

Appendix D
Cultural Resources Assessment

CULTURAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT

The Holy Name of Jesus Catholic Church Project

The City of Redlands, San Bernardino County, California

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MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

BCR Consulting LLC (BCR Consulting) is under contract to Kimley-Horn to conduct a Cultural Resources Assessment of the Holy Name of Jesus Catholic Church Project (approximately 19.46 acres; the project) located in unincorporated San Bernardino County (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 results from the South-Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC) are pending. This report presents preliminary records search results from an adjacent cultural resource assessment provided by the City (see Smith and Garrison 2018). This research has revealed that 29 cultural resource studies have taken place resulting in the recording of 34 cultural resources (one prehistoric and 33 historic-period resources) within one mile of the project site. One of the previous studies assessed a portion of the project site for cultural resources resulting in a system of irrigation flumes (designated P-36-11770/CA-SBR-11770) identified partially within the project site boundaries.

During the field survey, BCR Consulting archaeologists re-located a historic-period masonry irrigation box/weir near the central portion of the project site's southern boundary. This resource appears to be part of P-36-11770, although previous documentation did not mention it. None of the irrigation flumes that were recorded as part of P-36-11770 remain in place within the project site. The remaining portion of P-36-11770 is recommended eligible for the California Register of Historical Resources (California Register). As such it is not recommended a "historical resource" under CEQA. It does not warrant further consideration. No other cultural resources (including other architectural historical resources, prehistoric archaeological resources, or historic archaeological resources) were identified. Due to a lack of historical resources located within the project site, BCR Consulting recommends that no additional cultural resources work or monitoring is necessary for any proposed project activities. However, if previously undocumented cultural resources are identified during earthmoving activities, a qualified archaeologist shall be contacted to assess the nature and significance of the find, diverting construction excavation if necessary.

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 and brief correspondence with San Manuel are provided in Appendix A. 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.

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 B has recommended that:

The geologic units underlying this project are mapped entirely as young axial-valley deposits dating from the middle Holocene epoch. While Holocene surficial units are considered to be of high preservation value, material found is unlikely to be fossil material due to the relatively modern associated dates of the deposits. The Western Science Center does not have localities within the project area or within a 1 mile radius.

While the presence of any fossil material is unlikely, if excavation activity disturbs deeper sediment dating to the earliest parts of the Holocene or Late Pleistocene periods, the material would be scientifically significant. Excavation activity associated with the development of the project area is unlikely to be paleontologically sensitive, but caution during development should be observed.

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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INTRODUCTION

BCR Consulting LLC (BCR Consulting) is under contract to Kimley-Horn to conduct a Cultural Resources Assessment of the Holy Name of Jesus Catholic Church (19.46 Acres; the project) located in the City of Redlands, San Bernardino County (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 Section 24 of Township 1 South, Range 3 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))

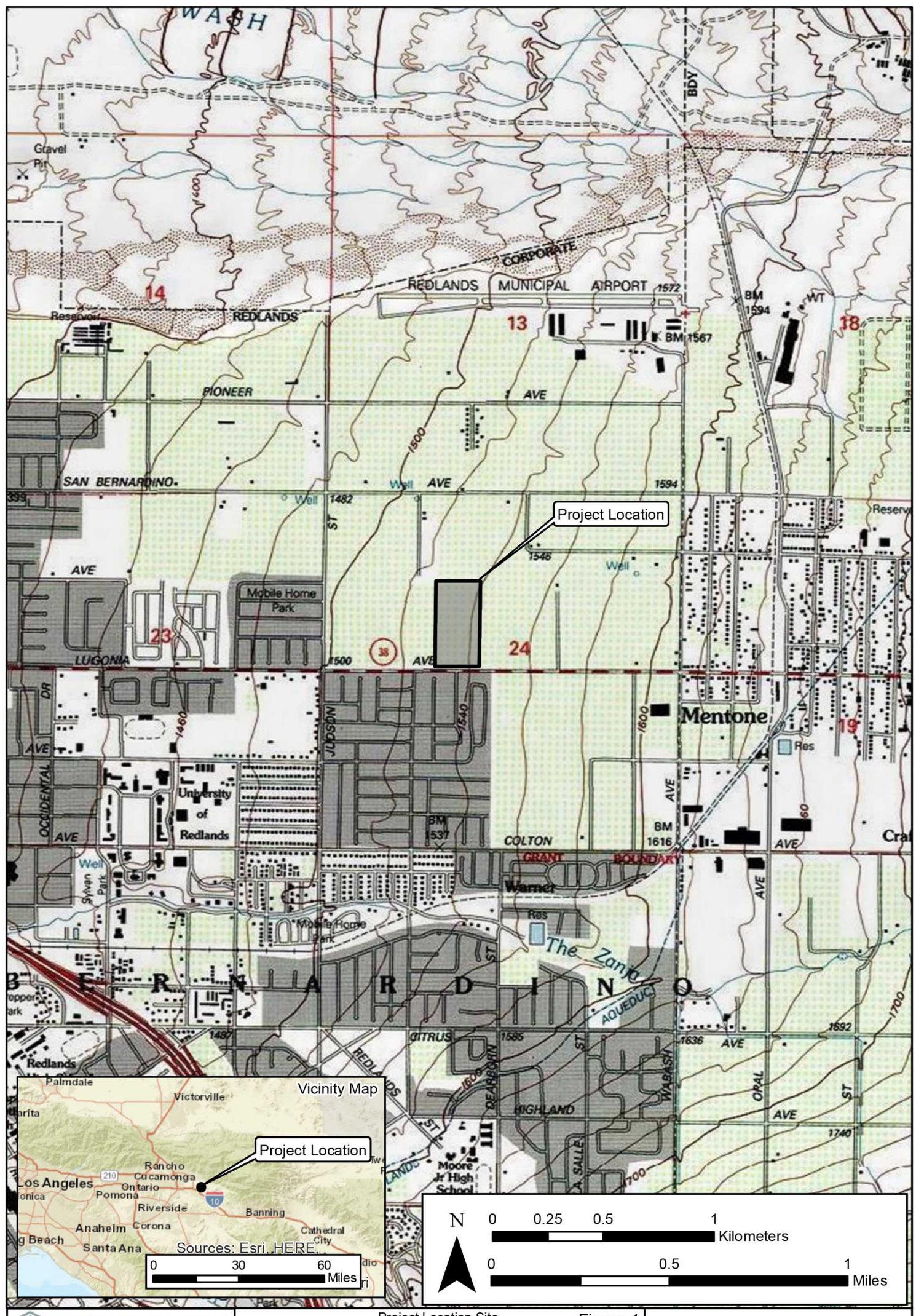
Identified as significant in a historical resource survey meeting the requirements of § 5024.1(g) of the Cal. Public Res. Code

