

**CULTURAL RESOURCES STUDY
FOR THE
LOMA LINDA CANYON RANCH
SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CA**

Prepared for:

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National Archaeological Data Base Information

Type of Study: Cultural Resources Study

Resource: P-36-023575, P-36-032480

USGS Quadrangle: Redlands 7.5'-series

Area: Approximately 66.68 acres

Key Words: San Bernardino County, Redlands, NE 1/4 of NW 1/4 of Section 32, Township 1 South, Range 3 West

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Tierra Environmental Services (Tierra) was contracted by Lilburn Corporation to conduct a cultural resources study in support of the Canyon Ranch Development (Project) located in the City of Loma Linda (City), in San Bernardino County, CA. The Project is initiating the annexation of 141-acres located within the Sphere of Influence of the City of Loma Linda (City). Residential development is planned within the two proposed subdivisions of the 141-acres. The proposed subdivisions consist of a proposed 10.96-acre subdivision (TTM 20403) containing four parcels (*Assessor Parcel Numbers [APNs] 0293-081-09, -11, -12 and -19*) for the construction of 37 single-family residential units, and a proposed 55.72-acre subdivision (TTM 20404) containing six parcels (*APN 0293-111-18, 19, and 21, and 0293-101-08, 11, and 13*) for the construction of 89 residential units (see Figure 4 Proposed Site Plan TTM 20403).

Cultural resource work has been conducted in accordance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) as amended (Public Resources Code §21000 et seq.) and pursuant to the *Guidelines for Implementation of the California Environmental Quality Act* (California Code of Regulations, Title 14 §15000 et seq.). The results of this cultural resources inventory will be used to assess potential impacts to sensitive resources. For the purposes of this documentation, the lead CEQA agency for the project is the City of Loma Linda.

A records search was procured from the South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC) to identify any previously recorded archaeological and historic-era resources within the Area of Potential Effect (APE) and to determine the types of resources that might occur. The records search provided by the SCCIC revealed that 59 investigations have been previously conducted within a half-mile radius of the Project APE. Six of the previous investigations involve the APE and consist of two cultural resources surveys, one record search and survey results, one cultural resources assessment, one documentation of rock wall, and one report with no given title or author name. The records search indicated that 44 cultural resources or historic properties have been previously identified within a half-mile radius of the APE. Two historic resources (P-36-023575, P-36-032480) have been recorded within the Project APE and consist of an abandoned orchard containing a water conveyance system, and Bermudez Street constructed prior to 1933 as a dirt road and paved between 2014 and 2017.

The APE for this Project was defined as the geographic area within which the proposed Project may impact cultural resources. The APE has been disturbed since approximately 1899, as seen on the 1899 Redlands (1:62500) historic topographic map, and has historically been utilized as residential, commercial, and agricultural land with the oldest historical photograph depicting resort development, orange groves and residential development dating to 1938 (Historic Aerials 2022).

As part of the background data search, the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) was contacted in October 2021 to request a review of their Sacred Lands File as well as a list of Native American representatives to be contacted for information regarding resources. The response received from the NAHC indicated that there were sensitive resources and/or traditional cultural places identified within the APE. Tierra contacted each of the 24 Native American representatives provided by the NAHC with a request for additional input and to inform them of the current Project. To date, five responses were submitted by the Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma Reservation, the Cahuilla Band of Indians, the San Manuel Band of Mission Indians, the Rincon Band of Luiseno Indians and the Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians. On October 18, 2021 Ryan Nordness from The San Manuel Band of Mission Indians indicated that the Zanja historical complex (Mill Creek Zanja) is listed on the Sacred Lands File located approximately three miles northeast of the project site; no other cultural resources were reported to be within or in the immediate proximity of the Project area.

A pedestrian survey of the APE was conducted on February 01, 2022 by Project Archaeologists, Andres Berdeja and Dominique Diaz de Leon. Area surveys were accomplished through 10- meter transect intervals with careful attention paid to areas of exposed or exposed soil and road cuts.

Two historic resources (P-36-023575, abandoned orchard; P-36-032480, Bermudez Street) have been identified within the Project APE and are not considered significant resources. No prehistoric resources were observed during the pedestrian survey. No impact to a significant resource within the APE will occur and no further archaeological work is recommended. However, if during the course of the Project there are any Project changes which would result in a deviation from the current APE, further archaeological work may be required to avoid potential inadvertent impacts to cultural resources.

I. INTRODUCTION

Tierra Environmental Services (Tierra) was contracted by Lilburn Corporation to conduct a cultural resources study in support of the two proposed subdivisions: 10.96-acre subdivision (TTM 20403) and the 55.72-acre subdivision (TTM 20404) of the 141-acres Canyon Ranch Development (Project) located in the City of Loma Linda (City), in western San Bernardino County. The Area of Potential Effect (APE) for this Project was defined as the geographic area within which the proposed Project may directly impact cultural resources.

A. Project Location

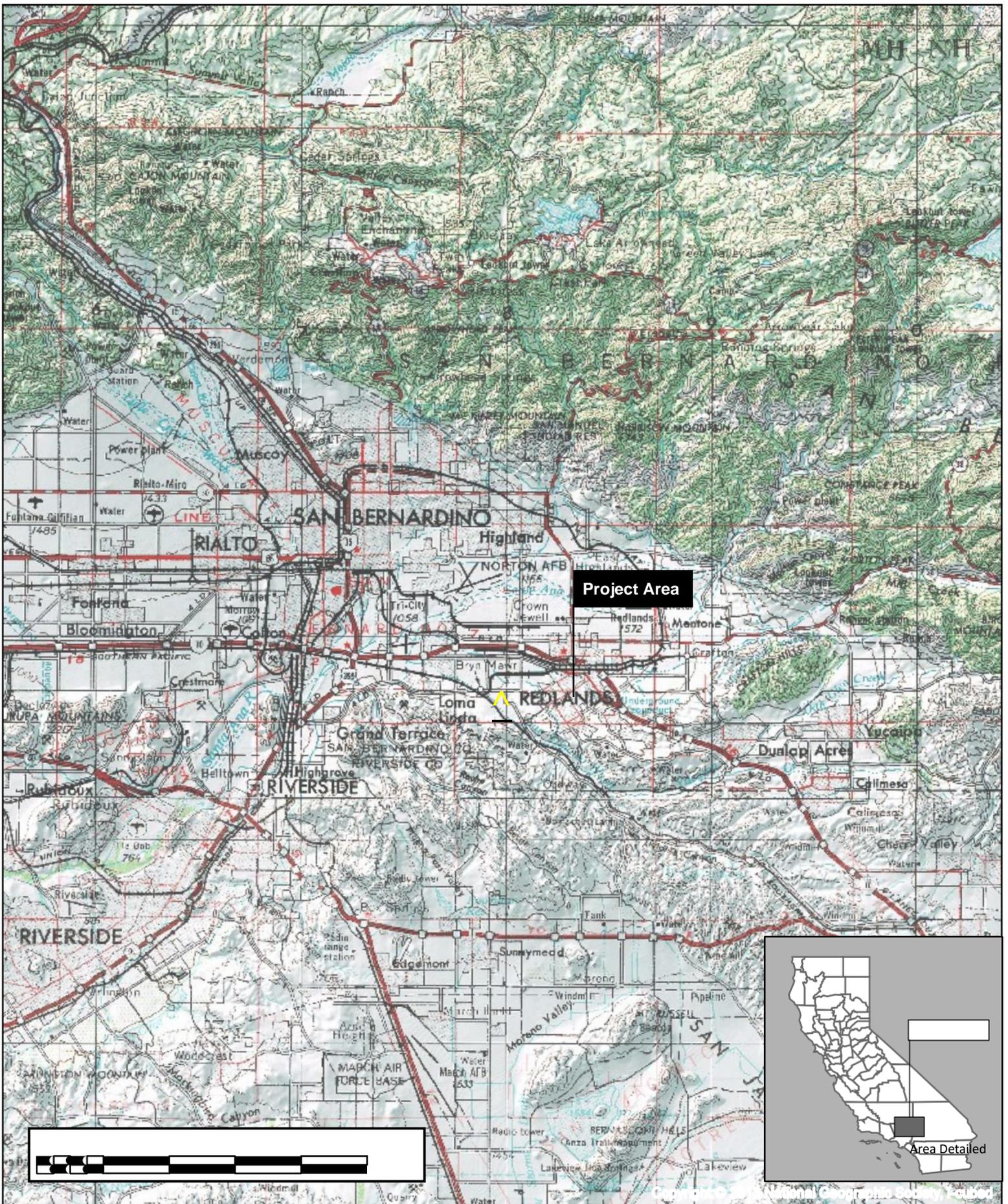
The APE is located in the City of Loma Linda (City), in San Bernardino County. The 10.96-acre site (TTM 20403) is currently vacant and consists of four parcels (Assessor Parcel Numbers [APNs] 0293-081-09, -11, -12 and -19) located south of Barton Road, north of Bermudez Street, east of New Jersey Street and west of San Timoteo Canyon Road. The 55.72-acre subdivision site (TTM 2404) is currently vacant and is composed of six parcels (APN 0293-111-18, 19, and 21, and 0293-101-08, 11, and 13) located east of San Timoteo Creek Channel, south of New Jersey Street, west of Nevada Street and San Timoteo Canyon Road, and north of Beaumont Avenue (Figure 1). The project area is in the SW $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NW $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 32 of Township 1 South, Range 3 West, as shown on the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) 7.5' San Bernardino South Quadrangles (Figure 2). Surrounding land uses include suburban residential and farm land (Figure 3). Elevation ranges from about 1,207 to 1,250 feet above mean sea level (AMSL).

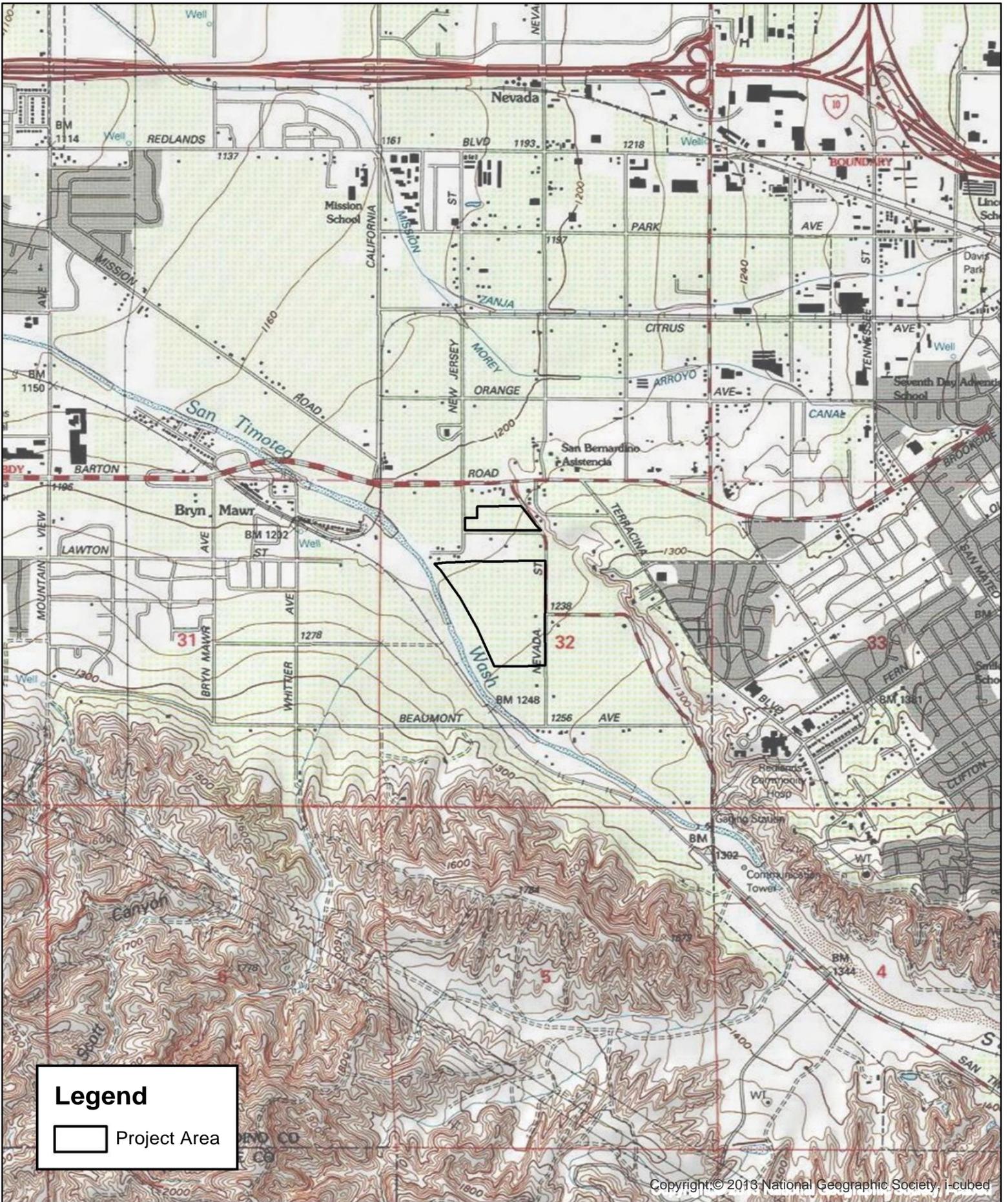
B. Project Description

The Project proposes the Canyon Ranch residential development in the City. The development of the proposed area will require ground disturbing activities. The Project is initiating the annexation of 141-acres located within the Sphere of Influence of the City of Loma Linda (City). Residential development is planned within the two proposed subdivisions of the 141-acres. The proposed subdivisions consist of a proposed 10.96-acre subdivision (TTM 20403) containing four parcels (*Assessor Parcel Numbers [APNs] 0293-081-09, -11, -12 and -19*) for the construction of 37 single-family residential units, and a proposed 55.72-acre subdivision (TTM 20404) containing six parcels (*APN 0293-111-18, 19, and 21, and 0293-101-08, 11, and 13*) for the construction of 89 residential units (see Figure 4 Proposed Site Plan TTM 20403).

C. Project Personnel

This cultural resources study was conducted by Tierra, whose staff meets federal, state, and local requirements. Dr. Michael G. Baksh served as Principal Investigator. Dr. Baksh has a Ph.D. in Anthropology from the University of California at Los Angeles and has more than 35 years conducting archaeological investigations within the southwestern United States in compliance with CEQA and NEPA. Mr. Andres Berdeja and Ms. Dominique Diaz de Leon have conducted archival research and served as co-authors of the current report. Mr. Berdeja has a B.A. and eight years of experience in Southern California archaeology. Ms. Dominique Diaz de Leon has a B.A. and eight years of experience in Southern California archaeology.





USGS 7.5' Quadrangle: Redlands



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Figure 3. Area of Potential Effects



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D. Regulatory Framework

For the purposes of this report, cultural resources describe any expression of human activity on the landscape whether past or present. Within the cultural resources framework are resource types including but not limited to, prehistoric archaeological sites, historical archeological sites, districts, historical buildings and structures, ethnographic sites, Traditional Cultural Properties (TCPs), and isolated artifacts and features. Each of these resources may be evaluated for their potential significance, and if determined eligible to the California Register, are designated as “historic properties”.

This archaeological investigation was conducted in compliance with California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) requirements pertaining to the determination of whether the proposed project may have an effect on significant cultural resources (PRC 21083.2 and CCR 15064.5). According to CEQA, an impact is considered significant if it would disrupt or adversely affect a prehistoric or historic-era archaeological site or a property of historic or cultural significance to a community, ethnic or social group. The State CEQA Guidelines define a significant historical resource as a resource listed or eligible for listing on the California Register of Historic Resources (CRHR) (PRC 5024.1). A historical resource may be eligible for inclusion in the CRHR if it:

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

If encountered, significant cultural resources may be avoided by the proposed project through a redesign of the project or construction planning, or protected and preserved through various means. If avoidance or protection of a significant cultural resource is not possible, mitigation measures shall be required as set forth in Public Resources Code 21083.2 (c-1). A non-significant cultural resource need not be given any further consideration (PRC 21083.2 [h]).

