5-miles of idle transmission line and 13 towers alone with associated foundations and hardware.

Paleontological Principal Investigator, San Joaquin Cross Valley Loop Project, SCE, California Public Utilities Commission, Tulare County, California. Ms. Richards co-authored the final Paleontological Monitoring Report for this 23-mile double-circuit 220 kV transmission line in Tulare County. The project included the drilling of 37 construction tower locations as part of the east-west trending portion of the Project. The route included excavations within orange and almond groves, and cattle grazing fields adjacent to the foothills of the Sierra Nevada Mountains.

Paleontologist, Sentinel Power Plant, SCE, Palm Springs, California. Ms. Richards oversaw paleontological and archaeological monitoring during construction of a 37-acre power plant site, 14-acre construction laydown area, 3,250 feet of transmission lines, and 2.5 miles of natural gas pipeline located north of Palm Springs.

Paleontological Principal Investigator, South of Palermo 115 kV Reinforcement Project, PG&E, Butte, Yuba, and Sutter Counties, California. Ms. Richards authored a stand-alone Proponent's Environmental Assessment (PEA) for Paleontological Resources for this proposed project by PG&E consisting of upgrading approximately 60-miles of existing 115 kV double-circuit (21 miles) and single-circuit (39 miles) power lines.

Paleontological Principal Investigator, Stockton-Weber 60 kV Project, PG&E, San Joaquin County, California. Ms. Richards co-authored the Paleontological Resource Inventory Letter Report for PG&E's proposed project to reconductor approximately 4.5 miles of the existing Santa Fe Junction to Weber and the Santa Fe Junction to Stockton "A" sections of the Weber 60 kV Line 1, and sections of the Santa Fe Junction to Weber section of the Weber 60 kV Line 2 in order to provide additional electric capacity and improve service reliability in the project area. Up to 150 existing wood poles will be replaced as part of the project.

Assistant Project Manager, Tehachapi Renewable Transmission Project, SCE, California Public Utilities Commission, Kern, San Bernardino, Los Angeles Counties, California. Ms. Richards has conducted paleontological monitoring, field supervision, and is the co-author for the Final Paleontological Monitoring Compliance Report for one of the largest green-energy projects in North America, involving the reconstruction of existing transmission facilities and new construction of 500 kV transmission lines to carry electricity from wind generation sites in the Tehachapi Mountains to the greater Los Angeles area, Kern County, and San Bernardino County covering more than 250 miles.

Paleontological Principal Investigator, Tehachapi Renewable Transmission Project – Antelope Transmission Project Segment 3B, SCE, California Public Utilities Commission, Kern and Los Angeles Counties, California. Ms. Richards co-authored the Paleontological Compliance Report for this project that involved construction of a new 9.6-mile 220 kV transmission line (Segment 3B) and construction of a new substation (Highwind Substation).

Principal Paleontologist, Transmission Line 13831 Pole Replacement, SDG&E, San Clemente, San Diego County, California. Ms. Richards oversaw a paleontological records search, paleontological monitoring, and co-authored the final memo report for SDG&E's improvement project to replace pole Z101553 with a steel weatherized pole and install new distribution pole P23423.

Paleontologist, Valley South 115 kV Subtransmission Project, SCE, Riverside County, California. Ms. Richards assisted with a supplemental paleontological resources survey report for the proposed project to construction the Valley South 115 kV Subtransmission in portions of the cities of Murrieta, Menifee, Temecula, and the unincorporated communities of Winchester and Romoland.

Paleontological Principal Investigator, Westside Power Connect Project, PG&E, Merced County, California. Ms. Richards conducted paleontological background research as part of a paleontology study required to support the Routing and Constraints Analysis and the Proponent's Environmental Assessment (PEA) for PG&E's proposed project located in Merced County, CA. The project will involve the construction of a new 230/70 kV substation and interconnections to PG&E's existing 230 and 70 kV transmission system.

TRANSPORTATION SECTOR EXPERIENCE

Paleontologist, Elvira to Morena Double Track, San Diego Association of Governments SANDAG, San Diego, San Diego County, California. Ms. Richards was crucial in completing a paleontological resources sensitivity assessment and completed chapters of the final Paleontological Resources Report addressing potential impacts and mitigation measures as required by SANDAG and North County Transit District to meet their responsibilities as lead agencies under CEQA and NEPA. The project study areas covers 3.1 linear miles along the LOSSAN corridor adjacent to Interstate 5 and an additional 0.3-miles along the LOSSAN corridor to Rose Creek near Universal City.

Paleontologist, San Diego River Bridge Double Track, San Diego Association of Governments SANDAG, San Diego, San Diego County, California. Ms. Richards conducted a pedestrian survey of project alignment along a 1.1-mile-long segment of the LOSSAN corridor and authored sections of the subsequent Paleontological Identification Report in accordance with CEQA and NEPA.

Paleontologist, California High Speed Rail Project: Bakersfield to Palmdale Segment EIR/EIS, California High-Speed Rail Authority, Los Angeles County and Kern County, California. Ms. Richards conducted a five-day paleontological survey of the project study area that was determined to be sensitive for fossils. The survey aided the preparation of the paleontology section of the Bakersfield to Palmdale Segment EIR/EIS. This assessed the potential environmental effects associated with the construction, operation, and maintenance of the High-Speed Track system, including track and ancillary facilities along the State Route 58/14 corridor from Bakersfield to Palmdale.

Paleontological Principal Investigator, California High Speed Rail Project: Palmdale to Burbank Segment EIR/EIS, California High-Speed Rail Authority, Los Angeles County, California. Ms. Richards is overseeing all paleontological resources related services in conjunction with the Palmdale to Burbank Section. As the Paleontology Lead, she is managing the completion of a CEQA/NEPA level paleontology study to support development of the EIR/EIS. To date, she has co-authored a Paleontological Memo Report, which assessed the current work and recommendations for additional paleontological tasks.

Paleontologist, Caltrans Fossil Sensitivity Mapping for Central California, Caltrans Districts 6, 9, & 10, Central California, California. Ms. Richards evaluated geological rock units for paleontological resources with a 0.5-mile buffer on either side of the major highways and conducted comprehensive research on geological maps available, fossil localities and types of fossils known for over 3,000 miles of proposed construction activities. A comprehensive GIS based paleontology database application using ESRI's ArcGIS software was created. A sensitivity ranking, using a federally defined system, for each rock unit was then linked to the GIS map layer for the buffer.

Paleontological Principal Investigator, Crenshaw/LAX Mass-Transit Light Rail Line, Los Angeles County Metropolitan Transportation Authority, Los Angeles, California. Ms. Richards coordinates with field technicians while overseeing paleontological monitoring and laboratory preparation, completing weekly and monthly reports, and corresponds with agencies regarding fossil discoveries for Metro's 8.5-mile light rail line through southwest Los Angeles. The line will run generally north-south and will connect the

Crenshaw District and Leimert Park to Inglewood and Los Angeles International Airport (LAX). The line will be a part of the Los Angeles County Metro Rail System. She is also overseeing laboratory preparation of matrix samples for collection and screening to test for the presence of microvertebrate fossils.

Paleontologist, East San Fernando Valley Transit Corridor, Los Angeles County Metropolitan Transportation Authority, Los Angeles, California. Ms. Richards conducted a paleontological survey and co-authored the paleontological assessment and existing conditions reports for this Metro and the Federal Transit Administration project, in coordination with the Cities of Los Angeles and San Fernando, for improving north-south transit service in the East San Fernando Valley along Van Nuys Blvd. and San Fernando Rd.

Paleontologist, Exposition Light Rail Transit Phase II, Exposition Rail Construction Authority, Los Angeles County, California. Ms. Richards prepared fossil shell material that was collected during paleontological and archaeological monitoring during construction for an 8-mile extension of the Expo Light Rail System from Culver City to Santa Monica.

Paleontologist, Gene Autry Way/Interstate 5 Interchange Improvement, City of Anaheim, Orange County, California. Ms. Richards monitored excavations at depths exceeding 8 feet and processed soil samples recovered during monitoring for this improvement project to create an important east-west link within the City of Anaheim's Resort Area and provided direct access to the I-5 freeway for motorists entering and leaving the area during special events.

Paleontologist, Gilman Road Curve Realignment, Riverside County Transportation Commission, Riverside County, California. Ms. Richards contributed to a combined Paleontological Identification Report (PIR) and Paleontological Evaluation Report (PER) to assess the potential for impacting significant paleontological resources within the proposed alignment that included flattening the curvature and relocating utilities on Gilman Springs Road in the Moreno Valley.

Paleontologist, Interstate 205 & Chrisman New Interchange, City of Tracy, San Joaquin County, California. Ms. Richards conducted a record search, background search, and prepared a Paleontological Identification Report (PIR) to identify any sensitive resources that may be impacted by construction activities in support of the project-related Project Approval-Environmental Document (PA-ED) for the I-205/Chrisman Road New Interchange Project between MacArthur Drive and I-5 based on the direction of an approved Project Study Report/Project Development Support document. The PA&ED required close consultation with the City, as well as the City's engineering department, Caltrans District 10, FHWA, City of Lathrop, and the San Joaquin Council of Governments.