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



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.

NATURAL SETTING

The elevation of the project site is approximately 1540 feet above mean sea level (AMSL). The property has been subject to disturbances related to farming and adjacent road development and maintenance. The project site is covered in alluvial sand and clay of valley areas, covered with gray clay soil including alluvial pebbly sand adjacent to mountain terranes (Qa). These are deposited by the Santa Ana River, which currently flows intermittently from east to west approximately 0.9 miles north of the project site (Dibblee 2004). The current study has not yielded any evidence that local sediments have produced raw materials used in prehistoric tool manufacture within one mile of the project site. Local rainfall ranges from 5 to 15 inches annually (Jaeger and Smith 1971:36-37).

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 diversilobum*), purple sage (*Salvia leucophylla*), sticky monkeyflower (*Mimulus aurantiacus*), sugar bush (*Rhus ovata*), 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 hyperythrus*), 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 brunneicapillus*

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 Gabrielino and Serrano. Each group consisted of semi-nomadic hunter-gatherers who spoke a variation of the Takic language subfamily. Individual ethnographic summaries are provided below.

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-Aztec 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).

Serrano. The Uto-Aztecans “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-Aztecans 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 sweat houses. 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).

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 rundown 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, and compiled the technical report, with contributions by Principal Architectural Historian Kara Brunzell, and Staff Historian Dylan Williams, B.A. BCR Consulting Archaeological Field Director Joseph Orozco, M.A., R.P.A., requested the cultural resources records search from the South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC), and Archaeological Crew Chief Nicholas Shepetuk, B.A., completed the preliminary research of the previously completed records search for an adjacent property, and completed the pedestrian 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, where accessible. 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-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

Due to Covid 19, access to the SCCIC is restricted. Therefore, records search results are presented here from a recent study completed adjacent to the west of the project site and provided by the City (Smith and Garrison 2018:1.0-11). This section will be updated as soon as the SCCIC is able to provide results. The SCCIC has not estimated a schedule. The cited 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 one mile 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 April 24, 2020. The survey was conducted by walking parallel transects spaced approximately 15 meters apart across 100 percent of the project site, where accessible. Soil exposures, including natural and artificial clearings were carefully inspected for evidence of cultural resources.

RESULTS

Records Search

Data from preliminary research revealed that 29 cultural resource studies have taken place resulting in the recording of 34 cultural resources (one prehistoric and 33 historic-period resources) within one mile of the project site. One of the previous studies assessed a portion of the project site for cultural resources resulting in a system of irrigation flumes (designated P-36-11770/CA-SBR-11770) identified partially within the project site boundaries. The records search is summarized as follows:

Table A. Cultural Resources Within One Mile of the Project Site

USGS 7.5 Min. Quad.	Cultural Resources Within One Mile of Project Site
Redlands, California (1988)	P-36-12842: Historic single-family property P-36-13894: Historic single-family property P-36-16762: Historic University of Redlands Admin. Bldg. P-36-20377: Historic single-family property P-36-28901: Historic Redlands Lawn Bowling Club SBR-2312: Prehistoric artifact scatter SBR-8546H: Historic Redlands/Bear Valley Canal segment SBR-10793H: Wabash Citrus Grove SBR-10929H: Historic rock and mortar-lined ditch segment SBR-11377H: Historic trash scatter SBR-11504H: Historic farm complex/orange grove SBR-11760H: Historic irrigation feature SBR-11761H: Historic irrigation feature SBR-11762H: Historic irrigation ditch, weir, and refuse dump SBR-11763H: Historic foundation/structure, irrigation feature SBR-11764H: Historic irrigation ditch, reservoir, refuse dump

	SBR-11765H: Historic irrigation feature SBR-11766H: Historic residential/citrus farming site SBR-11767H: Historic irrigation feature SBR-11768H: Historic irrigation ditch, weir, and refuse dump SBR-11769H: Historic irrigation ditch, weir, and refuse dump SBR-11770H: Historic irrigation feature* SBR-11771H: Historic irrigation feature SBR-11772H: Historic foundation, scatter, irrigation feature SBR-11773H: Historic irrigation feature SBR-11807H: Historic foundation, scatter, irrigation feature SBR-12227H: Historic citrus ranch complex SBR-12645H: Historic trash scatter SBR-12922H: Historic trash scatter SBR-15198H: Historic asphalt-paved road (Chrysolite Ave) SBR-15199H: Historic asphalt-paved road (Jasper Ave) SBR-15200H: Historic asphalt-paved road (Opal Way) SBR-15201H: Historic asphalt-paved road (Opal Ave) SBR-15267H: Historic paved road (North Wabash Ave)
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*Partially within the project site boundaries.

Table A. Cultural Resource Studies Within One Mile of the Project Site

Cultural Resource Studies Within One Mile of Project Site (Summarized from Smith and Garrison 2018)
Alexandrowicz, John Stephen and Susan R. Alexandrowicz. 1999. A Historical Resources Identification Investigation for the Phase I Portion of #15937, City Redlands, County of San Bernardino, CA. 74PP.
Arnold, Jean E., Ann Q. Duffield, Roberta S. Greenwood, R. Paul Hampson, and Thad M. Van Bueren. 1987. Archaeological Resources of the Seven Oaks Dam Project, Upper Santa Ana River Locality.
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Budinger, Fred. 2002. Proposed Wireless Device Monopalm & Equipment Cabinet, Lugonia Site, 1330 E. Lugonia Ave, Redlands, CA.
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Cotterman, Cary, Evelyn Chandler, and Roger Mason. 2005. Structure and Feature Assessment of Tentative Tract No. 16689, Redlands, San Bernardino County, California.
Dahdul, Miriam. 2003. Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey Report: Tentative Tract Nos. 16465 & 16627, City of Redlands, San Bernardino County,
Dice, Michael and Marnie Vianna. 2003. An Archaeological and Paleontological Resource Evaluation of APN #168-132-005-0000 near San Bernardino and Wabash Avenues, City of Redlands, County of San Bernardino.
Duke, Curt. 2002. Cultural Resource Assessment, Cingular Wireless Communications Facility No. SB 211-01, San Bernardino County, California.
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McKenna, Jeanette A. 2001. A Phase I Cultural Resources Investigation of the Redlands Sports Park Project in the City of Redlands, San Bernardino County, CA.
Pletka, Nicole. 2003. Results of Archaeological Monitoring, AT&T Wireless Facility #D139, Mentone, San Bernardino County, CA. 22PP.
Rumble, Josephine R. 1937. History: The Mill Creek Zanja. County of San Bernardino.
Schmidt, James. 1998a Bear Valley Canal Investigation, Inland Feeder Project.
Schmidt, James. 1998b. Summary of Monitoring, Reach 4RUSD, Inland Feeder Project. 29PP.
Senk, Von. 2008. Archaeological Monitoring of Earth-Moving Operations, "A Center for the Arts" Project, University of Redlands.
Tang, Bai "Tom," Terri Jacquemain, and Josh Smallwood. 2007. Historical/Archaeological Survey Report: A Center for the Arts, University of Redlands of Redlands, San Bernardino County, California.
Tejada, Barbara. 2004. Historic Property Survey Report for the State Route & Wabash Ave. Intersection Improvements, Mentone, San Bernardino County, CA. 48PP. Caltrans.
Wenzell, Stephen. 1998 Archaeological Monitoring at Well #2.
White, Robert S. and Laura S. White. 2005 A Cultural Resource Assessment of Tentative Tract No. 16689, a 74.55-Acre Parcel Located West of Dearborn Street, City of Redlands, San Bernardino County.*
Wlodarski, Robert J. 2005. Cingular Wireless Communications Site ES0079-01 (Dearborn Reservoir).

*Previously assessed a portion of the project site for cultural resources.

