APPENDIX C

Cultural Resources Inventory and Evaluation Report

Cultural Resources Inventory and Evaluation Report for the North Bench Recycled Water System Project

San Bernardino County, California

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MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

The Yucaipa Valley Water District retained ECORP Consulting, Inc. in 2022 to conduct a cultural resources inventory for the North Bench Recycled Water Systems project in San Bernardino County, California. The Yucaipa Valley Water District proposes the expansion of the recycled water system in the North Bench area of the City of Yucaipa, San Bernardino County, California. The expansion includes the construction of four recycled water reservoirs, four booster stations, and approximately 3.4 miles of pipeline.

The inventory included a records search, literature review, and field survey. The records search results indicated that 44 previous studies were conducted within the one-mile records search radius. Of these 44 studies, nine previous cultural resources studies have overlapped various segments of the Project Area. As a result of those studies, no resources have previously been recorded within the Project Area.

As a result of the field survey, ECORP recorded seven cultural resources inside the Project Area: a utility distribution line (NB-001), a box culvert (NB-002), a site of two concrete vaults and spigot (NB-003), a stone curb and gutter (NB-004), and three roads (NB-005, -006, and -007). All seven resources have been evaluated using the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) and California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) eligibility criteria. Only one resource, NB-004, is recommended eligible for listing in both the NRHP and CRHR under criteria A/1 and C/3. Therefore, because NB-004 may be considered a Historical Resource as defined by the California Environmental Quality Act or a Historic Property as defined by Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act, the Proposed Project may result in significant impacts to known Historical Resources or adverse effects to known Historic Properties. Therefore, ECORP recommends avoidance and preservation in place of the stone curb and gutter, NB-004. Recommendations for the management of unanticipated discoveries are also provided.

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LIST OF ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

Term	Description
AB	Assembly Bill
ACHP	Advisory Council on Historic Preservation
APE	Area of Potential Effects
APN	Assessor Parcel Number
BERD	Built Environment Resource Directory
BLM	Bureau of Land Management
BP	Before present
Caltrans	California Department of Transportation
CCR	California Code of Regulations
CEQA	California Environmental Quality Act
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
CHL	California Historical Landmarks
CHRIS	California Historical Resources Information System
CRHR	California Register of Historical Resources
DPR	Department of Parks and Recreation
GLO	General Land Office
MLD	Most Likely Descendant
NAHC	Native American Heritage Commission
NEPA	National Environmental Policy Act
NHPA	National Historic Preservation Act
NPS	National Park Service
NRHP	National Register of Historic Places
SCCIC	South Central Coastal Information Center
OHP	Office of Historic Preservation

LIST OF ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

Term	Description
PRC	Public Resources Code
Project	North Bench Project
RPA	Registered Professional Archaeologist
SHPO	State Historic Preservation Officer
TCRs	Tribal Cultural Resources
USC	U.S. Code
USGS	U.S. Geological Survey
YVRWFF	Yucaipa Valley Regional Water Filtration Facility
YVWD	Yucaipa Valley Water District

1.0 INTRODUCTION

The Yucaipa Valley Water District (YVWD) retained ECORP Consulting, Inc. in 2022 to conduct a cultural resources inventory of the Proposed Project Area located in the City of Yucaipa in San Bernardino County, California. A survey of the property was required to identify potentially eligible cultural resources (i.e., archaeological sites and historic buildings, structures, and objects) that could be affected by the Project.

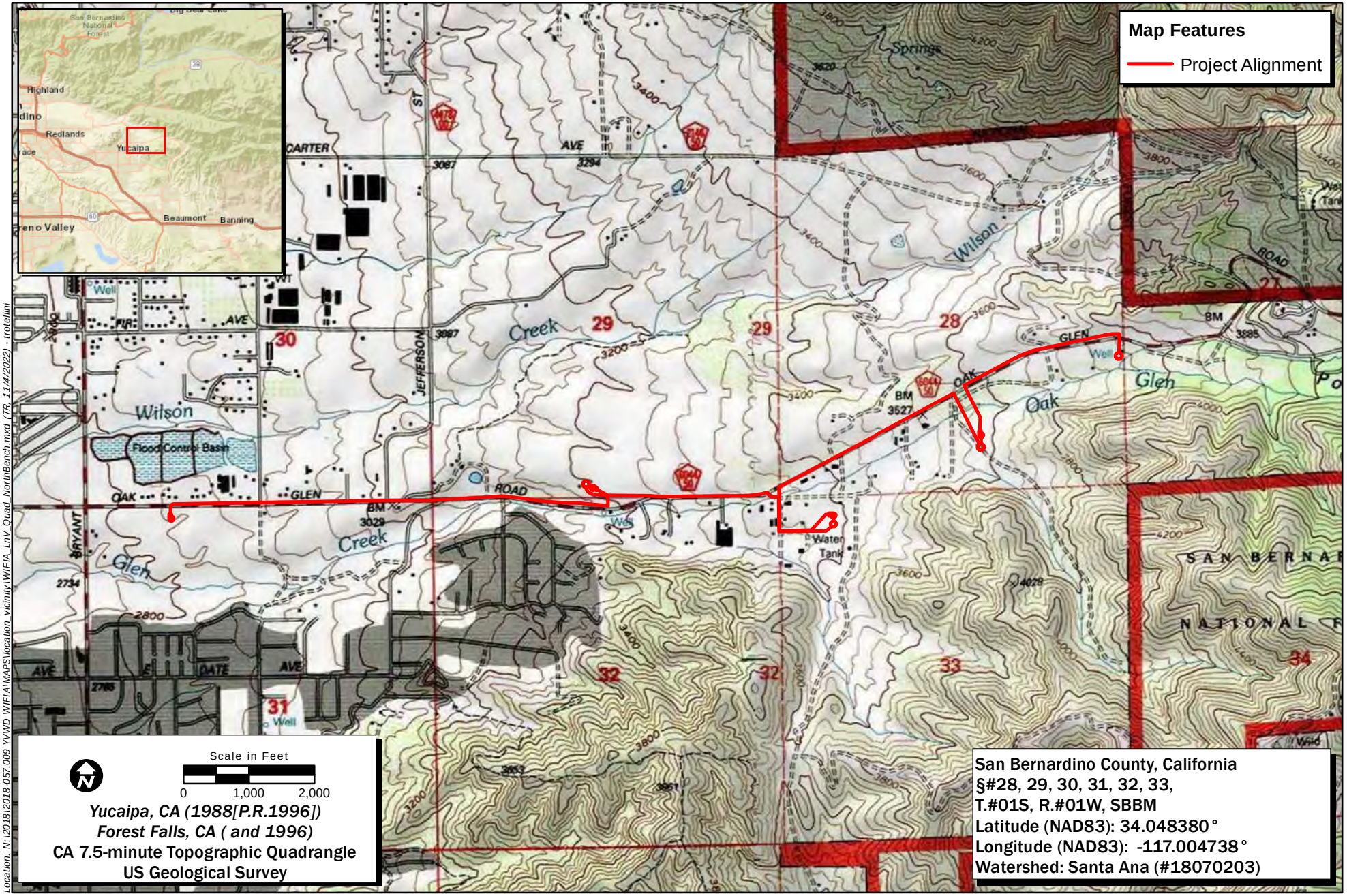
1.1 Project Location and Description

The Project Area consists of approximately 3.4 linear miles of property located across Sections 28 and 33 of Township 1 South, Range 1 West, San Bernardino Base and Meridian as depicted on the 1996 Forest Falls, California, U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle map; and Sections 29, 30, 31, and 32 of Township 1 South, Range 1 West, San Bernardino Base and Meridian as depicted on the 1967 (photorevised 1988) Yucaipa, California, USGS 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle map (Figure 1).

The YVWD proposes the expansion of the recycled water system in the North Bench area of the City of Yucaipa. The YVWD proposes to construct four booster stations, four reservoirs, and a 3.5-mile-long pipeline for recycled water distribution. The westernmost booster station will be located at the existing Yucaipa Valley Regional Water Filtration Facility at 35477 Oak Glen Road. The second booster station and first reservoir would be located north of Oak Glen Road approximately 1 mile east of the YVRWFF adjacent to an existing reservoir. The third booster station and second reservoir would be located at the eastern end of Lan Franc Road, south of Oak Glen Road. The fourth booster station and third reservoir would be located south of Oak Glen Road within undisturbed land. The fourth reservoir would be constructed south of Oak Glen Road adjacent to an existing reservoir approximately 2 miles east of the first reservoir. The Project will include approximately 3.4 miles of linear pipeline to connect these facilities, the majority of which would be constructed in the existing roadway (Oak Glen Road).

1.2 Area of Potential Effects

The Area of Potential Effects (APE) consists of the horizontal and vertical limits of a project and includes the area within which significant impacts or adverse effects to Historical Resources or Historic Properties could occur as a result of the project. The APE is defined for projects subject to regulations implementing Section 106 (federal law and regulations). For projects subject to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) review, the term Project Area is used rather than APE. The terms Project Area and APE are interchangeable for the purpose of this document.



Map Date: 11/4/2022

ECORP Consulting, Inc.
ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTANTS

Figure 1. Project Location and Vicinity

2018-057.009 YVWD WIFIA - North Bench RW System

The horizontal APE consists of all areas where activities associated with a project are proposed and, in the case of this Project, equals the Project Area subject to environmental review under the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) and CEQA. This includes areas proposed for pipeline excavation, excavation for reservoirs, construction of booster stations, vegetation removal, stockpiling, staging, paving, and other elements in the official Project description. The horizontal APE is illustrated on Figure 1 and represents the survey coverage area. It measures approximately 3.5 miles in length by approximately 205 feet in width.

The vertical APE is described as the maximum depth below the surface to which excavations for a project foundations and facilities will extend. Therefore, the vertical APE for this Project includes all subsurface areas where archaeological deposits could be affected. The subsurface vertical APE varies across the Project. It could extend as deep as 20 feet below the current surface, and therefore, a review of geologic and soils maps was necessary to determine the potential for buried archaeological sites that cannot be seen on the surface.

The vertical APE also is described as the maximum height of structures that could impact the physical integrity and integrity of setting of cultural resources, including districts and traditional cultural properties. The above-surface vertical APE for this Project is assumed to be up to 25 feet, which is the maximum height of the proposed water tanks.

1.3 Regulatory Context

A review of the regulatory context is provided below; however, the inclusion of any of these laws and regulations in this report does not make a law or regulation apply when it otherwise would not. Similarly, the omission of any other laws and regulations from this section does not mean that they do not apply. Rather, the purpose of this section is to provide context in explaining why the study was carried out in the manner documented herein.

1.3.1 National Environmental Policy Act

National policy for the protection and enhancement of the environment is established by NEPA. Part of the function of the federal government in protecting the environment is to "preserve important historic, cultural, and natural aspects of our national heritage." Cultural resources need not be determined eligible for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) through the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) of 1966 (as amended) to receive consideration under NEPA. Regulations of the Council on Environmental Quality (40 Code of Federal Regulations [CFR] 1500-1508) implement NEPA.

The definition of *effects* in the NEPA regulations includes adverse and beneficial effects on historic and cultural resources (40 CFR 1508.8). Therefore, the *Environmental Consequences* section of an Environmental Impact Statement [see 40 CFR 1502.16(f))] must analyze potential effects to historic or cultural resources that could result from the proposed action and each alternative. In considering whether an alternative may "significantly affect the quality of the human environment," a federal agency must consider, among other things:

- Unique characteristics of the geographic area, such as proximity to historic or cultural resources (40 CFR 1508.27(b)(3)), and
- The degree to which the action may adversely affect districts, sites, highways, structures, or objects listed in or eligible for listing in the NRHP (40 CFR 1508.27(b)(8)).

Therefore, because historic properties are a subset of *cultural resources*, they are one aspect of the *human environment* defined by NEPA regulations.

1.3.2 National Historic Preservation Act

The federal law that covers cultural resources that could be affected by federal undertakings is the NHPA of 1966, as amended. Section 106 of the NHPA requires that federal agencies take into account the effects of a federal undertaking on properties listed in or eligible for the NRHP. The agencies must afford the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP) a reasonable opportunity to comment on the undertaking. A federal undertaking is defined in 36 CFR 800.16(y):

> "A federal undertaking means a project, activity, or program funded in whole or in part under the direct or indirect jurisdiction of a federal agency, including those carried out by or on behalf of a federal agency; those carried out with Federal financial assistance; and those requiring a Federal permit, license, or approval."