Paleontologist, Interstate 605 & Katella Avenue Interchange Constraints Analysis, Orange County Transportation Authority/Caltrans D12, Los Angeles County, California. Ms. Richards conducted an initial assessment of paleontological resources constraints for the proposed project in support of the Preliminary Environmental Analysis Report (PEAR) that included recommendations for the Standard Environmental Reference-compliant document. The project area consists of the PEAR project area and the Future City project area.

Paleontologist, Kettleman City Rehabilitation Improvement Project, Caltrans District 6, Kings County, California. Ms. Richards prepared and identified fossils recovered from construction monitoring of this project funded by the State Highway Operation and Protection Program, including grinding, cold planning, and shoulder widening of the existing asphalt concrete of approximately nine miles of existing roadway from Kettleman City at Quail Avenue to south of Interstate 5 at Utica Avenue.

Paleontologist, Kings River Overflow Bridge Replacement, Caltrans District 6, Kings County, California.

Ms. Richards prepared sections of the Paleontological Mitigation Plan to Caltrans District 6 requirements and conducted paleontological resources sensitivity training for construction personnel.

RENEWABLE ENERGY SECTOR EXPERIENCE

Paleontologist, Longboat Solar Photovoltaic Project, EDF Renewable Energy, San Bernardino County, California. Ms. Richards wrote the paleontology sections of the Phase I and Extended Phase I cultural resources report to support the Mitigated Negative Declaration (MND) for this 235-acre site.

Paleontological Principal Investigator, Springbok 1 Solar Farm Project, 8minutenergy Renewables, LLC, Kern County, California. Ms. Richards is overseeing paleontological monitoring and co-author the final Paleontological Technical Report for this 951-acre solar farm facility in the western Mojave Desert in the vicinity of California City. She completed a paleontological Workers' Environmental Awareness Training that was presented to construction workers prior to breaking ground on construction.

Paleontological Principal Investigator, Springbok 2 Solar Farm Project, 8minutenergy Renewables, LLC, Kern County, California. Ms. Richards is overseeing paleontological monitoring and co-author the final Paleontological Technical Report for this 1,350-acre 350 MW solar photovoltaic electrical generating facility in Kern County.

PRIVATE DEVELOPMENT SECTOR EXPERIENCE

Paleontological Principal Investigator, Vue on 5th: Banker's Hill Residential Development, ColRich Communities, San Diego, San Diego County, California. Ms. Richards co-authored the Final Paleontological Monitoring Compliance Report in accordance with the City of San Diego regulations for ColRich Communities seven-story, luxury residence building on .46-acres one block from Balboa Park.

PUBLICATIONS

Murphey, P.C., Zubin-Stathopoulos, K.D., Richards, C.D., and Fontana, M.A., 2015, *Paleontological resource overview of the Royal Gorge Field Office Planning Area*, Colorado: U.S. Department of Interior Bureau of Land Management Report, 178 p., and standalone confidential fossil locality geodatabase.

Richards, C. D., 2011. *Plesiosaur Body Shape and its Impact on Hydrodynamic Properties*: Master's thesis, Marshall University, 68 pp.

O'Keefe, F. R., H. Street, B. Wilhelm, C. Richards, and H. Zhu, 2011. *A new skeleton of the cryptoclidid plesiosaur Tatenectes laramiensis reveals a novel body shape among plesiosaurs*. Journal of Vertebrate Paleontology 31(2):330-339.

Appendix B (Confidential):
CHRIS Record Search Results and Maps

Appendix C: NAHC Results
and Native American
Correspondence

Sacred Lands File & Native American Contacts List Request

Native American Heritage Commission

1550 Harbor Blvd, Suite 100

West Sacramento, CA 95691

916-373-3710

916-373-5471 – Fax

nahc@nahc.ca.gov

Information Below is Required for a Sacred Lands File Search

Project: EPD TVSP Redlands Project

County: San Bernardino

USGS Quadrangle Name: Redlands

Township 1S **Range:** 3W **Section(s):** 22, 21 and unsectioned (00)

Company/Firm/Agency: Material Culture Consulting, Inc.

Street Address: 2701-B N. Towne Ave

City: Pomona **Zip:** 91767

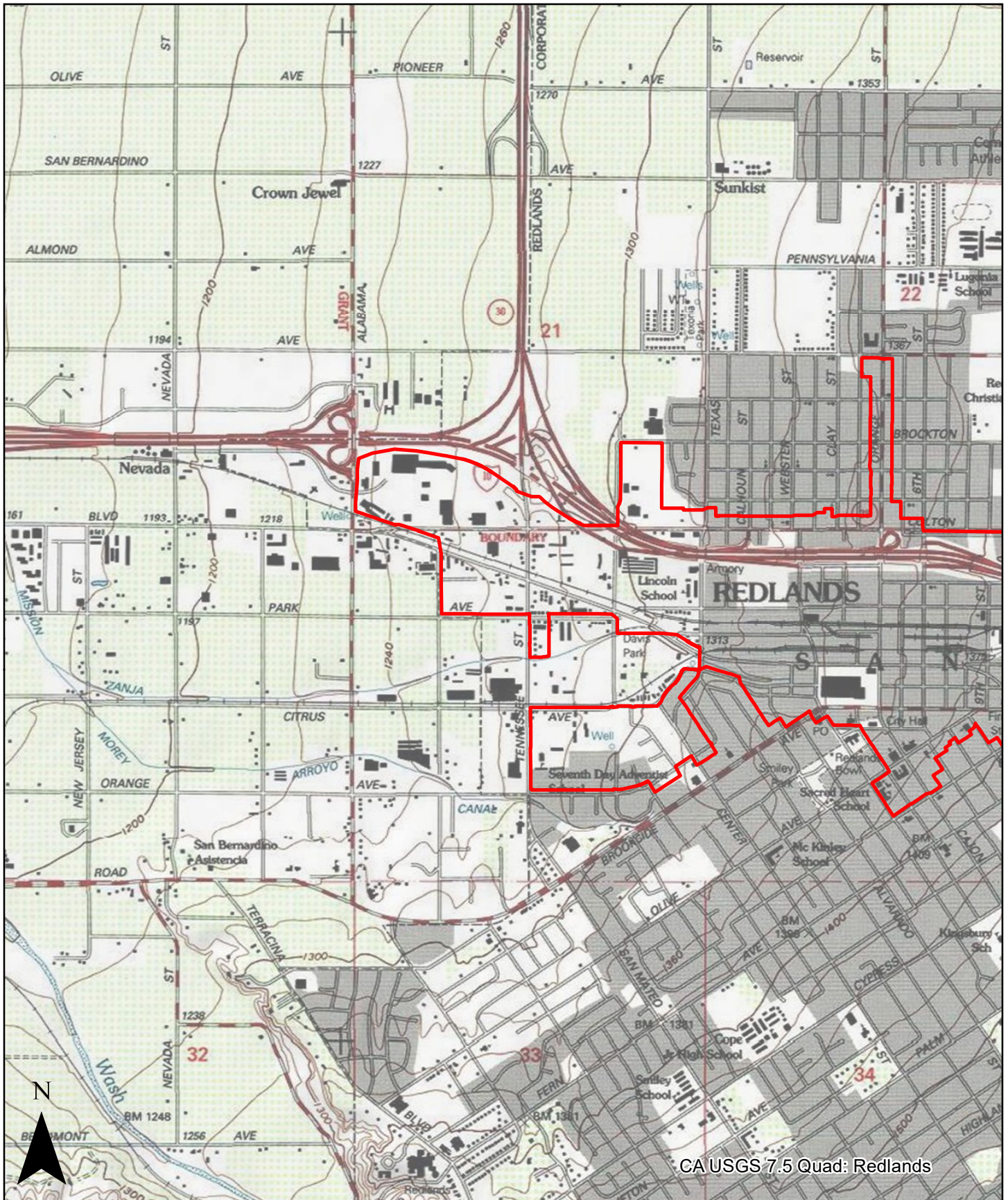
Phone: 626-205-8279

Fax: 626-249-0479

Email: tria@materialcultureconsulting.com

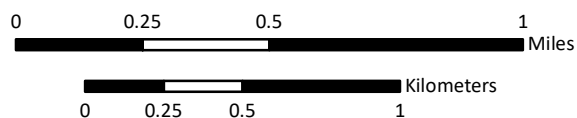
Project Description:

The project is part of a Specific Plan within the city of Redlands, San Bernardino County. Please see the attached Topographic 24k maps for more information on the location.