Additional Research. The land was originally patented as part of a 1,212 acre property to the State of California under the authority of the State Grant-Agri College (Bureau of Land Management 2020). Previous research performed for the project site indicates that groves were planted there between 1918 and 1923 (White and White 2005:8). Historic aerials show that the project was covered by orange groves until 2005, and by 2012 the orange groves were gone (United States Department of Agriculture 1938, 2005, 2012). Research has also indicated that north/south oriented irrigation flumes comprising CA-SBR-11770 were installed in about 1918 and remained at least partially in place until 2005 (White and White 2005:9). The flumes were likely fed by the Sunny Side ditch which was in place by 1888 (no longer in place; see Figure 2) along Lugonia. The flumes were identified and evaluated in 1999 and 2005 as CA-SBR-11770 (see White and White 2005 and Alexandrowicz and Alexandrowicz 1999 [cited in White and White 2005]). The flumes were recommended not significant, and are no longer present within the subject property.

Field Survey

During the field survey, BCR Consulting staff carefully inspected the project site, and identified a small historic-period masonry irrigation box/weir, measuring 10 by 6.5 by 2 feet with approximately one-foot thick walls. An iron pipe extends south from the base of the southern projection. This resource is deteriorating and in poor condition. It is no longer connected to any larger irrigation features, although similar features have been locally utilized to distribute water from cement and cobblestone-lined ditches into irrigation flumes (see Smith and Garrison 2018:v). As indicated above, it probably accessed water from the Sunny Side ditch (no longer in place; see Figure 2) to feed a system of five masonry flumes

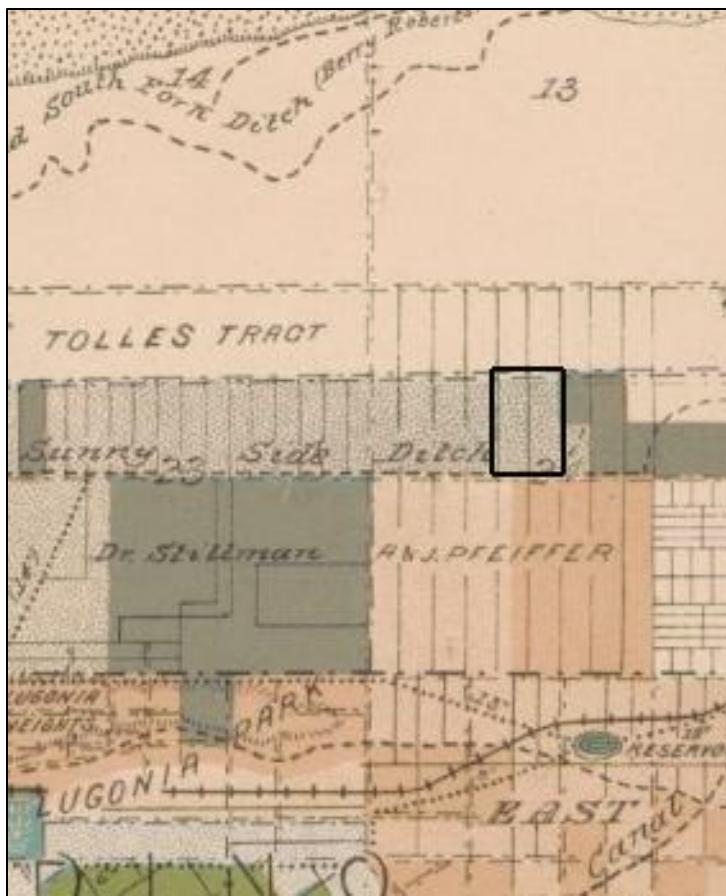


Figure 2. San Bernardino Irrigation Map (Hall 1888)

strawberries cultivated on about 30 percent of the project site. The rest of the project site is vacant and exhibits nearly 100 percent visibility.

SIGNIFICANCE EVALUATIONS

During the field survey one historic-period irrigation feature associated with CA-SBR-11770 was identified. 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:

oriented north/south within and adjacent to the project area. The flumes were identified and evaluated in 1999 and 2005 as CA-SBR-11770 (see White and White 2005 and Alexandrowicz and Alexandrowicz 1999 [cited in White and White 2005]). The flumes were recommended not significant, and are no longer present within the subject property. Although the masonry irrigation box/weir was not mentioned in the available documents (*ibid.*), it is considered a component of CA-SBR-11770. No other resources were identified within the project site boundaries. The surface of the entire project site has been subject to severe disturbances related to agriculture (including the removal of the former groves and irrigation components), sheetwashing, and aeolian deflation. The setting is farmland that is adjacent to residential developments. Soils included sandy silt with very few rocks. Vegetation is limited to

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 evaluation of the remaining feature associated with CA-SBR-11770 is provided below.