The study was also conducted in compliance with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) and the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA). Under federal regulations, cultural resource significance is evaluated in terms of eligibility for listing in the NRHP. Historic properties include, but are not limited to, prehistoric and historical archaeological sites, the historic built environment, and TCPs.

Specific NRHP significance criteria are applied to evaluate cultural resources and are defined in 36 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) 60.4 as follows:

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

- a) *are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; or*
- b) *are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past; or*
- c) *embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or*
- d) *have yielded or may be likely to yield information important in prehistory or history.*

Loma Linda Municipal Code

17.80.70 Cultural resource designation criteria.

For the purpose of this chapter, an improvement, natural feature, or site may be designated a cultural resource by the historic commission and any area within the city may be designated a historic district by the commission pursuant to subsection B of this section if it meets the criteria for listing on the National Register of Historic Places or any one of the following:

- A. It exemplifies or reflects special elements of the city's cultural, social, economic, political, aesthetic, engineering, architectural, or natural history;
- B. It is identified with persons or events significant in local, state, or national history;
- C. It embodies distinctive characteristics of a style, type, period, or method of construction, or is a valuable example of the use of indigenous materials or craftsmanship;
- D. It is representative of the work of a notable builder, designer, or architect;
- E. It contributes to the significance of an historic area, being a Geographically definable area possessing a concentration of historic or scenic properties or thematically related grouping of properties which contribute to each other and are unified aesthetically by plan or physical development;
- F. It has a unique location or singular physical characteristics or is a view or vista representing an established and familiar visual feature of a neighborhood, community, or the city;

- G. It embodies elements of architectural design, detail, materials, or craftsmanship that represent a significant structural or architectural achievement or innovation;
- H. It is similar to other distinctive properties, sites, areas, or objects based on a historic, cultural, or architectural motif;
- I. It reflects significant geographical patterns, including those associated with different areas of settlement and growth, particular transportation modes, or distinctive examples of park or community planning;
- J. It is one of the few remaining examples in the city, region, state, or nation possessing distinguishing characteristics of an architectural or historical type or specimen. (Ord. 482 § 1, 1992)

17.82.070 Project and environmental review.

Development projects, including general plan amendments, zone changes, specific plans, development code amendments, tentative tract and parcel maps, conditional use permits, precise plan of design applications, small project applications, and modifications, revisions, and/or amendments to approved projects and plans for projects and properties within the overlay district boundaries shall be reviewed by the historical commission and other review authorities, as applicable. All projects shall meet the requirements of the Loma Linda Municipal Code and zoning ordinance, CEQA, and other state and federal laws. (Ord. 623 § 8, 2004)

17.82.80 Historic resource evaluation report and cultural resources study.

A. Historic Resource Evaluation Report (Report). A report shall be required as a submittal for new development, rehabilitation, restoration, adaptive reuse, and demolition projects when buildings and structures that are more than fifty years old may be affected, if found to be significant. As a general guideline, a report shall contain the following elements:

- 1. Purpose and scope;
- 2. Methods of evaluation: field and archival;
- 3. Location and setting;
- 4. Architectural description of the resource;
- 5. Historical background;
- 6. Discussion of eligibility for listing on the National Register of Historic Resources, California Register of Historic Resources, or Local Cultural Resource Designation;
- 7. Statement of significance;
- 8. Conclusions;
- 9. Recommendations (at a minimum this element shall include recommendations for eligibility; rehabilitation, restoration, adaptive reuse, demolition; proposed mitigation measures; and, if demolition is proposed, recommendations for salvage of historical and/or architectural features and artifacts shall be included);

10. Archival documentation;
11. Appendices.

The statement of significance element (subsection 7 of this section) shall be made using the criteria listed in Section 17.80.070, Cultural resource designation criteria and shall include a discussion of relative contextual themes.

The archival documentation of a resource (subsection 10) shall include a completed Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) 523 Form and archival quality photo documentation. This information shall be included as an appendix to the report.

Preparation and submittal of the report shall be the responsibility of the applicant. All reports shall be prepared by consultants who meet the professional qualification standards for the field of historic preservation as described in the Federal Register.

B. Cultural Resources Study (Study). Studies prepared to evaluate archaeological and paleontological resources shall follow the format outlined for historical resources evaluation reports, and other criteria as required by the Society of Professional Archaeologists (SOPA). (Ord. 623 § 9, 2004)

17.82.90 Design criteria and development standards for new development.

A. General Plan Land Use Designation and Zoning. The general plan land use designation for the historic mission overlay district shall be mixed use and the zoning shall be Planned Community (PC). Prior to adoption of the new general plan in 2004, proposed development projects shall be required to amend the general plan and zoning maps to the mixed use designation and PC zoning, respectively. A specific plan or master development plan shall be required for development proposals within the overlay district.

B. Permitted Uses. Uses permitted in the overlay district shall be consistent with the mixed use general plan land use designation and planned community (PC) zoning. The planning commission may also permit other nonlisted uses, which support the purposes of the district as conditional uses through a public hearing process. In general, the mixed use designation and PC zoning permit a mix of residential uses (of varying density), community facilities, commercial retail, office, and service uses, Business Park, and open space and recreational uses. With the exception of land uses and properties that legally existed prior to the effective date of the ordinance codified in this chapter, all new development projects and/or new uses of existing properties shall be subject to the PC zoning as part of a specific plan or master development plan.

C. Standards for New Development. New development, adaptive reuse, rehabilitation, and restoration projects shall conform to the following standards:

1. Architectural and Site Design. The density/intensity, lot size, lot width, lot coverage, setbacks, building separations, building height, and uniform sign programs for new developments in the overlay district shall be established through the specific plan or master development plan processes. Development standards shall vary based on the proximity of a proposed development project to a historical and/or cultural resource(s) or the presence of a historical and/or cultural resource(s) within a project site.

Mission Road, Redlands Boulevard and California Street are important corridors to the overlay district and the city in terms of preservation and economic viability. Of the three

corridors, Mission Road is the most important in terms of historic preservation due to the high concentration of historic and cultural resources, particularly on the north side of the road. Mission Road is the focal point and heart of the overlay district. New development along the Mission Road frontage shall conform to the historic architectural styles and site design parameters listed below. New development along the California Street and Redlands Boulevard frontages shall be sensitive to the historic nature of the area while encouraging the use of interpretive historic architectural styles and site designs.

The planning commission shall consider the design characteristics of each development project through the context of a specific plan or master development plan. The historical commission shall provide recommendations regarding the appropriateness of proposed deviations based on the potential impacts to historic resources located in or adjacent to the project site.

2. Architectural Styles. All new development shall be designed using historical architectural styles from the following list:

a. Residential development:

Bungalow
Colonial Revival
Craftsman
Italianate
Mediterranean Revival
Mission
Monterey
Prairie
Queen Anne
Stick
Tudor Revival
Victorian

b. Commercial development—Adaptations of the architectural styles in subsection (C)(2)(a):

Art Deco
Art/Streamline Moderne
Commercial
Googie/50s

Business and technology park development - may design using adaptations of the architectural styles outlined in subsection (C) (2) (a) and (C) (2) (b) of this section, or the Usonian architectural style.

3. Landscape Design. Landscaping shall be approved conceptually through the entitlement process and a state licensed landscape architect shall prepare landscape/irrigation plans. The landscape plan, in terms of layout, plant materials and color pallet, shall be consistent with and reflective of appropriate historical architectural styles and preservation practices and techniques (i.e., establishment of protective dry zones adjacent to adobe buildings and structures), and shall enhance the adjacent and surrounding properties.

4. **Buffer Zones.** Historical resources shall be protected from adjacent uses and enhanced by a minimum of fifty-foot-buffer zones. The planning commission may require a larger or smaller buffer zone based on the nature of the affected resource(s) and how well the resource(s) has been integrated into the proposed development project. The historical commission may provide recommendations to the planning commission as appropriate.

5. **Trails and Pedestrian Paths.** All new development in the overlay district shall provide trails and pedestrian paths, and linkages to local and regional trails. Whenever possible, feasible, and appropriate, trails shall provide interpretive signage relating to adjacent historic resources, local history, and other pertinent historical facts and information about the area to educate the community and visitors to the area. A district emphasis shall be the preservation of the Zanja and the creation of a continuous trail along its path that shall include interpretive signage of historical events, locations, and resources.

6. **Parking.** Parking shall be provided as required by Chapter 17.24 for residential development.

7. **Lighting and Street Furniture.** Light standards, street furniture, and other permanent fixtures (i.e., drinking fountains, bus stops and shelters) shall be compatible with the historical architectural styles on the development site and in the surrounding area.

8. **Sign Programs.** Each development within the district shall have a uniform sign program that characterizes the historical significance of the area. Sign programs may be customized per development but shall include an element or component (such as a district logo, sign shape, materials, or colors) that unifies all of the sign programs within the district. Neither billboards nor advertising signs shall be permitted along the Mission Road frontage.

9. **Mission Historical Overlay District Identification Monument Signs.** Two identical monument signs identifying the overlay district shall be placed in the Mission Road median, as follows:

- a. At the east end near the intersection with California Street; and
- b. At the west end, just west of the Edison Easement.

The historical commission, planning commission, and city council shall approve the design of the signs.

10. **Mission Road Street Standards.** All new development and adaptive reuse projects along Mission Road shall construct the right-of-way in accordance with the approved street design standards prepared by the city's public works department. The street design shall include a landscape median in the road, and landscape easement behind the sidewalk on both sides of the street. No median shall be installed in front of an existing residential use. This requirement may be waived if written authorization from the owner of an affected, existing property is obtained and submitted to the community development and public works departments during the entitlement process. (Ord. 623 § 10,2004)

1782.100 Standards for rehabilitation and guidelines for rehabilitating historic buildings.

All rehabilitation projects shall follow The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation and Guidelines for Rehabilitating Historic Buildings (1990). Rehabilitation, restoration, and adaptive reuse, in the order listed, shall be the preferred methods of treatment for historic buildings and structures. Demolition shall be considered only as a last resort.

A. Standards for Rehabilitation. The following standards are applied to specific rehabilitation projects in a reasonable manner, taking into consideration economic and technical feasibility.

1. A property shall be used for its historic purpose or be placed in a new use that requires minimal change to the defining characteristics of the building and its site and environment.

2. The historic character of a property shall be retained and preserved. The removal of historic materials or alteration of features and spaces that characterize a property shall be avoided.

3. Each property shall be recognized as a physical record of its time, place, and use. Changes that create a false sense of historical development, such as adding conjectural features or architectural elements from other buildings, shall not be undertaken.

4. Most properties change over time; those changes that have acquired historic significance in their own right shall be retained and preserved.

5. Distinctive features, finishes, and construction techniques or examples of craftsmanship that characterize a historic property shall be preserved.

6. Deteriorated historic features shall be repaired rather than replaced. Where severity of deterioration requires replacement of distinctive feature, the new feature shall match the old in design, color, texture, and other visual qualities and, where possible, materials. Replacement of missing features shall be substantiated by documentary, physical, or pictorial evidence.

7. Chemical or physical treatments, such as sandblasting, that cause damage to historic materials shall not be used. The surface cleaning of structures, if appropriate, shall be undertaken using the gentlest means possible.

8. Significant archaeological resources affected by a project shall be protected and preserved. If such resources must be disturbed, mitigation measures shall be undertaken.

9. New additions, exterior alterations, or related new construction shall not destroy historic materials that characterize the property. The new work shall be differentiated from the old and shall be compatible with the massing, size, scale, and architectural features to protect the historic integrity of the property and its environment.

10. New additions and adjacent or related new construction shall be undertaken in such a manner that if removed in the future, the essential form and integrity of the historic property and its environment would be unimpaired.

As stated in the definition, the treatment “rehabilitation” assumes that at least some repair or alteration of the historic building will be needed in order to provide for an efficient contemporary use; however, these repairs and alteration must not damage or destroy materials, features or finishes that are important in defining the building’s historic character. For example, certain treatments—if improperly applied—may cause or accelerate physical deterioration of historic building. This can include using improper reappointing or exterior masonry cleaning techniques, or introducing insulation that damages historic fabric. In almost all of these situations, use of these materials and treatments will result in a project that does not meet the standards. Similarly, exterior additions that duplicate the form, material, and detailing of the structure to the extent that they compromise the historic character of the structure will fail to meet the standards.

B. Guidelines for Rehabilitating Historic Buildings. All rehabilitation projects shall

also follow the guidelines contained in the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation and Guidelines for Rehabilitating Historic Buildings (1990). Copies of this document shall be available from the community development department. (Ord. 623 § 11, 2004)

17.82.110 Demolition of historical buildings and structures.

Rehabilitation, restoration, and adaptive reuse, in the order listed, shall be the preferred methods of treatment for historic buildings and structures. Demolition shall be considered only as a last resort:

A. Demolition Prohibited. No building or structure more than fifty years old shall be demolished unless the building division pursuant to this chapter has issued a valid demolition permit.

B. Dangerous Buildings and Structures. Buildings or structures that are more than fifty years old may be demolished if findings have been made by the building official pursuant to other provisions of the Municipal Code declaring that the building or structure is either a public nuisance or a dangerous building. Prior to issuance of a demolition permit, the community development department director (or designee) shall confer with the historical commission chair and building official to determine the potential for alternative, nondemolition remedies and/or the salvage and reuse of historical architectural features and artifacts. In addition, photo documentation and recordation may be required if the resource is historically significant to the city. Photo documentation and recordation would be conducted in accordance with the standards and guidelines of the Historic American Building Survey and Historic American Engineering Record (HABS/HAER). If no alternative, nondemolition remedies are available; the demolition permit may be issued in accordance with all other city ordinances and requirements.

C. Evaluation Thresholds and Review Requirements. Buildings and structures more than fifty years old that are proposed for demolition shall be evaluated to determine historical significance. A historic resource evaluation report shall be required, as follows:

1. A report shall be required for any resource listed in Table 1, Known Historical Resources (Mission Road Historic District, Final Report, The Dangermond Group and Statistical Research, Inc., May 22, 2002);

2. A report shall be required for any age qualified resource that is not listed in Table 1 (referenced) and not exempt from these requirements as a dangerous building or structure.

All historic resource evaluation reports shall be prepared as outlined in this chapter.

D. Salvage and Reuse of Historical and Architectural Features and Artifacts. When feasible, historic and/or architectural features and artifacts shall be salvaged or recycled for reuse onsite or within the mission historic overlay district. (Ord. 623 § 12, 2004)

17.82.120 Certificates of appropriateness and economic hardship.

All rehabilitation, restoration, adaptive reuse, and demolition projects shall comply with Chapter 17.80, Historic Preservation, as applicable.

A. Certificate of Appropriateness. A certificate shall be required pursuant to Section

17.80.090.

B. Certificate of Economic Hardship. A certificate shall be granted pursuant to Section 17.80.120. (Ord. 623 § 13, 2004)

17.82.130 Sample tools and treatments.

The report states that the significant historic features (uses, buildings, street, agriculture, industry, and land use patterns) define the historic character of the area. The sample tools and treatments outlined below are intended to preserve the historic character and architectural integrity of the area by strengthening such patterns and setting development standards and guidelines for rehabilitation, preservation, and new construction.

