Appendix D – Cultural Resources

CULTURAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT

Tentative Tract Map No. 20320

The City of Redlands, San Bernardino County, California

Prepared for:

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Project No. KIM2201

Data Base Information:
Type of Study: Reconnaissance Cultural Resources Assessment
Resources Recorded: KIM2201-H-1, KIM2201-H-2, KIM2201-H-6
Keywords: San Bernardino County, Redlands, Water Conveyance, Electrical Distribution
USGS Quadrangle: 7.5-minute *Redlands, California* (1988)

BCRCONSULTING LLC

April 8, 2022

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

BCR Consulting LLC (BCR Consulting) is under contract to Kimley-Horn to conduct a Cultural Resources Assessment of Tentative Tract Map No. 20320 (approximately 64.56 acres; the project) located in the City of Redlands (City), San Bernardino County, California. Tasks completed for the scope of work include a cultural resources records search, an intensive-level pedestrian cultural resources survey, Sacred Lands File search with the Native American Heritage Commission, and paleontological overview. These tasks were performed in partial fulfillment of California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) requirements. The records search has revealed that eight previous cultural resources studies have resulted in five cultural resources identified within 0.5-miles of the project site. The project site has been subject to two previous cultural resources assessments and no cultural resources have been previously identified within its boundaries.

During the field survey, BCR Consulting archaeologists identified three historic-period resources within the project site boundaries. These include the remnants of a water conveyance system temporarily designated KIM2201-H-1, and two historic-period electrical distribution alignments designated KIM2201-H-2, and KIM2201-H-6, respectively. These resources are not recommended eligible for the California Register of Historical Resources (California Register). As such, none of these resources are recommended significant under CEQA. They do not warrant further consideration. No other cultural resources were identified. Based on these results BCR Consulting recommends that no additional cultural resource work or monitoring is necessary for any earthmoving proposed within the project site.

Although the current study has not indicated sensitivity for historical resources within the subject property boundaries, ground disturbing activities always have the potential to reveal buried deposits not observed on the surface during pedestrian field surveys. Prior to the initiation of ground-disturbing activities, field personnel should be alerted to the possibility of buried prehistoric or historic cultural deposits. In the event that field personnel encounter buried cultural materials, work in the immediate vicinity of the find should cease and a qualified archaeologist should be retained to assess the significance of the find. The qualified archaeologist shall have the authority to stop or divert construction excavation as necessary. If the qualified archaeologist finds that any cultural resources present meet eligibility requirements for listing on the California Register, plans for the treatment, evaluation, and mitigation of impacts to the find will need to be developed.

Sacred Lands File Search. Findings were positive during the Sacred Lands File search with the NAHC. The NAHC did not indicate the nature or location of the resources, but recommended contacting the San Manuel Band of Mission Indians for more information. The results of the Sacred Lands File search results are provided in Appendix C. The Legislature added requirements regarding tribal cultural resources for CEQA in Assembly Bill 52 (AB 52) that took effect July 1, 2015. AB 52 requires consultation with California Native American tribes and consideration of tribal cultural resources in the CEQA process. By including tribal cultural resources early in the CEQA process, the legislature intended to ensure that local and Tribal governments, public agencies, and project proponents would have information available, early in the project planning process, to identify and address potential adverse impacts to tribal cultural resources. By taking this proactive approach, the

legislature also intended to reduce the potential for delay and conflicts in the environmental review process. To help determine whether a project may have such an effect, the Public Resources Code requires a lead agency to consult with any California Native American tribe that requests consultation and is traditionally and culturally affiliated with the geographic area of a Proposed Project. Since the City will initiate and carry out the required AB52 Native American Consultation, the results of the consultation are not provided in this report. However, this report may be used during the consultation process, and BCR Consulting staff is available to answer questions and address concerns as necessary.

Paleontological Resources. According to CEQA Guidelines, projects subject to CEQA must determine whether the project would "directly or indirectly destroy a unique paleontological resource". The appended Paleontological Overview provided in Appendix D has recommended that:

> The geologic unit underlying the project area is mapped entirely as alluvial fan deposits dating primarily to the Pleistocene epoch (Dibblee & Minch, 2003). Pleistocene alluvial units are considered to be of high paleontological sensitivity. The Western Science Center does not have localities within the project area or a one mile radius, but does have numerous localities throughout the region in similarly mapped sediments. Southern California Pleistocene units are well known to produce fossil localities and specimen including those associated with mammoth (Mammuthus columbi), mastodon (Mammut pacificus) sabertooth cats (Smilodon fatalis), ancient horse (Equus sp.) and many other Pleistocene megafauna and microfauna.
>
> Any fossils recovered from the Tentative Tract Map No. 20320 Project area would be scientifically significant. Excavation activity associated with development of the area has the potential to impact the paleontologically sensitive Pleistocene units and it is the recommendation of the Western Science Center that a paleontological resource mitigation plan be put in place to monitor, salvage, and curate any recovered fossils associated with the current study area.

Based on these results, the following recommendations have been developed. Prior to issuance of grading permits, the applicant should retain a qualified paleontologist to create and implement a Paleontological Resource Mitigation Program (PRIMP). The project paleontologist would review the grading plan and conduct any pre-construction work necessary to render appropriate monitoring and mitigation requirements, to be documented in the PRIMP. The PRIMP would be submitted to the City prior to issuance of a grading permit. Information contained in the PRIMP would minimally include:

1. Description of the project site and proposed grading operations
2. Description of the level of monitoring required for earth-moving activities
3. Identification and qualifications of the paleontological monitor to be employed during earth moving
4. Identification of personnel with authority to temporarily halt or divert grading to allow recovery of large specimens

5. Direction for fossil discoveries to be reported to the developer and the City
6. Means and methods to be employed by the paleontological monitor to quickly salvage fossils to minimize construction delays
7. Sampling methods for sediments that are likely to contain small fossil remains, if any.
8. Procedures and protocol for collecting and processing of samples and specimens, as necessary
9. Fossil identification and curation procedures
10. Identification of the repository to receive fossil material
11. All pertinent maps and exhibits
12. Procedures for reporting of findings
13. Acknowledgement of the developer for content of the PRIMP and acceptance of financial responsibility for monitoring, reporting, and curation.

If human remains are encountered during the undertaking, State Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5 states that no further disturbance shall occur until the County Coroner has made a determination of origin and disposition pursuant to Public Resources Code Section 5097.98. The County Coroner must be notified of the find immediately. If the remains are determined to be prehistoric, the Coroner will notify the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC), which will determine and notify a Most Likely Descendant (MLD). With the permission of the landowner or his/her authorized representative, the MLD may inspect the site of the discovery. The MLD shall complete the inspection within 48 hours of notification by the NAHC.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

FIGURES

TABLES

APPENDICES

INTRODUCTION

BCR Consulting LLC (BCR Consulting) is under contract to Kimley-Horn to conduct a Cultural Resources Assessment of Tentative Tract Map No. 20320 (approximately 64.56 acres; the project) located in the City of Redlands (City), San Bernardino County, California. An intensive-level pedestrian cultural resources survey of the project site was completed in partial fulfillment of California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) requirements. The project site is located in Sections 31 and 36 of Township 1 South, Range 2 West, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian, as depicted on the United States Geological Survey (USGS) *Redlands, California* (1988) 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle (Figure 1).

Regulatory Setting

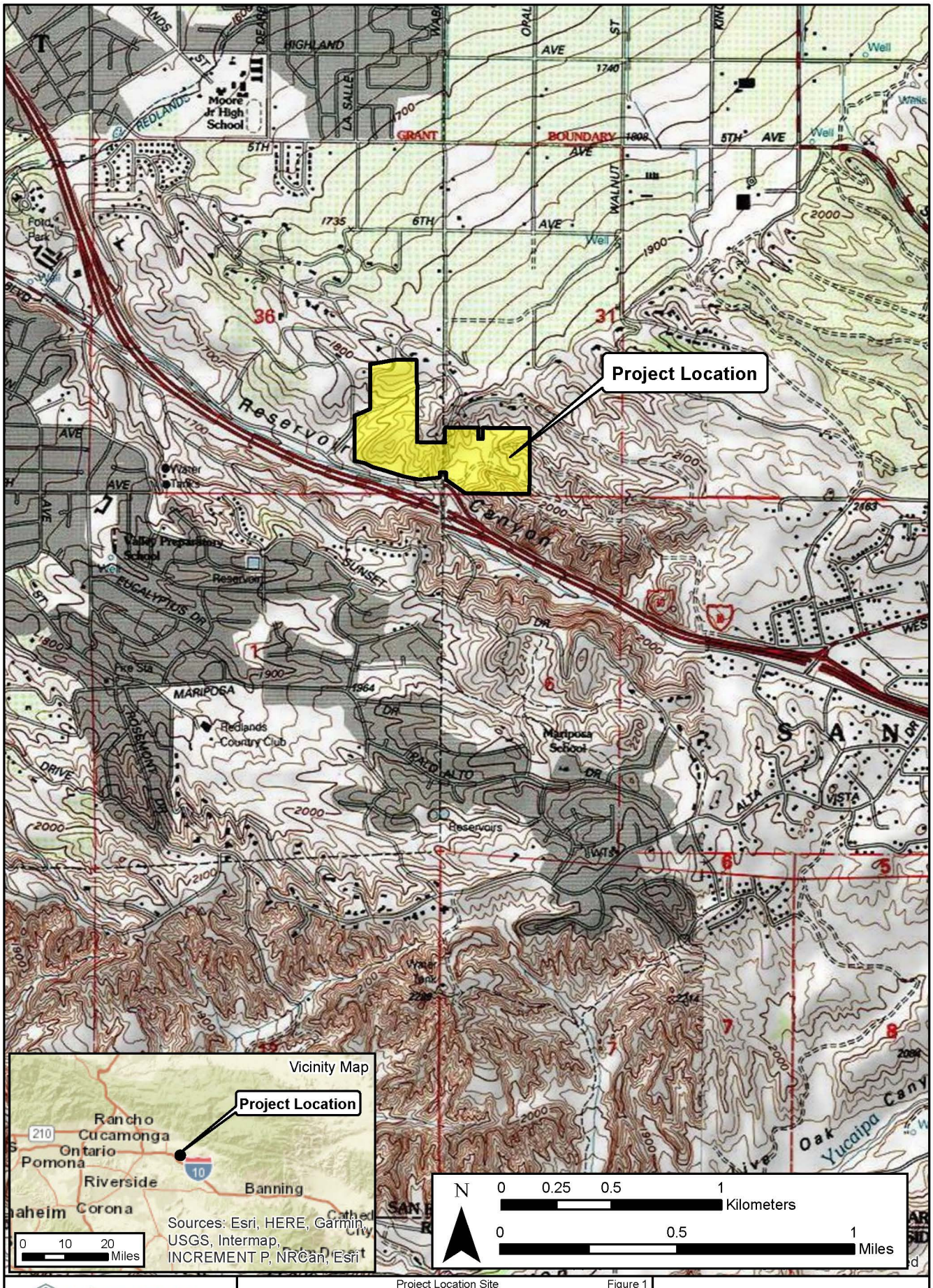
The California Environmental Quality Act. CEQA applies to all discretionary projects undertaken or subject to approval by the state's public agencies (California Code of Regulations 14(3), § 15002(i)). Under CEQA, "A project with an effect that may cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource is a project that may have a significant effect on the environment" (Cal. Code Regs. tit. 14(3), § 15064.5(b)). State CEQA Guidelines section 15064.5(a) defines a "historical resource" as a resource that meets one or more of the following criteria:

Listed in, or eligible for listing in, the California Register of Historical Resources (California Register)
Listed in a local register of historical resources (as defined at Cal. Public Res. Code § 5020.1(k))
Identified as significant in a historical resource survey meeting the requirements of § 5024.1(g) of the Cal. Public Res. Code
Determined to be a historical resource by a project's lead agency (Cal. Code Regs. tit. 14(3), § 15064.5(a))

A historical resource consists of "Any object, building, structure, site, area, place, record, or manuscript which a lead agency determines to be historically significant or significant in the architectural, engineering, scientific, economic, agricultural, educational, social, political, military, or cultural annals of California…Generally, a resource shall be considered by the lead agency to be 'historically significant' if the resource meets the criteria for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources" (Cal. Code Regs. tit. 14(3), § 15064.5(a)(3)).