The regulations that stipulate the procedures for complying with Section 106 are in 36 CFR 800. The Section 106 regulations require:

- definition of the APE;
- identification of cultural resources within the APE;
- evaluation of the identified resources in the APE using NRHP eligibility criteria;
- determination of whether the effects of the undertaking or project on eligible resources will be adverse; and
- agreement on and implementation of efforts to resolve adverse effects, if necessary.

The federal agency must seek comment from the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) and, in some cases, the ACHP, for its determinations of eligibility, effects, and proposed mitigation measures. Section 106 procedures for a specific project can be modified by negotiation of a Memorandum of Agreement or Programmatic Agreement between the federal agency, the SHPO, and, in some cases, the project proponent.

Effects to a cultural resource are potentially adverse if the lead federal agency, with the SHPO's concurrence, determines the resource eligible for the NRHP, making it a Historic Property, and if application of the Criteria of Adverse Effects (36 CFR 800.5[a][2] et seq.) results in the conclusion that the effects will be adverse. The NRHP eligibility criteria, contained in 36 CFR 63, are as follows:

> "The quality of significance in American history, architecture, archaeology, and culture is present in districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects of state and local importance that possess aspects of integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, association, and
>
> (A) is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California's history and cultural heritage;
>
> (B) is associated with the lives of persons important in our past;
>
> (C) embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, or represents the work of an important creative individual, or possesses high artistic values; or
>
> (D) has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history."

In addition, the resource must be at least 50 years old, barring exceptional circumstances (36 CFR 60.4). Resources that are eligible for, or listed on, the NRHP are *historic properties*.

Regulations implementing Section 106 of the NHPA (36 CFR 800.5) require that the federal agency, in consultation with the SHPO, apply the Criteria of Adverse Effect to historic properties within the APE. According to 36 CFR 800.5(a)(1):

> "An adverse effect is found when an undertaking may alter, directly or indirectly, any of the characteristics of a historic property that qualify the property for inclusion in the National Register in a manner that would diminish the integrity of the property's location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling or association."

1.3.3 California Environmental Quality Act

The state law that applies to a project's impacts on cultural resources is CEQA. A project is an activity that may cause a direct or indirect physical change in the environment and that is undertaken or funded by a state or local agency, or requires a permit, license, or lease from a state or local agency. A requirement of CEQA is that impacts to Historical Resources be identified and, if the impacts will be significant, then apply mitigation measures to reduce the impacts.

A Historical Resource is a resource that 1) is listed in or has been determined eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) by the State Historical Resources Commission, or has been determined historically significant by the CEQA lead agency because it meets the eligibility criteria for the CRHR, 2) is included in a local register of historical resources, as defined in Public Resources Code (PRC) 5020.1(k), or 3), and has been identified as significant in a historical resources survey, as defined in PRC 5024.1(g) (California Code of Regulations [CCR] Title 14, Section 15064.5(a)).

The eligibility criteria for the CRHR are as follows (CCR Title 14, Section 4852(b)):

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

(2) It is associated with the lives of persons important to local, California, or national history;

(3) It embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, or represents the work of a master or possesses high artistic values; or

(4) It has yielded, or has the potential to yield, information important to the prehistory or history of the local area, California, or the nation.

In addition, the resource must retain integrity, which is evaluated with regard to the retention of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association (CCR Title 14, Section 4852(c)). Resources that have been determined eligible for the NRHP are automatically eligible for the CRHR.

Impacts to a Historical Resource, as defined by CEQA (listed in an official historic inventory or survey or eligible for the CRHR), are significant if the resource is demolished or destroyed or if the characteristics that made the resource eligible are materially impaired (CCR Title 14, Section 15064.5(b)). Demolition or alteration of eligible buildings, structures, and features that they would no longer be eligible would result in a significant impact. Whole or partial destruction of eligible archaeological sites would result in a significant impact. In addition to impacts from construction resulting in destruction or physical alteration of an eligible resource, impacts to the integrity of setting (sometimes termed *visual impacts*) of physical features in the Project Area could also result in significant impacts.

Tribal Cultural Resources (TCRs) are defined in Section 21074 of the California PRC as sites, features, places, cultural landscapes (geographically defined in terms of the size and scope), sacred places, and objects with cultural value to a California Native American tribe that are either included in or determined to be eligible for inclusion in the CRHR, or are included in a local register of historical resources as defined in subdivision (k) of Section 5020.1, or are a resource determined by the lead agency, in its discretion and supported by substantial evidence, to be significant pursuant to criteria set forth in subdivision (c) of Section 5024.1. Section 1(b)(4) of Assembly Bill (AB) 52 established that only California Native American tribes, as defined in Section 21073 of the California PRC, are experts in the identification of TCRs and impacts thereto. Because ECORP does not meet the definition of a California Native American tribe, it only addresses information in this report for which it is qualified to identify and evaluate, and that which is needed to inform the cultural resources section of CEQA documents. This report, therefore, does not identify or evaluate TCRs. Should California Native American tribes ascribe additional importance to or interpretation of archaeological resources described herein, or provide information about non-archeological TCRs, that information is documented separately in the AB 52 tribal consultation record between the tribe(s) and lead agency and summarized in the TCRs section of the CEQA document, if applicable.

1.4 Report Organization

The following report documents the study and its findings and was prepared in conformance with the California Office of Historic Preservation's (OHP) *Archaeological Resource Management Reports: Recommended Contents and Format*. Appendix A includes a confirmation of the records search with the California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS). Appendix B contains documentation of a search of the Sacred Lands File. Appendix C presents photographs of the Project Area.

Sections 6253, 6254, and 6254.10 of the California Code authorize state agencies to exclude archaeological site information from public disclosure under the Public Records Act. In addition, the California Public Records Act (Government Code § 6250 et seq.) and California's open meeting laws (The Brown Act, Government Code § 54950 et seq.) protect the confidentiality of Native American cultural place information. Because the disclosure of information about the location of cultural resources is prohibited by the Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979 (16 U.S. Code [USC] 552 470hh) and Section 307103 of the NHPA, it is exempted from disclosure under Exemption 3 of the federal Freedom of Information Act (5 USC 552) Likewise, the Information Centers of the CHRIS maintained by the OHP prohibit public dissemination of records search information. In compliance with these requirements, the results of this cultural resource investigation were prepared as a confidential document, which is not intended for public distribution in either paper or electronic format.

2.0 SETTING

2.1 Environmental Setting

Elevations range from 2,875 to 3,190 feet above mean sea level. The Project Area encompasses parts of the foothills north of Pisgah Peak and in an area near drainages near the foothills of the San Bernardino Mountains. The area encompasses sparsely developed suburban homes and commercial tracts. Two intermittent drainages of Oak Glen Creek and Wilson Creek are within the Project Area.

The dominant plant community within the Project Area includes California buckwheat and grasses including wild oats and wild mustard. Wildlife species that may occur in the Project Area include various birds such as doves and quail as well as rabbits, deer, raccoons, and ground squirrels.

2.2 Geology and Soils

Sediments within the Project Area consist of Pleistocene Older Quaternary surficial sediments (Qoa) described as older alluvium, lake, playa, and terrace deposits (Jennings, et al. 2010); and pre-Cenozioic metasedimentary and metavolcanic rock deposits (m) composed mostly of slate, quartzite, hornfels, chert, phyllite, mylonite, schist, gneiss, and minor marble (Jennings, et al. 1977). Late Pleistocene sediments can be contemporaneous with the onset of human occupation of the region; however, cultural deposits are more li.

According to the Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) Web Soil Survey website (NRCS 2022), five soil types are located within the Project Area:

- Soboba Gravely Loam covers 61 percent of the Project Area, 0- to 9-percent slopes, Horizon 1 is 0 to 12 inches gravelly loamy sand, Horizon 2 is 12 to 36 inches very gravelly loamy sand, Horizon 3 is 12 to 36 inches very stony sand;
- Oak Glen Gravelly Sandy Loam covers 25 percent of the Project Area, 0- to 9-percent slopes, Horizon 1 is 0 to 20 inches gravelly sandy loam, Horizon 2 is 20 to 60 inches gravelly sandy loam;

- Saugus Sandy Loam covers 7 percent of the Project Area, 30- to 50-percent slopes, Horizon 1 is 0 to 8 inches sandy loam, Horizon 2 is 8 to 40 inches loam, Horizon 3 is 40 to 44 inches weathered bedrock;
- Greenfield Sandy Loam covers 6 percent of the Project Area,, 2- to 9-percent slopes, Horizon 1 is 0 to 16 inches sandy loam, Horizon 2 is 16 to 50 inches fine sandy loam, Horizon 3 is 50 to 60 inches sandy Loam; and
- Tollhouse Sandy Loam covers 1 percent is composed of the Project Area,, 30- to 50-percent slopes, Horizon1 is 0 to 12 inches sandy loam, and Horizon 2 is 12 to 16 inches weathered bedrock.

The potential exists for buried pre-contact archaeological sites in the Project Area due to the presence of alluvium. A discussion of the level of sensitivity is provided in Section 8.2.

3.0 CULTURAL CONTEXT

3.1 Prehistory

3.1.1 Paleo-Indian Period/Terminal Pleistocene (12,000 to 10,000 BP)

The first inhabitants of southern California were big-game hunters and gatherers exploiting extinct species of Pleistocene megafauna (e.g., mammoth and other Rancholabrean fauna). Local "fluted point" assemblages comprised of large spear points or knives are stylistically and technologically similar to the Clovis Paleo-Indian cultural tradition dated to this period elsewhere in North America (Moratto 1984). Archaeological evidence for this period in southern California is limited to a few small temporary camps with fluted points found around late Pleistocene lake margins in the Mojave Desert and around Tulare Lake in the southern San Joaquin Valley. Single points are reported from Ocotillo Wells and Cuyamaca Pass in eastern San Diego County and from the Yuha Desert in Imperial County (Rondeau et al. 2007).

3.1.2 Early Archaic Period/Early Holocene (10,000 to 8,500 BP)

Approximately 10,000 years ago, at the beginning of the Holocene, warming temperatures, and the extinction of the megafauna resulted in changing subsistence strategies with an emphasis hunting smaller game and increasing reliance on plant gathering. Previously, Early Holocene sites were represented by only a few sites and isolates from the Lake Mojave and San Dieguito complexes found along former lakebeds and grasslands of the Mojave Desert and in inland San Diego County. More recently, southern California Early Holocene sites have been found along the Santa Barbara Channel (Erlandson 1994), in western Riverside County (Goldberg 2001; Grenda 1997), and along the San Diego County coast (Gallegos 1991; Koerper et al. 1991; Warren 1967).

The San Dieguito Complex was defined based on material found at the Harris site (CA-SDI-149) on the San Dieguito River near Lake Hodges in San Diego County. San Dieguito artifacts include large leaf-shaped points; leaf-shaped knives; large ovoid, domed, and rectangular end and side scrapers; engraving tools; and crescentics (Koerper et al. 1991). The San Dieguito Complex at the Harris site dates to 9,000 to

7,500 BP (Gallegos 1991). However, sites from this time period in coastal San Diego County have yielded artifacts and subsistence remains characteristic of the succeeding Encinitas Tradition, including manos, metates, core-cobble tools, and marine shell (Gallegos 1991; Koerper et al. 1991).

3.1.3 Encinitas Tradition or Milling Stone Period/Middle Holocene (8,500 to 1,250 BP)

The Encinitas Tradition (Warren 1968) and the Milling Stone Period (Wallace 1955) refer to a long period of time during which small mobile bands of people who spoke an early Hokan language foraged for a wide variety of resources including hard seeds, berries, and roots/tubers (yucca in inland areas), rabbits and other small animals, and shellfish and fish in coastal areas. Sites from the Encinitas Tradition consist of residential bases and resource acquisition locations with no evidence for overnight stays. Residential bases have hearths and fire-affected rock indicating overnight stays and food preparation. Residential bases along the coast have large amounts of shell and are often termed shell middens.

The Encinitas Tradition as originally defined (Warren 1968) applied to all of the non-desert areas of southern California. Recently, four patterns within the Encinitas Tradition have been proposed which apply to different regions of southern California (Sutton and Gardner 2010). The Topanga Pattern includes archaeological material from the Los Angeles Basin and Orange County. The Greven Knoll Pattern pertains to southwestern San Bernardino County and western Riverside County (Sutton and Gardner 2010). Each of the patterns is divided into temporal phases. The Topanga Pattern included the Los Angeles Basin and Orange County. The Topanga I phase extends from 8,500 to 5,000 BP and Topanga II runs from 5,000 to 3,500 BP. The Topanga Pattern ended about 3,500 BP with the arrival of Takic speakers, except in the Santa Monica Mountains where the Topanga III phase lasted until about 2,000 BP.