A. Sample Tools. The following list of approaches to preservation shall be considered to strengthen and preserve the historic feeling of the Mission Road overlay district. Selection of the appropriate preservation tool(s) shall be determined through cultural resources studies on a project-by-project basis:

1. Preserve and Protect. Identify historically significant sites and features for purposes of preservation, restoration, rehabilitation, and protection.
2. Preserve and Do Nothing. Identify historically significant sites and features for purposes of preservation, but do not restore, rehabilitate or protect.
3. Preserve and Restore with Parks and Groves. Identify historically significant sites and features for purposes of preservation, and protect and restore/rehabilitate in nodes. Develop parks and groves that enhance the sites that can be open to the public.
4. Adaptive Uses. Preserve, restore, rehabilitate, and protect historically significant sites and buildings. Develop adaptive uses such as gardens, food service, specialty shops, indoor and outdoor public spaces, and private uses and buildings that are thematically related to the Mission Road historic overlay district.

B. Sample Treatments. The purpose of various possible treatments is to preserve the historic character and architectural integrity of the overlay district, and to promote and encourage the use of architectural styles that are consistent with the period of historic significance of the district. Treatments should define neighborhood character and strengthen the edges of the district through the use of signed entry points, integration of historic properties as “anchors” for the surrounding properties and “linkages” between historic resources to provide a sense of continuity throughout the overlay district.

1. Incentives and Restrictions. The following incentives and restrictions shall be used, if possible and as appropriate, to gain the cooperation of major developers, property owners with the city and public interest to achieve the goals of the overlay district:

- a. Promote land exchanges used for historic preservation goals;
 - b. Allow parks containing historical resources to count toward park and open space requirements;
 - c. Cooperative planning of park edges to maximize added value to developments;
 - d. City to seek state and federal funds to assist in historic preservation projects such as restoration, pathways, parks, etc.;
 - e. Allow density transfers and clustering to provide buffers around historic resources;
 - f. Use parks fees for development of historic parks and zanja trail;
 - g. Explore use of redevelopment funds for historic preservation;
 - h. Employ a tiered approach to restrictions, with strict requirements in the immediate vicinity of historic resources and more flexible requirements that evoke the feeling of the historic themes in other areas more distant to historic resources.
2. Development Standards. See above.
 3. Design Guidelines. See above.

(Ord. 623 § 14, 2004)

17.82.140 Penalties.

If any person shall violate any of the provisions of this chapter, or fail to comply with any of the mandatory requirements of this chapter, he or she shall be guilty of an infraction. Any person convicted of an infraction under the provisions of a city ordinance shall be punishable by (1) a fine of not more than one hundred dollars for a first violation; (2) a fine not exceeding two hundred dollars for a second violation of the same ordinance within one year and (3) a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars for each additional violation of the same ordinance within one year. Each such person shall be deemed guilty of a separate offense for every day during such portion of which any violation of this chapter is committed, continued or permitted by such person, and shall be punishable therefore as provided by this chapter. (Ord. 623 § 15, 2004)

Lastly, the CP Overlay chapter states that “if Native American cultural resources are discovered during grading or excavation of a development site or the site is within a high sensitivity Cultural Resources Preservation Overlay District, the local tribe will be notified. If requested by the tribe, a Native American Monitor shall be required during such grading or excavation to ensure all artifacts are properly protected and/or recovered.”

E. Structure of the Report

This report follows the State Historic Preservation Office’s guidelines for Archaeological Resource Management Reports (ARMR). The report introduction provides a description of the project and associated personnel. Section II provides background on the APE and previous research. Section III describes the research design and survey methods, while Section IV describes the inventory results. Section V provides a summary and recommendations for future project efforts.

II. NATURAL AND CULTURAL SETTING

The following environmental and cultural background provides a context for the cultural resource inventory.

A. Natural Setting

The project area is located north of the Box Springs Mountain Reserve Park, and about 7 miles south of the San Bernardino National Forest in southern San Bernardino County. The project elevation ranges between 1,197 to 1,250 feet AMSL. The APE is located in the City of Loma Linda, South of the I-10; West of the City of Redlands; and East of the City of Colton.

The terrain within the APE is generally level, ranging from 1,207 AMSL on the northernmost half of the APE to 1,250 on the southernmost portion of the APE.

Geologically, the Project area is underlain by very young alluvial-fan and young axial-valley deposits dating from the middle to the latest Holocene. Young alluvial-fan deposits are described as slightly consolidated to moderately consolidated sand and gravel deposits. Young axial-valley deposits are described as slightly to moderately consolidated silt, sand, and gravel deposits (Matti et al. 2003). A total of five soil types occur with varying slopes within the APE: The Hanford coarse sandy loam, 2 to 9 percent slopes; Metz coarse sandy loam, 2 to 9 percent slopes; Ramona sandy loam, 2 to 9 percent slopes, MLRA 19; San Emigdio gravelly sandy loam, 2 to 9 percent slopes; San Emigdio fine sandy loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes; San Emigdio fine sandy loam, 2 to 9 percent slopes; and the Saugus sandy loam, 30 to 50 percent slopes (Web Soil Survey n.d.). The Hanford series consists of very deep well drained soils that formed in moderately coarse textured alluvium dominantly from granite.

Vegetation in uncultivated areas is mainly annual grasses and associated herbaceous plants. The San Emigdio series consists of very deep well drained soils that formed in dominantly sedimentary alluvium. Uncultivated areas are annual grasses and forbs (National Cooperative Soil Survey 1999). The Ramona series consists of well-drained, very deep sandy loams that have sandy clay loam subsoil. The vegetation in uncultivated areas is mouse barley, wild oats, filaree, soft chess, chamise, and a few scattered oaks and annual forbs (Bowman 1973). These vegetation communities would have utilized by the Serrano, Luiseño, and Cahuilla tribes for food, medicine, tools, shelter, ceremonial and other uses (Kroeber 1925; Bean and Smith 1978)

Flora is predominately native and non-native trees and shrubs (*Acacia dealbata*, *Acacia decurrens*, *Albizia julibrissi*, *Atriplex lentiformis*, *Atriplex polycarpa*) non-native perennial grasses (*Agrostis gigantean*, *Agrostis stolonifera*) native and non- native annual and perennial herbs (*Strigose lotus*, *Allium peninsulare*, *Amaranthus deflexus*, *Amaranthus fimbriatus*). The Project area is highly disturbed due to years of farming activities and development. The existing flora is dominated by native and non-native trees, shrubs, perennial grasses, and herbs (Calflora.org).

Local fauna includes birds, reptiles, rodents, and insects. Reptiles include rattlesnakes (*Crotalus* sp.), as well as various species of lizards. Birds include the raven (*Corvus corax*), threatened Coastal California Gnatcatcher (*Polioptila californica californica*), the endangered Least Bell's Vireo (*Vireo Bellii pusillus*), the endangered Southwestern Willow Flycatcher (*Empidonax traillii extimus*). Rodents include the endangered San Bernardino Merriam's Kangaroo Rat (*Dipodomys merriami parvus*), and the endangered Stephens' Kangaroo Rat *Dipodomus stephensi merriami parvus*, and the endangered Stephens' Kangaroo Rat *Dipodomus stephensi* (incl. *D. cactus*). Small mammals include ground squirrels (*Spermophilus* sp.). Insects include the Monarch Butterfly (*Danaus plexippus*). The project site is approximately 7 miles south of the San Bernardino National Forest which contains a wide range of ecosystems and is home to a variety of plant and wildlife species such as bald eagles (*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*), peregrine falcons (*Falco peregrinus*), bighorn sheep (*Ovis canadensis*) and many endangered plants. (USDA n.d.)

The climate of the region is warm and temperate and classified as Csa (Koppen and Geiger). The average annual temperature is 17.4 ° C/ 63.3° F, with a precipitation of approximately 413 mm/16.3 inches of waterfall.

B. Cultural Setting

Prehistory

The prehistory of Southern California can be divided into four broad periods: the PaleoIndian Period, and the Early, Middle and Late Periods. The PaleoIndian Period dates to approximately 12,000-7,000 years ago (Moratto 1984). Little is known of this Period, but reports from Mojave Desert sites like Calico Hills (Simpson 1980), China Lake (Davis 1982), and Manix Lake (Simpson 1958, 1960, 1964) have made claims in excess of 10,000 years. The evidence for these claims have often been rooted in the similarity of the crude “tools” from Paleolithic sites in the Old World, relative patination and/or embeddedness of the artifacts. In contrast more is known of the following Early Period, spanning 7,000-3,000 B. P. This Period is represented by dozens of sites throughout southern California and reflects technological adaptations focused on handstones, millingsstones and large scrapers. The Middle Period (3,000-900 years B. P.) features a greater frequency of bifaces and projectile points, the appearance of mortar and pestle technology, and a greater variety of ornament and bead types than earlier Periods. Late Period material culture, as described by King (1981) includes small projectile points, steatite bowls, bone tools, and diverse shell bead types that may have been used as currency (King 1981).

Ethnographic

The primary objective of the cultural setting section is to present a synthesized account of the Native American tribes who potentially occupied the APE during the Ethnohistoric period. The focus of this section is to review the adaptive and religious practices of the tribes and the potential implications of those features for occupation or use of the APE.

Spanish explorers to the mountainous areas east of Los Angeles provided the name “Serrano” (meaning ‘mountaineer’ or ‘highlander’) to the indigenous people they encountered in this region of the Transverse Ranges. The Serrano are speakers of the Takic language sub-family of the Uto-Aztecan family. The Takic (“person”) sub-family includes several Shoshonean groups in California, and was formerly known as southern California Shoshonean (Kroeber 1925:574). Kroeber organized groups of the Southern California Shoshonean branch into three linguistic divisions, and called them Serrano, Gabrielino, and Luiseño-Cahuilla. The Serrano division included the Kitanemuk, Alliklik, Serrano, and Vanyume groups; the Gabrielino division included the Fernandeano, Gabrielino, and San Nicoleño groups; and the Luiseño-Cahuilla division included the Juaneño, Luiseño, Cupeño, Pass Cahuilla, Mountain Cahuilla, and Desert Cahuilla groups (Kroeber 1925:577). Kroeber was convinced that these Shoshonean groups migrated to their current locations from the Great Basin area, thereby splitting peoples of the Yumanlanguages.

Aside from the close linguistic affiliation of the Cahuilla, Luiseño, and Serrano tribes, these tribes traditionally shared numerous other remarkably similar traits. Most ethnographies on these tribes, for example, provide numerous references as to how certain characteristics of one tribe were virtually identical to those of one or more of the others. Many of the shared cultural traits were no doubt attributable to the observation that these tribes were essentially parts of the original Shoshonean cultural and linguistic population that diffused or migrated into southern California as recently as 2,000 years ago. Other shared characteristics, particularly those of a subsistence nature, are understandable in view of these tribes' adaptation to similar environments.

As indicated above, the Vanyume which was a related group to the Serrano lived north of the mountainous region for which the Serrano name is derived. The Vanyume occupied a significant portion of the western Mojave Desert from the San Bernardino Mountains east of the Cajon Pass northward and beyond the Mojave River. The eastern boundary extended to nearly the Providence Mountains (Bean and Smith 1978). It should also be noted that some accounts indicate that villages of the Serrano extended into this area as well reaffirming the relationship between the Vanyume and the Serrano proper. However, the Vanyume remain a relatively poorly documented group in the archives. Since the APE is situated at the edge of the Mojave Desert, the following is based on the known information of the Serrano interspersed with Vanyume data whenever possible.

The Serrano in addition to the Vanyume, have historically been divided into a third subgroup, the Kitanemuk (western edge of Mojave Desert) all of which were socially organized by moieties, clans and lineages (Bean and Smith 1978). Clans were organized exogamously and were associated with either the *tukwutam* (Wildcat) or *wahi?iam* (Coyote) moiety. Descent was traced patrilineally, although women retained their own lineage names after marriage. Today, most Serrano live on the San Manuel Reservation and the Morongo Reservation, which is also home to many Cahuilla.

Regarding subsistence, a review of the ethnographic summaries shows that with few major exceptions, the Serrano hunter-gatherers exploited animal and plant resources in very similar ways. In the mountainous regions, the Serrano maintained a dependence on acorns as a major plant food as was the reliance on numerous other wild plant foods. Similarly, while hunters targeted large game, they relied heavily on small game and birds, and fished local streams.

Principal game included deer, mountain sheep, antelope, rabbits, birds, and other small mammals. The primary staples depended on the location of each hamlet, but each supplemented their diets with various other roots, bulbs, and shoots. Early travelers like Jedidiah Smith observed that the Vanyume processed acorns and pine nuts to make an edible "mush". The presence of acorns and pine nuts suggest that an active trade network or gathering area was present to have such staples along the Mojave River at the time of his crossing in 1826. Technologically, they were known to utilize shell, wood, bone, stone, and plant fibers to make a variety of implements (Bean and Smith 1978). The Serrano were not known to rely upon agriculture, although some arguments have

been forwarded that tribes may have manipulated the environment to encourage the growth of oaks, palm trees, grasses, and other plants.

The Serrano social and political organization emphasized moiety systems comprised of clans and patrilineages. Politically, this organization was not carried out at the tribal level, but rather, at the level of clans and lineages. Villages were inevitably led by lineage leaders who inherited their positions from their fathers, and by ceremonial leaders who also inherited their positions.

The Serrano also communicated regularly with the Cahuilla and Luiseño which as expressed above contributed to their cultural similarities. All three tribes are known to have intermarried, and all three engaged in the economic exchange of both necessities and luxury items.

Finally, the religious beliefs and practices of the Serrano were markedly similar to that of the Luiseno and Cahuilla. The spirit world of the Luiseño, for example, centered around the god *Wiyot*, his children, and his death. This creation myth varied in its details from clan to clan and from place to place, but the same basic story is known for the Serrano and Cahuilla.

Historic Background

Loma Linda, the city named after a “beautiful hill”, is the birthplace of the citrus industry in San Bernardino County and the Seventh-day Adventist community. The city contains California Mission sites, historic adobes, the town of Old San Bernardino, 19th-century or American Period farmhouses, residential mansions and villas, the remains of a 19th-century resort and sanitarium, a railroad siding turned community center, ethnic landmarks, a historic hospital and university buildings, and several architectural and historical districts. The city was also originally called Mound City, but was later changed to Loma Linda after resorts and sanitariums were erected. To entice visitors, publicity was published boasting Loma Linda as “The Switzerland of California, where health and pleasure are twins” (Images of America Loma Linda 2005).

Historically, Loma Linda presents itself as a series of communities including the Native American/Mission period (prior to the early 1930s), the Rancho to American periods (ranching, settlement and farming prior to 1900), and the early-20th-century Seventh-day Adventist enclave. A large village was established near the mouth of San Timoteo Canyon, whose group incorporated into the San Gabriel Mission system. Around 1820, under the direction of San Gabriel Mission representatives, the Mill Creek Zanja was constructed and is considered as one of the most important and significant engineering achievement within the entire Inland Empire in the first half of the 19th century. The second community to develop in the 1850s was the Old San Bernardino, the first permanent American-period settlement established in San Bernardino County which centered in the Mission District. This community was agricultural, and included a railroad siding, small town center, fruit-packing houses, and the Mission District school system. The third community that developed in 1905 initiated the modern development of the city and is recognized as the Seventh-day Adventist enclave (Images of America Loma Linda 2005).

C. Prior Research

Tierra conducted an archaeological inventory encompassing the APE and a half-mile radius. In addition to Tierra's field survey, the archaeological inventory included archival and other background studies. The archival research consisted of literature and records searches at local archaeological repositories, in addition to an examination of historic maps, aerial photographs, and historic-era site inventories. This information was used to identify previously recorded resources and to determine the types of resources that might occur in the survey area.

The records and literature search for the project was procured from the South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC) at California State University at Fullerton. The records search includes a half-mile radius of the APE in order to provide background on the types of sites that would be expected in the region.