The significance of a historical resource is impaired when a project demolishes or materially alters in an adverse manner those physical characteristics of a historical resource that convey its historical significance and that justify its eligibility for the California Register. If an impact on a historical or archaeological resource is significant, CEQA requires feasible measures to minimize the impact (State CEQA Guidelines § 15126.4 (a)(1)). Mitigation of significant impacts must lessen or eliminate the physical impact that the project will have on the resource.

Section 5024.1 of the Cal. Public Res. Code established the California Register. Generally, a resource is considered by the lead agency to be "historically significant" if the resource meets the criteria for listing in the California Register (Cal. Code Regs. tit. 14(3), § 15064.5(a)(3)). The eligibility criteria for the California Register are similar to those of the



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Project Location Site
Tentative Tract Map No. 20320 Project
Reference: ESRI; USGS Quad: Redlands, California (1988)

Figure 1

Kimley-Horn

National Register of Historic Places (National Register), and a resource that meets one of more of the eligibility criteria of the National Register will be eligible for the California Register.

The California Register program encourages public recognition and protection of resources of architectural, historical, archaeological, and cultural significance, identifies historical resources for state and local planning purposes, determines eligibility for state historic preservation grant funding and affords certain protections under CEQA. Criteria for Designation:

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.
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 meeting one or more of the above criteria, the California Register requires that sufficient time has passed since a resource's period of significance to "obtain a scholarly perspective on the events or individuals associated with the resources." (CCR 4852 [d][2]). Fifty years is normally considered sufficient time for a potential historical resource, and in order that the evaluation remain valid for a minimum of five years after the date of this report, all resources older than 45 years (i.e. resources from the "historic-period") will be evaluated for California Register listing eligibility, or CEQA significance. The California Register also requires that a resource possess integrity. This is defined as the ability for the resource to convey its significance through seven aspects: location, setting, design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.

City of Redlands Criteria for Historic Listing. The City of Redlands has its own set of criteria for historic eligibility. Although based on National Register and California Register criteria, it is slightly more detailed and expansive, with 11 eligibility criteria spelled out in Chapter 2.62, Article II of the Redlands Municipal Code.

Tribal Cultural Resources. The Legislature added requirements regarding tribal cultural resources for CEQA in Assembly Bill 52 (AB 52) that took effect July 1, 2015. AB 52 requires consultation with California Native American tribes and consideration of tribal cultural resources in the CEQA process. By including tribal cultural resources early in the CEQA process, the legislature intended to ensure that local and Tribal governments, public agencies, and project proponents would have information available, early in the project planning process, to identify and address potential adverse impacts to tribal cultural resources. By taking this proactive approach, the legislature also intended to reduce the potential for delay and conflicts in the environmental review process. To help determine whether a project may have such an effect, the Public Resources Code requires a lead agency to consult with any California Native American tribe that requests consultation and is traditionally and culturally affiliated with the geographic area of a Proposed Project. Since

the City will initiate and carry out the required AB52 Native American Consultation, the results of the consultation are not provided in this report. However, this report may be used during the consultation process, and BCR Consulting staff are available to answer questions and address comments as necessary.

Paleontological Resources. CEQA provides guidance relative to significant impacts on paleontological resources, indicating that a project would have a significant impact on paleontological resources if it disturbs or destroys a unique paleontological resource or site or unique geologic feature. Section 5097.5 of the California Public Resources Code specifies that any unauthorized removal of paleontological remains is a misdemeanor. Further, California Penal Code Section 622.5 sets the penalties for damage or removal of paleontological resources. CEQA documentation prepared for projects would be required to analyze paleontological resources as a condition of the CEQA process to disclose potential impacts. Please note that as of January 2018 paleontological resources are considered in the geological rather than cultural category. Therefore, paleontological resources are not summarized in the body of this report. A paleontological overview completed by professional paleontologists from the Western Science Center is provided as Appendix C (McDonald 2021).

NATURAL SETTING

The elevation of the project site ranges from approximately 1,770 to 2,000 feet above mean sea level (AMSL). The property has been subject to disturbances related to construction of surrounding infrastructure, off road vehicle activity, dirt access road grading, and modern dumping. The surficial sediments that cover the project site consist of both unindurated, undissected alluvial sand, gravel and clay of valley areas, covered with thick soil, of the late Holocene, and weakly indurated alluvial fan deposits of light reddish brown sand and minor gravel derived from local terrains of plutonic rocks, with top surfaces that slope more than about 40-feet per 0.7-miles from source terrains and dissected by stream channels from source terrains (Dibblee 2003). The current study has not yielded any evidence that local sediments have produced raw materials used in prehistoric tool manufacture within one half-mile of the project site. Local rainfall ranges from 5 to 15 inches annually (Jaeger and Smith 1971:36-37). The project site drains into an unnamed, channelized wash which is adjacent to the south border of the project site. This wash drains into a reservoir located at the mouth of Reservoir Canyon, approximately 1.2-miles to the northwest.

Although recent and historical impacts have decimated local vegetation, remnants of a formerly dominant coastal sage scrub vegetation community have been sporadically observed in the area. Signature plant species include black sage (*Salvia mellifera*), California brittlebush (*Encelia californica*), California buckwheat (*Eriogonum fasciculatum*), California sagebrush (*Artemesia californica*), deerweed (*Lotus scoparius*), golden yarrow (*Eriophyllum confertiflorum*), laurel sumac (*Malosma laurina*), lemonadeberry (*Rhus integrifolia*), poison oak (*Toxicodendron diverilobum*), purple sage (*Salvia leucophyla*), sticky monkeyflower (*Mimulus aurantiacus*), sugar bush (*Rhus ovate*), toyon (*Heteromeles arbutifolia*), white sage (*Salvia apiana*), coastal century plant (*Agave shawii*), coastal cholla (*Opuntia prolifera*), Laguna Beach liveforever (*Dudleya stolonifera*), many-stemmed liveforever (*Dudleya multicaulis*), our Lord's candle (*Yucca whipplei*), prickly pear cactus (*Opuntia sp.*) (Williams et al. 2008:118-119). Signature animal species within Coastal Sage

Scrub habitat include the kangaroo rat (*Dipodomys sp.*), California horned lizard (*Phrynosoma coronatum frontale*), orange throated whiptail (*Cnemidophorus hyperthrus*), San Diego horned lizard (*Phrynosoma coronatum blainvillii*), brown-headed cowbird (*Molothrus ater*), California gnatcatcher (*Polioptila californica californica*), California quail (*Callipepla californica*), and San Diego cactus wren (*Campylorhynchus brunnecapillus sandiegensis*) (Williams et al. 2008:118-120). Local native groups made use of many of these species (see Lightfoot and Parrish 2009).

CULTURAL SETTING

Prehistoric Context

The local prehistoric cultural setting has been organized into many chronological frameworks (see Warren and Crabtree 1986; Bettinger and Taylor 1974; Lanning 1963; Hunt 1960; Wallace 1958, 1962, 1978; Campbell and Campbell 1935), although there is no definitive sequence for the region. The difficulties in establishing cultural chronologies for western San Bernardino County are a function of its enormous size and the small amount of archaeological excavations conducted there. Moreover, throughout prehistory many groups have occupied the area and their territories often overlap spatially and chronologically resulting in mixed artifact deposits. Due to dry climate and capricious geological processes, these artifacts rarely become integrated in-situ. Lacking a milieu hospitable to the preservation of cultural midden, local chronologies have relied upon temporally diagnostic artifacts, such as projectile points, or upon the presence/absence of other temporal indicators, such as groundstone. Such methods are instructive, but can be limited by prehistoric occupants' concurrent use of different artifact styles, or by artifact re-use or re-sharpening, as well as researchers' mistaken diagnosis, and other factors (see Flenniken 1985; Flenniken and Raymond 1986; Flenniken and Wilke 1989). Recognizing the shortcomings of comparative temporal indicators, this study recommends review of Warren and Crabree (1986), who have drawn upon this method to produce a commonly cited and relatively comprehensive chronology.

Ethnography

In general the project site is situated at an area occupied by the Serrano and Gabrielino. Each group consisted of semi-nomadic hunter-gatherers who spoke a variation of the Takic language subfamily. Individual ethnographic summaries are provided below.

Serrano. The Uto-Aztecan "Serrano" people occupied the western Mojave Desert periphery. Kroeber (1925) applied the generic term "Serrano" to four groups, each with distinct territories: the Kitanemuk, Tataviam, Vanyume, and Serrano. Only one group, in the San Bernardino Mountains and West-Central Mojave Desert, ethnically claims the term Serrano. "The Serrano resided in an area that extended east of the Cajon Pass, located in the San Bernardino Mountains, to Twenty-nine Palms, the north foothills of the San Bernardino Mountains and south to include portions of the Yucaipa Valley" (Bean and Smith 1978:570). Both the Serrano and Cahuilla utilized the western Mojave region seasonally.

Evidence for longer term/permanent Serrano settlement in the western Mojave most notably includes the Serrano-named village of Guapiabit in Summit Valley (de Barros 2004). Access

to water determined where the Serrano built their settlements/villages (Bean and Smith 1978). Most of the villages were located within the Sonoran life zone (Scrub Oak [*Quercus* sp.] and sagebrush [*Salvia* sp.]), or forest transition zone, (Ponderosa pine [*Pinus ponderosa*]) (Bean and Smith 1978; Kroeber 1925).

Like many neighboring tribes, the Serrano and Cahuilla were Takic (Uto-Aztecan language family) speakers (Lightfoot and Parrish 2009:341). Serrano traded with their neighbors and actively participated in a shell bead exchange economy with the Cahuilla, Luiseno, and Gabrielino (McCawley 1996). Occasionally, villages were located in the desert, adjacent to permanent water sources. Structures for families were usually circular domes, constructed of willow frames and tule thatching. Individual family homes were used primarily for sleeping and storage. Families conducted many of their daily routines outside of their house or under a ramada. A ramada consisted of a thatched roof supported by vertical poles in the ground, which provided a shaded work area (Lightfoot and Parrish 2009:344). Other village structures included a ceremonial house, granaries and sweathouses. Subsistence strategies focused on hunting and gathering, occasionally supplemented by fishing. Food preparation varied and included a variety of cooking techniques. These ranged from baking in earth ovens to parching. Food processing utilities included scrapers, bowls, baskets, mortars, and metates (Bean and Smith 1978). A lineage leader, or kika, administered laws and ceremonies from a large ceremonial house centrally located in most villages. The size of lineages is a matter of some dispute, but most probably numbered between 70 and 120 individuals (Lightfoot and Parrish 2009). Serrano people were organized into clans affiliated with one of two exogamous moieties. Clans were led by a hereditary chief who occupied the village “big house” where ceremonies took place and shamans were initiated (Bean and Smith 1978:572; Strong 1929).