California Register Evaluation

CA-SBR-11770. Criterion 1: The masonry irrigation box/weir was constructed within the general context of agricultural (specifically citrus) development of Redlands, however it is not significantly associated with important events related to the founding of the industry or with development of the region. It is therefore not eligible for the California Register under Criterion 1. Criterion 2: Research has not linked the subject property with individuals who have been notable in local, state, or national history. Criterion 3: The structure is a small and deteriorating portion of a larger irrigation system that formerly comprised several irrigation flumes. The flumes have been removed and the irrigation box/weir is a common design. 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. Criterion 4: This resource has not and is not likely to yield information important in prehistory or history. The remaining portion of CA-SBR-11770 is therefore recommended not eligible under any of the four criteria for listing on the California Register, and as such 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

Due to a lack of historical resources located within the project site, BCR Consulting recommends that no additional cultural resources work or monitoring is necessary for any proposed project activities. However, if previously undocumented cultural resources are identified during earthmoving activities, a qualified archaeologist should be contacted to assess the nature and significance of the find, diverting construction excavation if necessary.

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 are provided in Appendix B. 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.

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 C has recommended that:

The geologic units underlying this project are mapped entirely as young axial-valley deposits dating from the middle Holocene epoch. While Holocene surficial units are considered to be of high preservation value, material found is unlikely to be fossil material due to the relatively modern associated dates of the deposits. The Western Science Center does not have localities within the project area or within a 1 mile radius.

While the presence of any fossil material is unlikely, if excavation activity disturbs deeper sediment dating to the earliest parts of the Holocene or Late Pleistocene periods, the material would be scientifically significant. Excavation activity associated with the development of the project area is unlikely to be paleontologically sensitive, but caution during development should be observed.

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

DEPARTMENT OF PARK AND RECREATION 523 FORMS

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

Primary # P-36-11770

HRI #

**Trinomial CA-SBR-11770
NRHP Status Code**

**Other Listings
Review Code**

Reviewer

Date

Page 1 of 2

***Resource Name or #: KIM2003-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 1 S; R 3 W; Section 24; SBBM

c. Address: N/A

City: Redlands

Zip: 92320

d. UTM: Zone: 11S; 486175 mE/ 3769955 mN (G.P.S.; NAD83)

Elevation: 1,520 Feet AMSL

e. Other Locational Data: The resource is on the north side of Lugonia approximately 940 feet west of Dearborn Street.

***P3a. Description:** (Describe resource and its major elements: design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, boundaries)

This resource consists of a small historic-period masonry irrigation box/weir, measuring 10 x 6.5 x 2 feet with approximately one-foot thick walls. An iron pipe extends south from the base of the southern projection. The surface has been subject to severe disturbances related to agriculture, sheetwashing, and aeolian deflation. The setting is farmland that is adjacent to residential developments. This resource is deteriorating and in poor condition. It is no longer connected to any larger irrigation features, although similar features have been locally utilized to distribute water from cement and cobblestone-lined ditches into irrigation flumes (see Smith and Garrison 2018:v). It probably accessed water from the Sunny Side ditch (no longer in place; see Hall 1888) oriented east by west along Lugonia to feed a system of five masonry flumes oriented north/south within and adjacent to the project area. The flumes were identified and evaluated in 1999 and 2005 as CA-SBR-11770 (see White and White 2005 and Alexandrowicz and Alexandrowicz 1999 [cited in White and White 2005]). The flumes were recommended not significant, and are no longer present within the subject property. The masonry irrigation box/weir was not mentioned in the available documents (*ibid.*).

References:

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***P3b. Resource Attributes:** HP4. Ancillary building. AH2. Foundations/structure pads. AH6. Water Conveyance System.

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



P5b. Description of Photo: (View, date, accession #) Overview, 04/24/2020, Photo 424

***P6. Date Built; Age and Source:**

Historic
Prehistoric Both

***P7. Owner and Address:**

Holy Name of Jesus Catholic Church
1201 East Highland Avenue
San Bernardino, CA 92404

***P8. Recorded by:**

N. Shepetuk
BCR Consulting LLC
Claremont, CA 91711

***P9. Date:** 06/05/2020

***P10. Survey Type:** Intensive.

***P11. Report Citation:** *Cultural Resources Assessment of the Holy Name of Jesus Catholic Church Project, City of Redlands, San Bernardino County, California*. BCR Consulting.