Historic research included an examination of a variety of resources. The current listings of the National Register of Historic Places (National Register) were checked through the National Register website. A series of topographic maps (Redlands USGS 7.5') are available for review ranging in dates from 1899 to 2021. Several of these maps were consulted in addition to aerial imagery. There are several aerial images available for review, the oldest dating to 1920 depicting agricultural, commercial, and residential use of Loma Linda in general. Specific to the APE, however, historic aerial images date from 1938 to 2016 (Historic Aerials n.d.). The Redlands USGS 7.5' topographic map shows historic development dating since 1899 and at least since 1938 on the historic aerials. Development of the general area, however, began in the 1800s. The records search from the SCCIC did not reveal any historic maps or imagery.

The records search provided by the SCCIC revealed that 59 investigations have been previously conducted within a half-mile radius of the Project APE. Six of the previous investigations involve the APE and consist of two cultural resources surveys, one record search and survey results, one cultural resources assessment, one documentation of a rock wall, and one report with no given title or author name. See Table 1 for a summary of each of the previously conducted studies.

Table 1. Cultural Resource Investigations Previously Conducted Within a Half-Mile Radius of the APE <i>*shaded (or bolded) entries indicate intersection with current APE</i>			
Report #	Title	Author	Year
SB-00042	San Bernardino Asistencia -- the Mission Period; the Rancho Period; the Mormon Period; Post-Mormon Period	Haenszel, Arda M.	1960
SB-00043	San Bernardino Asistencia -- the Rancho Period	Belden, L. Burr	1960
SB-00044	San Bernardino Asistencia -- the Mormon Period	Knight, Emily M.	1960
SB-00045	San Bernardino Asistencia -- Post-Mormon Period	Haenszel, Arda M.	1960
SB-00065	Restoration Of the San Bernardino Asistencia	Hinckley, Horace P.	1965
SB-00200	The San Bernardino Asistencia	Archer, Morse G.	1974
SB-00427	Archaeological - Historical Resources Assessment of Area in Bryn MAWR for Replacement Of Existing Water Lines and Installation of Fire Hydrants	Hearn, Joseph E.	1976
SB-00811	Cultural Resources Assessment: Redlands Area	Simpson, Ruth D.	1979
SB-01160	Cultural Resources Assessment of the Old San Bernardino Mission District, 315 Acres Northeasterly Planning Area, City of Loma Linda	Smith, Gerald A. et al.	1981
SB-01470	Archaeological Survey Report: Loma Linda Forest Fire Station	Foster, Dan	1984
SB-01567	Historic-Archeological Investigation of Joseph Khoury's Subdivision Tract No. 2216	Seff, Philip	1986
SB-01593	Historic-Archeological Investigation of Joseph Khoury's Subdivision Tract No. 2216	Seff, Philip	1986
SB-01596	Cultural Resources Assessment of the Charter Medical Proposed Hospital Site, Redlands Area, San Bernardino County, California	Lerch, Michael K.	1986
SB-01804	Cultural Resources Survey of Tract 13943, 30 Acres In Loma Linda, San Bernardino County, California	Swanson, Mark T.	1988
SB-01813	Cultural Resources Survey of a 150-Acre Tract, Beaumont Glen Project, Loma Linda, San Bernardino County, California	Swanson, Mark T.	1988
SB-01852	Cultural Resources Survey, San Timoteo Wash Flood Control Project	Hampson, R. Paul et al.	1989
SB-01902	Cultural Resources Survey of Tract AP 292-164-01, 6.13 Acres at Northeast Corner of New Jersey St. and Barton Road, Loma Linda, San Bernardino County, California	Swanson, Mark T.	1989

Table 1. Cultural Resource Investigations Previously Conducted Within a Half-Mile Radius of the APE <i>*shaded (or bolded) entries indicate intersection with current APE</i>			
SB-01920	A Limited Archaeological Testing Program of the San Bernardino County Asistencia Chapel Foundation, Redlands, San Bernardino County, California	McKenna, Jeanette A.	1989
SB-02027	Did Mission San Gabriel Have Two Asistencias?: The Case of Rancho San Bernardino	Harley, R. Bruce	1989
SB-02114	The San Bernardino Asistencia: A Structural History, as Revealed by the Documents in the Asistencia File, San Bernardino County Museum, Redlands, California	Duffield, Anne Q. et al.	1990
SB-02182	Environmental Impact Evaluation: An Archaeological Assessment of Huntridge Project, San Bernardino County, Loma Linda, California	Drover, Christopher E.	1990
SB-02419	Cultural Resources Assessment: Well No. 38, City of Redlands, San Bernardino County	Hallaran, Kevin	1991
SB-02485	An Archaeological Assessment of A 2+/- Acre Parcel Located Immediately Northeast of the Intersection Of Iowa Street and Barton Road, City Of Redlands, San Bernardino County	White, Robert S.	1991
SB-03083	CA-SBR-2307h (Asistencia Mission), San Bernardino County, Ca, Monitoring Report--Gas Line Trenching Project	Juliana, Camille L.	1995
SB-03139	Cultural Resource Assessment of the Ladera Partners/R.J. Crowley Homes Project, City of Redlands, San Bernardino County, CA. 13pp	Swope, Karen K. et al.	1993
SB-03287	Cultural Resources Survey of the Mission Road Project, City of Loma Linda, San Bernardino County, CA. 59pp	Swope, Karen K.	1997
SB-03731	Documentation of Rock Wall. 15pp	San Bernardino County Transportation Dept.	1978
SB-03754	An Archaeological Resources Survey: Creekside Gardens-Sunset Haven, City of Redlands, San Bernardino County. 35pp	Chace, Paul G.	1998
SB-03757	Archaeological Monitoring at City of Redlands Well. 4pp	Wenzell, Stephen	1999
SB-03953	Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey Report: APN: 0292-161-01, 04 & 05, City of Loma Linda, San Bernardino County, CA. 22pp	Dahdul, Miriam	2003
SB-03954	Historical Research and Archaeological Testing On Sites: CA-SBR-8092h and 36-020135--An Addendum to Historical Research and Archaeological Testing Survey Report on APN: 0292-161-01, 04 & 05, City of Loma Linda, San Bernardino County,CA.12pp	Tang, Bai T.	2003
SB-04059	A Cultural Resource Assessment of a 1.87 Acre Site Located at 11018 Iowa St, City Of Redlands, San Bernardino County, CA. 25pp	White et al.	2003

Table 1. Cultural Resource Investigations Previously Conducted Within a Half-Mile Radius of the APE <i>*shaded (or bolded) entries indicate intersection with current APE</i>			
SB-04583	Cultural Resources Survey Letter Report: Negative Results for the American Pacific-Loma Linda Project Located on APN #0292-121-37, #0292-121-40, #0292-121-64, #0292-121-78, #0292-121-79 and #0292-131-80, Mission Road, City of Loma Linda, California.	Dice, Michael	2003
SB-04587	Mission Grove Project in the City of Loma Linda, San Bernardino County.	Tibbett, Casey	2004
SB-04814	Cultural Resources Report: Historical/Archaeological Survey and Testing on Assessor's Parcel Numbers 0292-162-06, -07, -14 and -15, City of Loma Linda, San Bernardino County, California.	Smallwood, Josh	2005
SB-05161	Historical Notes on Mission Association Packinghouse, 26522 East Barton Road, Loma Linda, San Bernardino County, California.	Jacquemain, Terri	2005
SB-05661	Archaeological Monitoring of Earth-Moving Operations Assessor's Parcel Numbers 0290-162-06, -07, -14 and -15, City of Loma Linda, San Bernardino County, California.	Tang, Bai "Tom"	2006
SB-05663	Archaeological Monitoring Report: Barton Vineyard Project, Tentative Parcel Map # 16120, City of Loma Linda, San Bernardino County, California.	Smallwood, Josh	2007
SB-06023	Archaeological Monitoring of a 3.25-Acre Parcel at Barton Road and Iowa Street, Redlands, San Bernardino County, California.	Crews, Rachel G. et al.	2007
SB-06027	Cultural Resource Monitoring Report for the Loma Linda Federal Credit Union Office Building Project, Loma Linda, San Bernardino County, California.	Bholat, Sara et al.	2008
SB-06291	Cultural Resource Technical Report: SBX E Street Corridor BRT Project, Cities of Loma Linda and San Bernardino, San Bernardino County, California.	Smith, Francesca et al.	2008
SB-06437	A Cultural Resources Assessment of a 10.0 Acre Site Located at the Southwest Corner of Orange Avenue and Nevada Street, City of Redlands, San Bernardino County.	White, Laura S. et al.	2000
SB-06446	Determinations of Effect Report: SBX E Street Corridor Bus Rapid Transit (BRT) Project, Cities of Loma Linda and San Bernardino, San Bernardino County, California.	Chasteen, Carrie	2008
SB-06447	Addendum Cultural Resources Technical Report: SBX E Street Corridor BRT Project, Cities of Loma Linda and San Bernardino, San Bernardino County, California.	Chasteen, Carrie	2009
SB-06636	Cultural Resources Records Search and Site Visit Results for T-Mobile USA Candidate IE24765A (L. Baley Park), Lawton Avenue and Whittler Avenue, Loma Linda, San Bernardino County, California	Bonner, Wayne H. et al.	2009

Table 1. Cultural Resource Investigations Previously Conducted Within a Half-Mile Radius of the APE <i>*shaded (or bolded) entries indicate intersection with current APE</i>			
SB-06756	Records Search and Survey Results for the Yucaipa Valley Water District Brineline Project.	Andrews, Sherri	2009
SB-06757	No Report Name Given	No Author Given	N.D
SB-06843	A Cultural Resources Investigation of the Proposed Loma Linda University Medical Center Heart and Surgical Campus Expansion: 11.68 Acres of Land Located at 26735 Orange Avenue, Loma Linda, San Bernardino County, California.	McKenna, Jeanette A.	2010
SB-07140	A Historic Water Control Feature near Bryn MAWR, California: Archaeological Investigations at CA-SBR-9861 H.	Vargas, Benjamin R. et al.	1999
SB-07142	No Report Name Given	No Author Given	N.D
SB-07307	Cultural Resources Survey Report for the Heritage Park Project, Redlands, San Bernardino County, California.	Cotterman, Cary	2012
SB-07368	Archaeological and Paleontological Monitoring of Earth-Moving Activities, Yucaipa Valley Water District Regional Brineline Extension Project, Phase III, Cities of Loma Linda and San Bernardino, San Bernardino County, California.	Tang, Bai "Tom" and Harry Quinn	2012
SB-07557	Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey Report: Orchard Park Project, City of Loma Linda, San Bernardino County, California.	Tang, Bai "Tom" et al.	2003
SB-07946	Archival Research and Evaluation Results of 33 Cultural Resources for Southern California Edison Company's West of Devers Upgrade Project, Riverside and San Bernardino Counties, California	Williams, Audry et al.	2014
SB-07955	Cultural Resources Assessment and Class III Inventory Volume I. West of Devers Project San Bernardino and Riverside Counties, California	McLean, Roderic, et al.	2013
SB-07963	Engineering Refinements Survey and Recommendations of Eligibility for Cultural Resources with Southern California Edison Company's West of Devers Upgrade Project, Riverside and San Bernardino Counties, California	DeCarlo, Matthew M. et al.	2015
SB-07964	Cultural Resources Impact Assessment and Evaluation Status Report for Southern California Edison Company's West of Devers Upgrade Project, Riverside and San Bernardino Counties, California	DeCarlo, Matthew M. et al.	2015
SB-08074	Final Archaeological and Paleontological Resources Monitoring and Mitigation Report for the SBX E Street Corridor Bus Rapid Transit Project In the Cities Of San Bernardino and Loma Linda, San Bernardino County, California	Ruzicka, Denise et al.	2014

Table 1. Cultural Resource Investigations Previously Conducted Within a Half-Mile Radius of the APE <i>*shaded (or bolded) entries indicate intersection with current APE</i>			
SB-08127	A Phase I Cultural Resources Investigation of the Orchard Heights Development, Assessor Parcels 0292-161-02, 0292-161-03, and 0292-063-08, Located in the City of Loma Linda, San Bernardino County, California	McKenna, Jeanette A.	2015

The records search indicated that 44 cultural resources or historic properties have been previously identified within a half-mile radius of the APE. A total of 43 of the previously recorded resources are historic in age, and one is prehistoric in age. A total of two resources, historic in age, occur within the APE (P-36-023575, P-36032480) and consist of an abandoned orchard containing a water conveyance system appearing on the 1953 historic aerials, and Bermudez Street constructed prior to 1933 as a dirt road and paved between 2014 and 2017. Of the 43 previously recorded historic resources, 13 are buildings, one is a historic building and site, one is a historic building and structure, three are a combination of a building, structure, and site; 13 are sites, seven are structures, and two are structures and sites. The one prehistoric resource consists of a groundstone isolate. See Table 2 for a summary of each of the previously recorded resources.

Table 2 Cultural Resources Previously Recorded Within a Half-Mile of the APE
**shaded entries indicate intersection with the current APE*

Site	Description	Recorder	Year
P-36-002307	Historic Site	Lester Ross	1989
P-36-002663	Historic Site	James Brock	1989
P-36-006169	Historic Building and Site	Mark T. Swanson et al.	1988
P-36-006172	Historic Building, Structure, and Site	M. Bischell	2000
P-36-006173	Historic Site	Audry Williams	2014
P-36-006174	Historic Site	R.P Hampson et al.	1988
P-36-008092	Historic Structure and Site	Robert Cunningham	2018
P-36-009861	Historic Structure and Site	Grenda, Donn	1999
P-36-010877	Historic Site	Josh Smallwood	2003
P-36-011263	Historic Site	Daniel Ballester	2004
P-36-011287	Historic Site	Josh Smallwood	2003
P-36-011854	Historic Site	Robert Porter	2004
P-36-012363	Historic Building and Structure	Pamela Daly	2012
P-36-013890	Historic Building	Roger Hathaway	1987
P-36-016417	Historic Site	D. Mengers	2018
P-36-016640	Historic Building	No Recorder Given	1978
P-36-016641	Historic Building	No Recorder Given	N.D.
P-36-017049	Historic Building	Janet Tearnen et al.	1996
P-36-017260	Historic Building	Dr. Nancy Wey	1980
P-36-017302	Historic Building	No Recorder Given	1976
P-36-017303	Historic Building	No Recorder Given	1976
P-36-017466	Historic Building	No Recorder Given	1977
P-36-019917	Historic Building	Bai "Tom" Tang	2004
P-36-019918	Historic Site	Bai "Tom" Tang	2004
P-36-019926	Historic Building	Jacqueline Hall	2013
P-36-020133	Historic Building	David Van Horn	2003
P-36-020135	Historic Building	Josh Smallwood	2003
P-36-023406	Historic Site	Jeanette A. McKenna et al.	2010
P-36-023572	Historic Building	C. Cotterman	2009
P-36-023574	Historic Site	C. Cotterman	2009
P-36-023575	Historic Site; abandoned citrus grove/orchard	C. Cotterman	2009
P-36-025788	Historic Building, Structure, and Site	C. Cotterman	2012
P-36-026223	Historic Structure	Audry Williams	2014
P-36-027670	Historic Structure	Roberta Thomas	2017

Table 2 Cultural Resources Previously Recorded Within a Half-Mile of the APE <i>*shaded entries indicate intersection with the current APE</i>			
P-36-027673	Historic Building, Structure, and Other	Jeanette A. McKenna et al.	2014
P-36-029387	Historic Site	Jeanette McKenna et al.	2015
P-36-029388	Historic Structure	Jeanette McKenna et al.	1974
P-36-029389	Historic Structure	Roberta Thomas	2017
P-36-029390	Historic Structure	Roberta Thomas	2017
P-36-032479	Historic Structure	Roberta Thomas	2017
P-36-032480	Historic Structure; Bermudez Street	Roberta Thomas	2017
P-36-032481	Historic Structure	Roberta Thomas	2017
P-36-060202	Prehistoric Isolates, Groundstone.	G.A. Smith	1982

D. Native American Correspondence

Tierra submitted a letter to the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) in October 2021 to request a review of their Sacred Lands File as well as a list of Native American representatives to be contacted for information regarding resources. The response received from the NAHC on October 6, 2021 (Appendix C) indicated that sensitive resources or traditional cultural places were identified within the project boundaries. Tierra contacted each of the twenty-four Native American representatives provided by the NAHC with a request for additional input and to inform them of the Project. A sample of the information package provided to each of the representatives is also included in Appendix C.