The Encinitas Tradition in inland areas east of the Topanga Pattern (southwestern San Bernardino County and western Riverside County) is the Greven Knoll Pattern (Sutton and Gardner 2010). Greven Knoll I (9,400 to 4,000 BP) has abundant manos and metates. Projectile points are few and are mostly Pinto points. Greven Knoll II (4,000 to 3,000 BP) has abundant manos and metates and core tools. Projectile points are mostly Elko points. The Elsinore site on the east shore of Lake Elsinore was occupied during Greven Knoll I and Greven Knoll II. During Greven Knoll I faunal processing (butchering) took place at the lakeshore and floral processing (seed grinding), cooking, and eating took place farther from the shore. The primary foods were rabbit meat and seeds from grasses, sage, and ragweed. A few deer, waterfowl, and reptiles were consumed. The recovered archaeological material suggests that a highly mobile population visited the site at a specific time each year. It is possible that their seasonal round included the ocean coast at other times of the year. These people had an unspecialized technology as exemplified by the numerous crescents, a multi-purpose tool. The few projectile points suggest that most of the small game was trapped using nets and snares (Grenda 1997:279). During Greven Knoll II, which included a warmer drier climatic episode known as the Altithermal, it is thought that populations in interior southern California concentrated at oases and that Lake Elsinore was one of them. The Elsinore site (CA-RIV-2798) is one of five known Middle Holocene residential sites around Lake Elsinore. Tools were mostly manos, metates, and hammerstones. Scraper planes were absent. Flaked-stone tools consisted mostly of utilized flakes used as scrapers. The Elsinore site during the Middle Holocene was a "recurrent extended encampment" which could have been occupied during much of the year.

The Encinitas Tradition lasted longer in inland areas because Takic speakers did not move east into these areas until circa 1,000 BP. Greven Knoll III (3,000 to 1,000 BP) is present at the Liberty Grove site in Cucamonga (Salls 1983) and at sites in Cajon Pass that were defined as part of the Sayles Complex (Kowta 1969). Greven Knoll III sites have a large proportion of manos and metates and core tools as well as scraper planes. Kowta (1969) suggested the scraper planes may have been used to process yucca and agave. The faunal assemblage consists of large quantities of lagomorphs (rabbits and hares) and lesser quantities of deer, rodents, birds, carnivores, and reptiles.

3.1.4 Palomar Tradition (1,250 to 150 BP)

The native people of southern California (north of a line from Agua Hedionda to Lake Henshaw in San Diego County) spoke Takic languages which form a branch or subfamily of the Uto-Aztecan language family. The Takic languages are divided into the Gabrielino-Fernandeño language, the Serrano-Kitanemuk group (the Serrano [includes the Vanyume dialect] and Kitanemuk languages), the Tataviam language, and the Cupan group (the Luiseño-Juaneño language, the Cahuilla Language, and the Cupeño language) (Golla 2011). According to Sutton (2009), Takic speakers occupied the southern San Joaquin Valley before 3,500 BP. Perhaps as a result of the arrival of Yokutsan speakers (a language in the Penutian language family) from the north, Takic speakers moved southeast. The ancestors of the Kitanemuk moved into the Tehachapi Mountains and the ancestors of the Tataviam moved into the upper Santa Clara River drainage. The ancestors of the Gabrielino (Tongva) moved into the Los Angeles Basin about 3,500 BP, replacing the native Hokan speakers. Speakers of proto-Gabrielino reached the southern Channel Islands by 3,200 BP (Sutton 2009) and moved as far south as Aliso Creek in Orange County by 3,000 BP.

Takic people moved south into southern Orange County after 1,250 BP and became the ancestors of the Juaneño. Takic people moved inland from southern Orange County about 1,000 BP, becoming the ancestors of the Luiseño, Cupeño, and Cahuilla. Takic people from the Kitanemuk area moved east along the northern slopes of the San Gabriel Mountains and spread into the San Bernardino Mountains and along the Mojave River becoming the ancestors of the Serrano and the Vanyume.

The material culture of the inland areas where Takic languages were spoken at the time of Spanish contact is part of the Palomar Tradition (Sutton 2011). San Luis Rey I Phase (1,000 to 500 BP) and San Luis Rey II Phase (500 to 150 BP) pertain to the area occupied by the Luiseño at the time of Spanish contact. The Peninsular I (1,000 to 750 BP), II (750 to 300 BP), and III (300 to 150 BP) Phases are used in the areas occupied by the Cahuilla and Serrano (Sutton 2011).

San Luis Rey I is characterized by Cottonwood Triangular arrow points, use of bedrock mortars, stone pendants, shell beads, quartz crystals, and bone tools. San Luis Rey II sees the addition of ceramics, including ceramic cremation urns, red pictographs on boulders in village sites, and steatite arrow straighteners. San Luis Rey II represents the archaeological manifestation of the antecedents of the historically known Luiseño (Goldberg 2001). During San Luis Rey I there were a series of small permanent residential bases at water sources, each occupied by a kin group (probably a lineage). During San Luis Rey II people from several related residential bases moved into a large village located at the most reliable water source (Waugh 1986). Each village had a territory that included acorn harvesting camps at higher

elevations. Villages have numerous bedrock mortars, large dense midden areas with a full range of flaked and ground stone tools, rock art, and a cemetery.

3.2 Ethnography

Ethnographic accounts of Native Americans indicate that the Project Area lies predominantly within the original territory of the Serrano and Cahuilla.

3.2.1 Serrano

The Serrano occupied an area in and around the San Bernardino Mountains and northward into the Mojave Desert. Their territory also extended west along the north slope of the San Gabriel Mountains, east as far as Twentynine Palms, north into the Victorville and Lucerne Valley areas, and south to the Yucaipa Valley and San Jacinto Valley (Cultural Systems Research 2005). The Serrano speakers in the Mojave Desert who lived along the Mojave River were known as Vanyume. Serrano is a language within the Takic family of the Uto-Aztecan language stock.

The Serrano were mainly hunters and gatherers who occasionally fished. Game hunted included mountain sheep, deer, antelope, rabbits, small rodents, and various birds, particularly quail. Vegetable staples consisted of acorns, pinyon nuts, bulbs and tubers, shoots and roots, juniper berries, mesquite, barrel cacti, and Joshua tree (Bean and Smith 1978).

A variety of materials were used for hunting, gathering, and processing food, as well as for shelter, clothing, and luxury items. Shells, wood, bone, stone, plant materials, and animal skins and feathers were used for making baskets, pottery, blankets, mats, nets, bags and pouches, cordage, awls, bows, arrows, drills, stone pipes, musical instruments, and clothing (Bean and Smith 1978).

Settlement locations were determined by water availability, and most Serranos lived in villages near water sources. Houses and ramadas were round and constructed of poles covered with bark and tule mats (Kroeber 1925). Most Serrano villages also had a ceremonial house used as a religious center. Other structures within the village might include granaries and sweathouses (Bean and Smith 1978).

Serrano social and political units were clans, patrilineal exogamous territorial groups. Each clan was led by a chief who had both political and ceremonial roles. The chief lived in a principal village within the clan's territory. The clans were part of a moiety system such that each clan was either a wildcat or coyote clan and marriages could only occur between members of opposite moieties (Earle 2004). On the north side of the San Bernardino Mountains, clan villages were located along the desert-mountain interface on Deep Creek, on the upper Mojave River, in Summit Valley, and in Cajon Pass. The principal plant food available near these villages was juniper berries. These villages also had access to mountain resources, such as acorns and pinyon nuts.

Partly due to their mountainous and desert inland territory, contact between Serrano and Euro-Americans was minimal prior to the early 1800s. In 1819, an *asistencia* (mission outpost) was established near present-day Redlands and was used to help relocate many Serrano to Mission San Gabriel. However, small groups of Serrano remained in the area northeast of the San Gorgonio Pass and were able to preserve

some of their native culture. Today, most Serrano live either on the Morongo or San Manuel reservations (Bean and Smith 1978).

3.2.2 Cahuilla

The Cahuilla spoke a Takic language. The Takic group of languages is part of the Uto-Aztecan language family. The Cahuilla occupied a territory ranging from the San Bernardino Mountains in the north to the Chocolate Mountains and Borrego Springs in the south, and from the Colorado Desert in the east to Palomar Mountain in the west. They engaged in trade, marriage, shared rituals, and war with other groups of Native Americans whose territories they overlapped, primarily the Serrano and Gabrielino (Bean 1978, 1972; Kroeber 1925).

Cahuilla subsistence consisted of hunting, gathering, and fishing. Villages were often located near water sources, most commonly in canyons or near drainages on alluvial fans. Major villages were fully occupied during the winter, but during other seasons task groups made periodic forays to collect various plant foods, with larger groupings from several villages organizing for the annual acorn harvest (Bean and Saubel 1972). Bean and Saubel (1972) have recorded the use of several hundred species of plants used for food, building/artifact materials, and medicines. The major plant foods included acorns, pinyon nuts, and various seed-producing legumes. These were complemented by agave, wild fruits and berries, tubers, cactus bulbs, roots and greens, and seeds.

Hunting focused on both small to medium-sized mammals, such as rodents and rabbits, and large mammals, such as pronghorn sheep, mountain sheep, and mule deer. Hunting was done using the throwing stick or the bow and arrow, though nets and traps were also used for small animals (Bean 1972).

Cahuilla buildings consisted of dome-shaped or rectangular houses, constructed of poles covered with brush and above-ground granaries (Bean 1978; Strong 1929). Other material culture included baskets, pottery, and grinding implements; stone tools, arrow shaft straighteners and bows; clothing (loincloths, blankets, rope, sandals, skirts, and diapers); and various ceremonial objects made from mineral, plant, and animal substances (Bean 1972).

As many as 10,000 Cahuilla may have existed at the time of European contact in the eighteenth century (Bean 1978). Circa 1900, Cahuilla lived in the settlements of La Mesa, Toro, and Martinez on the Augustin and Toro reservations east and southeast of the Project Area (USGS 1904). Approximately 900 people claimed Cahuilla ancestry as of 1974 (Bean 1978).

There was no substantial European-American settlement in the Coachella Valley until the Southern Pacific Railroad completed its line from Los Angeles to Indio (then known as Indian Wells) in 1876. The railroad was completed to Yuma in 1877, linking southern California with Arizona and points east. Wells to supply water for the steam locomotives were dug at Indio, Coachella (originally named Woodspur), Thermal (originally named Kokell), and Mecca (originally named Walters). Settlement began around these wells and railroad stations, forming the nucleus of today's Coachella Valley towns.

3.3 Regional History

The first European to visit California was Spanish maritime explorer Juan Rodriguez Cabrillo in 1542. The Viceroy of New Spain (Mexico) sent Cabrillo north to look for the Northwest Passage. Cabrillo visited San Diego Bay, Catalina Island, San Pedro Bay, and the northern Channel Islands. The English adventurer Francis Drake visited the Miwok Native American group at Drake's Bay or Bodega Bay in 1579. Sebastian Vizcaíno explored the coast as far north as Monterey in 1602. He reported that Monterey was an excellent location for a port (Castillo 1978).

Colonization of California began with the Spanish Portolá land expedition. The expedition, led by Captain Gaspar de Portolá of the Spanish army and Father Junipero Serra, a Franciscan missionary, explored the California coast from San Diego to the Monterey Bay Area in 1769. As a result of this expedition, Spanish missions to convert the native population, presidios (forts), and pueblos (towns) were established. The Franciscan missionary friars established 21 missions in Alta California (the area north of Baja California) beginning with Mission San Diego in 1769 and ending with the mission in Sonoma established in 1823. The purpose of the missions and presidios was to establish Spanish economic, military, political, and religious control over the Alta California territory.

After Mexico became independent from Spain in 1821, what is now California became the Mexican province of Alta California with its capital at Monterey. The Mexican government closed the missions in the 1830s and former mission lands, as well as previously unoccupied areas, were granted to retired soldiers and other Mexican citizens for use as cattle ranches. Much of the land along the coast and in the interior valleys became part of Mexican land grants or ranchos (Robinson 1948). The rancho owners lived in one of the towns or in an adobe house on the rancho. The Mexican Period includes the years 1821 to 1848.

The American Period began when the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo was signed between Mexico and the U.S. in 1848. As a result of the treaty, Alta California became part of the U.S. as the territory of California. Rapid population increase occasioned by the Gold Rush of 1849 allowed California to become a state in 1850. Most Mexican land grants were confirmed to the grantees by U.S. courts, but usually with more restricted boundaries, which were surveyed by the U.S. Surveyor General's office. Land outside the land grants became federal public land, which was surveyed into sections, quarter-sections, and quarter-quarter sections. The federal public land could be purchased at a low fixed price per acre or could be obtained through homesteading (after 1862; Robinson 1948).