Gabrielino. The Gabrielino probably first encountered Europeans when Spanish explorers reached California's southern coast during the 15th and 16th centuries (Bean and Smith 1978; Kroeber 1925). The first documented encounter, however, occurred in 1769 when Gaspar de Portola's expedition crossed Gabrielino territory (Bean and Smith 1978). Other brief encounters took place over the years, and are documented in McCawley 1996 (citing numerous sources). The Gabrielino name has been attributed by association with the Spanish mission of San Gabriel, and refers to a subset of people sharing speech and customs with other Cupan speakers (such as the Juaneño/Luiseño/Ajachemem) from the greater Takic branch of the Uto-Aztecan language family (Bean and Smith 1978). Gabrielino villages occupied the watersheds of various rivers (locally including the Santa Ana) and intermittent streams. Chiefs were usually descended through the male line and often administered several villages.

Gabrielino society was somewhat stratified and is thought to have contained three hierarchically ordered social classes which dictated ownership rights and social status and obligations (Bean and Smith 1978:540-546). Plants utilized for food were heavily relied upon and included acorn-producing oaks, as well as seed-producing grasses and sage. Animal protein was commonly derived from rabbits and deer in inland regions, while coastal populations supplemented their diets with fish, shellfish, and marine mammals (Boscana 1933, Heizer 1968, Johnston 1962, McCawley 1996). Dog, coyote, bear, tree squirrel,

pigeon, dove, mud hen, eagle, buzzard, raven, lizards, frogs, and turtles were specifically not utilized as a food source (Kroeber 1925:652).

Historic Setting

City of Redlands. The subject property is located near the historic Rancho San Bernardino, a rancho of Mission San Gabriel Arcangel originally associated with the nearby Spanish Asistencia, or mission outpost. San Bernardino was partially made possible by a local zanja (or canal) dug by indigenous people in the 1820s, used to supply water for the Asistencia. A feature that remains visible in parts of Redlands to this day, the zanja passes through the present-day city. Don Antonio Lugo acquired Rancho San Bernardino in 1842 as part of the secularization of the mission system after Mexican independence from Spain. When the United States annexed California after the Mexican-American War, the Lugo family and Diego Sepulveda received the official U.S. land patent for the property, via a claim filed under the authority of Congress. Brigham Young's Mormon scouts subsequently bought Rancho San Bernardino and erected a sawmill and irrigation system, splitting the land into a system of ranches and farms. By 1855, the freight-hauling enterprise of Banning & Alexander was running a brisk service between San Bernardino and Los Angeles. Most Mormon pioneers relocated to Salt Lake City in 1857 (USGS 1996, 1901; United States Congress 1852-1892, 1851; Lavendar 1972:230-231; Redlands Conservancy 2019).

In the wake of the Mormon exodus, other settlers began to take advantage of homestead opportunities and the community of Lugonia was established. Lugonia, which encompassed the northwestern portion of present-day Redlands, started out as a typical Southern California agricultural settlement, cultivating a wide variety of products including grapevines, tree nuts, and all types of fruit. Sporadic ranching and farming successes encouraged land speculation, and in 1874 Colonel William Tolles cultivated the first local oranges. Tolles' trees were producing within seven years, and by 1885 prospective growers had planted nearly 6,000 additional orange trees in and around Lugonia. This punctuated a significant shift in the local economy that would persist for more than a century. Of the early citrus ventures, Edward G. Judson and Frank E. Brown's Lugonia Packing Company was the most successful, with annual crops of 250 tons. By the 1890s, many enterprises such as the Haight Fruit Company began to standardize attention to quality and attractive packaging, which shaped Redlands' reputation as producing the highest-quality oranges in the country. Citrus distribution was made possible by the arrival of the railroad, and the burgeoning economy encouraged Judson and Brown to invest in plans for a prosperous colony of emigrants from the Eastern and Midwestern United States. The Santa Fe and Southern Pacific Railroad lines transported people from eastern states through Redlands to the surrounding San Bernardino area and further to Los Angeles. A town plat was filed by Judson and Brown in 1887, and the city of Redlands was incorporated in 1888, annexing Lugonia (Ingersoll 1904; City of Redlands 2011).

The city's beautiful natural setting, warm climate, and reputation as a paradise attracted newcomers from across the country, bringing successful horticulturists and businessmen who built grandiose Victorian estates as well as merchants who built more modest residences. Alfred and Albert Smiley, wealthy twin brothers from New York, arrived in Redlands in 1889, established a residence and public park on a hillside tract and endowed other local amenities. Inspired by the Smileys' example, ultra-wealthy people began

relocating to Redlands. These prominent residents began to invest in local beautification projects such as lining the streets with trees and establishing lush gardens and parks (City of Redlands 2017).

In addition to the town grid, railroad, and agricultural infrastructure, municipal developments proliferated and notably included street railways (in 1889) and the A.K. Smiley Public Library (1898). By the turn of the century, citrus was the dominant local industry. The population rose from 1,904 residents in 1890 to 10,449 in 1910. The town became a featured stop for three Presidents following their inaugurations during this period. A university was chartered by Northern Baptists in 1907 after receiving land, funds, and other support from the city of Redlands (City of Redlands 2017; Deegan and Carrillo 2013; U.S. Bureau of the Census 1913).

Redlands' decades of growth came to an abrupt halt at the start of 1913, after "the Freeze" gripped the region for three days. Almost the entire season's crop was destroyed by the extreme cold weather, and most trees that had been planted within the decade were killed, resulting in the loss of hundreds of acres of productive groves. Packinghouses and groves laid off their employees, who left Redlands for other towns in the region which had been protected from the worst effects of the weather by crop diversity. After losing 2,000 residents in 1913, business activity and property values plummeted and growth stopped. Recovery was gradual as growers invested in smudge pots to protect their harvests. World War I brought some relief with a rise in agricultural prices, and the war's end in 1918 finally brought an increase in local residential and commercial development that would last through the 1920s (City of Redlands 2017:24, 83).

The citrus industry remained relatively stable during the first years of the Great Depression despite the collapse of agricultural prices in 1930. There was little agricultural, commercial, or residential expansion, however, and by the middle of the decade relief was sorely needed in Redlands. Federal programs put locals to work and resulted in several new school buildings and a new city hall. Agricultural prices rebounded with the US entry into World War II in late 1941, but also presaged a shift toward Florida orange juice concentrate, and the Redlands citrus industry never equaled its pre-Depression production levels (City of Redlands 2017:116-117, 119).

By the 1940s, fruit was picked and packed by nineteen packinghouses, which in turn sold the produce under two cooperatives, the Mutual Orange Distributors and the California Fruit Growers Exchange. Of the 16,000 acres of groves in Redlands, 9,000 were equipped with oil heaters while the rest were located in places that generally avoided frosts. Citrus remained the economic focus for generations, although by the 1950s many groves began to give way to the development of new subdivisions. Additional factors in the decline of the local citrus economy included smog, marginally managed or planned crops, tax sheltering, and something called "The Speculative Effect." Frank E. Moore explained that:

> As the demand for subdividable land continued, many growers became certain that in a few years they would be selling out. While holding on for a higher price, they did not try to keep their orchards in tip-top condition…Five years later, however, they might find that the market for groves had collapsed. They were stuck with run-

> down orchards. One veteran citrus man told me that the moral to this sad tale was: 'Keep right on farming, the best you know how, until the day you sell and your deal comes out of escrow (Moore 1987:251).

By the close of the 20th century, light manufacturing, aerospace, and residential subdivisions had transformed Redlands into the diversified bedroom community that it remains to this day. By 1980, the population of Redlands stood at 40,250 residents. After the mid-1970s, much of the signature architecture of early Redlands fell into disrepair or was razed for modern developments, such as a mall downtown. By 1988, around 3,000 acres of groves still produced citrus in the Redlands area. The closure of the nearby Norton Air Force Base between 1989 and 1995 took a financial toll on hundreds with jobs at the base, including those in Redlands and neighboring cities. Despite these developments, the population of the city remained on a gradual incline, numbering 68,747 in 2010. Today, nearly half of the property in Redlands encompasses residential, recreational, and agricultural land usage. The diverse work force consists of recent college graduates in entry-level positions, service and hospitality service staff, skilled manufacturing workers, and administrative and managerial professionals (Burgess and Gonzalez 2019; U.S. Census Bureau 2010; City of Redlands 2019).

PERSONNEL

David Brunzell, M.A., RPA acted as the Project Manager and Principal Investigator for the current study. Mr. Brunzell completed the archaeological records search and compiled the technical report. BCR Consulting Archaeological Crew Chief Nicholas Shepetuk, B.A., completed the Department of Park and Recreation (DPR) 523 forms, and contributed to the technical report. Mr. Brunzell and Mr. Shepetuk completed additional research for the project site. Mr. Shepetuk and BCR Consulting Archaeological Field Technicians Johnny DeFachelle and Fabian Martinez completed the field survey.

METHODS

This work was completed pursuant to CEQA, the Public Resources Code (PRC) Chapter 2.6, Section 21083.2, and California Code of Regulations (CCR) Title 14, Chapter 3, Article 5, Section 15064.5. The pedestrian cultural resources survey was intended to locate and document previously recorded or new cultural resources, including archaeological sites, features, isolates, and historic-period buildings, that exceed 45 years in age within defined project boundaries. The project site was examined using 15-meter transect intervals. This study is intended to determine whether cultural resources are located within the project boundaries, whether any cultural resources are significant pursuant to the above-referenced regulations and standards. Tasks include:

- Cultural resources records search summary to review studies and archaeological/historical resources recorded within a one half-mile radius of the project boundaries
- Systematic pedestrian survey of the entire project site
- California Register of Historical Resources (California Register) eligibility evaluation for any cultural resources identified

- Development of recommendations and mitigation measures for cultural resources documented within the project boundaries, following CEQA
- Completion of DPR 523 forms for any discovered cultural resources.
- Vertebrate paleontology resources report through the Western Science Center.

Records Search

Mr. Brunzell completed the archaeological records search at the SCCIC using California State University, Fullerton records on March 2, 2022. The records search included a review of all recorded historic and prehistoric cultural resources, as well as a review of known cultural resources, and survey and excavation reports generated from projects completed within 0.5-miles of the project site. In addition, a review was conducted of the National Register of Historic Places (National Register), the California Register of Historical Resources (California Register), and documents and inventories from the California Office of Historic Preservation including the lists of California Historical Landmarks, California Points of Historical Interest, Listing of National Register Properties, and the Inventory of Historic Structures.

Field Survey

An archaeological pedestrian field survey of the project site was conducted on March 16 and 17, 2022. The survey was conducted by walking parallel transects spaced approximately 15 meters apart across 100 percent of the project site, where accessible. Portions of the project site with undulating terrain and steep slopes were inventoried with more intuitive methods. In these areas transects were less linear and followed elevation contour lines. Where necessary, vegetation was moved aside to enhance surface visibility. Soil exposures, including natural and artificial clearings were carefully inspected for evidence of cultural resources.

RESULTS

Records Search

Records search results revealed that eight previous cultural resources studies have resulted in five cultural resources identified within 0.5-miles of the project site. The project site has been subject to two previous cultural resources assessments and no cultural resources have been previously identified within its boundaries. The records search is summarized in Tables A and B and the complete records search bibliography is included in Appendix B.