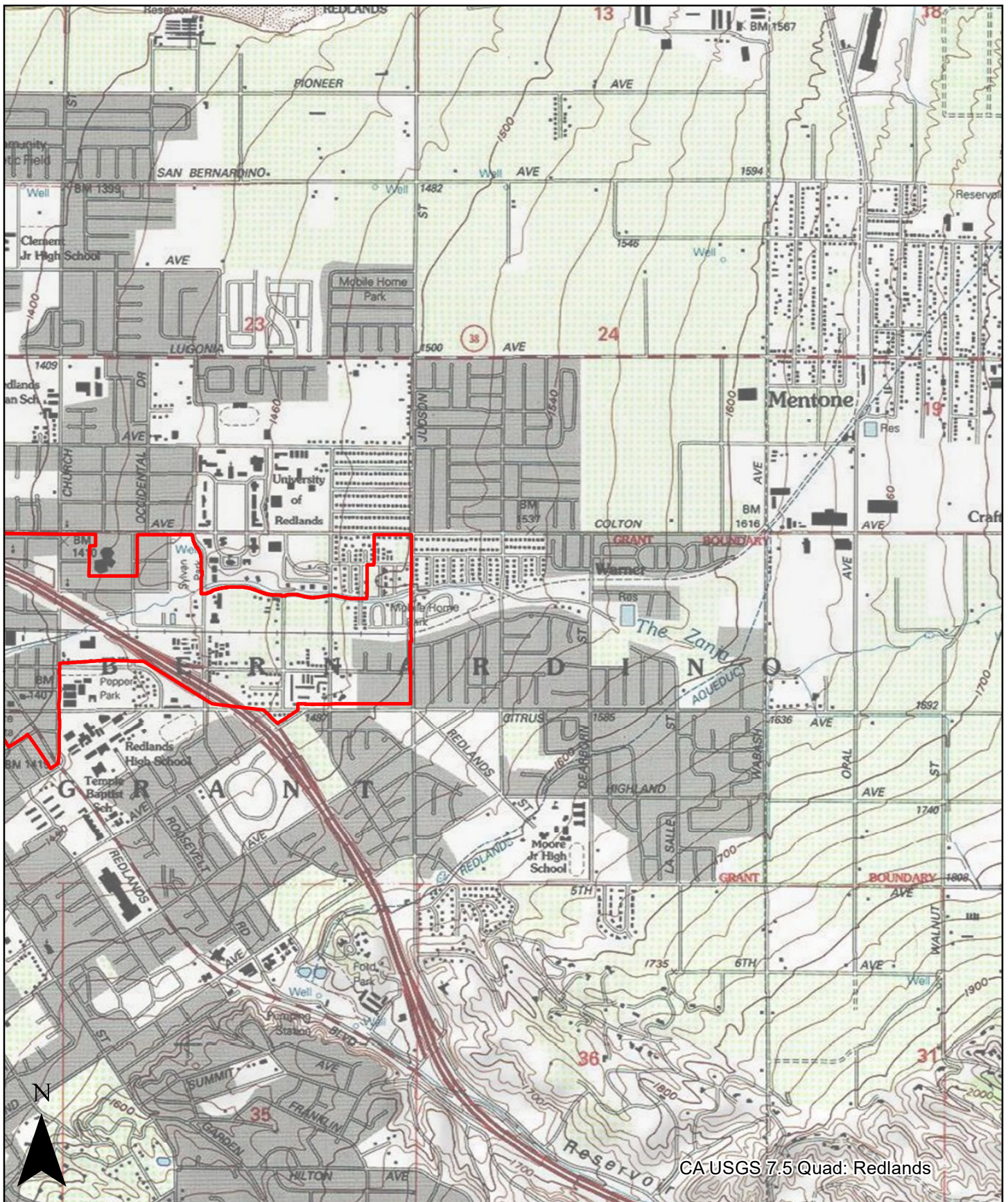


CA USGS 7.5 Quad: Redlands

 Project Area




MATERIAL CULTURE
CONSULTING



CA USGS 7.5 Quad: Redlands



1:24,000

 Project Area





NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

September 14, 2020

Tria Belcourt
Material Culture Consulting, Inc.

Via Email to: tria@materialcultureconsulting.com

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Luiseño

VICE CHAIRPERSON
Reginald Pagaling
Chumash

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Apache

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Chumash

COMMISSIONER
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COMMISSIONER
[Vacant]

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY
Christina Snider
Pomo

NAHC HEADQUARTERS
1550 Harbor Boulevard
Suite 100
West Sacramento,
California 95691
(916) 373-3710
nahc@nahc.ca.gov
NAHC.ca.gov

Re: EPD TVSP Redlands Project, San Bernardino County

Dear Ms. Belcourt:

A record search of the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) Sacred Lands File (SLF) was completed for the information you have submitted for the above referenced project. The results were positive. Please contact the San Manuel Band of Mission Indians on the attached list for more information. Other sources of cultural resources should also be contacted for information regarding known and recorded sites.

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

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

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

Sincerely,

Andrew Green
Cultural Resources Analyst

Attachment

**Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contact List
San Bernardino County
9/14/2020**

**Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla
Indians**

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

**Los Coyotes Band of Cahuilla
and Cupeño Indians**

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

**Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla
Indians**

Jeff Grubbe, Chairperson
5401 Dinah Shore Drive Cahuilla
Palm Springs, CA, 92264
Phone: (760) 699 - 6800
Fax: (760) 699-6919

**Morongo Band of Mission
Indians**

Denisa Torres, Cultural Resources
Manager
12700 Pumarra Road Cahuilla
Banning, CA, 92220 Serrano
Phone: (951) 849 - 8807
Fax: (951) 922-8146
dtorres@morongo-nsn.gov

**Augustine Band of Cahuilla
Mission Indians**

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

**Morongo Band of Mission
Indians**

Robert Martin, Chairperson
12700 Pumarra Road Cahuilla
Banning, CA, 92220 Serrano
Phone: (951) 849 - 8807
Fax: (951) 922-8146
dtorres@morongo-nsn.gov

**Cabazon Band of Mission
Indians**

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

**Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma
Reservation**

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

Cahuilla Band of Indians

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

**Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma
Reservation**

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

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

This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources assessment for the proposed EPD TVSP Redlands Project, San Bernardino County.

**Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contact List
San Bernardino County
9/14/2020**

Ramona Band of Cahuilla

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

Cahuilla

Ramona Band of Cahuilla

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

Cahuilla

***San Manuel Band of Mission
Indians***

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

Serrano

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

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

Cahuilla

***Serrano Nation of Mission
Indians***

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

Serrano

***Serrano Nation of Mission
Indians***

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

Serrano

***Soboba Band of Luiseno
Indians***

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

Cahuilla
Luiseno

***Soboba Band of Luiseno
Indians***

Scott Cozart, Chairperson
P. O. Box 487
San Jacinto, CA, 92583
Phone: (951) 654 - 2765
Fax: (951) 654-4198
jontiveros@soboba-nsn.gov

Cahuilla
Luiseno

***Torres-Martinez Desert Cahuilla
Indians***

Michael Mirelez, Cultural
Resource Coordinator
P.O. Box 1160
Thermal, CA, 92274
Phone: (760) 399 - 0022
Fax: (760) 397-8146
mmirelez@tmdci.org

Cahuilla

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

This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources assessment for the proposed EPD TVSP Redlands Project, San Bernardino County.

March 23, 2022



RE: Proposed EPD The Grand Residential Redlands Project, San Bernardino County; Redlands USGS Quadrangle, San Bernardino County, California.

Greetings,

The project proposes the development of a 3.03-acre site in the city of Redlands, CA (see attached map). Material Culture Consulting, Inc (MCC) is conducting the cultural resources review of the project to support preparation of the environmental documents. As part of our background research and forthcoming survey, we would like to invite you to share any knowledge of potential cultural resources within the project area. Please note - this request is **not** part of any formal local, state, or federal consultation process, and all requests for consultation should be directed to the appropriate Lead CEQA Agency, the City of Redlands.

The current project falls within the boundaries of the previously prepared Redlands Transit Villages Specific Plan (TVSP). During the preparation of the TVSP our firm contacted the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) on September 10, 2020, to request review of the Sacred Lands File and for a list of tribes with traditional lands and/or cultural places within the area. The NAHC responded on September 14, 2020, stating that the Sacred Lands File review resulted in **POSITIVE** results. The NAHC recommended we contact you directly for more information on these sites.