3.4 Project Area History

The Yucaipa Valley's agricultural presence began with the establishment of the Rancho San Bernardino, granted to Father Francisco Dumetz of Mission San Gabriel in 1810, as a renaming of the native Guachama Rancheria. During this period, the Mill Creek Zanja was built using Native American labor, which diverted water from perennial sources, such as streams and springs, into the drier areas in the Yucaipa Valley. Rancho San Bernardino was granted to Antonio Maria Lugo in 1842 and was used for cattle grazing and crop growth (City Town Info 2020). Mormon settlers purchased the Lugo ranch and parceled it out for sale in 1851. Agriculture began in the area in the second half of the 19th century, when

a community of Chinese former railroad workers began growing and selling produce from the area. As the area's population continued to expand, the valley's first permanent school, the Pass School, was built in 1887 (Yucaipa Valley Historical Society 2021).

In 1910 the Redlands and Yucaipa Land Company subdivided 11,000 acres for sale in 5, 10, and 20 acre lots, creating modern-day Yucaipa. In the first half of the 20th century, apples, peaches, plums, walnuts and other fruit crops were extensively grown for export throughout southern California. After World War II, the lots were used primarily as trailer parks, chicken ranches, and egg farms (Yucaipa Valley Historical Society 2021). During the American period, agricultural development expanded, and pipelines began to be used to divert water from the Potato Canyon within the Oak Glen area of the eastern Yucaipa Valley into the drier parts of Yucaipa to the west (YVWD 2021).

The City of Yucaipa was incorporated in December 1989. Within a decade, the last of the fruit orchards were cleared for residential and recreational development. Today, Yucaipa is a commuter town bereft of its original characteristics that made it so unique (Yucaipa Valley Historical Society 2021).

3.5 Yucaipa Valley Water District

In 1906, Howard L. River, who was a grower, packer, and shipper from the Pasadena area, purchased over 300 acres of land then owned by the Willshire family to establish apple orchards in the Potato Canyon area (Los Rios Rancho n.d.). As agricultural and residential development continued to expand within the area, water allotments became a contentious issue, which culminated in a 1909 lawsuit. The outcome of the lawsuit included limitations to the amount of water the Redlands South Mountain Water Company could extract from the Potato Canyon Area. It also included the Yucaipa Land and Water company's limited rights to extract water from the Potato Canyon area to Redlands. At this time, 95 percent of the water was used for irrigational purposes (YVWD 2021). In addition, several mutual water districts formed as part of these needs and divisions, some of which are still in use at this time (YVWD 2021). Post-World War II development pressures led to an increase of urbanization and a decrease of agricultural production (YVWD 2021). However, this development trend was hindered by the limited availability of water supplied within the Yucaipa Valley area. Regulatory limits imposed upon septic systems by the Santa Ana Regional Water Quality Control Board in the 1980s had affected the growth rate of development and urbanization in the Yucaipa Valley area compared to elsewhere in the Inland Empire (YVWD 2021).

The current Yucaipa Valley Water District was formed under the 1965 Reorganization act Division I of Title 6 of the Government Code of the State of California. This reorganization resulted in the dissolution of the Calimesa Water Company, along with the dissolution of Improvement District A of the San Bernardino Valley Municipal Water District, which was reorganized into Improvement District No. 1 (YVWD 2021). The water district was certified by the California Secretary of State in 1971 and has since expanded its scope of service to include provision of water, sewer, recycled water services, and salinity management services (YVWD 2021).

3.6 Electric Transmission in California

The number of electric utility companies in California significantly increased in the 1880s to meet the demand of the growing population and widespread use of Thomas Edison's new version of the

incandescent light bulb (Adams 2010). Electric utility companies prior to the 1880s typically used low-voltage direct currents (DC), also invented by Edison, which transmitted electricity only across three miles. Because electricity could not travel a long distance, only urban and densely populated areas could economically be served by these electric companies. Despite the limitations of DC systems, the California Electric Light Company of San Francisco was the first to begin installing long-distance electric transmission lines in California in 1879 (Adams 2010).

Nikola Tesla and William Stanley (of the Westinghouse Company) developed the alternating current (AC) system that was more powerful than the DC system, with the capability of transmitting higher voltages of electricity a significantly further distance (Adams 2010). California first saw use of the AC system when electrical engineer Almerian Decker and his partners opened the San Antonio Light and Power Company and in 1892 transmitted electricity more than 14 miles in Pomona (JRP Historical 2007). In 1895, the Folsom power plant, designed by James Lighthipe of General Electric, produced and transmitted power to Sacramento approximately 22 miles away (JRP 2007). By the end of the 1890s, several cities in California began to use AC systems in their power plants because of the capability to transmit electricity across greater distances. Another new invention in electrical transmission and distribution was the "converter," also called the transformer. Transformers are designed to reduce high electrical voltages passing along transmission lines to lower voltages to be safely distributed to residences or businesses (Adams 2010) by means of distribution lines.

Electric transmission lines throughout California continued to grow in length significantly into the 20th century. In 1899, the Edison Electric Company, predecessor of Southern California Edison, used glazed porcelain insulators to hold the conductor wire, which allowed construction of an 83-mile-long electric transmission line from the Santa Ana River to Los Angeles, the longest line at the time (Adams 2010). The length of electric transmission lines continued to increase over the next decade. In 1901, the Bay Counties Power Company constructed a 142-mile-long electric transmission line from the Colgate Powerhouse in the Sierra Nevada to Oakland. John Debo Galloway was the engineer who designed the 142-mile-long transmission line, which is given credit for being the longest in the world at the time. Galloway was a major pioneer in the design of electric transmission lines in California (Adams 2010).

3.7 Historic Context for Road Development

Public roads in California and other western states trace legislative origins to the enabling acts of 1802 and 1803, which set aside proceeds from western land sales for the "laying out, opening and making roads" in western territories. The acts initially funded the National Road, a wagon road that traversed the Appalachian Mountains and facilitated early western settlement. As the U.S. made western territorial gains during the 19th century, Congress directed Army engineers to establish a network of wagon roads to link western military installations. Federal railroad surveyors continued the work during the 1850s and 1860s. For a generation of overland emigrants and freighters, the network of wagon roads established by federal surveyors pointed the way west (Lamar 1998).

Many western wagon roads, particularly those that traversed mountain passes, had Native American origins. In California, nonnative incursions such as the de Anza (1774), Portola (1769), and Fremont (1844) expeditions relied on directions given by Native American guides. The roads established by Spanish and

American newcomers linking missions, presidios, pueblos, ranchos, and forts often superseded Native American footpaths used for countless generations (Davis 1961).

Overshadowed by railroads, pioneer wagon roads in California and other western states became neglected and degraded during the second half of the 19th century. "By 1900," observes a planning historian, "the nation with the greatest railway system in the world had the worst roads" (Johnson 1990). Interest in road building revived after 1890 as farmers and ranchers, many of them disillusioned with railroads, began pressuring county officials for better wagon roads. They were joined by millions of bicyclists who called for smoother roads in town and in the countryside. Farmers, ranchers, and bicyclists joined forces and began organizing local, state, and national "good roads" campaigns. In response, the federal government established the Office of Road Inquiry in the Department of Agriculture to study new road building techniques (Lamar 1998).

Dusty during summer months, muddy and impassable during the winter and spring, unimproved wagon roads played havoc with horse-drawn vehicles and bicycles. Overcoming mud and dust became the focus of good roads engineering. Plank roads made from lumber first appeared in California in the 1850s. Gravel roads and macadam, a form of compacted gravel coated with oil, came into use during the late 19th century. Finally, after 1890, concrete roads topped by a mixture of bitumen, aggregate, and sand called asphalt became the standardized road surface in California and elsewhere. Durable, smooth, and impervious to water, asphalt roads withstood winter weather, reduced vehicular wear and tear, and facilitated better drainage (Kostof 1992).

The task of grading and paving rural wagon roads initially fell to county boards of supervisors. The most heavily trafficked rural roads such as those that led to towns, cities, and schools or to major sites of production such as large ranches, mines, quarries, and mills received priority funding. Thousands of other improved rural county roads derived from the Public Land Survey System, the checkerboard of square-mile sections and 36-square-mile townships laid out by federal surveyors to facilitate the sale of public lands. Because they marked property boundaries, section and quarter-section lines became mutually beneficial roadways for neighboring property owners (Johnson 1990). To create roads, property owners forfeited equal strips of land along section lines, often 30 feet apiece, making 60-foot roads, to county boards of supervisors in exchange for paving and other improvements (U.S. Department of Transportation 1976). In California, the same principal applied to Mexican land grants not surveyed under the Public Land Survey System. Instead of tracing section lines, "grant line roads" in California traced older grant line boundaries.

After 1910, as automobile usage surged in the U.S., planners began articulating a "hierarchy of streets" to distinguish residential roads, collector roads, arterial roads, and highways, each handling progressively higher volumes of traffic. Through the remainder of the 20th century, as commercial and residential growth supplanted farms and ranches on the edges of towns and cities in California and elsewhere, many rural county roads became adapted to suit the new suburban landscape. Roads that previously pointed the way to smaller towns, such as Oak Glen Road between Yucaipa and Oak Glen in San Bernadino County, became two- and four-lane arterial streets lined with residential subdivisions and shopping centers with expansive parking lots; other rural roads became two-lane collector streets lined with individual residential properties.

4.0 METHODS

4.1 Personnel Qualifications

Registered Professional Archaeologist (RPA) Sonia Sifuentes, M.S., who meets the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualifications Standards for prehistoric and historical archaeology, supervised this cultural resource investigation. Staff Archaeologist Robert Cunningham and Associate Archaeologist Julian E. Acuña, RPA conducted the fieldwork. Nicholas Bizzell, Mike DeGiovine, RPA, Julian E. Acuña, RPA, Jeremy Adams, and Nathan Hallam prepared the technical report. Jeremy Adams, M.A. and Nathan Hallam Ph.D., prepared the architectural history evaluations. Lisa Westwood, RPA provided technical report review and quality assurance.

Sonia Sifuentes, RPA is a Senior Archaeologist at ECORP and has more than 14 years of experience in cultural resources management, primarily in southern California. Ms. Sifuentes holds a M.S. in Archaeology of the North and meets the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualifications Standards for prehistoric and historic archaeology. She has participated in and supervised numerous surveys, test programs, data recovery excavations, and construction monitoring compliance for both prehistoric and historical sites; and has cataloged, identified, and curated thousands of artifacts. She has conducted evaluations of cultural resources for eligibility for the NRHP and CRHR. Ms. Sifuentes is experienced in the organization and execution of field projects in compliance with Section 106 of the NHPA and CEQA. She has contributed to and authored numerous cultural resources technical reports, research designs, and cultural resources management plans.

Robert Cunningham is a Staff Archaeologist for ECORP and has more than 14 years of experience in cultural resources management, primarily in southern California. He holds a B.A. in Anthropology and has participated in and supervised numerous surveys, test programs, and data recovery excavations for both prehistoric and historical sites; and has cataloged, identified, and curated thousands of artifacts. He has conducted evaluations of cultural resources for eligibility for the NRHP and CRHR.

Julian Acuña, RPA is an Associate Archaeologist with over six years of experience in cultural resources management. Mr. Acuña holds an M.A. in Applied Archaeology and a B.A. Cum Laude in Anthropology from California State University-San Bernardino. He meets the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualifications Standards for prehistoric and historic archaeology. He has participated in various aspects of archaeological fieldwork including survey, test excavations, construction monitoring, the recording of both pre-contact and historic-period archaeological sites, and laboratory work for the analysis and cataloging of artifacts from multicomponent sites.

Nicholas Bizzell is an Associate Archaeologist with ECORP and has over 11 years of experience in cultural resources management. He holds a B.A. in Anthropology from Sonoma State University in Rohnert Park, California. Mr. Bizzell has participated in numerous archaeological projects throughout California, experience that includes working with clients in both public and private sectors. Mr. Bizzell has substantial archaeological experience with cultural resources monitoring, inventory surveys, excavation and subsurface testing, and laboratory analysis for projects in northern and southern California. Additionally,

Mr. Bizzell is cross trained as a paleontological monitor for projects requiring both archaeological and paleontological monitoring.