Table A. Cultural Resource Studies Within 0.5-Miles of the Project Site

Study	Author (Date)	Report Title	Within Project	Within 0.50 Mile
SB-1244	Lerch 1982	Cultural Resources Assessment of Tentative Tract 12222, and the Crafton Hills Planned Unit Development, San Bernardino County, California	X	
SB-3860	Horne and Halloran 2001	Construction of Eastbound Truck Climbing Lane from Ford Street to Live Oak Canyon Road, San Bernardino County, California	X	

Study	Author (Date)	Report Title	Within Project	Within 0.50 Mile
SB-4055	Dahdul and Smallwood 2002	Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey Report: Tentative Tract No. 16408, City of Redlands, San Bernardino County, California		X
SB-4818	Sander 2005	Cultural Resources Survey of a 7.20-Acre Parcel at Sunset Drive and Wabash Avenue Redlands, San Bernardino County, California		X
SB-4821	Aislin-Kay 2006	Cultural Resources Records Search and Site Visit Results for Cingular Telecommunications Facility Candidate ES-0076-01 (Irvin Residence), 854 Wabash Avenue, Redlands, San Bernardino County, California		X
SB-5162	Tang et al. 2005	Historical Notes on Mission Citrus Association Packinghouse 26522 East Barton Road, Loma Linda, San Bernardino County, California		X
SB-5664	Hogan et al. 2006	Archaeological Monitoring Report, Tentative Tract No. 16408 in the City of Redlands, San Bernardino County, California		X
SB-6025	Sander 2008	Cultural Resources Survey of 40 Acres: APN 0300-011-01, Tentative Tract No. 18248 Redlands, San Bernardino County, California		X

Table B. Cultural Resources Within 0.5-Miles of the Project Site

Primary No.	Trinomial	Period	Description (Distance from Project Site)
P-36-2316	CA-SBR-2316	Multi-component	Crystal Springs Ranch and Prehistoric Habitation Site (0.2 miles S)
P-36-4910	CA-SBR-4910	Prehistoric	Lithic Scatter and Bedrock Milling Feature (0.5 miles SE)
P-36-10863	-	Historic	Building Complex with Structure Foundations, Refuse, Water Conveyance (0.35 miles N)
P-36-20458:	-	Historic	Historic-Period Residence at 1744 Camelot Drive (Adjacent NW of Project Site; Demolished)
P-36-26761	CA-SBR-16909H	Historic	Road Segment (0.4 miles SE)

Additional Research. The project site lies within Sections 31 and 36. Section 31 was originally awarded to the descendants of Don Antonio Lugo and Diego Sepulveda under the authority of U.S. legislation to settle private land claims for property acquired through Spanish or Mexican land grants. Section 36 was originally held by the state in 1851 (Bureau of Land Management 2022a, 2022b). The project site has been divided into nine private parcels. Ownership history available through San Bernardino County Assessor records is summarized in Table C. Research has not yielded evidence for significant developments or historic-period uses of the project site, other than ancillary water conveyance features and electrical distribution alignments noted below (see Results/Field Survey; USDA 1938, 1959, 1962, 1966, 1967, 1968, 1977, 1978, 1985, 1995). The project site is near many important early water conveyance features such as the South Fork Ditch, the Bear Valley Canal, and

the Bear Valley and Alessandro Pipeline. However, no features associated with these developments passed through the project site directly (Brown 1889; Department of the Interior 2015; Moore and Moore 1968; Redlands Area Historical Society 2014a, 2014b).

Table C. Recent Ownership History of Project Parcels (San Bernardino County Assessor 2022)

Parcel Number(s)	Owner(s)	Dates of Ownership
017428113	William C., Helen Buster, and William C. Jr. and Benita Buster;	1964-1980
	Herbert C. and Gwendolyn Rudolph, and Earl M. and Beverly J. Rudolph	1978-1980
	James and Lorraine King, and Mei-Mei and Ai-Ken Shen	1980-2005
029921313, 029921312, 029921311	Archibald J. and Emma Mae Schott	Unknown-1975
	Gaylord A. Schott	1975-1979
	Michele E. and Cecile Vergon	1979-1988
029921321	Earl S. and Dorothy M. Bond	Unknown-1974
	Norm and Donna Brann	1974-1976
	Larry D. and Jan R. Timblin	1976-1981
	Jan Phillips	1981-2005
029921314	Lillian C. Shaw	Unknown-1990
017428124, 017428126, 017428128	City of Redlands	Dates not Available

Field Survey

During the field survey, BCR Consulting staff carefully inspected the project site and identified three historic-period resources within the project site boundaries. These include the remnants of a water conveyance system temporarily designated KIM2201-H-1, and two historic-period electrical distribution alignments designated KIM2201-H-2 and KIM2201-H-6, respectively. These are described in detail below. No other resources were identified within the project site boundaries. Sediments in the northwest portion of the project site included light brown, dry, clayey silt with moderate gravel content. Sediment in the southwest portion of the project site was similar, but with less clay content. Visibility was low throughout the project site due to seasonal grasses.

KIM2201-H-1. This resource consists of four features remaining from a historic-period water conveyance system. They include (1) a vertical cement stand pipe, (2) a brick masonry weir box, (3) a buried horizontal water pipe, and (4) a steel and cement weir box. The features are situated on a ridge with a southwestern aspect. Although these resources are not currently physically connected, they are oriented to convey water in a southwesterly direction, toward Reservoir Canyon to a reservoir 1.2-miles to the west in Ford Park. Weir box orientations indicate that water could be redirected to the northwest at several points in the system. Most of the system has been demolished and can no longer function. While the

features described here were undoubtedly used for water conveyance for a source that originated to the northeast and terminated to the southwest of the study area, there is not enough information to determine whether they comprised a single system, or whether their function was for domestic, agricultural, (and) or flood control purposes. The features are not highly temporally diagnostic and most related components have probably been demolished. The features appear to have been built at different times. Aerial photos indicate that Feature 2 was built between 1938 and 1955; Feature 3 was built between 1985 and 1995; Feature 4 was built before 1938 (United States Department of Agriculture [USDA] 1938, 1955, 1985, 1995).

KIM2201-H-2. This resource consists of a historic-period electrical distribution alignment and associated dirt access road. Of the seven wooden towers in the segment, one pole has an inspection date nail that indicates a pre-1916 construction date. The remaining six poles appear to be modern, although an alignment was present in this location by 1938 (United States Department of Agriculture). The 1916 tower contains cross arms, a transformer, telecommunication antennas, and two small equipment boxes near its base. The west half of the dirt access road was created between 1959 and 1962 and the eastern half appeared between 1962 and 1966 (USDA 1959, 1962, 1966).

KIM2201-H-6. This resource consists of two historic-period wooden towers in an electrical distribution alignment. There are inspection date nails in both the southern and northern towers which read “4E7” and “40” respectively, indicating installation dates preceding 1947 and 1940. Historic aerial photographs corroborate these dates (United States Department of Agriculture 1938, 1952, 1959, 1962). Both towers feature a set of crossarms slightly above the midpoint, and a single crossarm near the top. The southern tower also features two guy-wires and a transformer.

SIGNIFICANCE EVALUATIONS

During the field survey the remnants of historic-period elements of a former water conveyance system designated KIM2201-H-1 were identified in addition to two partial historic-period electrical distribution alignments designated KIM2201-H-2 and KIM2201-H-6. CEQA calls for the evaluation and recordation of historic and archaeological resources. The criteria for determining the significance of impacts to cultural resources are based on Section 15064.5 of the *CEQA Guidelines* and Guidelines for the Nomination of Properties to the California Register. Properties eligible for listing in the California Register and subject to review under CEQA are those meeting the criteria for listing in the California Register, or designation under a local ordinance.

Significance Criteria

California Register of Historical Resources. The California Register criteria are based on National Register criteria. For a property to be eligible for inclusion on the California Register, one or more of the following criteria must be met:

1. It is associated with the events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of local or regional history, or the cultural heritage of California or the U.S.;
2. It is associated with the lives of persons important to local, California, or U.S. history;

3. It embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, represents the work of a master, possesses high artistic values; and/or
4. It has yielded, or has the potential to yield, information important to the prehistory or history of the local area, California, or the nation.

In addition to meeting one or more of the above criteria, the California Register requires that sufficient time has passed since a resource's period of significance to "obtain a scholarly perspective on the events or individuals associated with the resources." (CCR 4852 [d][2]). The California Register also requires that a resource possess integrity. This is defined as the ability for the resource to convey its significance through seven aspects: location, setting, design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.

The California Register evaluations of the resources identified within the project site boundaries are provided below.

California Register Evaluation

KIM2201-H-1. Criterion 1: The water conveyance system was originally developed in 1938, with other features appearing between 1938 and 1955, and between 1985 and 1995. While they are spatially connected, the level of deterioration makes conclusive statements about a cohesive system impossible. They are apparently not directly connected with the development of significant local water systems known as the South Fork Ditch, the Bear Valley Canal, or the Bear Valley and Alessandro Pipeline. The features are therefore not significantly associated with important events related to the development of the region. It is therefore not eligible for the California Register under Criterion 1. Criterion 2: Research has not connected the features with any important individuals. It is therefore not eligible under Criterion 2. Criterion 3: The elements represent common, and deteriorating, portions of a water system that no longer functions. Most of the irrigation system has been removed. Therefore, the property does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, or represent the work of an important creative individual or possess high artistic values. As such, the property is not eligible under Criterion 3. Criterion 4: Most of any original system has been demolished. As such it has not and is not likely to yield information important in prehistory or history. It is not eligible under Criterion 4. KIM2201-H-1 is therefore recommended not eligible under any of the four criteria for listing on the California Register, and is not recommended a historical resource under CEQA. It is not locally eligible under Chapter 2.62, Article II of the Redlands Municipal Code.

KIM2201-H-2. Criterion 1: Of the seven towers in the electrical distribution alignment segment, only one is historic in age. Although electrical distribution would have been important to the development of the region, most of the original towers are no longer present. As such it is not significantly associated with important events related to the development of the region. It is therefore not eligible for the California Register under Criterion 1. Criterion 2: Research has not connected the alignment with any important individuals. It is therefore not eligible under Criterion 2. Criterion 3: The historic-period tower represents a common type and lacks distinction. Therefore, the resource does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, or represent the work of an important creative individual or possess high artistic values. As

such, the property is not eligible under Criterion 3. Criterion 4: Electrical distribution systems and wooden towers of this type are well understood. As such this resource has not and is not likely to yield information important in prehistory or history. It is not eligible under Criterion 4. KIM2201-H-2 is therefore recommended not eligible under any of the four criteria for listing on the California Register, and is not recommended a historical resource under CEQA. It is not locally eligible under Chapter 2.62, Article II of the Redlands Municipal Code.

KIM2201-H-6. Criterion 1: Two wooden towers in the alignment segment are historic in age. Although electrical distribution would have been important to the development of the region, most of the original towers are no longer present. As such the segment is not significantly associated with important events related to the development of the region. It is therefore not eligible for the California Register under Criterion 1. Criterion 2: Research has not connected the alignment with any important individuals. It is therefore not eligible under Criterion 2. Criterion 3: The historic-period towers represent a common type and lacks distinction. Therefore, the resource does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, or represent the work of an important creative individual or possess high artistic values. As such, the property is not eligible under Criterion 3. Criterion 4: Electrical distribution systems and wooden towers of this type are well understood. As such this resource has not and is not likely to yield information important in prehistory or history. It is not eligible under Criterion 4. KIM2201-H-6 is therefore recommended not eligible under any of the four criteria for listing on the California Register, and is not recommended a historical resource under CEQA. It is not locally eligible under Chapter 2.62, Article II of the Redlands Municipal Code.

RECOMMENDATIONS

During the field survey, BCR Consulting archaeologists identified three historic-period resources within the project site boundaries. These include the remnants of a water conveyance system temporarily designated KIM2201-H-1, and two historic-period electrical distribution alignments designated KIM2201-H-2, and KIM2201-H-6, respectively. These resources are not recommended eligible for the California Register California Register. As such, none of these resources are recommended significant under CEQA. They do not warrant further consideration. No other cultural resources were identified. Based on these results BCR Consulting recommends that no additional cultural resource work or monitoring is necessary for any earthmoving proposed within the project site.