Project Location and Description

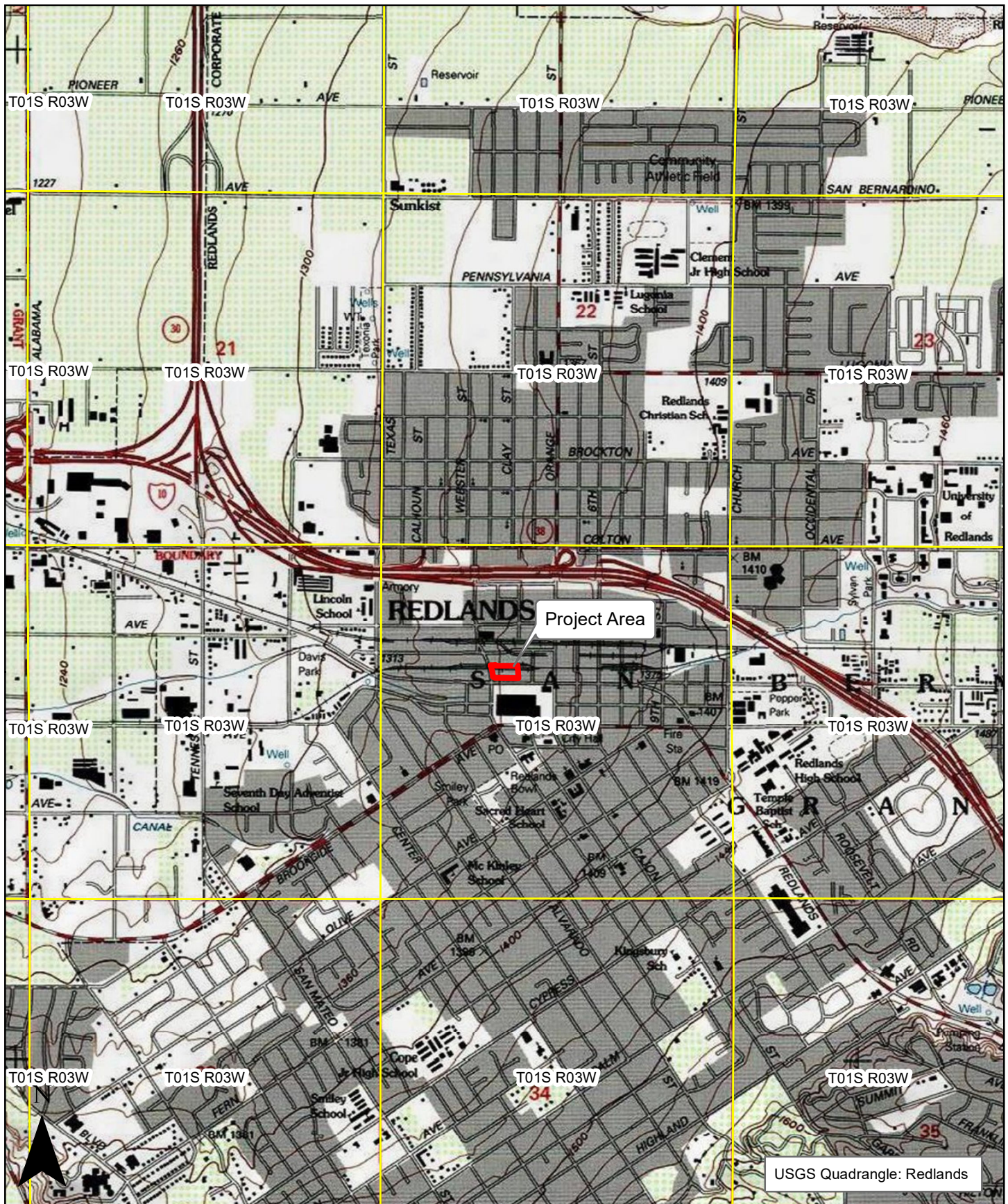
The Grand Residential Redlands Project proposes the development of a 3.03-acre site in the city of Redlands, San Bernardino County. The proposed Project is bounded by West Redlands Boulevard to the south and Eureka Street to the west. Specifically, the proposed Project is located within Section 22 of Township 1 South and Range 3 West on the USGS 7.5-minute Redlands quadrangle (San Bernardino Base Meridian).


Please respond at your earliest convenience if you wish to share any knowledge of cultural resources within or adjacent to the Project Area. Any information, concerns, or recommendations regarding cultural resources within the Project Area can be shared with me via telephone, email, or via standard mail. Thank you very much for your assistance.

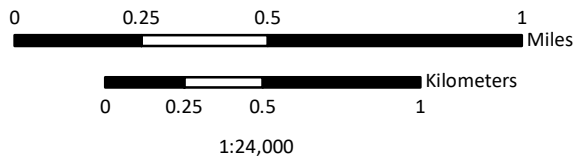
Sincerely,



Lily Arias, M.A.
Principal Archaeologist
510.589.0467
Lily@materialcultureconsulting.com



 Project Area
 PLSS



USGS Quadrangle: Redlands



March 23, 2022

Amanda Vance, Chairperson
Augustine Band of Cahuilla Mission Indians
P.O. Box 846
Coachella, CA 92236



**RE: Proposed EPD The Grand Residential Redlands Project, San Bernardino County;
Redlands USGS Quadrangle, San Bernardino County, California.**

Greetings,

The project proposes the development of a 1.49-acre site in the city of Redlands, CA (see attached map). Material Culture Consulting, Inc (MCC) is conducting the cultural resources review of the project to support preparation of the environmental documents. As part of our background research and forthcoming survey, we would like to invite you to share any knowledge of potential cultural resources within the project area. Please note - this request is **not** part of any formal local, state, or federal consultation process, and all requests for consultation should be directed to the appropriate Lead CEQA Agency, the City of Redlands.

The current project falls within the boundaries of the previously prepared Redlands Transit Villages Specific Plan (TVSP). During the preparation of the TVSP, our firm contacted the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) on September 10, 2020, to request review of the Sacred Lands File and for a list of tribes with traditional lands and/or cultural places within the area. The NAHC responded on September 14, 2020, stating that the Sacred Lands File review resulted in **POSITIVE** results. The NAHC recommended we contact a different tribe for more information on these sites; however, they also provided your contact information as part of the outreach list.

Project Location and Description

The Grand Residential Redlands Project proposes the development of a 3.03-acre site in the city of Redlands, San Bernardino County. The proposed Project is bounded by West Redlands Boulevard to the south and Eureka Street to the west. Specifically, the proposed Project is located within Section 22 of Township 1 South and Range 3 West on the USGS 7.5-minute Redlands quadrangle (San Bernardino Base Meridian).

Please respond at your earliest convenience if you wish to share any knowledge of cultural resources within or adjacent to the Project Area. Any information, concerns, or recommendations regarding cultural resources within the Project Area can be shared with me via telephone, email, or via standard mail. Thank you very much for your assistance.

Kindest regards,



Lily Arias, M.A.
Principal Archaeologist
510.589.0467
Lily@materialcultureconsulting.com

March 23, 2022

Daniel Salgado, Chairperson
Cahuilla Band of Indians
52701 U.S. Highway 371
Anza, CA 92539



**RE: Proposed EPD The Grand Residential Redlands Project, San Bernardino County;
Redlands USGS Quadrangle, San Bernardino County, California.**

Greetings,

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Kindest regards,



Lily Arias, M.A.
Principal Archaeologist
510.589.0467
Lily@materialcultureconsulting.com

March 23, 2022

Denisa Torres, Cultural Resources Manager
Morongo Band of Mission Indians
12700 Pumarra Road
Banning, CA 92220



RE: Proposed EPD The Grand Residential Redlands Project, San Bernardino County;
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Principal Archaeologist
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Lily@materialcultureconsulting.com

March 23, 2022

**Doug Welmas, Chairperson
Cabazon Band of Mission Indians
85-245 Indio Springs Parkway
Indio, CA 92203**



**RE: Proposed EPD The Grand Residential Redlands Project, San Bernardino County;
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Principal Archaeologist
510.589.0467
Lily@materialcultureconsulting.com

March 23, 2022

John Gomez, Environmental Coordinator
Ramona Band of Cahuilla
P. O. Box 391670
Anza, CA 92539



RE: Proposed EPD The Grand Residential Redlands Project, San Bernardino County;
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March 23, 2022

Jeff Grubbe, Chairperson
Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians
5401 Dinah Shore Drive
Palm Springs, CA 92264



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March 23, 2022

Joseph Hamilton, Chairperson
Ramona Band of Cahuilla
P. O. Box 391670
Anza, CA 92539



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March 23, 2022

Jill McCormick, Historic Preservation Officer
Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma Reservation
P.O. Box 1899
Yuma, AZ 85366



**RE: Proposed EPD The Grand Residential Redlands Project, San Bernardino County;
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March 23, 2022

Joseph Ontiveros, Cultural Resource Department
Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians
P. O. Box 487
San Jacinto, CA 92583



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March 23, 2022

Lovina Redner, Tribal Chair
Santa Rosa Band of Cahuilla Indians
P.O. Box 391820
Anza, CA 92539



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March 23, 2022

Mark Cochrane, Co-Chairperson
Serrano Nation of Mission Indians
P. O. Box 343
Patton, CA 92369



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March 23, 2022

Michael Mirelez, Cultural Resource Coordinator
Torres-Martinez Desert Cahuilla Indians
P.O. Box 1160
Thermal, CA 92274



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March 23, 2022

**Manfred Scott, Acting Chairman, Kw'ts'an Cultural Committee
Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma Reservation
P.O. Box 1899
Yuma, AZ 85366**



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March 23, 2022

Patricia Garcia-Plotkin, Director
Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians
5401 Dinah Shore Drive
Palm Springs, CA 92264



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A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Lily Arias'.

Lily Arias, M.A.
Principal Archaeologist
510.589.0467
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March 23, 2022

**Robert Martin, Chairperson
Morongo Band of Mission Indians
12700 Pumarra Road
Banning, CA 92220**



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March 23, 2022

**Shane Chapparosa, Chairperson
Los Coyotes Band of Cahuilla and Cupeño Indians
P.O. Box 189
Warner Springs, CA 92086-0189**



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Please respond at your earliest convenience if you wish to share any knowledge of cultural resources within or adjacent to the Project Area. Any information, concerns, or recommendations regarding cultural resources within the Project Area can be shared with me via telephone, email, or via standard mail. Thank you very much for your assistance.

Kindest regards,



Lily Arias, M.A.
Principal Archaeologist
510.589.0467
Lily@materialcultureconsulting.com

March 23, 2022

Scott Cozart, Chairperson
Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians
P. O. Box 487
San Jacinto, CA 92583



**RE: Proposed EPD The Grand Residential Redlands Project, San Bernardino County;
Redlands USGS Quadrangle, San Bernardino County, California.**

Greetings,

The project proposes the development of a 1.49-acre site in the city of Redlands, CA (see attached map). Material Culture Consulting, Inc (MCC) is conducting the cultural resources review of the project to support preparation of the environmental documents. As part of our background research and forthcoming survey, we would like to invite you to share any knowledge of potential cultural resources within the project area. Please note - this request is **not** part of any formal local, state, or federal consultation process, and all requests for consultation should be directed to the appropriate Lead CEQA Agency, the City of Redlands.