Michael M. DeGiovine, RPA is a Staff Archaeologist with over 15 years of experience in cultural resources management. He meets the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualifications Standards for prehistoric and historic archaeology. Mr. DeGiovine holds an M.A. in Anthropology from California State University, Fullerton in addition to a B.A in Anthropology from the University of California, San Diego. He has prepared or contributed to environmental documents, such as Environmental Impact Reports/Environmental Impact Statements or Cultural Resource studies that deal with CEQA and NHPA Sections 106 and 110. Mr. DeGiovine has coordinated and cooperated with primary contractors, clients, and other environmental stakeholders to ensure that projects meet environmental compliance and are completed expeditiously.

Jeremy Adams meets the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Architectural History and History, holding an M.A. degree in History (Public History) and a B.A. in History, with 10 years of experience specializing in historic resources of the built environment. He is skilled in carrying out historical research at repositories such as city, state, and private archives, libraries, CHRIS information centers, and historical societies. He has experience conducting field reconnaissance and intensive surveys. He has conducted evaluations of cultural resources for eligibility to the NRHP and CRHR.

Nathan Hallam, Ph.D. meets the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualification Standards for History, Architectural History, and Historic Preservation. He holds a Ph.D. in History, an M.A. in History (Public History), and a B.A. in History. Dr. Hallam has extensive experience preparing historic contexts, conducting field surveys, and using NRHP and CRHR criteria to evaluate historic properties for eligibility to the NRHP and CRHR. He is highly skilled at historical research and is familiar with archives, libraries, museums, CHRIS information centers, and other historical repositories in California.

Lisa Westwood, RPA has 27 years of experience and meets the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualifications Standards for prehistoric and historical archaeology. She holds a B.A. in Anthropology and an M.A. in Anthropology (Archaeology). She is the Director of Cultural Resources for ECORP.

4.2 Records Search Methods

ECORP requested a records search for the property at the South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC) of the CHRIS at California State University-Fullerton on April 19, 2022 (Appendix A.) The purpose of the records search was to determine the extent of previous surveys within a 1-mile (1,600-meter) radius of the Proposed Project location, and whether previously documented pre-contact or historic archaeological sites, architectural resources, or traditional cultural properties exist within this area. SCCIC staff completed and returned the records search to ECORP on June 9, 2022.

In addition to the official records and maps for archaeological sites and surveys in San Bernardino County, the following historic references were also reviewed: Built Environment Resource Directory (BERD; OHP 2022a; Historic Property Data File for San Bernardino County (OHP 2022); The National Register Information System (National Park Service [NPS] 2022); Office of Historic Preservation, California Historical Landmarks (CHL; OHP 2022b); CHL (OHP 1996 and updates); California Points of Historical Interest (OHP

1992 and updates); Directory of Properties in the Historical Resources Inventory (1999); Caltrans Local Bridge Survey (California Department of Transportation [Caltrans] 2019); and Caltrans State Bridge Survey (Caltrans 2018).

A review of *Historic Spots in California* (Kyle 2002) notes the City of Yucaipa was the site of an Indian rancheria, which was the City's namesake. Kyle also notes archaeological investigations identified cultural resources used in the area by the Serrano Indians before and during the Spanish period. The Yucaipa Adobe, the oldest dwelling still standing in San Bernardino County (built in 1842), is located approximately 5 miles from the Project Area.

Other references examined include a RealQuest property data and historic General Land Office (GLO) land patent records (Bureau of Land Management [BLM] 2022). Historic maps reviewed include:

- The 1857 BLM GLO Plat map for Township 1 south Range 1 West SBBM;
- The 1897 BLM GLO Plat map for Township 1 south Range 1 West SBBM;
- The 1899 (reprinted 1958) edition USGS Redlands, California topographic quadrangle map (1:62,500 scale);
- The 1920-21 BLM GLO Plat map for Township 1 South Range 1 West San Bernardino Base and Meridian;
- The 1953 USGS San Bernardino, California topographic quadrangle map (1:250,000 scale);
- The 1901 USGS Redlands, California topographic quadrangle map (1:62,500 scale); and
- The 1954 USGS Redlands, California topographic quadrangle map (1:62,500 scale).

ECORP reviewed historic aerial photos taken in 1938, 1959, 1966, 1968, and 1969 for any indications of property usage and built environment.

4.3 Sacred Lands File Coordination Methods

In addition to the records search, ECORP contacted the California Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) on April 19, 2022 to request a search of the Sacred Lands File for the Project Area (Appendix B.) This search will determine whether or not the California Native American tribes within the Project Area have recorded Sacred Lands, because the Sacred Lands File is populated by members of the Native American community with knowledge about the locations of tribal resources. In requesting a search of the Sacred Lands File, ECORP solicited information from the Native American community regarding TCRs, but the responsibility to formally consult with the Native American community lies exclusively with the federal and local agencies under applicable state and federal laws. The lead agencies have not delegated authority to ECORP to conduct tribal consultation.

4.4 Field Methods

ECORP subjected the APE to an intensive pedestrian survey on August 18, 2022 under the guidance of the *Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Identification of Historic Properties* (NPS 1983) using 15-meter

transects. ECORP expended one person-day in the field. At the time, the ground surface was examined for indications of surface or subsurface cultural resources. The general morphological characteristics of the ground surface were inspected for indications of subsurface deposits that may be manifested on the surface, such as circular depressions or ditches. Whenever possible, ECORP examined the locations of subsurface exposures caused by such factors as rodent activity, water or soil erosion, or vegetation disturbances for artifacts or for indications of buried deposits. No subsurface investigations or artifact collections were undertaken during the pedestrian survey.

Standard professional practice requires that all cultural resources encountered during the survey be recorded using Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) 523-series forms approved by the California OHP. The resources are usually photographed, mapped using a handheld Global Positioning System receiver, and sketched as necessary to document their presence using appropriate DPR forms.

5.0 EVALUATION CRITERIA AND RESEARCH DESIGN

5.1 Federal Evaluation Criteria

The buildings were evaluated using the NRHP eligibility criteria following the regulations implementing Section 106 of the NHPA (36 CFR Part 800). The eligibility criteria for the NRHP are as follows (36 CFR 60.4):

> "The quality of significance in American history, architecture, archaeology, and culture is present in districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects of state and local importance that possess aspects of integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, association, and
>
> > (a) that are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; or
> >
> > (b) that are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past; or
> >
> > (c) that 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) that have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history."

In addition, the resource must be at least 50 years old, except in exceptional circumstances (36 CFR 60.4).

Historical buildings, structures, and objects are usually eligible under Criteria A, B, and C based on historical research and architectural or engineering characteristics. Archaeological sites are usually eligible under Criterion D, the potential to yield information important in prehistory or history. The lead federal agency makes the determination of eligibility and seeks concurrence from the SHPO.

Effects to NRHP-eligible resources (historic properties) are adverse if a project may alter, directly or indirectly, any of the characteristics of a Historic Property that qualify the property for inclusion in the NRHP in a manner that would diminish the integrity of the property's location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, or association.

5.1.1 State Evaluation Criteria

Under state law (CEQA), cultural resources are evaluated using CRHR eligibility criteria in order to determine whether any of the sites are Historical Resources, as defined by CEQA. It is a requirement of CEQA that impacts to Historical Resources be identified and, if the impacts would be significant, that mitigation measures to reduce the impacts be applied.

A Historical Resource is a resource that:

1. is listed in or has been determined eligible for listing in the CRHR by the State Historical Resources Commission;
2. is included in a local register of historical resources, as defined in PRC 5020.1(k);
3. has been identified as significant in a historical resources survey, as defined in PRC 5024.1(g); or
4. is determined to be historically significant by the CEQA lead agency CCR Title 14, § 15064.5(a)]. In making this determination, the CEQA lead agency usually applies the CRHR eligibility criteria.

The eligibility criteria for the CRHR (CCR Title 14, § 4852(b)) state that a resource is eligible if:

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

In addition, the resource must retain integrity. Integrity is evaluated with regard to the retention of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association (CCR Title 14, § 4852(c)).

Historical buildings, structures, and objects are usually eligible under Criteria 1, 2, and 3 based on historical research and architectural or engineering characteristics. Archaeological sites are usually eligible under Criterion 4, the potential to yield information important in prehistory or history. The CEQA lead agency makes the determination of eligibility. Cultural resources determined eligible for the NRHP by a federal agency are automatically eligible for the CRHR.

Impacts to a Historical Resource (as defined by CEQA) are significant if the resource is demolished or destroyed or if the characteristics that made the resource eligible are materially impaired (CCR Title 14, § 15064.5(a)).

Lastly, a TCR, as defined in Section 21074 of the California PRC, can only be identified and evaluated by culturally affiliated California Native American tribes through government-to-government consultation. As such, only the consultation record of the CEQA lead agency, and not this technical report, addresses TCRs.

6.0 RESULTS

6.1 Records Search

The records search consisted of a review of previous research and literature, records on file with the SCCIC for previously recorded resources, and historical aerial photographs and maps of the vicinity.

6.1.1 Previous Research

Forty-four previous cultural resource investigations have been conducted in or within 1 mile of the property, covering approximately two percent of the total area surrounding the property within the records search radius. Of the 44 studies, nine studies intersect the Project Area (Table 1) and the other 35 were within the 1-mile radius. Appendix A lists the reports located in and within 1 mile of the Project Area. These studies revealed the presence of pre-contact sites, including lithic scatters and habitation sites, and historical sites, including wells and sites associated with historic agriculture.

Table 1. Previous Studies within the Project Area

Report Number SB-	Year	Author	Title
02060	Unknown	Unknown	Information not available
02259	Unknown	Unknown	Information not available
02427	1991	Brown, Joan C.	Cultural Resources Reconnaissance of a One Mile Road from the Birmingham Ranch to Oak Glen Road in San Bernardino County, California
02868	1993	Scientific Resource Surveys, Inc.	Cultural Resource Assessment of the San Gorgonio Pass Water Agency Water Importation Project, Riverside and San Bernardino Counties, California
03129	1997	Horne, Melinda C.	Cultural Resource Investigations at a 10.43 Acre Parcel at the Southeast Corner of Oak Glen Road & Bryant Ave, Yucaipa, California
03616	1999	Love, Bruce and Bai "Tom" Tang	Yucaipa Water District Site #1, City of Yucaipa, California
04842	2005	Chandler, Evelyn N. and Cary D. Cotterman	Archaeological and Paleontological Monitoring for the Yucaipa Valley Water District Reservoir 13.1 Project, Yucaipa, San Bernardino County, California
06076	2009	Alexandrowicz, John Stephen	Historical Resources Monitoring at the Rite Aid Store #6561-01, Southwest Corner of Bryant Street and Oak Glen Road, City of Yucaipa, San Bernardino County, California

Table 1. Previous Studies within the Project Area			
Report Number SB-	**Year**	**Author**	**Title**
06660	2010	Dallas, Jr., Herb, and Stephanie Velazquez	An Archaeological Survey Report for the Oak Glen and Pendleton Fires in San Bernardino, California

The results of the records search indicate that only a fraction of the property has been previously surveyed for cultural resources, and therefore, a pedestrian survey of the APE was warranted.

The records search also determined that 16 previously recorded pre-contact and historic-era cultural resources are located within 1 mile of the Project Area (Table 2). Of these, four are believed to be associated with Native American occupation of the vicinity, and 12 are historic-era sites, associated with early European-American ranching and agricultural activities. There are two previously recorded cultural resources adjacent to the Project Area. No cultural resources are located within the Project Area.

Table 2. Previously Recorded Cultural Resources in or within 1 mile of the Project Area					
Site Number CA-SBR-	**Primary Number P-36-**	**Recorder and Year**	**Age/ Period**	**Site Description**	**Within Project Area?**
911	911	ECORP 2014, Smith 1971	Precontact	Lithic Scatter	No
2305	2305	LSA 2010, CDF 2009, Goodman II 1988, Jenkins 1988, Smith 1977	Precontact	Milling	No
10322H	10322	Earth Tech 2005, Hogan 2001	Historic	Building Pads	No
10605H	10605	L &L Environmental 2000	Historic	Cistern	No
12667H	13781	Applied Earthworks 2007	Historic	Hunt Ranch	No
	14993	ECORP 2014, Hogan 2008	Precontact	Isolated Obsidian Flake	No
14756H	23366	Cogstone 2011	Historic	Refuse scatter	No
14757H	23367	Cogstone 2011	Historic	Refuse Scatter	No
14758H	23368	Cogstone 2011	Historic	Rock Dam	No
14759H	23369	Cogstone 2011	Historic	Diversion Canal	No
15216H	24031	J. Lev-Tov 2011	Historic	Bryant Street historic road	No, but adjacent

Table 2. Previously Recorded Cultural Resources in or within 1 mile of the Project Area					
Site Number CA-SBR-	**Primary Number P-36-**	**Recorder and Year**	**Age/ Period**	**Site Description**	**Within Project Area?**
	29711	CRM Tech 2014	Historic	Single Family Property	No
	31708	ECORP 2014	Historic	Trash Scatter	No
31709H	31709	ECORP 2014	Historic	Flood Control System	No
	31710	ECORP 2014	Historic	Flood control basin	No
33026/H	33026	LSA 2019	Precontact/ Historic	Cluster of small boulders and rocks within a bedrock milling feature	No, but adjacent

6.1.2 Records

The OHP's BERD for San Bernardino County did not include any resources within 1 mile of the Project Area (OHP 2022a). The closest property is the Oak Glen Schoolhouse located 1.9 miles to the east.