Tierra contacted each of the twenty-four Native American representatives provided by the NAHC with a request for additional input and to inform them of the Project. To date, five responses were received. The San Manuel Band of Mission Indians stated that the proposed project area is located within the Zanja historical complex (Mill Creek Zanja) that is of great concern; the Mill Creek Zanja is located approximately three miles northeast of the proposed project area. The Fort Yuma Quechan Indian Tribe and the Rincon Band of Luiseño Indians responded stating that they defer to Tribes in closer proximity to the Project Area. The Cahuilla Band of Indians responded stating that they have no knowledge of any cultural resources located within the Cahuilla traditional land use area and requests a tribal monitor be present for all ground disturbing activities moving forward. The Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians responded saying that the project area is not located within the boundaries of their reservation, but the area is within the Tribe's Traditional use and is of great concern. All Native American correspondence is included in Appendix C.

Native American correspondence for this Project is included in Appendix C.

III. RESEARCH DESIGN AND METHODS

A. Research Design

The goal of this study was to determine if any archaeological resources or historic properties would be affected by the proposed project. To accomplish this goal, background information was examined and assessed. Based on a review of the archival research including previous work conducted by Tierra, and a historic map check, it was determined that historical resources exist within the project and its vicinity. Research topics considered during the survey included acculturation, the history of reservation life, lithic material use, and settlement patterns.

B. Survey Methods

A pedestrian survey of the APE was conducted on February 02, 2022 by Project Archaeologists, Andres Berdeja and Dominique Diaz de Leon. Area surveys were accomplished through 10- meter transect intervals with careful attention paid to exposed areas, rodent backfill, and road cuts.

Resources identified during the survey were to be assigned consecutive temporary field numbers (*i.e.* TES-AB-001) that may contain an “H” suffix, used to denote historic period resources (*i.e.* TES-MB-001H) or in the case of a resource representative of both historic and prehistoric periods the suffix “/H” would be added (*i.e.* TES-MB-001/H). Resources identified as isolates would receive an “i” to indicate isolated finds. As per industry standards, historical period artifacts or features would be recorded in feet and inches while prehistoric resources would be recorded using the metric system. Resources assigned with a temporary number would be submitted to the SCCIC for a permanent trinomial or primary number as required.

C. Survey Results

The entire APE has been heavily disturbed and previously developed. The property is considered somewhat largely representative of historic agricultural and commercial use.

The APE has been disturbed and utilized as agricultural land, specifically for orchard groves, since approximately 1899 per the historic topographic maps reviewed. As previously stated, most of the project site has been previously utilized for orchard groves, with remnants of water conveyance systems and concrete building pads remaining within the area east of the San Timoteo Wash, south and north of the Loma Linda Korean Church and south of the residential and commercial buildings on Barton Rd.

There was an overall surface visibility of 25%. Throughout the entire APE, modern trash such as construction materials, cans, glass, plywood, lumber, and miscellaneous items were observed. The majority of the APE's surface is covered by native and non-native vegetation with sections of cleared dirt on the eastern section adjacent to San Timoteo Canyon Rd.



Photograph 1. Representative Overview of APE. Image Date: 2/1/21. View: South

The intensive archaeological survey resulted in the observation of two previously recorded historic resources, and no new historic or prehistoric resources. The previously recorded historic site (P-36-023575), which consists of an abandoned orchard containing a water conveyance system, was updated and will be turned into South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC), see attached continuation form. The previously recorded site, Bermudez Street (P-36-032480), was observed with no changes to note since the last update dating to 2017 (Roberta Thomas and Justin Castells 2017), therefore, an update for this resource is not required. Both of these resources are not considered significant under the NRHP and CRHR. To be listed in the NRHP or the CRHR, a property must not only be shown to be significant under the NRHP or the CRHR criteria, but it also must have integrity. P-36-032480 does not appear to meet the NRHP Criterion A, B, C, and D or CRHR Criterion 1, 2, 3, and 4.

IV. SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

A. Summary

Tierra Environmental Services (Tierra) was contracted by Lilburn Corporation to conduct a cultural resources study in support of the Canyon Ranch Development (Project) located in the City of Loma Linda (City), in San Bernardino County, CA. The Project proposes residential development within a 66.68-acre area of the Sphere of Influence of the City of Loma Linda (City). There are two proposed subdivisions within the 66.68-acre area, the 10.96-acre subdivision (TTM 20403) and the 55.72-acre subdivision (TTM 20404), which form part of a 140-acre area proposed to be annexed into the City. The permitting and development of the proposed area will require ground disturbing activities.

A records search was procured from the South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC) to identify any previously recorded archaeological and historic-era resources within the Area of Potential Effect (APE) and to determine the types of resources that might occur. The records search provided by the SCCIC revealed that 59 investigations have been previously conducted within a half-mile radius of the Project APE. Six of the previous investigations involve the APE. The records search indicated that 44 cultural resources or historic properties have been previously identified within a half-mile radius of the APE. Two historic resources (P-36-023575, P-36032480) have been recorded within the Project APE and consist of an abandoned orchard containing a water conveyance system, and Bermudez Street constructed prior to 1933 as a dirt road and paved between 2014 and 2017. These do not represent significant resources as per the NRHP or the CRHR criteria.

A pedestrian survey of the APE was conducted on February 02, 2022 by Project Archaeologists, Andres Berdeja and Dominique Diaz de Leon. Area surveys were accomplished through 10- meter transect intervals with careful attention paid to exposed areas, rodent backfill, and road cuts whenever possible. The survey resulted in locating two previously recorded historic sites within the APE, and three newly recorded historic buildings. Tierra has updated and completed a continuation form for the resource P-36-023575 and will be submitted to the SCCIC. The resource, P-36-032480, was observed with no changes to note since the last update dating to 2017 (Applied EarthWorks, Inc. 2017), therefore, an update for this resource was not required.

Consistent with 36 CFR 800.16(d), the APE for this Project was defined as the geographic area within which the proposed Project may impact cultural resources. Two previously recorded historic resources were located and updated within the current APE.

B. Recommendations

Careful review of available archival information and the preliminary assessments of the APE and vicinity suggest that intact buried cultural resources or historic properties would be very unlikely, and due to the disturbances observed, any resources would lack integrity to be considered significant.

If during the course of the project, there are any project changes which would result in a deviation from the current APE then an archaeological monitor or formal evaluation may be required to avoid potential inadvertent impacts to cultural resources.

Cultural Resources Monitoring

Due to the lack of significant cultural prehistoric and historic artifacts within the APE, there is little potential for subsurface components. An archaeological monitor is not recommended for the project as described.

The Cahuilla Band of Indians believe that cultural resources may be unearthed during construction and therefore have requested that a tribal monitor be present for all and any ground disturbing activities. The City of Loma Linda should keep all interested Native American representatives apprised of the Project during AB52 consultation as representatives of interested Native American tribes may wish to implement construction monitoring.

C. Unanticipated Discoveries

In the event that unanticipated, buried prehistoric archaeological resources (lithic material, faunal, pottery, etc.) or historical archaeological resources (ceramics, building materials, glassware, etc.) are unearthed during construction or ground disturbing activities within the project APE, additional resource treatments would become necessary. If a potential resource has been identified, all work within 100 feet must be halted until the find can be assessed by a qualified archaeologist.

If human remains are encountered during the proposed work, no further excavation or disturbance may occur in the vicinity of the find or in any area which may also harbor similar remains until the County Coroner has been contacted. If the Coroner identifies the remains as Native American, the descendants will be notified by the Native American Heritage Commission.

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APPENDICES

- A. Resumes of Principal Personnel
- B. Archaeological Records Searches (Confidential)
- C. Native American Correspondence

APPENDIX A
RESUMES OF PRINCIPAL PERSONNEL

MICHAEL G. BAKSH, PH.D.
Principal Anthropologist/Archaeologist
Tierra Environmental Services

Education

University of California, Los Angeles, Doctor of Philosophy, Anthropology, 1984
University of California, Los Angeles, Master of Arts, Anthropology, 1977
San Diego State University, Bachelor of Arts, Anthropology, 1975

Professional Experience

1993-Present	Principal Anthropologist/Archaeologist, Tierra Environmental Services, San Diego, California
1993-Present	Adjunct Professor, Department of Anthropology, San Diego State University
1990-1993	Senior Anthropologist/Archaeologist, Brian F. Mooney Associates, San Diego, California
1985-1990	Research Anthropologist, University of California, Los Angeles
1980-1985	Consulting Anthropologist, Brian F. Mooney Associates, San Diego, California
1976-1983	Research Assistant, Department of Anthropology, University of California, Los Angeles
1973-1975	Supervisory Archaeologist, San Diego State University, San Diego, California
1970-1973	Assistant Archaeologist, San Diego State University, San Diego, California

Professional Affiliations

Fellow, American Anthropological Association
Member, American Ethnological Society
Member, Association of Environmental Professionals
Member, Society for California Archaeology
Advisory Council Member, San Diego Archaeological Center
Permitted by Bureau of Land Management for Cultural Resource Surveys in California
Principal Investigator, City of San Diego
Member, City of San Diego Historic Resources Board

Qualifications

Dr. Michael Baksh received his Ph.D. in Anthropology from the University of California at Los Angeles in 1984. He has been Principal Anthropologist/Archaeologist at Tierra Environmental Services for 22 years. Dr. Baksh's area of specialty is cultural resource management, and he has conducted numerous archaeological surveys, testing projects, and data recovery programs throughout southern California. He has also conducted numerous Native American consultation and ethnohistoric projects throughout the southwestern United States in compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act. He has established an excellent rapport with Native Americans on a wide range of cultural resource management, land use, and planning projects.

Relevant Projects

Ocotillo Express Wind Archaeological Construction Monitoring (*Pattern Energy*).

Dr. Baksh managed the archaeological construction monitoring for the Ocotillo Express Wind Project in Ocotillo, California. The Ocotillo Express Wind Project involved a year-long construction of 112 wind turbines, more than 30 miles of new roads, and numerous associated facilities on desert lands managed by the U.S. Bureau of Land Management. Tierra employed approximately 20 full-time archaeologists and 10 Native Americans for the project.

As-Needed City of San Diego Cultural Resources (*Helix Environmental*).

Dr. Baksh is managing a multi-year As-Needed Cultural Resources contract for the City of San Diego (through Helix Environmental). Commencing in 2011, numerous task orders have been issued for archaeological studies including surveys, testing programs, monitoring projects, historic evaluations, and records searches throughout the City. In addition to providing archaeological staff Tierra is also responsible for coordinating and retaining Native American monitors. Tierra also coordinates with the San Diego Archaeological Center to ensure that all collections resulting from the As-Needed project are properly curated.

Sunrise Powerlink (*San Diego Gas & Electric*).

Dr. Baksh managed the Native American monitoring of the 2010-2012 construction of the Sunrise Powerlink project. The project included the construction of a 118-mile-long 230-kV/500kV transmission line between SDG&E's Imperial Valley Substation near El Centro, Imperial County, to its Sycamore Canyon Substation near Interstate 15 in San Diego, California, and a new substation in Alpine, California. Native Americans monitored whenever ground-disturbing activities occurred within 50 feet of known cultural resource sites. The U.S. Bureau of Land Management served as lead federal agency under NEPA and the National Historic Preservation Act, and the California Public Utilities Commission served as lead state agency under CEQA from October 2010 to June 2012. Tierra retained 43 Native Americans from six Tribes who worked on a daily basis and logged 24,913 hours.

Caltrans As-Needed Cultural Resource Services (*California Department of Transportation*).

Dr. Baksh served as Principal Anthropologist on the Caltrans District 11 (San Diego and Imperial County) As-Needed Cultural Resources contracts from 1992 through 2010. He managed several archaeological surveys and testing programs and was responsible for coordinating Native American involvement and input on specific task orders. One task order included the development of a comprehensive list of Native Americans capable of providing archaeological monitoring and/or ethnographic consultation services on future Caltrans cultural resource management projects. In consultation with over 20 reservations including Kumeyaay, Luiseño, and Quechan Indians, Dr. Baksh prepared a list for Caltrans to draw upon during future projects and thereby help ensure compliance Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act and other regulations. Development of the list also involved consultation with the Native American Heritage Commission and local cultural resource management firms.

Model Marsh Archaeological Studies (*California State Coastal Conservancy*).

Dr. Baksh managed several archaeological studies associated with the construction of the 20-acre Model Marsh located in the Tijuana Estuary. These resulted in the identification of a historic resource that was found to be associated with the Naval Electronic Laboratory on Point Loma. Tierra subsequently conducted monitoring and during construction of the Model Marsh and discovered a buried prehistoric site. Tierra tested the site, found it to be significant, and implemented a data recovery program. A total of 41 one-square-meter units were excavated in a timely manner to allow completion of project construction. The investigations were conducted in compliance with all federal, state, and local cultural resource laws and in close coordination with State Parks and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.

IID Niland to Blythe Powerline Replacement (*Greystone*).

Dr. Baksh managed the archaeological survey of an approximately 60-mile transmission line corridor along an existing transmission line between substations near Blythe and Niland. Archaeological and historical research included a review of records and literature searches and an archaeological field inventory of the transmission line corridor. The BLM and Department of Defense served as Federal lead agencies for NEPA and NHPA compliance, and the Imperial Irrigation District served as the lead agency for CEQA compliance. The survey of the 60-mile-long 500-foot-wide corridor identified 20 previously located sites and 170 new sites including prehistoric flaking stations, lithic scatters, trails, rock rings, pottery scatters, and rock shelters, and historic trash dumps, military encampments, building foundations, cairns, and survey markers. Dr. Baksh also managed the project's Native American consultation.

Sabre Springs (*Parsons Brinckerhoff*).

Tierra conducted a cultural resource study for the proposed Sabre Springs Project adjacent to Interstate 15 and Ted Williams Parkway in the community of Sabre Springs. The project includes the construction of a Transit Center and access road on a 6.2-acre property. The environmental review was conducted in accordance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and the City of San Diego Land Development Code. The Metropolitan Transit Development Board (MTDB) will serve as lead agency for CEQA compliance, and Caltrans served as agent for the Federal Highway Administration (FHA) and federal review.

Carroll Canyon (*Parsons Brinckerhoff*).

Tierra conducted several cultural resource studies for the proposed Carroll Canyon Road Extension Project in the area of Interstate 805. These studies have included general cultural surveys, archaeological testing and historic evaluations, and Native American consultation. The City of San Diego has served as the lead agency for CEQA review and Caltrans has served as the lead agency for NEPA review and compliance with the National Historic Preservation Act.

Black Mountain Pipeline (*City of San Diego*).

Dr. Baksh managed the archaeological studies associated with the construction of the Black Mountain Pipeline in the Mira Mesa and Penasquitos communities of San Diego. The project included several miles of pipeline constructed in Black Mountain Road and several adjacent streets. Tierra conducted construction monitoring of the project for a nearly two-year period.

Penasquitos Sewer (*BRG*).

Dr. Baksh conducted the archaeological studies associated with the Penasquitos trunk sewer for the City of San Diego. The project site consisted of a pipeline route of approximately two miles adjacent to Penasquitos Canyon. The study included a records search, Native American consultation, an archaeological survey, and an archaeological testing program.

City Trunk Sewers (*EarthTech*).