The current project falls within the boundaries of the previously prepared Redlands Transit Villages Specific Plan (TVSP). During the preparation of the TVSP, our firm contacted the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) on September 10, 2020, to request review of the Sacred Lands File and for a list of tribes with traditional lands and/or cultural places within the area. The NAHC responded on September 14, 2020, stating that the Sacred Lands File review resulted in **POSITIVE** results. The NAHC recommended we contact a different tribe for more information on these sites; however, they also provided your contact information as part of the outreach list.

Project Location and Description

The Grand Residential Redlands Project proposes the development of a 3.03-acre site in the city of Redlands, San Bernardino County. The proposed Project is bounded by West Redlands Boulevard to the south and Eureka Street to the west. Specifically, the proposed Project is located within Section 22 of Township 1 South and Range 3 West on the USGS 7.5-minute Redlands quadrangle (San Bernardino Base Meridian).

Please respond at your earliest convenience if you wish to share any knowledge of cultural resources within or adjacent to the Project Area. Any information, concerns, or recommendations regarding cultural resources within the Project Area can be shared with me via telephone, email, or via standard mail. Thank you very much for your assistance.

Kindest regards,



Lily Arias, M.A.
Principal Archaeologist
510.589.0467
Lily@materialcultureconsulting.com

March 23, 2022

**Wayne Walker, Co-Chairperson
Serrano Nation of Mission Indians
P. O. Box 343
Patton, CA 92369**



**RE: Proposed EPD The Grand Residential Redlands Project, San Bernardino County;
Redlands USGS Quadrangle, San Bernardino County, California.**

Greetings,

The project proposes the development of a 1.49-acre site in the city of Redlands, CA (see attached map). Material Culture Consulting, Inc (MCC) is conducting the cultural resources review of the project to support preparation of the environmental documents. As part of our background research and forthcoming survey, we would like to invite you to share any knowledge of potential cultural resources within the project area. Please note - this request is **not** part of any formal local, state, or federal consultation process, and all requests for consultation should be directed to the appropriate Lead CEQA Agency, the City of Redlands.

The current project falls within the boundaries of the previously prepared Redlands Transit Villages Specific Plan (TVSP). During the preparation of the TVSP, our firm contacted the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) on September 10, 2020, to request review of the Sacred Lands File and for a list of tribes with traditional lands and/or cultural places within the area. The NAHC responded on September 14, 2020, stating that the Sacred Lands File review resulted in **POSITIVE** results. The NAHC recommended we contact a different tribe for more information on these sites; however, they also provided your contact information as part of the outreach list.

Project Location and Description

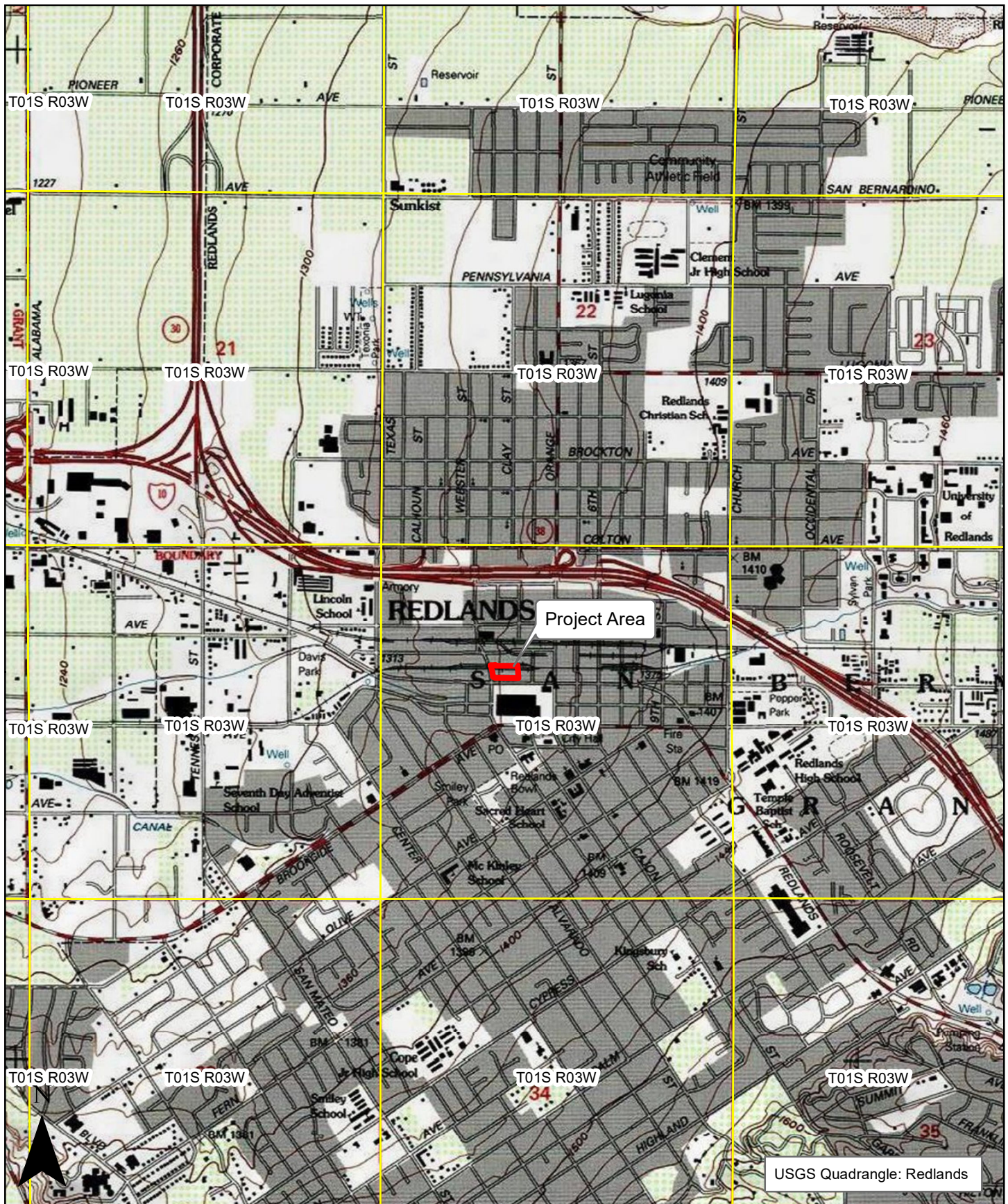
The Grand Residential Redlands Project proposes the development of a 3.03-acre site in the city of Redlands, San Bernardino County. The proposed Project is bounded by West Redlands Boulevard to the south and Eureka Street to the west. Specifically, the proposed Project is located within Section 22 of Township 1 South and Range 3 West on the USGS 7.5-minute Redlands quadrangle (San Bernardino Base Meridian).


Please respond at your earliest convenience if you wish to share any knowledge of cultural resources within or adjacent to the Project Area. Any information, concerns, or recommendations regarding cultural resources within the Project Area can be shared with me via telephone, email, or via standard mail. Thank you very much for your assistance.

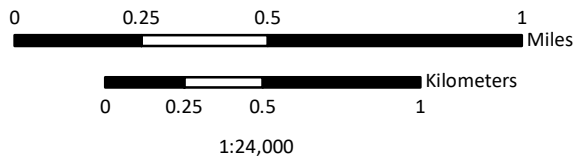
Kindest regards,



Lily Arias, M.A.
Principal Archaeologist
510.589.0467
Lily@materialcultureconsulting.com



 Project Area
 PLSS




MATERIAL CULTURE
CONSULTING



Lily Arias <lily@materialcultureconsulting.com>

Proposed EDP The Grand Residential Redland Project, City of Redlands, San Bernardino County

6 messages

Lily Arias <lily@materialcultureconsulting.com>

Wed, Mar 23, 2022 at 6:36 PM

To: Quechan Historic Preservation Officer <historicpreservation@quechantribe.com>

Good Evening,

A letter with the same subject line was sent out to you dated March 21, 2022. Unfortunately, this letter did not include the most recent project related information. Please see the attached letter with the correct project description, project location and map.

Our sincerest apologies for the mix-up.

Sincerely,
Lily


Lily Arias, M.A.
Cultural Resources Project Manager

Material Culture Consulting, Inc.
Certified DBE/WBE/SBE

Mobile: 510-589-0467
2701-B North Towne Avenue, Pomona CA, 91767
materialcultureconsulting.com

2 attachments

 **TheGrand_JMcCormick_Quechan.pdf**
187K

 **TheGrand_location_20211209.pdf**
2073K

Quechan Historic Preservation <historicpreservation@quechantribe.com>

Thu, Mar 24, 2022 at 11:52 AM

To: Lily Arias <lily@materialcultureconsulting.com>

This email is to inform you that we do not wish to comment on this project. We defer to the more local Tribes and support their determinations on this matter.