The National Register Information System (NPS 2022) failed to reveal any eligible or listed properties within the Project Area.

ECORP reviewed resources listed as CHL (OHP 1996) by the OHP (2022b) on July 1, 2022. The nearest listed landmark is #528: the Yucaipa Adobe, located approximately 4 miles to the west of the Project Area.

Historic GLO land patent records from the BLM's patent information database (BLM 2022) are shown in Table 3.

Table 3. GLO Land Patent Records			
Patentee	**Patent Date**	**Serial Number**	**Patent Type/Authority**
Webster, Henry C.	12/21/1899	CACAAA 081660	May 20, 1862: Homestead Entry Original (12 Stat. 392)
Webster, Joseph	7/26/1897	CACAAA 081611	May 20, 1862: Homestead Entry Original (12 Stat. 392)
Wilson, Charles H.	12/17/1900	CACAAA 081664	April 24, 1820: Sale-Cash Entry (3 Stat. 566)
The State of California	11/24/1871	CACAAA 006218 01	January 21,1927: Indemnity Selections (44 Stat. 1022)
Southern Pacific Railroad Company	10/7/1891	CACAAA 072347	July 27, 1866: Grant-RR-Atlantic and Pacific (14 Stat. 292)

Table 3. GLO Land Patent Records

Patentee	Patent Date	Serial Number	Patent Type/Authority
Southern Pacific Railroad Company	8/15/1894	CACAAA 072909	July 27, 1866: Grant-RR-Atlantic and Pacific (14 Stat. 292)
Southern Pacific Railroad Company	12/12/1896	CACAAA 081604	July 27, 1866: Grant-RR-Atlantic and Pacific (14 Stat. 292)
The State of California	1/23/1875	CACAAA 072543	January 21,1927: Indemnity Selections (44 Stat. 1022)
The State of California	11/19/1891	CACAAA 072788	January 21,1927: Indemnity Selections (44 Stat. 1022)
Joseph, Frank	10/6/1888	CACAAA 081592	April 24, 1820: Sale-Cash Entry (3 Stat. 566)
Joseph, Frank	6/15/1892	CACAAA 081596	May 20, 1862: Homestead Entry Original (12 Stat. 392)
Simpson, Malachi	5/3/1887	CACAAA 081591	April 24, 1820: Sale-Cash Entry (3 Stat. 566)
The State of California	9/24/1872	CACAAA 080618	September 4, 1841: Grant-Certain Land to State (5 Stat. 453)
The Southern Pacific Railroad	2/4/1897	CARI 0004371	July 27, 1866: Grant-RR-Atlantic and Pacific (14 Stat. 292)
Hudson, William W.	7/26/1897	CACAAA 081610	May 20, 1862: Homestead Entry Original (12 Stat. 392)
Vanlueven, Frederick M.	9/3/1890	CACAAA 081593	May 20, 1862: Homestead Entry Original (12 Stat. 392)
The southern pacific Railroad Company	2/4/1897	CARI 0004371	July 27, 1866: Grant-RR-Atlantic and Pacific (14 Stat. 292)

The Caltrans Bridge Local and State Inventories (Caltrans 2019, 2020) did not list any historic bridges in or within 1 mile of the Project Area.

6.1.3 Map Review and Aerial Photographs

The review of historical aerial photographs and maps of the Project Area provide information on the past land uses of the property and potential for buried archaeological sites. This information shows the property was initially used for agriculture. Following is a summary of the review of historical maps and photographs.

- The 1857 BLM GLO Plat map for Township 1 South Range 1 West San Bernardino Base and Meridian shows that only sections 19, 20, 29,30, 32, and 34 were surveyed as sections. The areas to the north and the east are marked just as "Mountains."

- The 1897 BLM GLO Plat map for Township 1 South Range 1 West San Bernardino Base and Meridian shows the same road in Section 28 as well as the home of H. Webster in the southern portion of Section 28, as well as a ditch and a barn. Dunlap's orchard and a grain field are visible in the southern portion of Section 29. A road is noted as running east to west between Sections 29 and 30 and 31 and 32.
- The 1899 (reprinted 1958) edition USGS Redlands, California topographic quadrangle map (1:62,500 scale) shows the same sparse rural development along Oak Glen Road.
- The 1920-21 BLM GLO Plat map for Township 1 South Range 1 West San Bernardino Base and Meridian shows details of a GLO re-survey in the Project Area but does not give any details on built environment.
- The 1953 USGS San Bernardino, California topographic quadrangle map (1:250,000 scale) shows Oak Glen Road following Potato Canyon.
- The 1901 USGS Redlands, California topographic quadrangle map (1:62,500 scale) shows Oak Glen Road and several houses, with the area mostly remaining rural undeveloped.
- 1954 USGS Redlands, California topographic quadrangle map (1:62,500 scale) shows this same sparse housing pattern around the canyon along Oak Glen Road.
- A review of aerial photographs from 1938 reveal structures to the north and south of Oak Glen Road in Section 28, as well as structures and orchards south of Oak Glen Road in Section 31; more structures can be seen south of the road in Section 29.
- Aerial photographs from 1959, 1966, 1968, and 1969 confirm this same pattern of orchards and structures along Oak Glen Road.
- Modern aerial photographs between 1975 and the present reveal that the area immediately surrounding Oak Glen Road has remained sparsely undeveloped. However, the areas to the north and south of the canyon area have been developed.

In sum, the property has been developed and continually used from 1857 to the present. However, the area along Oak Glen Road has not been developed to the same extent as the surrounding areas.

6.2 Sacred Lands File Results

A search of the Sacred Lands File by the NAHC was received on May 20, 2022. The search results were negative and failed to indicate the presence of Native American sacred lands in the vicinity of the Project Area. A record of all correspondence is provided in Appendix B.

6.3 Field Survey Results

ECORP surveyed the Project Area for cultural resources on August 18, 2022. Ground surface visibility was good along the surface streets and road shoulders of Oak Glen Road, Chagall Road, and Martell Avenue, and poor in the undeveloped open areas that were overgrown with vegetation.

Figure 2. Project Area, southeast boundary (view northwest; August 18, 2022).

Figure 3. Project Area near Oak Glen Creek (view southeast; August 18, 2022).

6.3.1 Cultural Resources

The 2022 survey by ECORP identified seven new cultural resources within the Project Area including: a historic electrical distribution line consisting of 19 historic-period wooden utility poles (NB-001), a historic-period box culvert (NB-002), an irrigation site with two historic-period concrete vaults and a spigot (NB-003), a historic-period stone and concrete curb and gutter (NB-004), and three historic-period

roads (NB-005,-006, and -007). Site descriptions follow, and confidential location map and DPR site records are provided in Appendix D.

6.3.1.1 NB-001 (Wooden Utility Pole Line)

Resource NB-001 is a segment of an electrical distribution line measuring 2.1 miles in length that consists of 19 wooden poles supporting power lines. Date nails in the poles indicate that 17 of the 19 poles observed were installed in 1930; two were installed in 1945. All were modified in 1955-56.

Figure 4. Historic-period date nail for NB-001 (view detail; August 18, 2022).

6.3.1.2 NB-002 (Box Culvert)

Resource NB-002 consists of a historic-period box culvert. The culvert measures 11.7 feet northwest to southeast by 12.75 feet northeast to southwest, and 3.7 feet from the bottom of the drainage walls. The walls of the culvert are formed from concrete poured into wooden frames; metal wire and local rocks are visible in the concrete framing on the road crossing. NB-002 facilitates drainage.

The year-built date for NB-002 cannot be precisely determined. The resource likely dates to approximately 1920. Concrete construction came into widespread use in California after 1910, and the proliferation of automobiles in Southern California after 1910 made concrete crossings of small streams a necessity. Rural areas such as Yucaipa likely would have received concrete bridges between approximately 1915 and 1925. A 1938 aerial photograph shows a crossing over Oak Glen Creek on Chagall Road.

Figure 5. Overview of NB-002 (view northeast; August 18, 2022).

6.3.1.3 NB-003 (Irrigation Features)

Resource NB-003 consists of three historic-period irrigation features (Features 1, 2 and 3) located on the northern side of the northern shoulder of Oak Glen Road. Feature 1 is a concrete vault measuring 5 feet 1 inch northwest-southeast by 3 feet northeast-southwest. On the exterior, the walls of the feature extend approximately 1 foot 6 inches feet above ground surface, and on the interior of the feature, the height of the walls is approximately 2 feet high from the floor of the feature. The walls are 5 ½ inches thick, and lag bolts are embedded in the walls. A displaced galvanized steel lid affixed by nails to wood frame lies on top of the feature. Linear impressions in the concrete walls suggest that the feature was formed by concrete overpour into a wood frame. Feature 2 is a rectangular vault measuring 7 feet 4 inches northwest-southeast by 23 feet 3 inches northeast-southwest. On the exterior, the walls of the feature extend approximately 1.6 feet above the ground surface and on the interior of the feature, the height of the walls is approximately 1.2 feet from the floor of the feature. The interior of the feature is filled with sediment, vegetation, and concrete. The walls are 1.5 inches thick and lag bolts are embedded in the walls. The vault was formed from concrete poured into a wooden frame. Feature 3 is a single water spigot located between the two vaults.

NB-003 is likely associated with an irrigation system that sustained an orchard located on the northern side of Oak Glen Road. The orchard appeared on aerial photography as early as 1938; and it may have been part of the Casa Blanca Ranch that encompassed more than 500 acres north of Oak Glen Road. NB-003 may support the gravity flow of water taken from Oak Glen Creek, piped under Oak Glen Road from the south, and conveyed to a small reservoir located 200 feet west of the intersection of Oak Glen Road and Casa Blanca Avenue and 200 feet north of Oak Glen Road.

The irrigation features of NB-003 likely date to 1931. That year, prison labor crews rebuilt Oak Glen Road (NB-005) between Casa Blanca Ranch and the town of Oak Glen. The project included a new alignment for the road 1.5 miles east of Bryant Street that caused the road to "swing south into the bottom (near Oak Glen Creek) and back to the old grade (along the section line) to avoid a steep pitch" (*San Bernardino County Sun* 1930). The irrigation features may have been built to accommodate the flow of irrigation water under this new alignment.

Figure 6. Feature 1 of NB-003 (view northeast; August 18, 2022).

Figure 7. Feature 3 of NB-003 (view detail; August 18, 2022).

6.3.1.4 NB-004 (Stone Curb and Gutter)

Resource NB-004 consists of historic-period masonry stone gutters and curbs that run along the road shoulder within the Project Area for approximately one mile. The curbs vary approximately 14.5 inches above the surface. The gutters measure approximately 4 feet wide from the curb to the road's asphalt; asphalt covers portions of the gutter in some areas.

NB-004 was built in February 1934 by Civil Works Administration (CWA) crews. The CWA, a New Deal program, was created in November 1933 by Executive Order No. 6420B under Title II of the National Industrial Recovery Act. The CWA inherited much of its funding from the ineffectual Public Works Administration, a 1933 program that funded private-sector contractors. The CWA, by contrast, placed 4.2 million individuals directly on the federal payroll and put them to work on roads, levees, water mains, schools, and airports. The CWA sought to provide unemployment relief for workers through the dire winter of 1933-34, a period of soaring unemployment. Most CWA projects ceased on March 31, 1934, and the program officially ended in July 1934 (Thompson 2016).

Planned CWA work on flood control projects in San Bernardino County halted in January 1934 due to right-of-way disputes, allowing CWA crews to accomplish other projects including Oak Glen Road curbs and gutters in Yucaipa. The work aimed to improve stormwater drainage on the north side of Oak Glen Road from 2nd Street east to the Casa Blanca Ranch at the top of the hill, just beyond what is now Cherry Croft Drive (*San Bernardino County Sun* 1934).