Dr. Baksh managed the archaeological studies for trunk sewers and access routes located in 18 canyons the City of San Diego. The goal of the project was to identify any cultural resources that could be impacted by routine maintenance and emergency repairs to aging sewer lines throughout the City. Records searches and archaeological surveys were conducted for all 18 canyons.

City Sewers As-Needed (*BRG*).

Dr. Baksh managed the archaeological studies for the City of San Diego on an As-Needed contract in 2004-2005. Most of the effort involved construction monitoring during the replacement of sewer lines in City streets.

City Water Group Jobs (*Arrieta, BRG, RBF*).

Dr. Baksh managed the archaeological studies for numerous City Water Group Jobs including 689, 744, 903, 904, and 905. Most of the effort associated with these projects involved construction monitoring during the replacement of water pipelines in existing City streets.

San Diego Water Repurification (*Montgomery Watson*).

Dr. Baksh prepared an archaeological feasibility study for the San Diego Water Repurification Project proposed by the City of San Diego Water Utilities Department. This project included analyses of records searches and existing archaeological studies, as well as field reconnaissance studies, for several alternative pipeline conveyance corridors and Advanced Water Treatment Facilities located between the North City Water Reclamation Plant and San Vicente Reservoir.

Mt. Israel Reservoir and Pipelines (*Olivenhain Municipal Water District and Bureau of Land Management*).

Dr. Baksh served as Senior Archaeologist for preparation of the cultural resources study for this proposed reservoir, flood control channel, and pipeline project in San Diego County. The cultural resource study also included record search analyses and intensive surveys of four alternative access roads. Located in an area traditionally utilized by the Luiseño Indians, this project included ethnohistoric research in addition to the archaeological survey.

SDCWA As-Needed Cultural Resources (*San Diego County Water Authority*).

Dr. Baksh served as the Project Ethnographer on the SDCWA As-Needed Cultural Resource Services contract. Task orders focused on Native American consultation and ethnographic research related to an archaeological test excavation and subsequent data recovery program at the Harris Site in association with Pipeline 5.

As Needed Archaeological Services For The MTDB Light Rail Project (*Metropolitan Transit Development Board*).

Dr. Baksh managed the As-Needed archaeological services for the San Diego Metropolitan Transit Development Board for construction of the Mission Valley Light Rail Project between Old Town and Fashion Valley. As-needed services included on-going construction monitoring, site testing, and data recovery activities. During monitoring, a buried prehistoric archaeological site was found at a location scheduled for immediate construction. In consultation with the Army Corps of Engineers and the City of San Diego, a testing project was implemented within days and the site was determined to be significant. Dr. Baksh managed the preparation of an evaluation and treatment plan (for the Heron site) and coordination with the ACOE and City. The plan was approved and Dr. Baksh managed the data recovery fieldwork, which was completed in less than one month after initial discovery of the site and just prior to crucial construction deadlines. He subsequently managed all phases of data analysis and preparation of the draft and final reports.

Clean Water Program/Native American Memorandum Of Understanding (*City of San Diego Metropolitan Waste Water Department*).

Dr. Baksh prepared a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) between the Metropolitan Waste Water Department and Native American groups in San Diego County. The MOU specifies Native American involvement in archaeological investigations and the treatment of archaeological and human remains associated with construction of CWP facilities in San Diego County.

Dominique Diaz de Leon
Anthropologist/Archaeologist
Tierra Environmental Services

Education

B.S., Cultural Anthropology, University of California Santa Barbara, United States

Professional Experience

Tierra Environmental Services (2022-Present): Field Archaeologist within Cultural Resources Management. Responsibilities include conducting cultural resources monitoring, cultural resources surveys, archaeological testing and data recovery, cataloging, record searches, cultural resources assessment and monitoring report writing, coordinating with Native American Monitors, mapping of cultural features, and managing projects.

HELIX Environmental Planning (2015-2022): Field Archaeologist within Cultural Resources Management. Responsibilities include conducting cultural resources monitoring, cultural resources surveys, archaeological testing and data recovery, cataloging, record searches, cultural resources assessment and monitoring report writing, coordinating with Native American Monitors, and mapping of cultural features.

El Vallecito (2015-2016): Mapped cultural features, translated research paper from English to Spanish, and aided in recording solar events.

Laguna Mountain Environmental Planning Inc. (2010-2011): Participated as an intern. Responsibilities included lab work, archaeological testing and data recovery.

Qualifications

Ms. Diaz de Leon serves as a field and lead archaeologist. She has conducted cultural resources monitoring, cultural resources surveys, archaeological testing, cataloging, record searches, mapping of cultural features, and has authored and co-authored many technical reports in formats required by City, State and Federal agencies. Project types on which she has worked throughout southern California include residential and commercial developments, solar sites, road widening, telecom tower and conduit installation, MTS roadwork, and utilities undergrounding. She has experience with international projects, working in La Rumorosa, B.C., Mexico on an archaeo-astronomical project in the archaeological site of El Vallecito; the project involved mapping and observation, as well as recording of solar events. She has shown an ability to effectively coordinate and communicate in a work environment and has good working relationships with Native American monitors, construction crews, and supervisors.

Notable Projects

KRE-02 Otay Crossings Commerce Park EIR (2017 - 2019). Field Archaeologist for a cultural resources program including testing, data recovery for a 311.5-acre project in the County of San Diego. Lead archaeologist during monitoring activities and co-authored the monitoring report. Work performed for Kearny PCCP Otay 311, LLC, with County of San Diego as the lead agency.

ESC-26 Emergency Storage Pond Project (2018 - 2018). Staff Archaeologist for a cultural resources testing program in conjunction with the Escondido Recycled Water Distribution System - Phase 1. Two cultural resources

sites that could not be avoided through project redesign were evaluated for significance. Documented bedrock milling features, mapped features and surface artifacts, and excavated a series of shovel test pits at each site. Cataloged and analyzed cultural material recovered. The project is located in an area that is sensitive to both the Kumeyaay and Luiseño people, requiring close coordination with Native American monitors from both groups. Work performed for the City of Escondido.

IPQ-25 Bouquet Canyon Road Project (2018 - 2018). Staff Archaeologist for a proposed 85-acre private residential development in the Saugus Community of Santa Clarita. Completed an archaeological records search, requested a Sacred Lands File search, conducted pedestrian survey, and prepared portions of the technical report. Work performed for Integral Communities.

Other Projects

CSE-07 Brown Field and Montgomery Field Airport Master Plans (2017 - 2017). Staff Archaeologist for an environmental baseline study for cultural resources within City of San Diego's Brown Field Municipal Airport and Montgomery-Gibbs executive airports. Conducted a literature review and prepared a summary of existing archival data to document baseline cultural resources conditions at each airport. Prepared documentation for inclusion in the Baseline Study Report for the proposed Airport Master Plan study. Work performed as a subconsultant to C&S Companies, with the City of San Diego as the lead agency.

ASE-07 Leonis Boulevard Initial Study/Mitigated Negative Declaration (2018 - 2018). Staff Archaeologist for development of a 6,268-square foot food mart/quick service restaurant with a drive-through and a gas station in the City of Vernon. Completed a records search and literature review, requested Sacred Lands File search, completed a pedestrian survey, and prepared portions of a technical report to summarize the results. Work performed for A&S Engineering under review by the City of Vernon.

BRU-01 Baker Dental Office at 26900 Newport Road (2018 - 2018). Staff Archaeologist for the construction of a three -story dental professional office in the City of Menifee, Riverside County, California. Conducted a record search and co-authored the cultural report. Work performed for Dr. Bruce Baker and cultural report submitted to the City of Menifee Community Development Department.

CAH-01 The Enclave at Delpy's Corner Project (2018 - 2018). Staff Archaeologist for the development of a 16-acre property for a residential complex. Conducted archaeological monitoring during ground disturbances and assisted with completion of a data recovery program for a prehistoric site discovered on the property. Work performed for CalAtlantic Homes.

COV-05.08 Cultural Resources Study - P16-0310 Pheasant Hill MND (2017 - 2017). Served as a field archaeologist for testing/assessment of a historic archaeological site in conjunction with a proposed residential development in the City of Vista in northern San Diego County. Worked with crew chief and backhoe operator on mechanical trenches, screening soil to collect cultural material. Work performed for the City of Vista.

COV-05.14 Sprouts Cultural Report Project (2018 - 2018). Staff Archaeologist for construction of a 26,616-square-foot masonry ground-up building, including on-site parking spaces, wet and dry utilities, energy-efficient lighting, and landscaping. Prepared a records search and historical background research for the project. The results of the survey were positive, and a historical irrigation ditch was identified and documented. Work performed for the City of Vista.

CSD-06.06 Sycamore Canyon/Goodan Ranch Surveys (2019 - 2019). Staff Archaeologist for management of the Southern Parcel addition to the Preserve in accordance with a revised Preserve Resource Management Plan (RMP), including Area-Specific Management Directives (ASMDs). Completed a records search at the South Coastal Information Center and summarized the results for inclusion in the project technical report. Work

performed for the County of San Diego.

DEA-09 Lake Elsinore Honda (Archaeological Services) (2018 - 2018). Staff Archaeologist for a cultural resources survey of a proposed auto dealership project in the City of Lake Elsinore. Completed background research and field survey. Work performed for David Evans Associates, with the City of Lake Elsinore as the lead agency.

ELA-01 Ocean View Hills 7-Eleven (2018 - 2019). Staff Archaeologist for development of an approximately 17.7-acre undeveloped lot with a 2,940 square-foot convenience market and gas station. Completed a records search at the South Coastal Information Center and prepared a written summary of the results for inclusion in the project technical report. Work performed for Elliot Megdal & Associates.

EVM-01 EVMWD Near Term Water Supply Program, On-call Professional Environmental Services (2017 - 2019). Staff Archaeologist for a cultural resources survey of the proposed Diamond Regional Lift Station project in the City of Lake Elsinore, located at the confluence of the San Jacinto River at the eastern shoreline of Lake Elsinore. Completed background research, field survey, and site record updates. Work performed in conjunction with Pechanga Cultural Resources related to Native American concerns and development of mitigation measures for the project. Work performed for Elsinore Valley Municipal Water District (EVMWD).

GHD-03 Kelly Drive and Park Drive Road Diet and Multi-Use Trail Project (2017 - 2018). Staff Archaeologist for the Multi-Use Trail project that proposes to create a balanced multi-modal transportation network, providing trail linkage from El Camino Real to Agua Hedionda Lagoon in coordination with the City of Carlsbad Trails system. Duties included contributing to the preparation of the survey and assessment report. Work performed for GHD, Inc., with City of Carlsbad as the lead agency.

HAA-02 Buena Sanitation District Green Oak Sewer Replacement Project (2016 - 2016). Served as a field archaeologist for testing of a known archaeological site in conjunction with a sewer replacement project for the City of Vista/Buena Sanitation District. Conducted excavation of shovel test pits and associated field notes.

JTB-03 I-215/Alessandro Boulevard Commercial Development (Cultural) (2018 - 2018). Staff Archaeologist for a Pre-Construction Notice (PCN) for a Nationwide Permit (NWP) 39 (Commercial and Institutional Developments) authorization from the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) for the proposed I-215/Alessandro Boulevard Commercial Development Project. Prepared a records search update at the Eastern Information Center (EIC) and summarized the results in the technical report prepared by HELIX. Work performed for Alessandro Service Station, LP

KAB-266 Alliant University Project (2018 - 2019). Staff Archaeologist for a residential development project in the City of San Diego. Conducted portions of a due diligence study for the property, which included completion of a records search and a Sacred Lands File search, review of historic aerial images and topographic maps of the project, and field survey with a Native American monitor. Work performed for KB Home Coastal.

OIA-01 CEQA/NEPA Support for Ontario International Airport (2018 - 2019). Staff Archaeologist for the construction and operation of an air cargo facility and parallel taxi lane (project) in the northwest quadrant of Ontario International Airport (ONT). Completed a records search for the project at the Eastern Information Center. Work performed for C&S Engineers.

OMS-01 Old Mission San Luis Rey Cemetery Expansion Project (2017 - 2017). Archaeological Monitor for the expansion of the cemetery at Old Mission San Luis Rey, an area of sensitivity in terms of archaeological, historic, and Native American cultural resources. Worked performed for Old Mission San Luis Rey, with the City of Oceanside as the lead agency.

SDD-24.35.1 El Cuervo Del Sur Phase II Mitigation Support, July 2017 - June 30, 2018 (2018 - 2018). Staff Archaeologist for a cultural resources study for the El Cuervo Del Sur restoration site conducted as part of HELIX's as-needed contract with the City of San Diego, Transportation & Storm Water Department, the project proposed the creation of approximately 1.42 acres of wetland habitat. Duties included conducting background research, reviewing previous cultural resource surveys, and preparing portions of the technical report. Work performed for the City of San Diego Transportation & Storm Water Department.

SDD-24.46 Nester Creek Channel Maintenance MMP, Map 134 (2018 - 2018). Staff Archaeologist for Hollister Quarry Mitigation Site, which was proposed to offset impacts resulting from channel maintenance activities within and adjacent to the Otay watershed by the City of San Diego Transportation & Storm Water Department's Master Storm Water Maintenance Program. Activities included conducting an intensive pedestrian survey, coordination with a Native American monitor, and assisting with preparation of the technical report. Work performed for the City of San Diego Transportation & Storm Water Department.

TCI-53 Arbol- Verizon site (2018 - 2018). Archaeological Monitor for construction of a cellular facility in Thousand Palms. Prepared a letter report to summarize the daily fieldwork and the results of a negative monitoring program. Work performed for Terracon.

TWG-01 Alta Vista Drive Project (PC2- 125) (2018 - 2018). Staff Archaeologist for construction of a residential development in Vista. Completed a records search update, Sacred Lands File search, a review of historic aerial photographs and maps, and a negative pedestrian survey. Work performed for Henderson Land Company under review by the City of Vista.

Andres Berdeja
Anthropologist/Archaeologist
Tierra Environmental Services

Education

B.A., Indigenous Anthropology, California State University of San Marcos, United States
A.S., Advanced Geographic Information Systems, Palomar Community College, United States

Professional Experience

Tierra Environmental Services (2020-Present): Project Archaeologist within Cultural Resources Management. Responsibilities include cleaning and sorting sensitive cultural material from La Jolla, CA. Archaeological, monitoring, survey, excavation, cataloging, record searches, cultural resources assessment, coordinating with Native American Monitors, and managing projects. Creating, editing, and analyzing geospatial data using ArcMap for cultural resource record searches proposals, and cultural reports.

HELIX Environmental Planning (2017-2020): Field Archaeologist within Cultural Resources Management. Responsibilities include conducting construction monitoring of culturally sensitive areas throughout Southern California, cultural resources surveys, archaeological testing and data recovery, and cartography using ArcMap.

The Rio Frio Regional Archaeological Project - RiFRAP (2019-Present): Field Archaeologist within Belize Maya Archaeology. Investigated the ritual caves and ceremonial landmarks in the archaeologically unknown Rio Frio region, and the rock quarries in the adjacent Mountain Pine Ridge, Cayo District, Belize, Central America. Responsibilities include photogrammetry and virtual tours, and traditional archaeological methods for understanding the region, rifrap.org.

RECON Environmental (2018): Field Archaeologist within Cultural Resource Management. Responsibilities include excavating cultural material belonging to the Luiseno Native Americans, which included ethically handling human remains in the field.

Togolese Archaeological Project (2015-Present): Assistant Archaeologist within West African Archaeology in Togo. Responsibilities include mapping, survey, excavation, ethnographic data collection, laboratory analysis, and artifact illustration.

Palomar Archaeology Field School (2015-2017): Teachers Aid for Palomar Community College. Responsibilities include teaching basic skills to students learning archaeological excavation, assisting professors of Archaeology with different meta-analysis of the site, and establishing new methods to ensure efficient data collection in the future.