[Quoted text hidden]



Virus-free. www.avast.com

lily@materialcultureconsulting.com <lily@materialcultureconsulting.com>
To: historicpreservation@quechantribe.com, historicpreservation@quechantribe.com

Thu, Mar 24, 2022 at 11:56 AM

Your message

To: historicpreservation@quechantribe.com
Subject: RE: Proposed EDP The Grand Residential Redland Project, City of Redlands, San Bernardino County
Sent: 3/24/22, 12:52:55 PM MDT

was read on 3/24/22, 12:56:48 PM MDT

Lily Arias <lily@materialcultureconsulting.com>
To: Quechan Historic Preservation <historicpreservation@quechantribe.com>

Thu, Mar 24, 2022 at 11:57 AM

Thank you very much for your quick response.

Best,
Lily

Lily Arias, M.A.
Cultural Resources Project Manager
510.589.0467

Material Culture Consulting, Inc.
Certified DBE/WBE/SBE

[Quoted text hidden]

Quechan Historic Preservation <historicpreservation@quechantribe.com>
To: Lily Arias <lily@materialcultureconsulting.com>

Thu, Mar 24, 2022 at 12:50 PM

[You're welcome.](#)

[Quoted text hidden]

lily@materialcultureconsulting.com <lily@materialcultureconsulting.com>

Thu, Mar 24, 2022 at 12:32 PM

3/24/22, 12:46 PM

Material Culture Consulting Mail - Proposed EDP The Grand Residential Redland Project, City of Redlands, San Bernardino County

To: historicpreservation@quechantribe.com, historicpreservation@quechantribe.com

Your message

To: historicpreservation@quechantribe.com

Subject: RE: Proposed EDP The Grand Residential Redland Project, City of Redlands, San Bernardino County

Sent: 3/24/22, 1:50:58 PM MDT

was read on 3/24/22, 1:32:01 PM MDT



Lily Arias <lily@materialcultureconsulting.com>

Proposed EDP The Grand Residential Redland Project, City of Redlands, San Bernardino County

Quechan Historic Preservation Officer <historicpreservation@quechantribe.com>
To: Lily Arias <lily@materialcultureconsulting.com>

Mon, Apr 4, 2022 at 8:20 AM

This email is to inform you that we have no comments on this project. We defer to the more local Tribes and support their decisions on the projects.

From: Lily Arias [mailto:lily@materialcultureconsulting.com]
Sent: Wednesday, March 23, 2022 6:37 PM
To: Quechan Historic Preservation Officer

[Quoted text hidden]

[Quoted text hidden]



This email has been checked for viruses by Avast antivirus software.
www.avast.com



Lily Arias <lily@materialcultureconsulting.com>

FW: RE: Proposed EPD The Grand Residential Redlands Project

Judy <judy@materialcultureconsulting.com>
To: Lily Arias <lily@materialcultureconsulting.com>

Mon, Apr 18, 2022 at 11:28 AM

A positive reply from SMBMI

Sent via the Samsung Galaxy S21 5G, an AT&T 5G smartphone

----- Original message -----

From: Ryan Nordness <Ryan.Nordness@sanmanuel-nsn.gov>
Date: 4/18/22 10:59 AM (GMT-08:00)
To: judy@materialcultureconsulting.com
Subject: RE: Proposed EPD The Grand Residential Redlands Project

Hello Judy,

Thank you for reaching out to the San Manuel Band of Mission Indians concerning the proposed project area. SMBMI appreciates the opportunity to review the project documentation received by the Cultural Resources Management Department on March 23rd, 2022. The proposed project is located within the Zanja historical district, as well as 2 known Serrano village sites with associated prehistoric artifacts. The area is of great concern to SMBMI and are very interested to consult whenever this project moves into AB52/CEQA territory.

Thank you again for your correspondence, if you have any additional questions or comments please reach out to me at your earliest convenience.

Respectfully,

Ryan Nordness

From: Jessica Mauck <Jessica.Mauck@SanManuel-NSN.Gov>
Sent: Friday, April 15, 2022 9:17 AM
To: Ryan Nordness <Ryan.Nordness@sanmanuel-nsn.gov>; Melissa Magnant <Melissa.Magnant@sanmanuel-nsn.gov>
Subject: FW: Proposed EPD The Grand Residential Redlands Project

From: Judy Bernal <judy@materialcultureconsulting.com>
Sent: Friday, April 15, 2022 8:45 AM
To: Lily Arias <lily@materialcultureconsulting.com>
Subject: Proposed EPD The Grand Residential Redlands Project

Greetings,

Material Culture Consulting, Inc. (MCC) is attempting to follow up on a letter (dated March 23, 2022) regarding the Proposed Grand Residential Project, located in the City of Redlands; Redlands USGS Quadrangle, San Bernardino County, California. MCC would like to verify you received the letter and have had a chance to review the Project Area. A copy of that letter along with a map highlighting the Project Area can be found as an attachment to this email.

Please respond at your earliest convenience if you wish to share any information that might assist in our background research and field investigation. Any information, concerns, or recommendations regarding cultural resources within the Project Area can be shared with us via telephone, email, or standard mail.

Thank you very much.

Kind regards,

Judy Bernal, B.A.

Sr. Field Archaeologist/Paleontologist

Material Culture Consulting, Inc.

2701-B [North Towne Avenue](#)

[Pomona CA, 91767](#)

Cell: 714-269-5813

www.materialcultureconsulting.com

This is an external email. Use caution before clicking attachments or links.

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If you are on your Outlook client, report the suspicious email by clicking on Report Phish icon in your Outlook toolbar.

If you are on a mobile device, forward the suspicious email to spam@sanmanuel.com.



Lily Arias <lily@materialcultureconsulting.com>

The Grand Residential Redlands Project

1 message

Gonzalez Romero, Arysa (TRBL) <aromero@aguacaliente.net>

Fri, Apr 22, 2022 at 10:17 AM

To: "lily@materialcultureconsulting.com" <lily@materialcultureconsulting.com>

If you have any questions about the attached letter please feel free to contact me.

Thank you,

Arysa Gonzalez Romero, M.S., RPA.
Cultural Resources Analyst
Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians
Tribal Historic Preservation Office
Phone: (760)-831-2484
Email: aromero@aguacaliente.net

 **03-027-2022-002ACBCI4_22_2022.pdf**
79K



03-027-2022-002

April 22, 2022

[VIA EMAIL TO:lily@materialcultureconsulting.com]
Material Culture Consulting
Ms. Lily Arias
2701-B North Towne Avenue
Pomona, CA 91767

Re: The Grand Residential Redlands Project

Dear Ms. Lily Arias,

The Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians (ACBCI) appreciates your efforts to include the Tribal Historic Preservation Office (THPO) in the The Grand Residential project. The project area is not located within the boundaries of the ACBCI Reservation. However, it is within the Tribe's Traditional Use Area. For this reason, the ACBCI THPO requests the following:

- *A copy of the records search with associated survey reports and site records from the information center.
- *Copies of any cultural resource documentation (report and site records) generated in connection with this project.
- *A description of the proposed project. Please include information about any ground disturbing activities that may take place.

Again, the Agua Caliente appreciates your interest in our cultural heritage. If you have questions or require additional information, please call me at (760)883-1327. You may also email me at ACBCI-THPO@aguacaliente.net.

Cordially,

Arysa Gonzalez Romero
Cultural Resources Analyst
Tribal Historic Preservation Office
AGUA CALIENTE BAND
OF CAHUILLA INDIANS



AUGUSTINE BAND OF CAHUILLA INDIANS
PO Box 846 84-481 Avenue 54 Coachella CA 92236
Telephone: (760) 398-4722
Fax (760) 369-7161
Tribal Chairperson: Amanda Vance
Tribal Vice-Chairperson: Victoria Martin
Tribal Secretary: Geramy Martin

Date: April 18, 2022

**RE: Proposed EPD The Grand Residential Redlands Project, San Bernardino County;
Redlands USGS Quadrangle, San Bernardino County, California.**

Dear: Lily Arias
Principal Archaeologist

Thank you for the opportunity to offer input concerning the development of the above-identified project. We appreciate your sensitivity to the cultural resources that may be impacted by your project and the importance of these cultural resources to the Native American peoples that have occupied the land surrounding the area of your project for thousands of years. Unfortunately, increased development and lack of sensitivity to cultural resources have resulted in many significant cultural resources being destroyed or substantially altered and impacted. Your invitation to consult on this project is greatly appreciated.

At this time, we are unaware of specific cultural resources that may be affected by the proposed project, however, in the event, you should discover any cultural resources during the development of this project please contact our office immediately for further evaluation.

Very truly yours,

Victoria Martin

Victoria Martin, Tribal Vice-Chairperson
Augustine Band of Cahuilla Indians



Lily Arias <lily@materialcultureconsulting.com>

Proposed EPD The Grand Residential Redlands Project

3 messages

Judy Bernal <judy@materialcultureconsulting.com>
To: Lily Arias <lily@materialcultureconsulting.com>

Fri, Apr 15, 2022 at 8:44 AM

Greetings,

Material Culture Consulting, Inc. (MCC) is attempting to follow up on a letter (dated March 23, 2022) regarding the Proposed Grand Residential Project, located in the City of Redlands; Redlands USGS Quadrangle, San Bernardino County, California. MCC would like to verify you received the letter and have had a chance to review the Project Area. A copy of that letter along with a map highlighting the Project Area can be found as an attachment to this email.