***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**

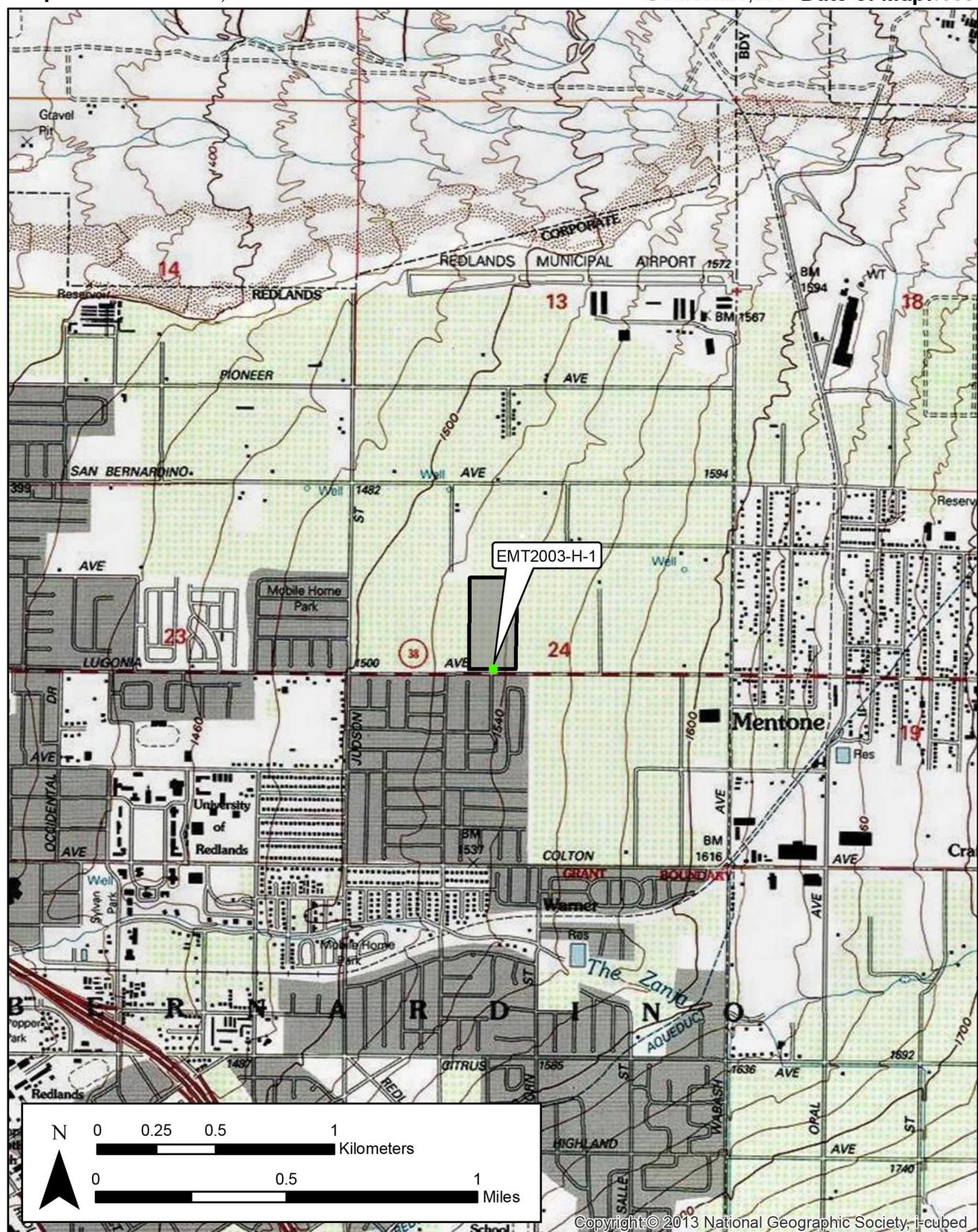
Page 2 of 2

**Primary # P-36-11770
BERD #
Trinomial CA-SBR-11770**

*Resource Name or # KIM2003-H-1

*Map Name: Redlands, CA

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



APPENDIX B
NATIVE AMERICAN CONSULTATION



NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

April 27, 2020

Nicholas Shepetuk
BCR Consulting LLC

Via Email to: nickshepetuk@gmail.com

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Laura Miranda
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[Vacant]

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY
Christina Snider
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NAHC HEADQUARTERS
1550 Harbor Boulevard
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Re: Native American Tribal Consultation, Pursuant to the Assembly Bill 52 (AB 52), Amendments to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) (Chapter 532, Statutes of 2014), Public Resources Code Sections 5097.94 (m), 21073, 21074, 21080.3.1, 21080.3.2, 21082.3, 21083.09, 21084.2 and 21084.3, Holy Name of Jesus Catholic Church Project, San Bernardino County

Dear Mr. Shepetuk:

Pursuant to Public Resources Code section 21080.3.1 (c), attached is a consultation list of tribes that are traditionally and culturally affiliated with the geographic area of the above-listed project. Please note that the intent of the AB 52 amendments to CEQA is to avoid and/or mitigate impacts to tribal cultural resources, (Pub. Resources Code §21084.3 (a)) ("Public agencies shall, when feasible, avoid damaging effects to any tribal cultural resource.")

Public Resources Code sections 21080.3.1 and 21084.3(c) require CEQA lead agencies to consult with California Native American tribes that have requested notice from such agencies of proposed projects in the geographic area that are traditionally and culturally affiliated with the tribes on projects for which a Notice of Preparation or Notice of Negative Declaration or Mitigated Negative Declaration has been filed on or after July 1, 2015. Specifically, Public Resources Code section 21080.3.1 (d) provides:

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

The AB 52 amendments to CEQA law does not preclude initiating consultation with the tribes that are culturally and traditionally affiliated within your jurisdiction prior to receiving requests for notification of projects in the tribe's areas of traditional and cultural affiliation. The Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) recommends, but does not require, early consultation as a best practice to ensure that lead agencies receive sufficient information about cultural resources in a project area to avoid damaging effects to tribal cultural resources.