Contemporary reports described the CWA work on Oak Glen Road as a gutter "four feet wide and surfaced with stone." The project also included curbs formed by stones set upright against the outer edge of the gutter. (*San Bernardino County Sun* 1934).

The use of stones was emblematic of a New Deal style called "Government Rustic." By the 1930s, most private-sector contractors used poured concrete to quickly and efficiently build curbs and gutters. New Deal "industrial recovery" programs such as the CWA, however, had little motivation to complete jobs quickly and efficiently. They aimed to keep workers busy for several months. What ensued after 1933 was a brief revival of traditional trades, a rejection of modern methods, and a renewed commitment to locally sourced materials reminiscent of the turn-of-the-century Arts and Crafts movement (Gelernter 1999). The architectural historian Phoebe Cutler describes Government Rustic as a "fusion of nostalgia and economics" that responded to broken supply chains and soaring unemployment. "The federal government provided the labor…local entities had only to provide materials. Indigenous stone and wood were readily available" (Cutler 1985:77-78).

Today, remaining segments of stone curb in San Bernardino County and its communities, such as Redlands, are recognized as historically significant. In some cases, existing segments remain preserved in place; others are discovered only during ground disturbing activity within public rights-of-way (Blumel and Cunningham 2019).

Figure 8. Overview of NB-004 (view west; August 18, 2022).

6.3.1.5 NB-005 (Oak Glen Road)

Oak Glen Road (NB-005) is a two-lane, east-west arterial road in San Bernardino County that traces the northern banks of Oak Glen Creek from Yucaipa east to the community of Oak Glen. A section line road in places, Oak Glen Road divides Sections 29 and 32 in Township 1 South, Range 1 North, SBBM. East of Sections 29 and 32, it veers northeast to remain on the northern side of Oak Glen Creek. Oak Glen Road is paved with asphalt and possesses bicycle lanes and concrete curbs with no further improvements. Oak Glen Road provided vehicular access through southern San Bernardino County between the towns of Yucaipa and Oak Glen.

An early iteration of Oak Glen Road is depicted on the 1857 GLO plat map for Township 1 South, Range 1 North, San Bernardino Base and Meridian; the road is also depicted on the 1896 GLO plat map for Township 1 South, Range 1 North, SBBM. In 1931, San Bernardino County prison labor crews rebuilt Oak Glen Road from Casa Blanca Ranch (at what is now the intersection of Oak Glen Road and Pendleton Road) east to the town of Oak Glen. The project included a new alignment for Oak Glen Road 1.5 miles east of Bryant Street that caused the road to "swing south into the bottom (near Oak Glen Creek) and back to the old grade (along the section line) to avoid a steep pitch" (*San Bernardino County Sun* 1930).

Figure 9. Overview of NB-005 (view southwest; August 18,2022).

6.3.1.6 NB-006 (Chagall Road)

Chagall Road (NB-006) is a two-lane, east-west residential road in Yucaipa. It leads from Oak Glen Road and terminates east of Canyon Drive. A section line road, Chagall Road divides Sections 28 and 33 in Township 1 South, Range 1 North, SBBM. The gravel road remains unpaved with no further improvements. For ranchers and farmers in its immediate vicinity, and for generations of students who attended Yucaipa School, a rural one-room schoolhouse located on Chagall Road (no longer present, moved in 1996), Chagall Road provided vehicular access to Oak Glen Road, the nearest arterial street.

Chagall Road is visible in historic aerial photographs as early as 1938.

Figure 10. Overview of NB-006 (view southeast; August 18, 2022).

6.3.1.7 NB-007 (Martell Avenue)

Martell Avenue (NB-007) is a two-lane, north-south residential road in Yucaipa. It leads from Chagall Road to Lan Franc Road. A section line road, Martell Avenue divides Sections 32 and 33 in Township 1 South, Range 1 North, SBBM. The road is paved with asphalt with no further improvements. It provided vehicular access for ranchers and farmers and other residents in its immediate vicinity to Chagall Road and on to Oak Glen Road, the nearest arterial street.

Martell Avenue is visible in historic aerial photographs as early as 1938; it received asphalt paving after 1995.

Figure 11. Overview of NB-007 (view south; August 18, 2022).

7.0 EVALUATION

This section provides an evaluation of the significance of the historic-period resources located within the Project Area relative to eligibility criteria set forth in the NRHP and the CRHR.

7.1 NB-001 (Utility Pole Line)

Though it facilitated the transmission of electrical power along Oak Glen Road, there is no information in the archival record to suggest that NB-001 is associated, on its own, with the electrification of the Yucaipa region or with any other events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history at the local level; it is not eligible for the NRHP/CRHR under Criteria A/1.

Generations of electrical workers and linemen maintained NB-001 after 1930. The resource, however, is not associated with the lives of persons significant in our past, and it is not eligible for the NRHP/CRHR under Criteria B/2.

Resource NB-001 consists of utilitarian wooden poles indistinguishable from hundreds of others in San Bernardino County. It does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or represent the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction. Therefore, it is not eligible for the NRHP/CRHR under Criteria C/3.

The information potential of NB-001 is expressed in its built form and in the historical record. It has not yielded, nor is it likely to yield, information important in history or prehistory that isn't represented in the archival record already. Therefore, it is not eligible for the NRHP/CRHR under Criteria D/4.

NB-001 possesses integrity of location, setting, design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. It remains in its original location in a semirural setting on the northern shoulder of Oak Glen Road. The poles remain constructed of wood and still convey the aesthetic of a 1930 electrical distribution line providing power to properties in San Bernardino County.

Regardless of integrity, due to lack of historical significance, NB-001 does not meet NRHP or CRHR eligibility criteria as an individual resource or as part of any known or suspected historic district; it is also not listed on any Certified Local Government historic property register.

7.2 NB-002 (Box Culvert)

Though it facilitated drainage and provided a strong and reliable crossing over the creek, NB-002 did not on its own provide a crucial connection between the northern and southern banks of Oak Glen Creek. Aerial photography taken in 1938 shows a similar crossing located 600 feet west of NB-002, with other crossings located within two miles upstream and downstream. Therefore, NB-002 is not associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history at the local level; it is not eligible for the NRHP/CRHR under Criteria A/1.

City of Yucaipa and San Bernardino County crews built and maintained NB-002 after approximately 1920. The resource, however, is not associated with the lives of persons significant in our past, and it is not eligible for the NRHP/CRHR under Criteria B/2.

Resource NB-002 consists of a conventional early 20th-century concrete box culvert indistinguishable from hundreds of others in southern California. It does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or represent the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction. Therefore, it is not eligible for the NRHP/CRHR under Criteria C/3.

The information potential of NB-002 is expressed in its built form and in the historical record. It has not yielded, nor is it likely to yield, information important in history or prehistory. Therefore, it is not eligible for the NRHP/CRHR under Criteria D/4.

NB-002 possesses integrity of location, setting, design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. It remains in its original location in a semirural setting spanning Oak Glen Creek. The culvert retains its original concrete construction and still conveys the aesthetic of an early-20th-century concrete box culvert facilitating drainage of Oak Glen Creek under Chagall Road in Yucaipa.

Regardless of integrity, due to lack of historical significance, NB-002 does not meet NRHP or CRHR eligibility criteria as an individual resource or as part of any known or suspected historic district; it is also not listed on any Certified Local Government historic property register.

7.3 NB-003 (Irrigation Features)

Though it supported an irrigation system that sustained an orchard located on the shoulder of Oak Glen Road, there is no information in the archival record to suggest that NB-003 is associated with events that

have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history at the local level; it is not eligible for the NRHP/CRHR under Criteria A/1.

Local irrigators built and maintained NB-003. The resource, however, is not associated with the lives of persons significant in our past, and it is not eligible for the NRHP/CRHR under Criteria B/2.

Resource NB-003 consists of conventional concrete vaults indistinguishable from hundreds of others in San Bernardino County. It does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or represent the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction. Therefore, it is not eligible for the NRHP/CRHR under Criteria C/3.

The information potential of NB-003 is expressed in its built form and in the historical record. It has not yielded, nor is it likely to yield, information important in history or prehistory. Therefore, it is not eligible for the NRHP/CRHR under Criteria D/4.

NB-003 possesses integrity of location, setting, design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. It remains in its original location in a semirural setting on the northern shoulder of Oak Glen Road. The features remain constructed of concrete and still convey the aesthetic of a 1930s irrigation system that sustained orchards on the northern shoulder of Oak Glen Road in Yucaipa.

Regardless of integrity, due to lack of historical significance, NB-003 does not meet NRHP or CRHR eligibility criteria as an individual resource or as part of any known or suspected historic district; it is also not listed on any Certified Local Government historic property register.

7.4 NB-004 (Stone Curb and Gutter)

NM-004 is associated with the CWA, a New Deal public works program that employed 4.2 million workers nationwide during the winter of 1933-34, helping to relieve unemployment in San Bernardino County and elsewhere. Additionally, as a drainage structure, NM-004 helped to improve stormwater drainage along Oak Glen Road in Yucaipa. Therefore, NB-004 is eligible for the NRHP/CRHR under Criteria A/1.

Federal CWA crews built NB-004 in February 1934. The resource, however, is not associated with the lives of persons significant in our past, and it is not eligible for the NRHP/CRHR under Criteria B/2.

As a string of stone masonry curbs and gutters made from locally sourced stones, NB-004 embodies the distinctive characteristics of the New Deal-era "Government Rustic" style, and these stone curbs are a diminishing resource. Therefore, it is eligible for the NRHP/CRHR under Criteria C/3.

The information potential of NB-004 is expressed in its built form and in the historical record. It has not yielded, nor is it likely to yield, information important in history or prehistory. Therefore, it is not eligible for the NRHP/CRHR under Criteria D/4.

Resource NB-004 possesses integrity of location, setting, design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. It remains in its original location on the shoulder of Oak Glen Road in a semirural setting. It retains its original building materials with few changes: one exception involves a place where stone curbs

act as retaining walls topped by non-historic capstones. Yet this is not enough to compromise overall integrity. Lastly, NB-004 still conveys the aesthetic of 1934 Government Rustic-style stone gutter and curbs associated with the CWA's efforts to relieve unemployment in San Bernardino County in 1933-34.

NB-004 is not part of any known or suspected historic district; it is also not listed on any Certified Local Government historic property register.

7.5 NB-005 (Oak Glen Road)

Though it facilitated vehicular transportation between Yucaipa and Oak Glen, there is no information in the archival record to suggest that Oak Glen Road is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history at the local level; it is not eligible for the NRHP/CRHR under Criteria A/1.

City of Yucaipa and San Bernardino County crews built and maintained Oak Glen Road. The resource, however, is not associated with the lives of persons significant in our past, and it is not eligible for the NRHP/CRHR under Criteria B/2.

As a conventional two-lane arterial road through southern San Bernardino County, indistinguishable from multiple two-lane arterial roads in San Bernardino County, Oak Glen Road does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or represent the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction. Therefore, it is not eligible for the NRHP/CRHR under Criteria C/3.

The information potential of Oak Glen Road is expressed in its built form and in the historical record. It has not yielded, nor is it likely to yield, information important in history or prehistory. Therefore, it is not eligible for the NRHP/CRHR under Criteria D/4.

Oak Glen Road possesses integrity of location, setting, design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. It remains in its original location in a semirural setting between Yucaipa and Oak Glen. It remains a two-lane road. Lastly, it still conveys the aesthetic of a 20th-century arterial road associated with vehicular transportation between Yucaipa and Oak Glen.

Regardless of integrity, due to lack of historical significance Oak Glen Road does not meet NRHP or CRHR eligibility criteria as an individual resource or as part of any known or suspected historic district; it is also not listed on any Certified Local Government historic property register.

7.6 NB-006 (Chagall Road)

Though it facilitated vehicular transportation from Yucaipa School to Oak Glen Road, there is no information in the archival record to suggest that Chagall Road is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history at the local level; it is not eligible for the NRHP/CRHR under Criteria A/1.

City of Yucaipa and San Bernardino County crews built and maintained Chagall Road. The resource, however, is not associated with the lives of persons significant in our past, and it is not eligible for the NRHP/CRHR under Criteria B/2.

As a conventional two-lane residential road, indistinguishable from multiple two-lane residential and collector roads in Yucaipa, Chagall Road does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or represent the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction. Therefore, it is not eligible for the NRHP/CRHR under Criteria C/3.