Although the current study has not indicated sensitivity for historical resources within the subject property boundaries, ground disturbing activities always have the potential to reveal buried deposits not observed on the surface during pedestrian field surveys. Prior to the initiation of ground-disturbing activities, field personnel should be alerted to the possibility of buried prehistoric or historic cultural deposits. In the event that field personnel encounter buried cultural materials, work in the immediate vicinity of the find should cease and a qualified archaeologist should be retained to assess the significance of the find. The qualified archaeologist shall have the authority to stop or divert construction excavation as necessary. If the qualified archaeologist finds that any cultural resources present meet eligibility requirements for listing on the California Register, plans for the treatment, evaluation, and mitigation of impacts to the find will need to be developed.

Sacred Lands File Search. Findings were positive during the Sacred Lands File search with the NAHC. The NAHC did not indicate the nature or location of the resources, but recommended contacting the San Manuel Band of Mission Indians for more information. The results of the Sacred Lands File search results are provided in Appendix C. The Legislature added requirements regarding tribal cultural resources for CEQA in Assembly Bill 52 (AB 52) that took effect July 1, 2015. AB 52 requires consultation with California Native American tribes and consideration of tribal cultural resources in the CEQA process. By including tribal cultural resources early in the CEQA process, the legislature intended to ensure that local and Tribal governments, public agencies, and project proponents would have information available, early in the project planning process, to identify and address potential adverse impacts to tribal cultural resources. By taking this proactive approach, the legislature also intended to reduce the potential for delay and conflicts in the environmental review process. To help determine whether a project may have such an effect, the Public Resources Code requires a lead agency to consult with any California Native American tribe that requests consultation and is traditionally and culturally affiliated with the geographic area of a Proposed Project. Since the City will initiate and carry out the required AB52 Native American Consultation, the results of the consultation are not provided in this report. However, this report may be used during the consultation process, and BCR Consulting staff is available to answer questions and address concerns as necessary.

Paleontological Resources. According to CEQA Guidelines, projects subject to CEQA must determine whether the project would "directly or indirectly destroy a unique paleontological resource". The appended Paleontological Overview provided in Appendix D has recommended that:

> The geologic unit underlying the project area is mapped entirely as alluvial fan deposits dating primarily to the Pleistocene epoch (Dibblee & Minch, 2003). Pleistocene alluvial units are considered to be of high paleontological sensitivity. The Western Science Center does not have localities within the project area or a one mile radius, but does have numerous localities throughout the region in similarly mapped sediments. Southern California Pleistocene units are well known to produce fossil localities and specimen including those associated with mammoth (Mammuthus columbi), mastodon (Mammut pacificus) sabertooth cats (Smilodon fatalis), ancient horse (Equus sp.) and many other Pleistocene megafauna and microfauna.
>
> Any fossils recovered from the Tentative Tract Map No. 20320 Project area would be scientifically significant. Excavation activity associated with development of the area has the potential to impact the paleontologically sensitive Pleistocene units and it is the recommendation of the Western Science Center that a paleontological resource mitigation plan be put in place to monitor, salvage, and curate any recovered fossils associated with the current study area.

Based on these results, the following recommendations have been developed. Prior to issuance of grading permits, the applicant should retain a qualified paleontologist to create and implement a Paleontological Resource Mitigation Program (PRIMP). The project paleontologist would review the grading plan and conduct any pre-construction work

necessary to render appropriate monitoring and mitigation requirements, to be documented in the PRIMP. The PRIMP would be submitted to the City prior to issuance of a grading permit. Information contained in the PRIMP would minimally include:

1. Description of the project site and proposed grading operations
2. Description of the level of monitoring required for earth-moving activities
3. Identification and qualifications of the paleontological monitor to be employed during earth moving
4. Identification of personnel with authority to temporarily halt or divert grading to allow recovery of large specimens
5. Direction for fossil discoveries to be reported to the developer and the City
6. Means and methods to be employed by the paleontological monitor to quickly salvage fossils to minimize construction delays
7. Sampling methods for sediments that are likely to contain small fossil remains, if any.
8. Procedures and protocol for collecting and processing of samples and specimens, as necessary
9. Fossil identification and curation procedures
10. Identification of the repository to receive fossil material
11. All pertinent maps and exhibits
12. Procedures for reporting of findings
13. Acknowledgement of the developer for content of the PRIMP and acceptance of financial responsibility for monitoring, reporting, and curation.

If human remains are encountered during the undertaking, State Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5 states that no further disturbance shall occur until the County Coroner has made a determination of origin and disposition pursuant to Public Resources Code Section 5097.98. The County Coroner must be notified of the find immediately. If the remains are determined to be prehistoric, the Coroner will notify the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC), which will determine and notify a Most Likely Descendant (MLD). With the permission of the landowner or his/her authorized representative, the MLD may inspect the site of the discovery. The MLD shall complete the inspection within 48 hours of notification by the NAHC.

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APPENDIX A

CONFIDENTIAL RECORDS SEARCH RESULTS

Report List

KIM2201

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
SB-00288	NADB-R - 1060288; Voided - 76-0.1B	1976	STEELE, LAURA	RESUME OF LIFE OF INDIANS, SPANIARDS, AND EARLY AMERICANS IN THE VICTORVILLE NARROWS AREA	OCCASIONAL PAPERS OF THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY ASSOCIATION OF SOUTHERN CALIF. 9 , ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY ASSOCIATION OF SOUTHERN CALIF., REDLANDS	
SB-01244	NADB-R - 1061244; Voided - 82-2.3	1982	LERCH MICHAEL K.	CULTURAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT OF TENTATIVE TRACT 12222, AND THE CRAFTON HILLS PLANNED UNIT DEVELOPMENT, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY MUSEUM ASSOCIATION	36-004910
SB-03860	NADB-R - 1063860	2001	HORNE, MELINDA and KEVIN HALLORAN	CONSTRUCTION OF EASTBOUND TRUCK CLIMBING LANE FROM FORD STREET TO LIVE OAK CANYON ROAD, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CA. 173PP	APPLIED EARTHWORKS	36-002316, 36-020422
SB-04055	NADB-R - 1064055	2002	DAHDUL, MIRIAM and JOSH SMALLWOOD	HISTORICAL/ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES SURVEY REPORT: TENTATIVE TRACT NO. 16408, CITY OF REDLANDS, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CA. 25PP	CRM TECH	36-010863
SB-04818	NADB-R - 1064818	2005	SANDER, JAY K.	CULTURAL RESOURCES SEURVEY OF A 7.20-ACRE PARCEL AT SUNSET DRIVE AND WABASH AVENUE REDLANDS, SAN BERNADINO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA		
SB-04821	NADB-R - 1064821	2006	AISLIN-KAY,MARNIE	CULTURAL RESOURCE RECORDS AND SEARCH AND SITE VISIT RESULTS FOR CINGULAR TELECOMMUNICATIONS FACILITY CANDIDATE ES-0076-01 (IRVIN RESIDENCE), 854 WABASH AVENUE, REDLANDS, SAN BERNADINO COUNTY,CALIFORNIA		
SB-05162	NADB-R - 1065162	2005	TANG, BAI, HOGAN, MICHAEL, and JACQUEMAN, TERRI	HISTORICAL NOTES ON MISSION CITRUS ASSOCIATION PACKINGHOUSE 26522 EAST BARTON ROAD, LOMA LINDA SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA		
SB-05664		2006	Hogan, Michael, Tang, Bai Tom, and Smallwood, Josh	Archaeologcial Monitoring Report, Tentative Tract No. 16408 IN the City of Redlands San Bernardino County, California	CRM Tech	36-010863

Report List

KIM2201

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
SB-06025		2008	Sander, Jay K.	Cultural Resources Survey of 40 Acres: APN 0300-011-01, Tentative Tract No. 18248 Redlands, San Bernardino County, California	Chambers Group, Inc.	

Resource List

KIM2201

Primary No.	Trinomial	Other IDs	Type	Age	Attribute codes	Recorded by	Reports
P-36-002316	CA-SBR-002316/H	Resource Name - Crystal Springs Ranch Site; Resource Name - SBCM-4	Building, Structure, Object, Site	Prehistoric, Historic	AH01; AH02; AH03; AH04; AH06; AH07; AH09; AH11; AH15; AP02; AP04; AP15; HP02; HP22; HP30; HP33; HP37; HP46	1947 (G. Smith); 1962 (G. Smith); 1971 (D. Lewis); 2001 (Denniston, Elizabeth); 2001 (Applied Earthworks); 2011 (Gallegos, Gallegos and Associates)	SB-03860, SB-08378
P-36-004910	CA-SBR-004910	Resource Name - SBCM-5103	Site	Prehistoric	AP02; AP04	1982 (W. Jenson)	SB-01244
P-36-010863	CA-SBR-010863H	Resource Name - CRM Tech 929-1H; Other - CRM Tech 929-2H; Other - CRM Tech 929-3H	Building, Structure, Site	Historic	AH02; AH04; AH06; AH16; HP02; HP03; HP04	2002 (Tang, Bai "Tom", CRM TECH); 2002 (MORENO+SMALLWOOD); 2002 (Tang, Bai "Tom", CRM TECH); 2003 (Smallwood; Ballester)	SB-04055, SB-05664
P-36-020458		Resource Name - 1744 Camelot Dr	Structure	Historic	HP02	2005 (Deborah Brown, Chambers)	
P-36-026761	CA-SBR-016909H	Resource Name - Panorama Point; Other - CS-001	Site	Historic	AH16	2011 (Jones, ECORP Consulting, Inc.)	SB-08378

APPENDIX B

DEPARTMENT OF PARK AND RECREATION 523 FORMS

State of California — The Resources Agency DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION **PRIMARY RECORD**	Primary # HRI # Trinomial NRHP Status Code	
Other Listings Review Code	Reviewer	Date

 *__Resource Name or #:__ KIM2201-H-1

P1. Other Identifier: N/A

***P2. Location:** ☑ **Not for Publication** ☐ **Unrestricted** ***a. County:** San Bernardino
and (P2b and P2c or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

***b. USGS 7.5' Quad:** *Redlands, California* **Date:** 1988 **T** 1S; **R**2W; SE¼ **of Sec** 36**;** S.B.B.M.

c. Address: N/A City: Zip:

d. UTM: Zone: 11S; 487030mE/ 3766249mN (NAD 83 G.P.S.) at datum Elevation: 1,835 to 1,875' AMSL

e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, etc., as appropriate): From the intersection of 5th Ave and Wabash Ave in the City of Redlands, travel south on Wabash Ave for approximately one mile. Turn right at Reservoir Rd, travel 0.2 miles west, and park on the north side of the street. Feature 2 is approximately 220 feet north of this point and can be reached on foot.

***P3a. Description:** (Describe resource and design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries)
This resource consists of four features remaining from a historic-period water conveyance system. They include (1) a vertical cement stand pipe, (2) a brick masonry weir box, (3) a buried horizontal water pipe, and (4) a steel and cement weir box. They are arranged on a ridge with a southwestern aspect. Although these resources are not currently physically connected, they are oriented to convey water in a southwesterly direction, toward Reservoir Canyon to a reservoir 1.2-miles to the west in Ford Park. Weir box orientations indicate that water could have been partially redirected to the northwest at several points in the system. Most of the system has been demolished and can no longer function.

***P3b. Resource Attributes:** (List attributes and codes) AH6. Water Conveyance System
***P4. Resources Present:** ☐Building ☑Structure ☐Object ☐Site ☐District ☐Element of District ☐Other (Isolates, etc.)

P5a. Photo or Drawing (Photo required for buildings, structures, and objects.)