The NAHC also recommends, but does not require that agencies should also include with their notification letters, information regarding any cultural resources assessment that has been completed on the area of potential effect (APE), such as:

1. The results of any record search that may have been conducted at an Information Center of the California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS), including, but not limited to:

- A listing of any and all known cultural resources that have already been recorded on or adjacent to the APE, such as known archaeological sites;
- Copies of any and all cultural resource records and study reports that may have been provided by the Information Center as part of the records search response;
- Whether the records search indicates a low, moderate, or high probability that unrecorded cultural resources are located in the APE; and
- If a survey is recommended by the Information Center to determine whether previously unrecorded cultural resources are present.

2. The results of any archaeological inventory survey that was conducted, including:

- Any report that may contain site forms, site significance, and suggested mitigation measures.

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

3. The result of any Sacred Lands File (SLF) check conducted through the Native American Heritage Commission was positive. Please contact the San Manuel Band of Mission Indians on the attached list for more information.

4. Any ethnographic studies conducted for any area including all or part of the APE; and

5. Any geotechnical reports regarding all or part of the APE.

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

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

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

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

Sincerely,



Andrew Green
Cultural Resources Analyst

Attachment

**Native American Heritage Commission
Tribal Consultation List
San Bernardino County
4/27/2020**

Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians

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

Cahuilla

Serrano Nation of Mission Indians

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

Serrano

Morongo Band of Mission Indians

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

Cahuilla
Serrano

Serrano Nation of Mission Indians

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

Serrano

Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma Reservation

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

Quechan

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

San Fernando Band of Mission Indians

Donna Yocum, Chairperson
P.O. Box 221838
Newhall, CA, 91322
Phone: (503) 539 - 0933
Fax: (503) 574-3308
ddyocum@comcast.net

Kitanemuk
Vanyume
Tataviam

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

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

This list is only applicable for consultation with Native American tribes under Public Resources Code Sections 21080.3.1 for the proposed Holy Name of Jesus Catholic Church Project, San Bernardino County.

RE: NAHC Positive Sacred Lands File Search Results

From: Jessica Mauck (jmauck@sanmanuel-nsn.gov)

To: david.brunzell@yahoo.com

Date: Wednesday, June 17, 2020, 1:13 PM PDT

Hi David,

Thank you for reaching out concerning the above-referenced project. While the project area is within an SLF on file with the NAHC fro SMBMI, we have accumulated a great deal of data for the larger SLF boundary over the last few years and the Tribe no longer has concerns with some of the spaces included in the landscape, such as this area. Once the NAHC finalizes a process for SLF updates, we will go ahead and update that. However, for this project, please simply note the existence of the SLF, and that SMBMI does not have concerns with the project impacting any contributing elements to the SLF. I hope that helps.

Best,

Jessica Mauck

DIRECTOR OF CULTURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT

O: (909) 864-8933 x3249

M: (909) 725-9054

26569 Community Center Dr Highland California 92346



From: David Brunzell [mailto:david.brunzell@yahoo.com]

Sent: Tuesday, June 16, 2020 3:28 PM

To: Jessica Mauck

Subject: NAHC Positive Sacred Lands File Search Results

Hi Jessica,

(I also just left a phone message.) We are working on a cultural resources assessment for a project in Redlands, on Lugonia about a quarter mile east of Judson (map attached). The project is on farm land and the applicant is proposing construction of a church. We have completed the field survey and found an old masonry irrigation box (photo attached) and nothing else. The Sacred Lands File search came back positive from the NAHC, and they recommended contacting San Manuel. The City may have already contacted you for AB52 consultation, but I thought I'd better check in directly and see if you have any concerns or know about any resources associated with this project. Please let me know. I'm sending a draft cultural resources assessment report to our client in the next day or so, but we can add any information you are able to share when we send the final draft.

Thanks!

David Brunzell
Principal Investigator/Archaeologist

BCR Consulting LLC
U.S. Small Business Administration (SBA) Member

505 West 8th Street

Claremont, California 91711

909-525-7078

www.bcrconsulting.net

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APPENDIX C
PALEONTOLOGICAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT



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

April 24, 2020

Dear Mr. Shepetuk,

This letter presents the results of a record search conducted for the Holy Name of Jesus Catholic Church Project in San Bernardino County, California. The project site is located north of Lugonia Avenue, west of Dearborn Street, and east of Judson Avenue, in Township 1 South, Range 3 West, Section 24 on the Redlands CA USGS 7.5 minute quadrangle.