Please respond at your earliest convenience if you wish to share any information that might assist in our background research and field investigation. Any information, concerns, or recommendations regarding cultural resources within the Project Area can be shared with us via telephone, email, or standard mail.

Thank you very much.

Kind regards,

Judy Bernal, B.A.
Sr. Field Archaeologist/Paleontologist**Material Culture Consulting, Inc.**
2701-B North Towne Avenue
Pomona CA, 91767
Cell: 714-269-5813
www.materialcultureconsulting.com

2 attachments **Letter TheGrand_Redlands_Project_San Manuel.docx.pdf**
99K **Map TheGrand_location_20211209.pdf**
2073K

Lily Arias <lily@materialcultureconsulting.com>
To: tcassistant@cahuilla.net

Tue, May 3, 2022 at 12:46 PM

Good Afternoon,

Please see email and project information attached below.

Thank you for your help!
Lily

Lily Arias, M.A.
Cultural Resources Project Manager
510.589.0467

Material Culture Consulting, Inc.
Certified DBE/WBE/SBE

Please note, I will be away from my computer 5/6 - 5/9

[Quoted text hidden]

2 attachments

 **Letter TheGrand_Redlands_Project_San Manuel.docx.pdf**
99K

 **Map TheGrand_location_20211209.pdf**
2073K

BobbyRay Esparza <Besparza@cahuilla.net>
To: "lily@materialcultureconsulting.com" <lily@materialcultureconsulting.com>
Cc: anthony madrigal <anthonymad2002@gmail.com>

Mon, May 9, 2022 at 12:05 PM

Hello,

I have reviewed this project letter for the proposed EPD Grand Residential Redlands project, and I would like to request all cultural materials associated with the project.

Respectfully,

BobbyRay Esparza
Cultural Director
Cahuilla Band of Indians
Cell: (760) 423-2773
Office: (951) 763-5549
Fax: (951) 763-2808

"NOTICE: This communication may contain information that is proprietary, privileged, confidential, or otherwise legally exempt from disclosure. It is intended exclusively for the use of the individual or entity to which it is addressed. If you are not the intended recipient, you are not authorized to read, print, retain, copy, or disseminate this message or any part of it. If you have received this message in error, please notify the sender immediately by e-mail and delete all copies of the message."

From: Tribal Council Assistant <TCassistant@cahuilla.net>

Sent: Tuesday, May 3, 2022 1:54 PM

To: Daniel Salgado <CHAIRMAN@CAHUILLA.NET>; BobbyRay Esparza <Besparza@cahuilla.net>; Anthony Madrigal Sr <Amadrigalsr@cahuilla.net>

Cc: Tribal Council <tribalcouncil@cahuilla.net>

Subject: Fw: Proposed EPD The Grand Residential Redlands Project

Good afternoon,

I received a call from Lily Arias below. She stated that she has been trying to get ahold of Cahuilla regarding a proposed project below in Redlands. Please let me know if I can further assist.

Best,

Elizabeth Rios
Cahuilla Band of Indians
Tribal Council Executive Assistant
[52701 Highway 371 Anza, CA 92539](mailto:tcassistant@cahuilla.net)
tcassistant@cahuilla.net
Cell: (951) 663-6018
Office: (951) 763-5549 ext. 111

From: Lily Arias <lily@materialcultureconsulting.com>

Sent: Tuesday, May 3, 2022 12:46 PM

To: Tribal Council Assistant <TCassistant@cahuilla.net>

Subject: Fwd: Proposed EPD The Grand Residential Redlands Project

[Quoted text hidden]



Lily Arias <lily@materialcultureconsulting.com>

The Grand Residential Redlands Project

1 message

Joan Schneider <joanschn@gmail.com>

Tue, May 10, 2022 at 11:55 PM

To: Lily@materialcultureconsulting.com

Cc: Ann Brierty <ABrierty@morongo-nsn.gov>, Tribal Historic Preservation Office <thpo@morongo-nsn.gov>, Laura Chatterton <lchatterton@morongo-nsn.gov>, joan schneider <joanschn@gmail.com>

Dear Ms. Arias:

Please see the attached letter. Thank you.

Respectfully,

Bernadette Ann Brierty
THPO
Morongo Band of Mission Indians



Early Outreach Material Culture Consulting Grand Residential Redlands Project 5.10.2022 JSS.docx

150K

TRIBAL HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE

VIA ELECTRONIC MAIL

Lily@materialcultureconsulting.com

May 10, 2022

Lily Arias, Principal Archaeologist
Material Culture Consulting
2701-B North Towne Avenue
Pomona, CA 92-1767

MORONGO
BAND OF
MISSION
INDIANS



A SOVEREIGN NATION

Re: Proposed EPD the Grand Residential Redlands Project, San Bernardino County

Dear Ms. Arias:

The Morongo Band of Mission Indians (Tribe/MBMI) Tribal Historic Preservation Office is in receipt of your letter regarding the above referenced project. Thank you for reaching out to Tribe at an early stage. The proposed Grand Residential Redlands Project (Project) is located within the ancestral territory and traditional use area of the Cahuilla and Serrano people of the Morongo Band of Mission Indians.

Tribal cultural resources are non-renewable resources and therefore of high importance to the Morongo Tribe and tribal participation (a.k.a. tribal monitors) is recommended during the future phases(s) of the Project. We look forward to working with the City of Redlands and Material Culture Consulting to protect these irreplaceable resources out of respect for ancestors of the Morongo people who left them there, and for the people of today and for generations to come.

Projects within this area are highly sensitive for cultural resources regardless of the presence or absence of remaining surface artifacts and features. At the appropriate stage of the Project, our office will request government-to-government consultation under Assembly Bill (AB) 52 (California Public Resources Code § 21080.3.1) with the City of Redlands, the lead agency. At that time, the following will be requested from the lead agency to ensure meaningful consultation:

- A records search conducted at the appropriate California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS) center with at least a 1.0-mile search radius from the project boundary. If this work has already been done, please furnish copies of the cultural resource documentation (reports and site records) generated through this search so that we can compare and review with our records to begin productive consultation.
- Tribal participation (a.k.a. tribal monitors) during the pedestrian survey and testing, if this fieldwork has not already taken place. In the event that archaeological crews have completed this work, our office requests a copy of the current Phase I study or other cultural assessments (including the cultural resources inventory).

- Shape files of the Projects area of effect (APE)
- Geotechnical Report
- Currently proposed Project design and Mass Grading Maps

This letter neither initiates nor concludes consultation. Upon the invitation for consultation from the lead agency and receipt of the requested documents, the MBMI THPO may further provide recommendations and/or mitigation measures.

Please keep in mind that MBMI requests that copies of all cultural data such as reports and confidential data (DPRs) and confidential portions of reports be sent to Tribal THPO.

The lead contact for this Project is Bernadette Ann Brierty, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer (THPO). Dr. Joan Schneider, Consulting Archaeologist will be assisting the Tribe in the review of this project. Should you have any questions, please do not hesitate to contact us at thpo@morongo-nsn.gov, ABrierty@morongo-nsn.gov, or (951) 663-2842. The Tribe looks forward to meaningful government-to-government consultation with the City of Redlands.

Respectfully,



Bernadette Ann Brierty

Tribal Historic Preservation Officer

Morongo Band of Mission Indians

CC: Morongo THPO

Name/Affiliation	Date and Method of 1st Contact	Date of 1 st Follow Up Attempt	Date of 2 nd Follow-Up Attempt	Results	MCC Response
Jessica Mauck, Director, San Manuel Band of Mission Indians 26569 Community Center Drive Highland, CA, 92346	USPS Letter sent March 21, 2022 by JB. Revised letters sent March 23, 2022 by L.Arias.	Email sent April 15, 2022 by J.Bernal	N/A	On April 18, 2022 the SMBMI stated that the Project Area is located within the historic Zanja Historic District and well as two known Serrano Village sites. The SMBMI requested to consult under AB52.	This request was provided to EPD.
Jeff Grubbe, Chairperson Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians 5401 Dinah Shore Drive Palm Springs, CA, 92264	USPS Letter sent March 21, 2022 by JB. Revised letters sent March 23, 2022 by L.Arias.	Email sent to ACBCI-THPO@aguacaliente.net April 15, 2022 by J.Bernal	N/A	On April 22, 2022 the ACBCI sent a letter via email which stated the Project is located within the Tribe's Traditional Use Area and requested a copy of the records search results, copy of the Phase I assessment, and a description of the proposed Project.	These requests were provided to EPD.
Patricia Garcia-Plotkin, Director Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians 5401 Dinah Shore Drive Palm Springs, CA, 92264	USPS Letter sent March 21, 2022 by JB. Revised letters sent March 23, 2022 by L.Arias.	Email sent April 15, 2022 by J.Bernal	N/A	On April 22, 2022 the ACBCI sent a letter via email which stated the Project is located within the Tribe's Traditional Use Area and requested a copy of the records search results, copy of the Phase I assessment, and a description of the proposed Project.	These requests were provided to EPD.