Qualifications

Mr. Berdeja serves as a Project Archaeologist. He has conducted cultural resources monitoring, cultural resources surveys, archaeological testing, cataloging, record searches, cartography using ArcMap, and has authored and co-authored many technical cultural reports for City, State and Federal agencies. Project types on which he has worked throughout southern California include residential and commercial developments, solar sites, fee-to-trust transfers, and multiple rock quarry extensions. He

has experience with international projects, working in Togo, West Africa on a large village site associated with contemporary and historic people from the Bassar region of the country. Di-tour; the project involved extensive survey, excavation, mapping and ethnography in the region to determine the use of a village site date back to the 17th century. As well as working in Belize, Central America on ritual caves and ceremonial landmarks associated with the Late Classic Period Maya in the Mountain Pine Ridge region of Belize. The Rio Frio Archaeological Project (RiFRAP); involved multiple excavation units located at the entrance of ritual caves, photogrammetry, mapping, and exploration of the ritual caves in the region.

Relevant Projects

0855 La Jolla Waterscreening (*Dudek Environmental*)

Staff Archaeologist for water screening sensitive artifacts from La Jolla, CA and participated in construction monitoring when needed.

1869 La Jolla 548-Acre Fee-To-Trust Transfers (*Tierra Environmental Services*)

Served as a Field Archaeologist for archaeological survey, mapping cultural resources, recording new and existing sites, as well as preparing DPR forms for Information Centers to review. The results of the survey were positive that resulted in many cultural resources, such as Bedrock Milling Stations, Lithic tools and debitage, ceramic sherds, etc.

1878 Augustine 4 Fee-To-Trust Transfers (*Tierra Environmental Services*)

Served as a Project Archaeologist for the preparation of multiple reports that included drafting a handful of graphic maps for the client appropriate for the project parameters. Included doing background research and reviewed cultural resources relative to the area and the project area in Riverside County.

1881 Newberry Quarry Cultural (*Tierra Environmental Services*)

Served as a Project Archaeologist for surveying assessment for historic and prehistoric resources as well as report preparation and creating map graphics. The results of the survey were positive, and a single prehistoric isolate was identified and recorded.

7830 Moreno Valley (*Tierra Environmental Services*)

Served as a Field Archaeologist for testing/assessment of historic and prehistoric sites within the project area in Moreno Valley San Bernardino County. The results of the testing were positive and identification and documentation were required to successfully conduct sensitivity of each site excavated.

7831 City Pure Water (*Tierra Environmental Services*)

Served as a Field Archaeologist for monitoring assessment of possible historic and prehistoric resources in designated areas that required construction monitoring. The results are ongoing but have since been negative to date.

APPENDIX B
ARCHAEOLOGICAL RECORD SEARCHES
CONFIDENTIAL



May 26, 2021

Ms. Stacy St. James, Coordinator
South Central Coastal Information Center
Dept. of Anthropology, MH 477
CSU Fullerton
PO Box 6846
800 North State College Boulevard
Fullerton, CA 92834-6846

Re: 1879 Loma Linda Canyon Ranch Development

Dear Ms. St. James,

Tierra Environmental Services requests an archaeological record search for the project area defined on the enclosed maps and for a one-mile radius of the project site. The City of San Bernardino will serve as lead agency for CEQA compliance. The project involves a pedestrian survey in support of a potential proposed development of a Canyon Ranch residential development on approximately 68 acres which is a part of a 140 acre area proposed to be annexed into the City (see attached CHRIS worksheet). The project area is due south of the Loma Linda University Surgical Hospital located on the westside of San Timoteo Canyon Rd. The project area and a one-mile radius is shown as the western half of the southwest quadrant of Section 32, Township 1 South, Range 3 West of the San Bernardino Base Meridian on the Redlands 7.5' California Quadrangle.

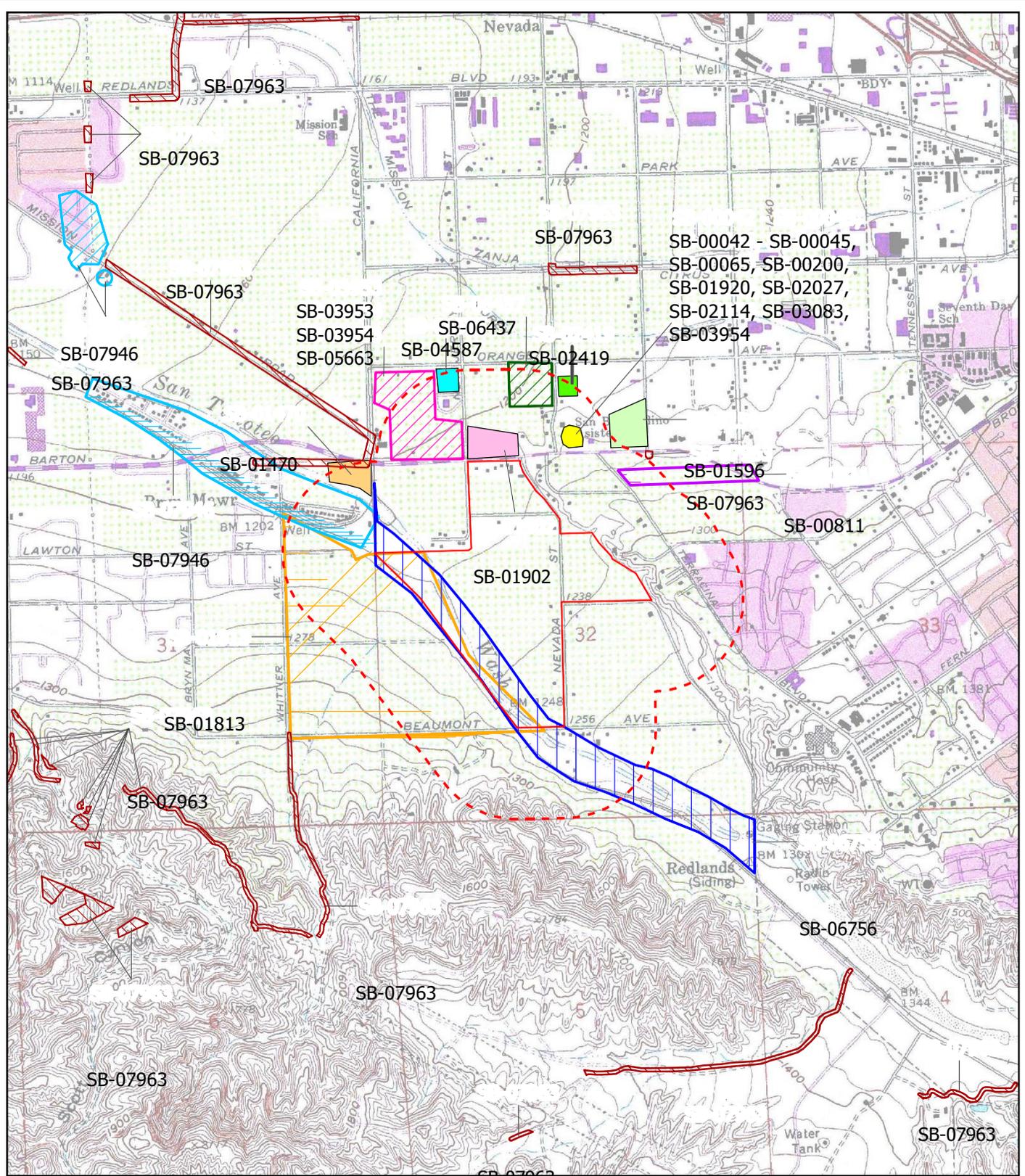
Please mark site locations on one copy of the map and provide complete site forms for all cultural resources within the project and within a one-mile radius. Also, please identify survey area on a second map and provide a key and list of references for studies within the project areas and the one-mile radius. Copies of historic maps of the project area would also be appreciated if available.

Please contact me at (858) 578-9064 if you have any questions. Thank you for your attention to this matter.

Sincerely,

Michael Baksh, Ph.D.
Principal Archaeologist

enclosures



Reports within the project area: SB-01813,
SB-06756

22 additional reports within a 1/4-mile radius

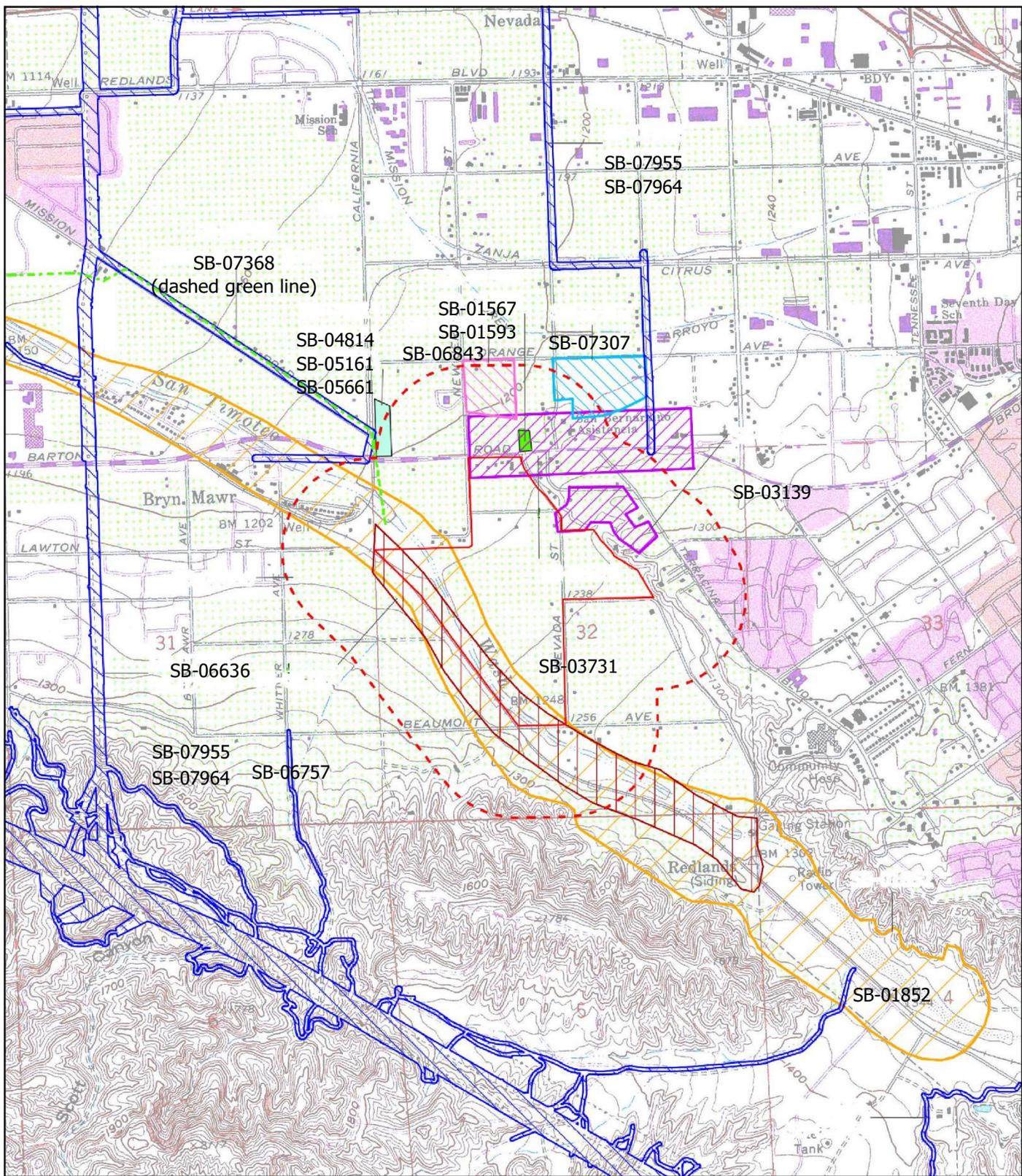
Miles

May depict confidential cultural resource locations. Do not distribute.

Redlands, CA
USGS 7.5' PR: 1988
1:24,000
INV #22881
Dec 2021

0 0.125 0.25 0.5

South Central Coastal Information Center



SB-07955
SB-07964

Redlands, CA

USGS 7.5' PR: 1988

1:24,000

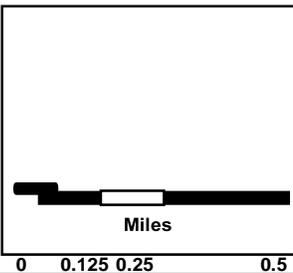
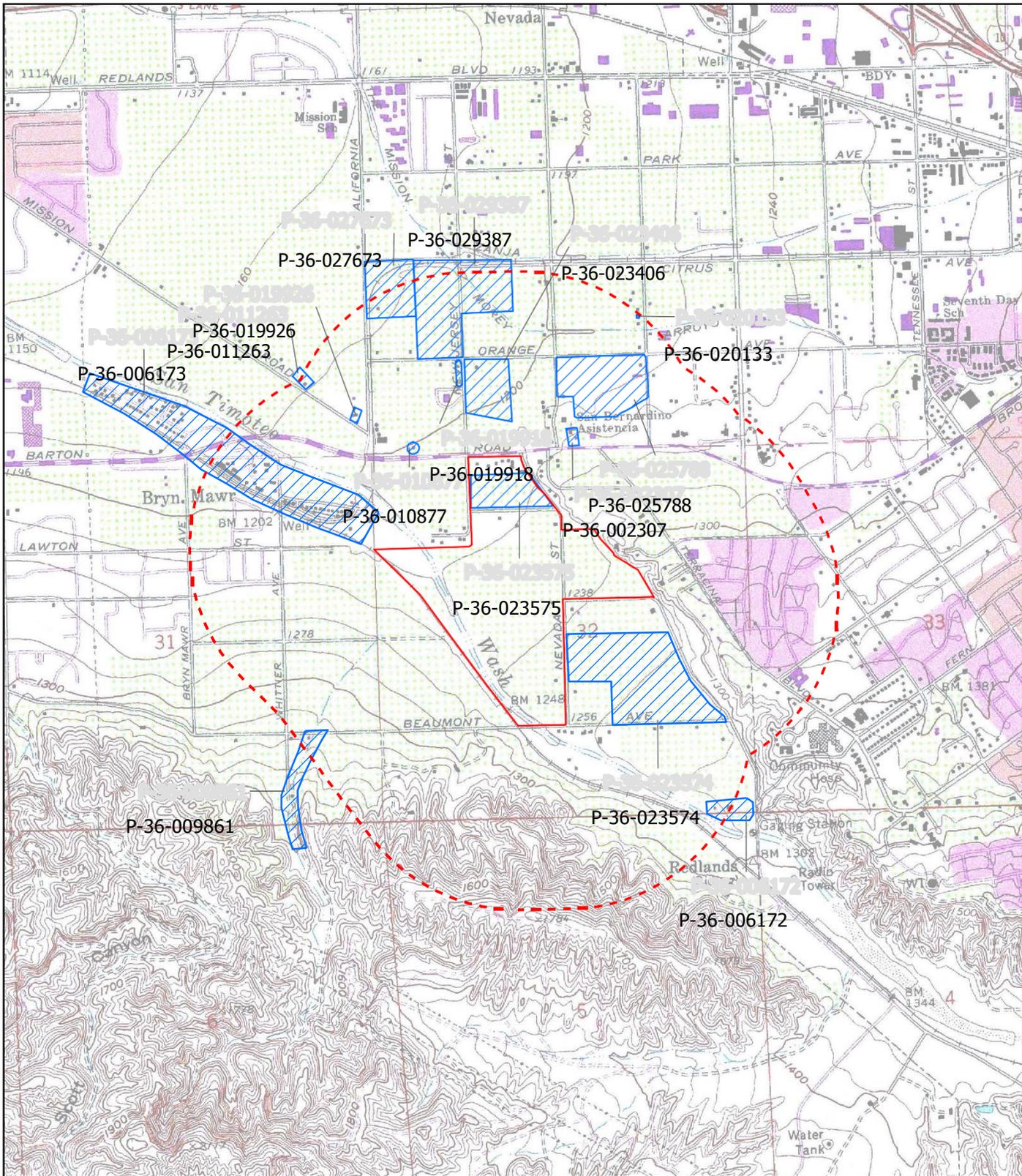
INV #22881