P5b. Description of Photo: Feature 4 Overview (View W)

***P6. Date Constructed/Age:**
☑Historic ☐Prehistoric ☐Both
(See References)

***P7. Owner and Address:**
Terracina Recovery, LLC
6430 W Sunset Blvd,
Los Angeles, CA 90028

***P8. Recorded by:**
N. Shepetuk, J. DeFachelle, F. Reyes-Martinez
BCR Consulting LLC
Claremont, California 91711

***P9. Date Recorded:** 3/16/2022
***P10. Survey Type:** Intensive

P11. Report Citation: *Cultural Resources Assessment of Tentative Tract Map No. 20320, Redlands, San Bernardino County, California.*

***Attachments:** ☐NONE ☑Location Map ☐Sketch Map ☐Continuation Sheet ☐Building, Structure, and Object Record ☐Archaeological Record ☐District Record ☐Linear Feature Record ☐Milling Station Record ☐Rock Art Record ☐Artifact Record ☐Photograph Record ☐ Other (List):

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE RECORD

***A1. Dimensions: a. Diameter:** N/A

Method of Measurement: ☐ Paced ☐ Taped ☐ Visual estimate ☑ Other: satellite imagery

Method of Determination (Check any that apply.): ☐ Artifacts ☑ Features ☐ Soil ☐ Vegetation ☐ Topography ☐ Cut bank ☐ Animal burrow ☐ Excavation ☐ Property boundary ☐ Other (Explain):

Reliability of Determination: ☐ High ☑ Medium ☐ Low Explain: Since the features are no longer physically connected, it is not possible to determine exact function or full extent.

Limitations (Check any that apply): ☐ Restricted access ☐ Paved/built over ☑ Site limits incompletely defined ☑ Disturbances ☐ Vegetation ☐ Other (Explain):

A2. Depth: ☐ None ☑ Unknown Method of Determination: Surface Survey

***A3. Human Remains:** ☐ Present ☑ Absent ☐ Possible ☐ Unknown (Explain): only surface survey completed

***A4. Features**: The features are situated from northeast to southwest.
Feature 1 is a three-foot high cement standpipe with a diameter of 11-inches.
Feature 2 is a red brick and concrete weir box, measuring 68 by 54 inches, 6 feet, 2 inches deep, with 7-inch thick walls.
Feature 3 is a partially buried cement water pipe exposed at 45-degrees. It is about 9 in. diameter, with 1-inch thick walls.
Feature 4 is a concrete and steel weir box, measuring 96 by 49 inches, and 22 inches high. Hinged diamond plate covers top the box.

***A5. Cultural Constituents**: None.
***A6. Were Specimens Collected?** ☑ No ☐ Yes

***A7. Site Condition:** ☐ Good ☐ Fair ☑ Poor (Describe disturbances.): System has been mostly demolished.

***A8. Nearest Water** (Type, distance, and direction.)**:** Water from the system would be conveyed to Reservoir Canyon, approximately 300 feet to the south. Reservoir Canyon drains into a reservoir at Ford Park approximately 1.2 miles to the northwest.

***A9. Elevation:** 1,835-1,875' AMSL

A10. Environmental Setting**:** Vegetation consists of dry seasonal grasses and shrubs. The slope is variable and sediments include dry sandy silt.
A11. Historical Information: unknown

***A12. Age:** ☐ Prehistoric ☐ Protohistoric ☐ 1542-1769 ☐ 1769-1848 ☐ 1848-1880 ☐ 1880-1914 ☑ 1914-1945 ☐ Post 1945 ☐ Undetermined **Describe position in regional prehistoric chronology or factual historic dates if known:** Dates are explained in A13.

A13. Interpretations (Discuss data potential, function[s], ethnic affiliation, and other interpretations): While the features described here were undoubtedly used for water conveyance for a source that originated to the northeast and terminated to the southwest of the study area, there is not enough information to determine whether they comprised a single system, or whether their function was for domestic, agricultural, (and) or flood control purposes. The features are not highly temporally diagnostic and most related components have probably been demolished. The features appear to have been built at different times and the spatial arrangement does not necessarily point to a single cohesive system. Aerial photos indicate that Feature 2 was built between 1938 and 1955; Feature 3 was built between 1985 and 1995; Feature 4 was built before 1938 (United States Department of Agriculture [USDA] 1938, 1955, 1985, 1995).

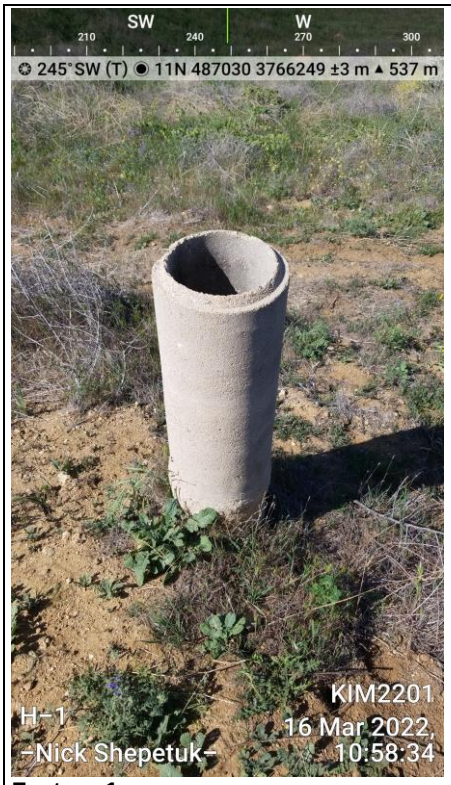
A14. Remarks: None
A15. References (Documents, informants, maps, and other references):
USDA. 1938/1955/1985/1995. Historic Aerial Photograph of San Bernardino County. Electronic document. Historicaerials.com and https://mil.library.ucsb.edu/ap_indexes/FrameFinder/. Accessed Multiple Dates

A16. Photographs (List subjects, direction of view, and accession numbers): see continuation sheet
Original Media/Negatives Kept at: BCR Consulting, LLC.

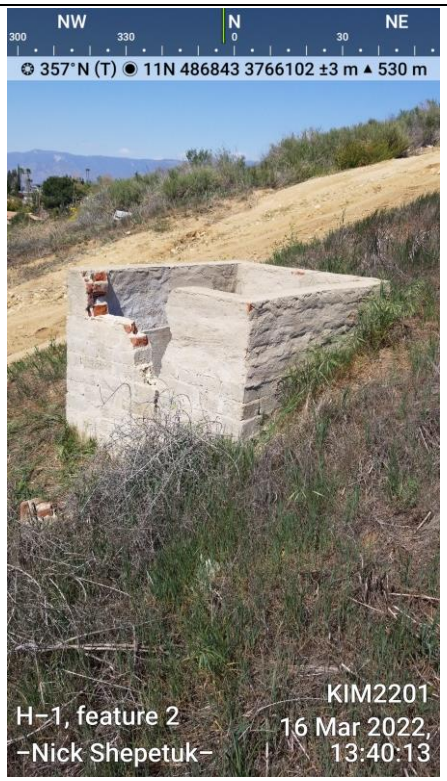
***A17. Form Prepared by:** Nicholas Shepetuk **Date:** March 29, 2022

Affiliation and Address: BCR Consulting, LLC., Claremont, CA 91711

*Recorded by: N. Shepetuk, F. Martinez, J. DeFachelle *Date: March 29, 2022 ☑ Continuation ☐ Update



Feature 1



Feature 2

Feature 2

Feature 3

Feature 4

State of California - The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

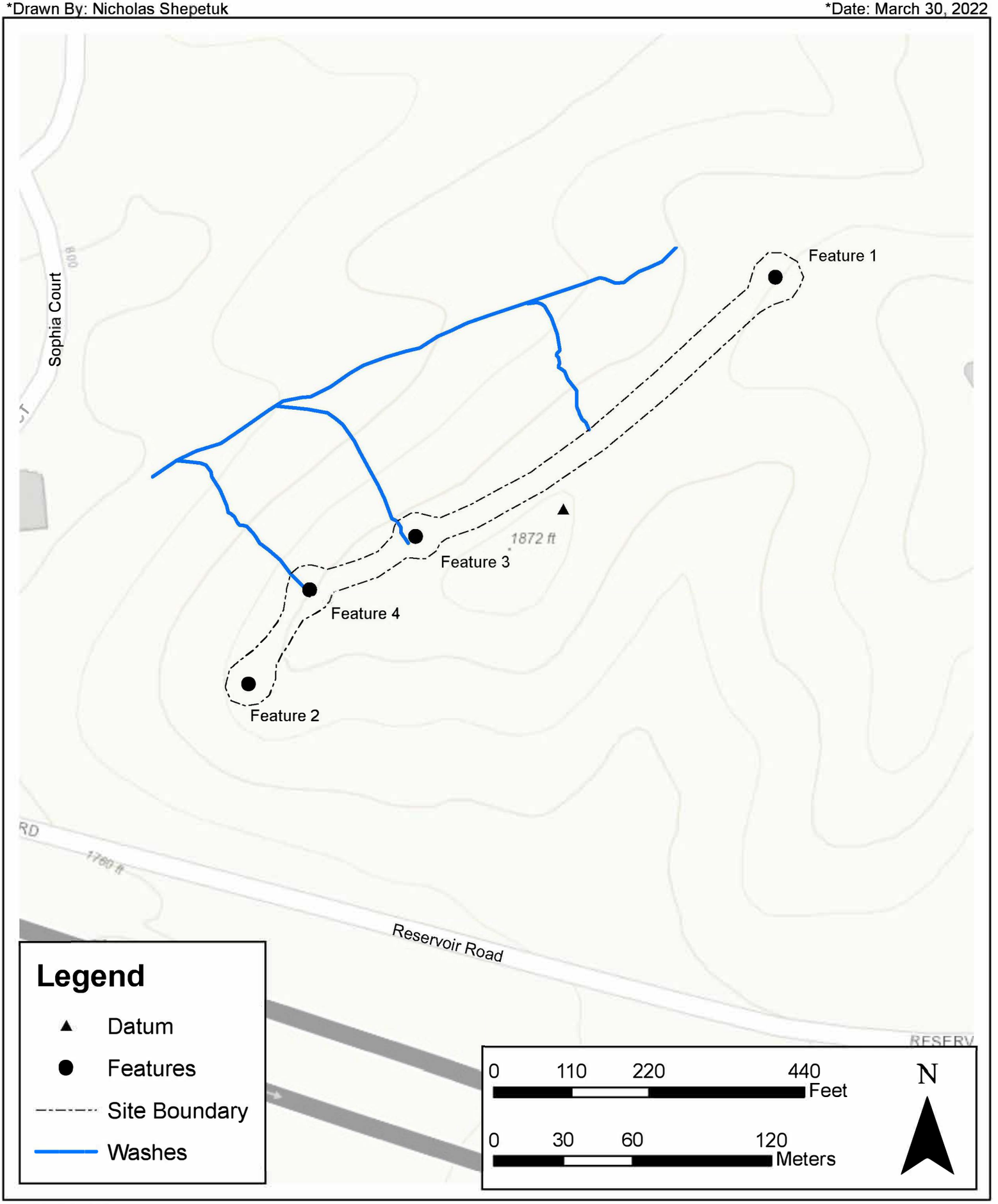
SKETCH MAP

Primary #:
HRI#:
Trinomial:

Resource Name or #: KIM2201-H-1

*Drawn By: Nicholas Shepetuk

*Date: March 30, 2022

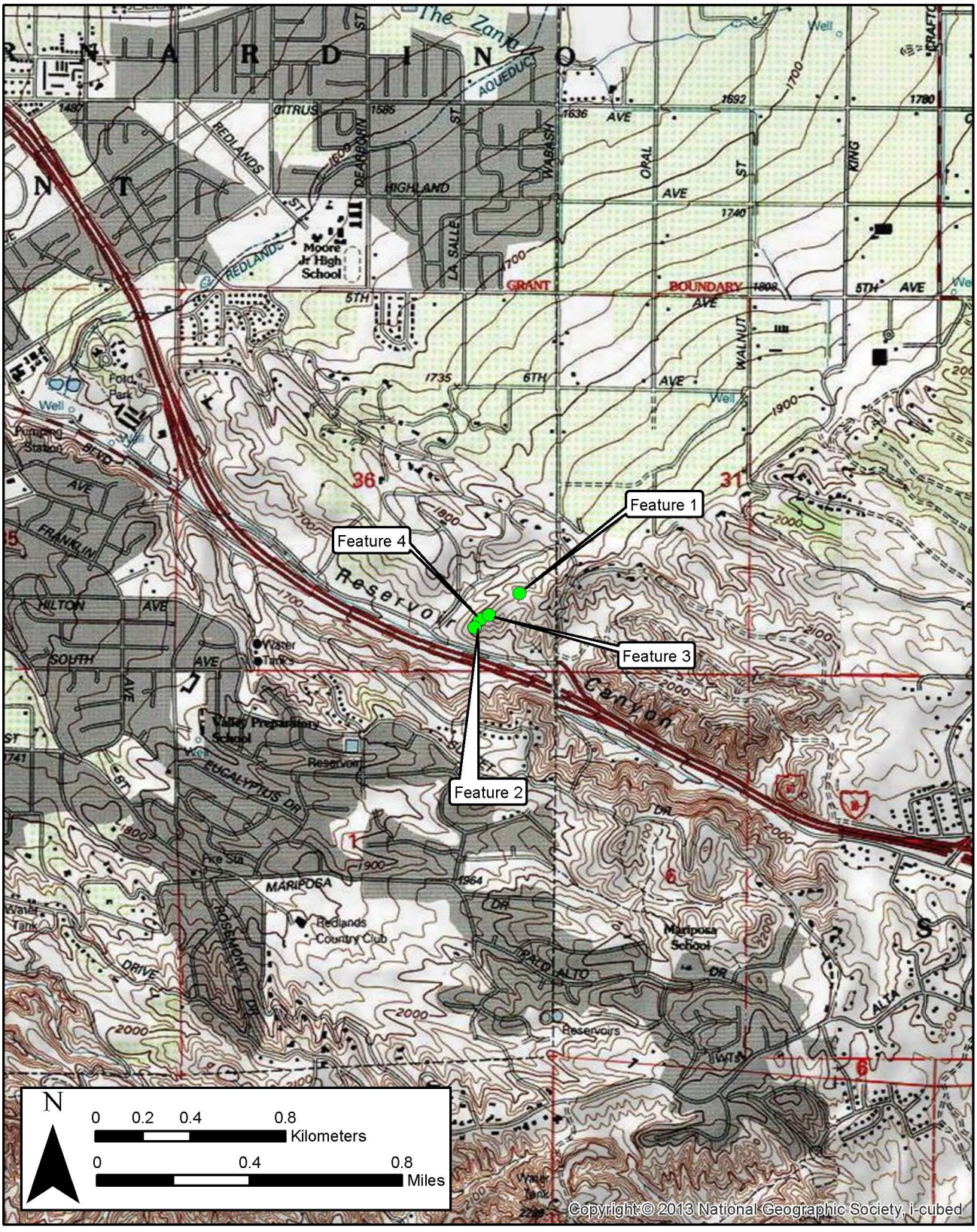


*Required Information

State of California - The Resources Agency DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION LOCATION MAP	Primary # HRI# Trinomial

 ***Resource Name or#:** KIM2201-H-1

***Map Name:** Redlands, California ***Scale:** 1:24,000 ***Date of Map:** 1988



 ***Required Information**

State of California — The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

PRIMARY RECORD

Primary #
HRI #
Trinomial
NRHP Status Code

Other Listings
Review Code **Reviewer** **Date**

 *__Resource Name or #:__ KIM2201-H-2

P1. Other Identifier: N/A

***P2. Location:** ☑ **Not for Publication** ☐ **Unrestricted** ***a. County:** San Bernardino

and (P2b and P2c or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

***b. USGS 7.5' Quad:** *Redlands, California* **Date:** 1988 **T** 1S ; **R**2W ; SW¼ **of** SE¼ **of Sec** 36 **;** S.B.B.M.

c. Address: City: Zip:

d. UTM: Zone: 11S; 486965mE/3766013mN (G.P.S.; NAD83; UTMs are for the only historic-age pole in the alignment
Elevation: 1,780-1,840' AMSL

e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, etc., as appropriate): From the intersection of 5th Ave and Wabash Ave in the City of Redlands, travel south on Wabash Ave for approximately one mile. Park on the west side of the dirt road before crossing Reservoir Rd. The easternmost utility pole in the line is approximately 67 feet west of this location, and can be reached on foot.

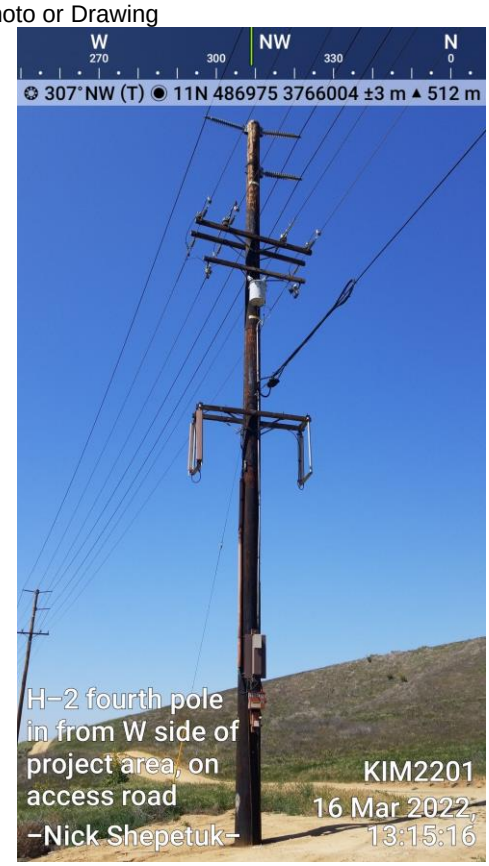
***P3a. Description:** This resource consists of a historic-period electrical distribution alignment and associated dirt access road. Of the seven wooden towers in the segment, one pole has an inspection date nail that indicates a pre-1916 construction date. The remaining six poles appear to be modern, although an alignment was present in this location by 1938 (United States Department of Agriculture). The 1916 tower contains cross arms, a transformer, telecommunication antennas, and two small equipment boxes near its base. The west half of the dirt access road was created between 1959 and 1962 (USDA 1959, 1962). The eastern half of the road appeared between 1962 and 1966 (USDA 1966). The environmental setting is mixed grassland. The surficial sediment observed in the area is dry, light-yellowish-brown clayey silt with minimal levels of subangular gravel. The surface visibility was approximately 33 percent.

References: US/1959/1962/1966. Historic Aerial Photograph of San Bernardino County. Electronic document. Historicaerials.com. Accessed March 28, 2201.

***P3b. Resource Attributes:** (List attributes and codes) HP39. Other

***P4. Resources Present:** ☐Building ☑Structure ☐Object ☐Site ☐District ☐Element of District ☐Other (Isolates, etc.)

P5a. Photo or Drawing



P5b. Description of Photo: (View, date, accession #)
Wooden Distribution Tower (View NW)

***P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources:**
☑Historic ☐Prehistoric ☐Both

***P7. Owner and Address:**
Terracina Recovery, LLC
6430 W Sunset Blvd,
Los Angeles, CA 90028

***P8. Recorded by:** (Name, affiliation, and address)
N. Shepetuk, J. DeFachelle, F. Martinez
BCR Consulting, LLC.
Claremont, CA 91711

***P9. Date Recorded:** 3/16/2022

***P10. Survey Type:** (Describe)
Intensive

***P11. Report Citation:** *Cultural Resources Assessment of Tentative Tract Map No. 20320, Redlands, San Bernardino County, California.*

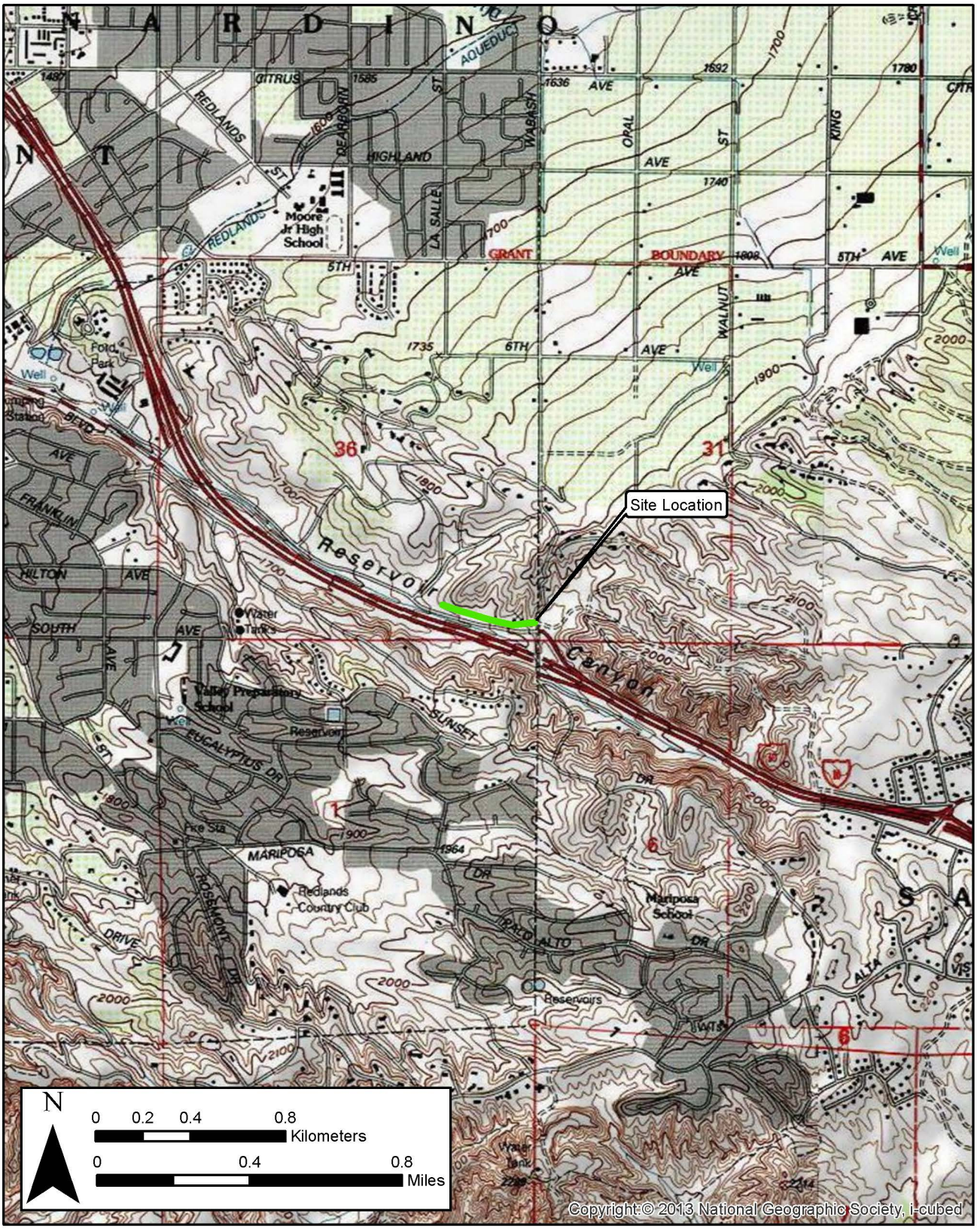
***Attachments:** ☐NONE ☑Location Map ☐Sketch Map ☐ Continuation Sheet ☐Building, Structure, and Object Record ☐Archaeological Record ☐District Record ☐Linear Feature Record ☐Milling Station Record ☐Rock Art Record ☐Artifact Record ☐Photograph Record ☐ Other (List):