Name/Affiliation	Date and Method of 1st Contact	Date of 1 st Follow Up Attempt	Date of 2 nd Follow-Up Attempt	Results	MCC Response
Doug Welmas, Chairperson Cabazon Band of Mission Indians 85-245 Indio Springs Parkway Indio CA, 92203	USPS Letter sent March 21, 2022 by JB. Revised letters sent March 23, 2022 by L.Arias.	Email sent April 15, 2022 by J.Bernal	Phone call placed May 3, 2022.	Voicemail left May 3, 2022.	
Daniel Salgado, Chairperson Cahuilla Band of Indians 52701 U.S. Highway 371 Anza CA, 92539	USPS Letter sent March 21, 2022 by JB. Revised letters sent March 23, 2022 by L.Arias.	Email sent April 15, 2022 by J.Bernal	Phone call placed May 3, 2022.	Left a message with receptionist. At Tribe's request resent email to tcassistant@cahuilla.net . On May 9, 2022, Mr. BobbyRay Esparza, Cultural Director for the Cahuilla Band of Indians, requested all cultural materials associated with the project via email. This email was in response to a phone call placed to the Cahuilla Band of Indians on May 3, 2022.	These requests were provided to EPD.
Shane Chapparosa, Chairperson Los Coyotes Band of Cahuilla and Cupeño Indians P.O. Box 189 Warner Springs, CA,92086-0189	USPS Letter sent March 21, 2022 by JB. Revised letters sent March 23, 2022 by L.Arias.	No email, phone message left by J. Bernal April 15, 2022	Phone call placed May 3, 2022.	Voicemail left May 3, 2022.	

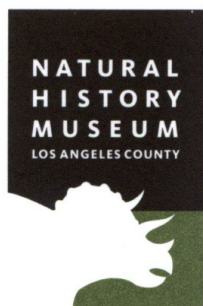
Name/Affiliation	Date and Method of 1st Contact	Date of 1 st Follow Up Attempt	Date of 2 nd Follow-Up Attempt	Results	MCC Response
Denisa Torres, Cultural Resources Manager Morongo Band of Mission Indians 12700 Pumarra Road Banning, CA,92220	USPS Letter sent March 21, 2022 by JB. Revised letters sent March 23, 2022 by L.Arias.	Email sent April 15, 2022 by J.Bernal	Phone call placed May 3, 2022.	<p>Phone number has been disconnected, followed up via email.</p> <p>On May 10, 2022, Ms. Bernadette Ann Brierty, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer (THPO) for the Morongo Band of Mission Indians sent a letter via email stating that the project is located within the ancestral territory and traditional use area of the Cahuilla and Serrano people of the Morongo Band of Mission Indians and is considered highly sensitive for cultural resources. The Morongo Band of Mission Indians also requested the following from the lead agency: a copy of the records search, a copy of the Phase I study, GIS shapefiles of the Project Area, a copy of the geotechnical report, and the proposed Project Design and any associated grading plans.</p>	These requests were provided to EPD.

Name/Affiliation	Date and Method of 1st Contact	Date of 1 st Follow Up Attempt	Date of 2 nd Follow-Up Attempt	Results	MCC Response
Robert Martin, Chairperson Morongo Band of Mission Indians 12700 Pumarra Road Banning, CA,92220	USPS Letter sent March 21, 2022 by JB. Revised letters sent March 23, 2022 by L.Arias.	Email sent April 15, 2022 by J.Bernal	Phone call placed May 3, 2022.	Phone number has been disconnected, followed up via email. See above.	These requests were provided to EPD.
Mark Cochrane, Co-Chairperson Serrano Nation of Mission Indians P. O. Box 343 Patton, CA,92369	USPS Letter sent March 21, 2022 by JB. Revised letters sent March 23, 2022 by L.Arias.	Email sent April 15, 2022 by J.Bernal	Phone call placed May 3, 2022.	Voicemail left May 3, 2022.	
Wayne Walker, Co-Chairperson Serrano Nation of Mission Indians P. O. Box 343 Patton, CA,92369	USPS Letter sent March 21, 2022 by JB. Revised letters sent March 23, 2022 by L.Arias.	Email sent April 15, 2022 by J.Bernal	Phone call placed May 3, 2022.	Voicemail left May 3, 2022.	
Lovina Redner, Tribal Chair, Santa Rosa Band of Cahuilla Indians P.O. Box 391820 Anza, CA, 92539	USPS Letter sent March 21, 2022 by JB. Revised letters sent March 23, 2022 by L.Arias.	Email sent April 15, 2022 by J.Bernal	Phone call placed May 3, 2022.	Voicemail left May 3, 2022.	
Scott Cozart, Chairperson Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians P. O. Box 487 San Jacinto, CA,92583	USPS Letter sent March 21, 2022 by JB. Revised letters sent March 23, 2022 by L.Arias.	Email sent April 15, 2022 by J.Bernal	Phone call placed May 3, 2022.	Notified that Scott Cozart is no longer Chairperson. Left a voicemail with the receptionist for the appropriate person to call back.	
Michael Mirelez, Cultural Resource Coordinator Torres-Martinez Desert Cahuilla Indians P.O. Box 1160 Thermal, CA,92274	USPS Letter sent March 21, 2022 by JB. Revised letters sent March 23, 2022 by L.Arias.	Email sent April 15, 2022 by J.Bernal	Phone call placed May 3, 2022.	No voicemail was left due to a full mailbox.	

Name/Affiliation	Date and Method of 1st Contact	Date of 1st Follow Up Attempt	Date of 2nd Follow-Up Attempt	Results	MCC Response
Amanda Vance, Chairperson Augustine Band of Cahuilla Mission Indians P.O. Box 846 Coachella, CA, 92236	USPS Letter sent March 21, 2022 by JB. Revised letters sent March 23, 2022 by L.Arias.	Email sent April 15, 2022 by J.Bernal	N/A	On April 18, 2022 the Augustine Band of Cahuilla Indians responded via email stating that they do not have any knowledge of cultural resources in the Project Area.	
Manfred Scott, Acting Chairman Kw'ts'an Cultural Committee Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma Reservation P.O. Box 1899 Yuma, AZ, 85366	USPS Letter sent March 21, 2022 by JB. Revised letters sent March 23, 2022 by L.Arias.	N/A	N/A	The Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma Reservation stated that they do not wish to comment on the project and defer to more local tribes.	
Jill McCormick, Historic Preservation Officer Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma Reservation P.O. Box 1899 Yuma, AZ, 85366	USPS Letter sent March 21, 2022 by JB. Revised letters sent March 23, 2022 by L.Arias.	N/A	N/A	On March 23, 2022, the Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma Reservation responded via email and stated that they do not wish to comment on the project and defer to more local tribes.	
Joseph Hamilton, Chairperson Ramona Band of Cahuilla P. O. Box 391670 Anza, CA,92539	USPS Letter sent March 21, 2022 by JB. Revised letters sent March 23, 2022 by L.Arias.	Email sent April 15, 2022 by J.Bernal	Phone call placed May 3, 2022.	Danae Hamilton Vega is new chairwoman.	

Name/Affiliation	Date and Method of 1st Contact	Date of 1 st Follow Up Attempt	Date of 2 nd Follow-Up Attempt	Results	MCC Response
John Gomez, Environmental Coordinator Ramona Band of Cahuilla P.O. Box 391670 Anza, CA, 92539	USPS Letter sent March 21, 2022 by JB. Revised letters sent March 23, 2022 by L.Arias.	Email sent April 15, 2022 by J.Bernal	Phone call placed May 3, 2022.	Left a voicemail with the receptionist.	
Joseph Ontiveros, Cultural Resource Department Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians P. O. Box 487 San Jacinto, CA,92583	USPS Letter sent March 21, 2022 by JB. Revised letters sent March 23, 2022 by L.Arias.	Email sent April 15, 2022 by J.Bernal	Phone call placed May 3, 2022.	Mr. Ontiveros stated that while the Tribe does have information regarding resources in the area this information is confidential and will only be disclosed to the lead agency. He did state the general vicinity is considered generally sensitive by the Tribe.	

Appendix D: Paleontological
Resources Records Search Results



Natural History Museum
of Los Angeles County
900 Exposition Boulevard
Los Angeles, CA 90007

tel 213.763.DINO
www.nhm.org

Research & Collections

e-mail: paleorecords@nhm.org

September 26, 2020

Material Culture Consulting
2701-B North Towne Avenue
Pomona CA, 91767

Attn: Julia Carvajal

re: Paleontological resources for the TVSP Redlands Project

Dear Julia:

I have conducted a thorough search of our paleontology collection records for the locality and specimen data for proposed development at the TVSP Redlands project area as outlined on the portion of the Redlands USGS topographic quadrangle map that you sent to me via e-mail on September 11, 2020. We do not have any fossil localities that lie directly within or near the proposed project area, but we do have fossil localities in the region from the same sedimentary deposits that occur in the proposed project area, either at the surface or at depth.

The following table shows the closest known localities in the collection of the Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County.

Locality Number	Location	Formation	Taxa	Depth
VP LACM 7786	outside of Adelanto	Alluvium (moderately indurated fine to medium grained silty sandstone)	Vole (<i>Microtus mexicanus</i>)	10-11 ft bgs
LACM IP 437	West side of Gunsight Pass	Unknown formation (Pleistocene)	Invertebrates	Unknown
LACM VP 1207	Hill on east side of sewage disposal plant; 1 mile N-NW of Corona	Unknown formation (Pleistocene)	Bovidae	Unknown
LACM IP 17610	Deane Dana Friendship Park, SW of 9th Street/Western Avenue	Unknown Formation (Pleistocene)	Invertebrates	Unknown