Dec 2021

Reports within the project area: SB-01852,
SB-03139, SB-06757
12 additional reports within a 1/4-mile radius



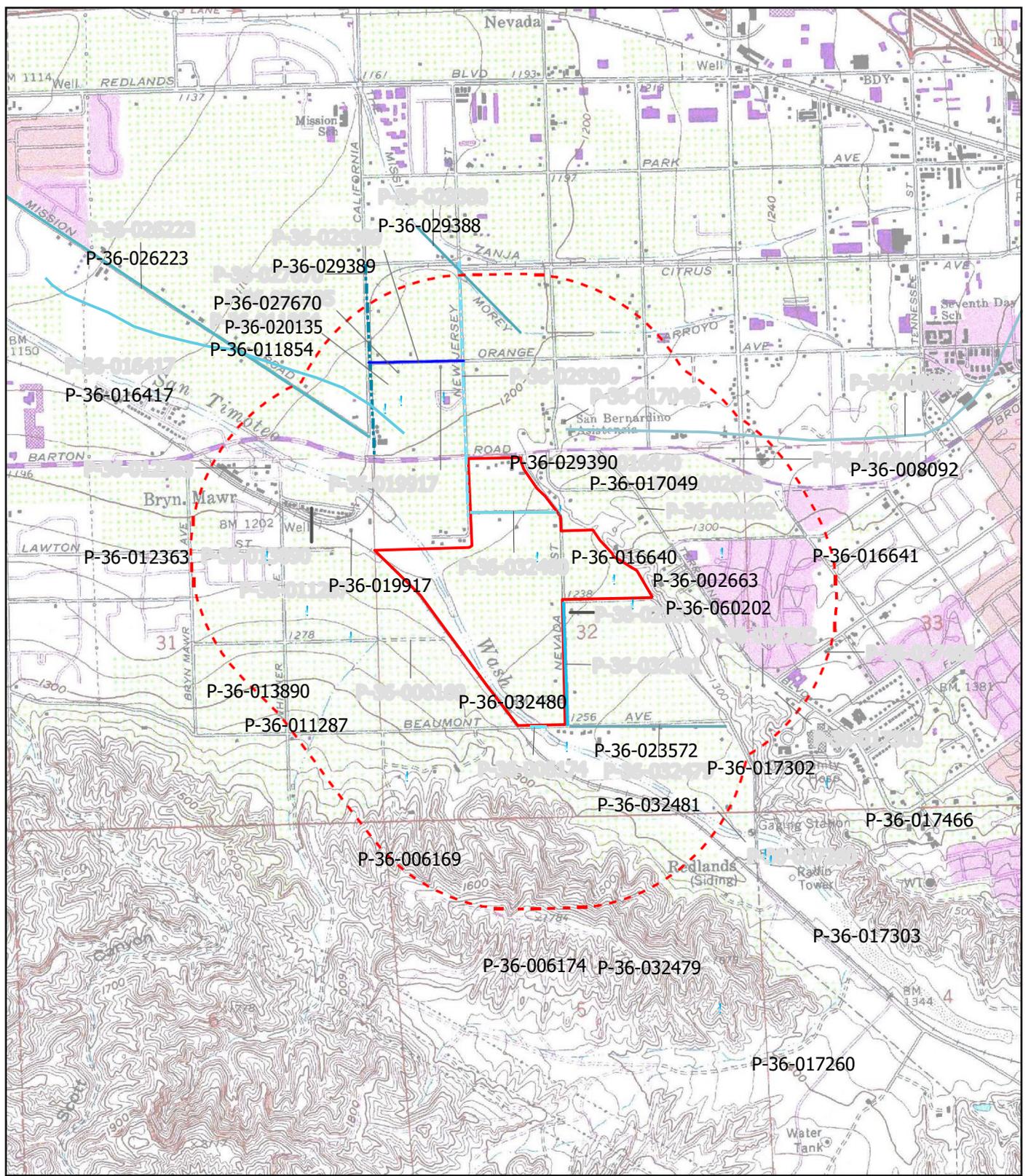
South Central Coastal Information Center



Resources within the project area: P-36-023575
 14 additional resources within a 1/2-mile radius

Redlands, CA
USGS 7.5' PR: 1988
1:24,000
INV #22881
Dec 2021

May depict confidential cultural resource locations. Do not distribute.



May depict confidential cultural resource locations. Do not distribute.

Redlands, CA

USGS 7.5' PR: 1988

1:24,000

INV #22881

Dec 2021

Resources within the project area: P-36-032480
27 additional resources within a 1/2-mile radius



South Central Coastal Information Center

APPENDIX C
NATIVE AMERICAN CORRESPONDENCE

May 26, 2021

San Bernardino County
Representative Native
American Heritage Commission
1550 Harbor Blvd
West Sacramento, CA
95691 (916) 373-3710

Re: Canyon Ranch Development, City of Loma Linda, San Bernardino County, California

Dear San Bernardino County Representative,

Tierra Environmental Services has been retained to conduct a literature search for a project in the City of Loma Linda, in southwest San Bernardino County, CA (Figure 1). The project is located in Section 32, Township 1 South, Range 3 West of the San Bernardino Base Meridian on the Redlands 7.5' California Quadrangle (Figure 2). The project seeks to construct a Canyon Ranch Development.

Archaeological site record and literature reviews have been requested from the South Central Coastal Information Center at California State University, Fullerton (CSUF).

In addition to informing you about this project, a major purpose of this letter is to request a search of the sacred lands files in possession of the NAHC. Any information you may have about cultural resources on the property would greatly benefit our study.

If I can provide any additional information, please contact me immediately at (858) 578-9064. Thank you for your assistance.

Sincerely,

Andres Berdeja

Project Archaeologist

Enclosures fig. 1, fig. 2

CHAIRPERSON
Laura Miranda
Luiseño

Via Email to: TierraEnv@aol.com

VICE CHAIRPERSON
Reginald Pagaling
Chumash

Re: Canyon Ranch Development Project, San Bernardino County

SECRETARY
Merri Lopez-Keifer
Luiseño

Dear Mr. Berdeja:

PARLIAMENTARIAN
Russell Atebery
Karuk

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.

COMMISSIONER
William Mungary
Paiute/White Mountain
Apache

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.

COMMISSIONER
Julie Tumamait-Stenslie
Chumash

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.

COMMISSIONER
[Vacant]

COMMISSIONER
[Vacant]

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

COMMISSIONER
[Vacant]

Sincerely,

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY
Christina Snider
Pomo



Andrew Green
Cultural Resources Analyst

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

Attachment

AGUA CALIENTE OATI D OF= CAHUILLA INDIAN

TRIBAL HISTORIC PRESERVATION



OJ.f/11-1011.(U(JJ

November 18, 2021

[VIA EMAIL TO:tiernienv@aol.com)

Tierra Environmental Services

Mr. Andres Berdeja

10650 Scripps Ranch Blvd., Ste. 105

San Diego, CA 92131

Re: Loma Linda Canyon Ranch Development

Dear Mr. Andres Berdeja,

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

- A cultural resources inventory of the project area by a qualified archaeologist **prior to any development activities in this area.**
- **A copy of the records search with associated survey reports and site records from the information center.**
- Copies of any cultural resource documentation (report and site records) generated in connection with this project.
- There is a TCR near the project site.

Again, the Agua Caliente appreciates your interest in our cultural heritage. If you have questions or require additional information, please call me at (760) 699-6956. You may also email me at ACBCITHPO@aguacaliente.net

Cordially,

Lacy Padilla

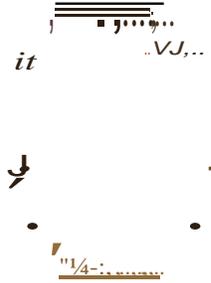
Archaeologist

Tribal Historic Preservation Office

AGUA CALIENTE BAND

OF CAHUILLA INDIANS

Rincon Band of Luisefio Indian s



CULTURAL RESOURCES DEPARTMENT

One Government Center Lane | Valley Center | CA 92082

(760)749-1092 | Fax:(760)749-5901 | rillcOD-DSD.p,v

October 27, 2021

Sent via email | Tiffany@arlam

Re : 140a-re proposed T"elopmeo.t in Loma linda, CA

Dear EBJ Consultant,

This letter is written on behalf of Rincon Band of Luisefio Indians, ("Rincon Band" or "Band"), a federally recognized Indian Tribe and sovereign government.

The Band has received the notification for the above referenced project. The location identified within project documents is not within the Band's specific Area of Historic Interest (AHI).

At this time, we have no additional information to provide. We recommend that you directly contact a Tribe that is closest to the project and may have pertinent information.

Thank you for submitting this project for review. If you have any additional questions or concerns, please do not hesitate to contact our office at your convenience: at (760) 297-2635 or via electronic mail at trd@rincon-mn.gov.

Thank you for the opportunity to protect and preserve our cultural assets.

Sincerely,

Tiffany

Cultural Resources Department Coordinator
Rincon Culture Resources Department

From: Besparza@cahuilla.net,
To: tierraenv@aol.com,
Cc: anthonymad2002@gmail.com,
Subject: Re: Loma Linda Canyon Ranch Development Project Notification and Information Request
Date: Mon, Oct 18, 2021 11:30 am

Hello,

The Cahuilla Band of Indians received your letter regarding the above project located in the City of Loma Linda, Ca. We do not have knowledge of any cultural resources located within or near the project area. Although this project is outside the Cahuilla reservation boundary it is located within the Cahuilla traditional land use area. Therefore, we do have an interest in this project. We believe that cultural resources may be unearthed during construction. We request that a tribal monitor from Cahuilla be present for all ground disturbing activities including survey and to be notified of all updates with the project moving forward. The Cahuilla Band appreciates your assistance in preserving Tribal Cultural Resources in your project.

Respectfully,

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

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From: Daniel Salgado <CHAIRMAN@CAHUILLA.NET>
Sent: Thursday, October 14, 2021 11:08 PM
To: BobbyRay Esparza <Besparza@cahuilla.net>; Anthony Madrigal Sr <Amadrigalsr@cahuilla.net>
Subject: Fwd: Loma Linda Canyon Ranch Development Project Notification and Information Request

Daniel Salgado
Tribal Council Chairman
Cahuilla Band of Indians

From: Tierra Environmental<tierraenv@aol.com>
Sent: Wednesday, October 13, 2021 10:16:58 AM

To: Daniel Salgado <CHAIRMAN@CAHUILLA.NET>

Subject: Loma Linda Canyon Ranch Development Project Notification and Information Request

Dear Mr. Salgado,

Please see the attached document notifying you of an upcoming project. Please let us know if you have any questions, concerns or pertinent information related to the project.

Thank You

Tierra Environmental Services, Inc.
10650 Scripps Ranch Blvd., Ste. 105
San Diego, CA 92131
P: (858) 578-9064
tierraenv@aol.com

From: historicpreservation@quechantribe.com,
To: tierraenv@aol.com,
Subject: RE: Loma Linda Canyon Ranch Development Project Notification and Information Request
Date: Wed, Oct 13, 2021 3:46 pm

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

From: Tierra Environmental [mailto:tierraenv@aol.com]
Sent: Wednesday, October 13, 2021 10:09 AM
To: historicpreservation@quechantribe.com
Subject: Loma Linda Canyon Ranch Development Project Notification and Information Request

Dear Ms. McCormick,

Please see the attached document notifying you of an upcoming project. Please let us know if you have any questions, concerns or pertinent information related to the project.

Thank You

Tierra Environmental Services, Inc.

10650 Scripps Ranch Blvd., Ste. 105

San Diego, CA 92131

P: (858) 578-9064

tierraenv@aol.com

From: Ryan.Nordness@sanmanuel-nsn.gov,
To: tierraenv@aol.com,
Subject: RE: Loma Linda Canyon Ranch Development Project Notification and Information Request
Date: Mon, Oct 18, 2021 1:01 pm

Hello,

Thank you for reaching out to the San Manuel Band of Mission Indians concerning the proposed project area. SMBMI appreciates the opportunity to review the project documentation received by the Cultural Resources Management Department on October 12th. The proposed project is located within the Zanja historical complex. The area is of great concern to SMBMI and are very interested to consult whenever this project moves into AB52/CEQA territory.

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

Respectfully,

Ryan Nordness

THIS MESSAGE IS INTENDED ONLY FOR THE USE OF THE INDIVIDUAL OR ENTITY TO WHICH IT IS ADDRESSED AND MAY CONTAIN INFORMATION THAT IS PRIVILEGED, CONFIDENTIAL AND EXEMPT FROM DISCLOSURE UNDER APPLICABLE LAW. If the reader of this message is not the intended recipient or agent responsible for delivering the message to the intended recipient, you are hereby notified that any dissemination or copying of this communication is strictly prohibited. If you have received this electronic transmission in error, please delete it from your system without copying it and notify the sender by reply e-mail so that the email address record can be corrected. Thank You

**Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contact List
San Bernardino County
10/6/2021**

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

Los Coyotes Band of Cahuilla and Cupeño Indians

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

Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians

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

Morongo Band of Mission Indians

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

Augustine Band of Cahuilla Mission Indians

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

Morongo Band of Mission Indians

Ann Brierty, THPO
12700 Pumarra Road
Banning, CA, 92220
Phone: (951) 755 - 5259
Fax: (951) 572-6004
abrierty@morongo-nsn.gov
Cahuilla
Serrano

Cabazon Band of Mission Indians

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

Pala Band of Mission Indians

Shasta Gaughen, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer
PMB 50, 35008 Pala Temecula Rd.
Pala, CA, 92059
Phone: (760) 891 - 3515
Fax: (760) 742-3189
sgaughen@palatribe.com
Cupeno
Luiseno

Cahuilla Band of Indians

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

Pechanga Band of Luiseno Indians

Mark Macarro, Chairperson
P.O. Box 1477
Temecula, CA, 92593
Phone: (951) 770 - 6000
Fax: (951) 695-1778
epreston@pechanga-nsn.gov
Luiseno

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 Canyon Ranch Development Project, San Bernardino County.

**Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contact List
San Bernardino County
10/6/2021**

Pechanga Band of Luiseno Indians

Paul Macarro, Cultural Resources Coordinator
P.O. Box 1477 Luiseno
Temecula, CA, 92593
Phone: (951) 770 - 6306
Fax: (951) 506-9491
pmacarro@pechanga-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

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

Rincon Band of Luiseno Indians

Bo Mazzetti, Chairperson
One Government Center Lane Luiseno
Valley Center, CA, 92082
Phone: (760) 749 - 1051
Fax: (760) 749-5144
bomazzetti@aol.com

Rincon Band of Luiseno Indians

Cheryl Madrigal, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer
One Government Center Lane Luiseno
Valley Center, CA, 92082
Phone: (760) 297 - 2635
crd@rincon-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
Isaul@santarosa-nsn.gov

Serrano Nation of Mission Indians

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

Serrano Nation of Mission Indians

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

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

Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contact List
San Bernardino County
10/6/2021

***Soboba Band of Luiseno
Indians***

Isaiah Vivanco, Chairperson
P. O. Box 487
San Jacinto, CA, 92581
Phone: (951) 654 - 5544
Fax: (951) 654-4198
ivivanco@soboba-nsn.gov

Cahuilla
Luiseno

***Soboba Band of Luiseno
Indians***

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

Cahuilla
Luiseno

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

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

Cahuilla

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

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