State of California - The Resources Agency DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION LOCATION MAP	Primary # HRI# Trinomial

*Resource Name or#: KIM2201-H-2

*Map Name: Redlands, California

*Scale: 1:24,000 *Date of Map: 1988



*Required Information

State of California — The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

PRIMARY RECORD

Primary #
HRI #
Trinomial
NRHP Status Code

Other Listings
Review Code **Reviewer** **Date**

 *__Resource Name or #:__ KIM2201-H-6

P1. Other Identifier: N/A

***P2. Location:** ☐ **Not for Publication** ☑ **Unrestricted**

***a. County:** San Bernardino

***b. USGS 7.5' Quad:** *Redlands, California* **Date:** 1988 **T** 1S; **R**2W; SE¼ **of** SE¼ **of Sec** 36; S.B.B.M.

c. Address: City: Zip:92374

d. UTM: Zone: 11S; 487174mE/3766039mN (G.P.S.; NAD83; southernmost pole in segment) Elevation: 1,840' AMSL

e. Other Locational Data: From the intersection of 5th Ave and Wabash Ave in the City of Redlands, travel south on Wabash Ave for approximately one mile. Park on the west side of the dirt road 190 feet north of its intersection with Reservoir Road. The resource is immediately on the right at this point and can be reached on foot.

***P3a. Description:** This resource consists of two historic-period wooden towers in an electrical distribution alignment. There are inspection date nails in both the southern and northern towers which read "4E7" and "40" respectively, indicating installation dates preceding 1947 and 1940. Historic aerial photographs corroborate these dates (United States Department of Agriculture 1938, 1952, 1959, 1962). Both towers feature a set of crossarms slightly above the midpoint, and a single crossarm near the top. The southern tower also features two guy-wires and a transformer. The environmental setting is grassland. The surficial sediment observed in the area is dry, light-yellowish-brown clayey silt with minimal levels of subangular gravel. The surface visibility was approximately 33 percent.

References:

United States Department of Agriculture. 1938/1952/1959/1962. Historic Aerial Photographs of San Bernardino County. Electronic document. Historicaerials.com. Accessed March 28, 2201.

***P3b. Resource Attributes:** (List attributes and codes) HP39. Other

***P4. Resources Present:** ☐Building ☑Structure ☐Object ☐Site ☐District ☐Element of District ☐Other (Isolates, etc.)

P5a. Photo or Drawing (Photo required for buildings, structures, and objects.)

P5b. Description of Photo: (View, date, accession #) Utility Pole (View NW)

***P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources:**
☑Historic ☐Prehistoric ☐Both

***P7. Owner and Address:**
Terracina Recovery, LLC
6430 W Sunset Blvd,
Los Angeles, CA 90028

***P8. Recorded by:** (Name, affiliation, and address)
N. Shepetuk, J. DeFachelle, F. Martinez
BCR Consulting, LLC.
Claremont, CA 91711

***P9. Date Recorded:** 3/16/2022

***P10. Survey Type:** (Describe)
Intensive

***P11. Report Citation:** (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none.") *Cultural Resources Assessment of Tentative Tract Map No. 20320, Redlands, San Bernardino County, California.*

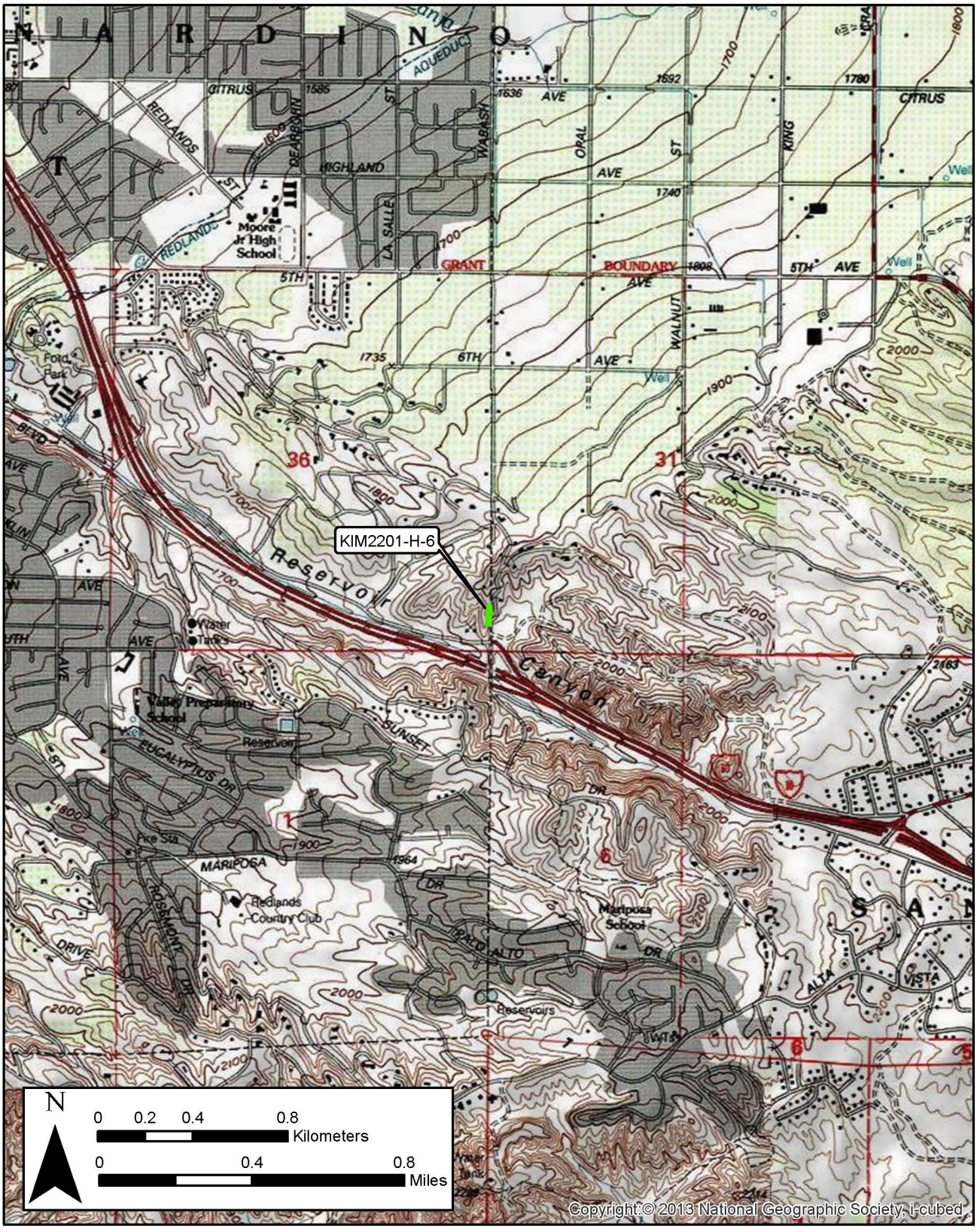
***Attachments:** ☐NONE ☑Location Map ☐Sketch Map ☐Continuation Sheet ☐Building, Structure, and Object Record ☐Archaeological Record ☐District Record ☐Linear Feature Record ☐Milling Station Record ☐Rock Art Record ☐Artifact Record ☐Photograph Record ☐ Other (List):

State of California - The Resources Agency DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION **LOCATION MAP**	Primary # HRI# Trinomial

***Resource Name or#:** KIM2201-H-6

***Map Name:** Redlands, California

***Scale:** 1:24,000 ***Date of Map:** 1988



*Required Information

APPENDIX C

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION SACRED LANDS FILE SEARCH

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

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

March 21, 2022

David Brunzell
BCR Consulting LLC

Via Email to: david.brunzell@yahoo.com

Re: Tentative Tract Map No. 20320 Project, San Bernardino County

Dear Mr. Brunzell:

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

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

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

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

Sincerely,

Andrew Green

Andrew Green
Cultural Resources Analyst

Attachment

Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contact List
San Bernardino County
3/21/2022

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

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

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

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

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

Los Coyotes Band of Cahuilla and Cupeño Indians
Ray Chapparosa, Chairperson
P.O. Box 189 — Cahuilla
Warner Springs, CA, 92086-0189
Phone: (760) 782 - 0711
Fax: (760) 782-0712

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

Morongo Band of Mission Indians
Ann Brierty, THPO
12700 Pumarra Road — Cahuilla, Serrano
Banning, CA, 92220
Phone: (951) 755 - 5259
Fax: (951) 572-6004
abrierty@morongo-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

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 Tentative Tract Map No. 20320 Project, San Bernardino County.

Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contact List
San Bernardino County
3/21/2022

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

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

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

Santa Rosa Band of Cahuilla Indians
Lovina Redner, Tribal Chair
P.O. Box 391820 — Cahuilla
Anza, CA, 92539
Phone: (951) 659 - 2700
Fax: (951) 659-2228
lsaul@santarosa-nsn.gov

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

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

Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians
Isaiah Vivanco, Chairperson
P. O. Box 487 — Cahuilla
San Jacinto, CA, 92581 — Luiseno
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Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians
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Torres-Martinez Desert Cahuilla Indians
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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 Tentative Tract Map No. 20320 Project, San Bernardino County.

APPENDIX D

PALEONTOLOGICAL RESOURCES OVERVIEW

WESTERN SCIENCE CENTER

BCR Consulting LLC
Nicholas Shepetuk
505 West 8th Street
Claremont, CA 91711

February 1, 2022

Dear Mr. Shepetuk,

This letter presents the results of a record search conducted for the Tentative Tract Map No. 20320 Project in the city of Redlands, San Bernardino County, California. The project site is located north of Interstate 10, south of 7Th Avenue, east of Overcrest Drive, and west Sophia Court in Section 31 of Township 1 South and Range 2 West, and Section 36 of Township 1 South, Range 3 West on the *Redlands, CA* USGS 7.5 minute topographic quadrangles.

The geologic unit underlying the project area is mapped entirely as alluvial fan deposits dating primarily to the Pleistocene epoch (Dibblee & Minch, 2003). Pleistocene alluvial units are considered to be of high paleontological sensitivity. The Western Science Center does not have localities within the project area or a one mile radius, but does have numerous localities throughout the region in similarly mapped sediments. Southern California Pleistocene units are well known to produce fossil localities and specimen including those associated with mammoth (*Mammuthus columbi*), mastodon (*Mammut pacificus*) sabertooth cats (*Smilodon fatalis*), ancient horse (*Equus sp*.) and many other Pleistocene megafauna and microfauna.

Any fossils recovered from the Tentative Tract Map No. 20320 Project area would be scientifically significant. Excavation activity associated with development of the area has the potential to impact the paleontologically sensitive Pleistocene units and it is the recommendation of the Western Science Center that a paleontological resource mitigation plan be put in place to monitor, salvage, and curate any recovered fossils associated with the current study area.

If you have any questions, or would like further information, please feel free to contact me at dradford@westerncentermuseum.org

Sincerely,

Darla Radford
Collections Manager

Tentative Tract Map No. 20320 Project

Project area, one mile radius, geologic map and any WSC fossil localities.