The geologic units underlying this project are mapped entirely as young axial-valley deposits dating from the middle Holocene epoch (Matti, Morton, Cox and Kendrick, 2003). While Holocene surficial units are considered to be of high preservation value, material found is unlikely to be fossil material due to the relatively modern associated dates of the deposits. The Western Science Center does not have localities within the project area or within a 1 mile radius.

While the presence of any fossil material is unlikely, if excavation activity disturbs deeper sediment dating to the earliest parts of the Holocene or Late Pleistocene periods, the material would be scientifically significant. Excavation activity associated with the development of the project area is unlikely to be paleontologically sensitive, but caution during development should be observed.

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

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Darla Radford".

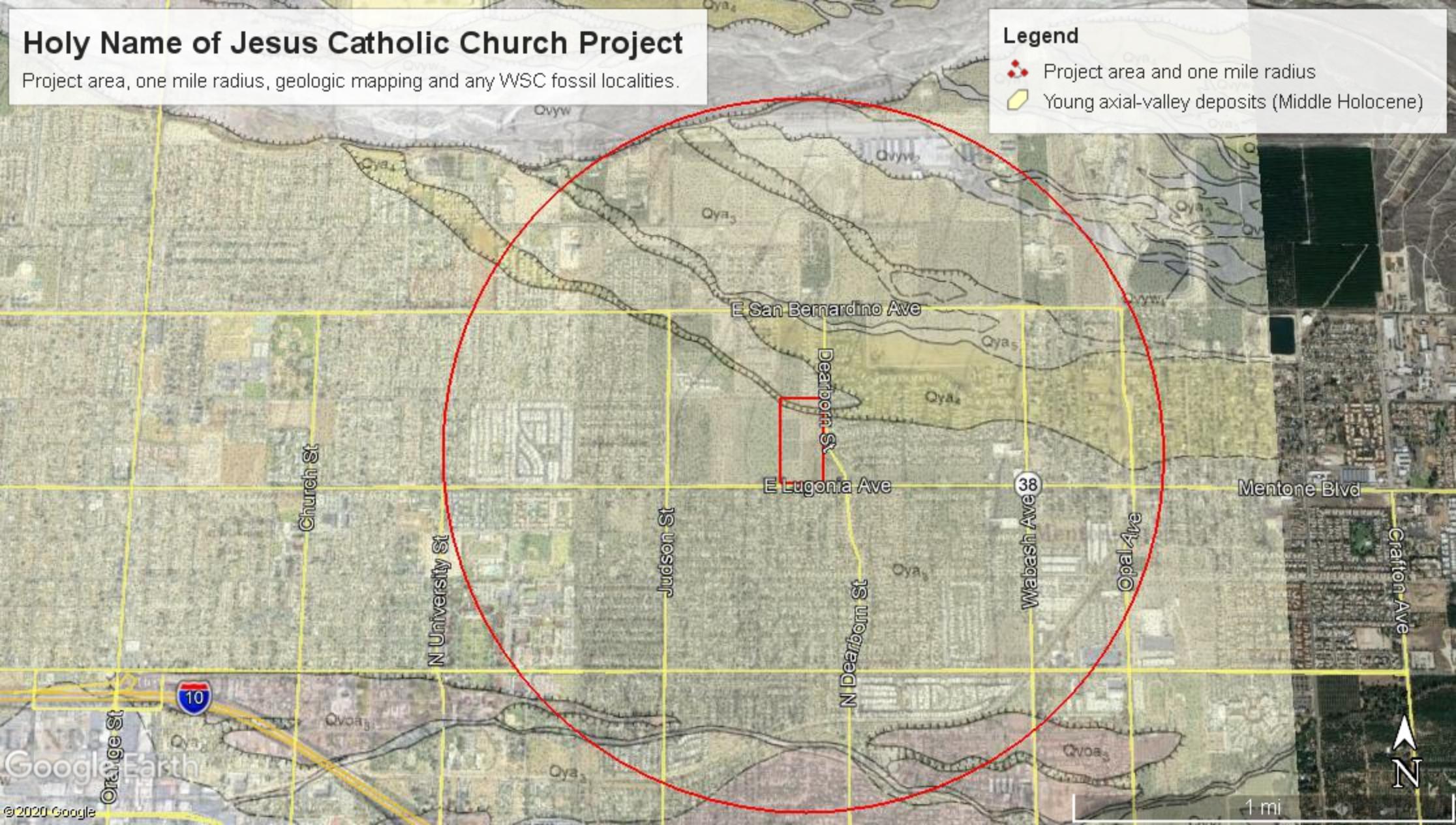
Darla Radford
Collections Manager

Holy Name of Jesus Catholic Church Project

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

Legend

- Project area and one mile radius
- Young axial-valley deposits (Middle Holocene)



APPENDIX D
PROJECT PHOTOGRAPHS



Photo 1: Project Site Overview(SW View)



Photo 2: Row Crop Overview (NE View)



Photo 3: Row Crop Detail (View N)



Photo 4: CA-SBR-11770 Irrigation Box (View S)