The information potential of Chagall Road is expressed in its built form and in the historical record. It has not yielded, nor is it likely to yield, information important in history or prehistory. Therefore, it is not eligible for the NRHP/CRHR under Criteria D/4.

Chagall Road possesses integrity of location, setting, design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. It remains in its original location in a semirural setting south of Oak Glen Road. It remains a two-lane road. Lastly, it still conveys the aesthetic of a 20th-century residential road associated with vehicular transportation between Oak Glen Road and properties in its immediate vicinity.

Regardless of integrity, due to lack of historical significance Chagall Road does not meet NRHP or CRHR eligibility criteria as an individual resource or as part of any known or suspected historic district; it is also not listed on any Certified Local Government historic property register.

7.7 NB-007 (Martell Avenue)

Though it facilitated vehicular transportation to Chagall Road and Oak Glen Road, there is no information in the archival record to suggest that Martell Avenue is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history at the local level; it is not eligible for the NRHP/CRHR under Criteria A/1.

City of Yucaipa crews built and maintained Martell Avenue. The resource, however, is not associated with the lives of persons significant in our past, and it is not eligible for the NRHP/CRHR under Criteria B/2.

As a conventional two-lane residential road, indistinguishable from multiple two-lane residential and collector roads in Yucaipa, Martell Avenue does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or represent the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction. Therefore, it is not eligible for the NRHP/CRHR under Criteria C/3.

The information potential of Martell Avenue is expressed in its built form and in the historical record. It has not yielded, nor is it likely to yield, information important in history or prehistory. Therefore, it is not eligible for the NRHP/CRHR under Criteria D/4.

Martell Avenue possesses integrity of location, setting, design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. It remains in its original location in a semirural setting south of Oak Glen Road. It remains a

two-lane road. Lastly, it still conveys the aesthetic of a 20th-century residential road associated with vehicular transportation between Oak Glen Road and properties in its immediate vicinity.

Regardless of integrity, due to lack of historical significance Martell Avenue does not meet NRHP or CRHR eligibility criteria as an individual resource or as part of any known or suspected historic district; it is also not listed on any Certified Local Government historic property register.

8.0 MANAGEMENT CONSIDERATIONS

8.1 Conclusions

As a result of the field survey, seven historic-period resources (NB-001 through NB-007), were identified within the Project Area. All seven resources have been evaluated for listing in the NRHP and CRHR. Only one resource, NB-004, was evaluated as eligible under the NRHP/CRHR under criteria A/1 and C/3, and therefore should be considered a Historical Resource under CEQA and Historic Property under Section 106 NHPA (if applicable). Because removal or damage of the stone curb and gutter would affect the aspects of integrity that currently convey the significance of NB-004, ECORP recommends avoidance and preservation in place of this feature. If avoidance or minimization of impacts are not feasible, then mitigation in the form of documentation would be appropriate. No removal of this feature, or any ground disturbing activity should occur until all reviewing and lead agencies review and concur with the findings and recommendations of this report.

8.2 Likelihood for Subsurface Cultural Resources

Due to the presence of alluvium along Oak Glen Creek, and given the likelihood of pre-contact archaeological sites located along perennial waterways, the potential exists for buried pre-contact archaeological sites in the Project Area. Considering the amount of prior development in the Project Area and vicinity, this potential is considered low.

8.3 Post-Review Discoveries

There always remains the potential for ground-disturbing activities to expose previously unrecorded cultural resources. Both CEQA and Section 106 of the NHPA require the lead agency to address any unanticipated cultural resource discoveries during Project construction. Therefore, ECORP recommends the lead agency adopt and implement the following mitigation measures to reduce potential adverse impacts to Less than Significant:

- If subsurface deposits believed to be cultural or human in origin are discovered during construction, all work must halt within a 100-foot radius of the discovery. A qualified professional archaeologist, meeting the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualification Standards for prehistoric and historic archaeology, shall be retained to evaluate the significance of the find, and shall have the authority to modify the no-work radius as appropriate, using professional judgment. The following notifications shall apply, depending on the nature of the find:

1. If the professional archaeologist determines that the find does not represent a cultural resource, work may resume immediately and no agency notifications are required.

2. If the professional archaeologist determines that the find does represent a cultural resource from any time period or cultural affiliation, the archaeologist shall immediately notify the lead agencies. The agencies shall consult on a finding of eligibility and implement appropriate treatment measures, if the find is determined to be a Historical Resource under CEQA, as defined in Section 15064.5(a) of the CEQA Guidelines or a historic property under Section 106 NHPA, if applicable. Work may not resume within the no-work radius until the lead agencies, through consultation as appropriate, determine that the site either: 1) is not a Historical Resource under CEQA or a Historic Property under Section 106; or 2) that the treatment measures have been completed to their satisfaction.

3. If the find includes human remains, or remains that are potentially human, they shall ensure reasonable protection measures are taken to protect the discovery from disturbance (AB 2641). The archaeologist shall notify the San Bernardino County Coroner (per § 7050.5 of the Health and Safety Code). The provisions of § 7050.5 of the California Health and Safety Code, § 5097.98 of the California PRC, and AB 2641 will be implemented. If the coroner determines the remains are Native American and not the result of a crime scene, the coroner will notify the NAHC, which then will designate a Native American Most Likely Descendant (MLD) for the Project (§ 5097.98 of the PRC). The designated MLD will have 48 hours from the time access to the property is granted to make recommendations concerning treatment of the remains. If the landowner does not agree with the recommendations of the MLD, the NAHC can mediate (§ 5097.94 of the PRC). If no agreement is reached, the landowner must rebury the remains where they will not be further disturbed (§ 5097.98 of the PRC). This will also include either recording the site with the NAHC or the appropriate Information Center; using an open space or conservation zoning designation or easement; or recording a reinternment document with the county in which the property is located (AB 2641). Work may not resume within the no-work radius until the lead agencies, through consultation as appropriate, determine that the treatment measures have been completed to their satisfaction.

The lead agency is responsible for ensuring compliance with these mitigation measures. Section 15097 of Title 14, Chapter 3, Article 7 of CEQA, *Mitigation Monitoring or Reporting*, "The public agency shall adopt a program for monitoring or reporting on the revisions which it has required in the project and the measures it has imposed to mitigate or avoid significant environmental effects. A public agency may delegate reporting or monitoring responsibilities to another public agency or to a private entity which accepts the delegation; however, until mitigation measures have been completed the lead agency remains responsible for ensuring that implementation of the mitigation measures occurs in accordance with the program."

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LIST OF APPENDICES

APPENDIX A

Records Search Confirmation and Historical Society Coordination

California Historical Resources Information System

CHRIS Data Request Form

ACCESS AND USE AGREEMENT NO.: 34.00 **IC FILE NO.:** _____

To: South Central Coastal Information Center

Print Name: Robert Cunningham Date: 04/19/2022

Affiliation: Ecorp Consulting, Inc.

Address: 2861 Pullman Street

City: 215 North 5th Street State: CA Zip: 92374

Phone: (714) 648-0630 Fax: (714) 648-0935 Email: rjcunningham@ecorpconsulting.com

Billing Address (if different than above): _____

Billing Email: _____ Billing Phone: _____

Project Name / Reference: Wifia North Bench Recycled Water System 2018-057.009/004

Project Street Address: See Map

County or Counties: San Bernardino

Township/Range/UTMs: Sections 28,29,30,31,32,33 T1S R1W 11S 499563mE3767520mN

USGS 7.5' Quad(s): Yucaipa (1988) Forest Falls (1996)

PRIORITY RESPONSE (Additional Fee): yes ☐ / no ☒

TOTAL FEE NOT TO EXCEED: $ 1,000.00
(If blank, the Information Center will contact you if the fee is expected to exceed $1,000.00)

Special Instructions:

Information Center Use Only

Date of CHRIS Data Provided for this Request: _____

Confidential Data Included in Response: yes ☐ / no ☐

Notes: _____

CHRIS Data Request Form

Mark the request form as needed. Attach a PDF of your project area (with the radius if applicable) mapped on a 7.5' USGS topographic quadrangle to scale 1:24000 ratio 1:1 neither enlarged nor reduced and include a shapefile of your project area, if available. Shapefiles are the current CHRIS standard for submitting digital spatial data for your project area or radius. **Check with the appropriate IC for current availability of digital data products.**

- Documents will be provided in PDF format. Paper copies will only be provided if PDFs are not available at the time of the request or under specially arranged circumstances.
- Location information will be provided as a digital map product (Custom Maps or GIS data) unless the area has not yet been digitized. In such circumstances, the IC may provide hand drawn maps.
- In addition to the $150/hr. staff time fee, client will be charged the Custom Map fee when GIS is required to complete the request [e.g., a map printout or map image/PDF is requested and no GIS Data is requested, or an electronic product is requested (derived from GIS data) but no mapping is requested].

For product fees, see the CHRIS IC Fee Structure on the OHP website.

1. Map Format Choice:

Select One: Custom GIS Maps ☒ GIS Data ☐ Custom GIS Maps **and** GIS Data ☐ No Maps ☐

Any selection below left unmarked will be considered a "no. "

Location Information:

	Within project area	Within 1 mi. radius
ARCHAEOLOGICAL Resource Locations[1]	yes ☒ / no ☐	yes ☒ / no ☐
NON-ARCHAEOLOGICAL Resource Locations	yes ☒ / no ☐	yes ☒ / no ☐
Report Locations[1]	yes ☒ / no ☐	yes ☒ / no ☐
"Other" Report Locations[2]	yes ☒ / no ☐	yes ☐ / no ☒

3. Database Information:

(contact the IC for product examples, or visit the SSJVIC website for examples)

	Within project area	Within 1 mi. radius
ARCHAEOLOGICAL Resource Database[1]		
List (PDF format)	yes ☒ / no ☐	yes ☒ / no ☐
Detail (PDF format)	yes ☒ / no ☐	yes ☐ / no ☒
Excel Spreadsheet	yes ☐ / no ☒	yes ☐ / no ☒
NON-ARCHAEOLOGICAL Resource Database		
List (PDF format)	yes ☒ / no ☐	yes ☒ / no ☐
Detail (PDF format)	yes ☐ / no ☒	yes ☐ / no ☒
Excel Spreadsheet	yes ☐ / no ☒	yes ☐ / no ☒
Report Database[1]		
List (PDF format)	yes ☒ / no ☐	yes ☒ / no ☐
Detail (PDF format)	yes ☐ / no ☒	yes ☐ / no ☒
Excel Spreadsheet	yes ☐ / no ☒	yes ☐ / no ☒
Include "Other" Reports [2]	yes ☐ / no ☒	yes ☐ / no ☒

4. Document PDFs (paper copy only upon request)**:**

	Within project area	Within 1 mi. radius
ARCHAEOLOGICAL Resource Records[1]	yes ☒ / no ☐	yes ☒ / no ☐
NON-ARCHAEOLOGICAL Resource Records	yes ☒ / no ☐	yes ☒ / no ☐
Reports[1]	yes ☒ / no ☐	yes ☐ / no ☒
"Other" Reports[2]	yes ☒ / no ☐	yes ☐ / no ☒

CHRIS Data Request Form

5. Eligibility Listings and Documentation:

	Within project area	Within 1 mi. radius
OHP Built Environment Resources Directory[3]:		
Directory listing only (Excel format)	yes ☐ / no ☒	yes ☐ / no ☒
Associated documentation[4]	yes ☐ / no ☒	yes ☐ / no ☒
OHP Archaeological Resources Directory[1,5]:		
Directory listing only (Excel format)	yes ☒ / no ☐	yes ☐ / no ☒
Associated documentation[4]	yes ☒ / no ☐	yes ☐ / no ☒
***California Inventory of Historic Resources* (1976):**		
Directory listing only (PDF format)	yes ☒ / no ☐	yes ☐ / no ☒
Associated documentation[4]	yes ☒ / no ☐	yes ☐ / no ☒

6. Additional Information:

The following sources of information may be available through the Information Center. However, several of these sources are now available on the OHP website and can be accessed directly. The Office of Historic Preservation makes no guarantees about the availability, completeness, or accuracy of the information provided through these sources. Indicate below if the Information Center should review and provide documentation (if available) of any of the following sources as part of this request.

Caltrans Bridge Survey	yes ☐ / no ☒
Ethnographic Information	yes ☐ / no ☒
Historical Literature	yes ☐ / no ☒
Historical Maps	yes ☐ / no ☒
Local Inventories	yes ☐ / no ☒
GLO and/or Rancho Plat Maps	yes ☐ / no ☒
Shipwreck Inventory	yes ☐ / no ☒
Soil Survey Maps	yes ☐ / no ☒

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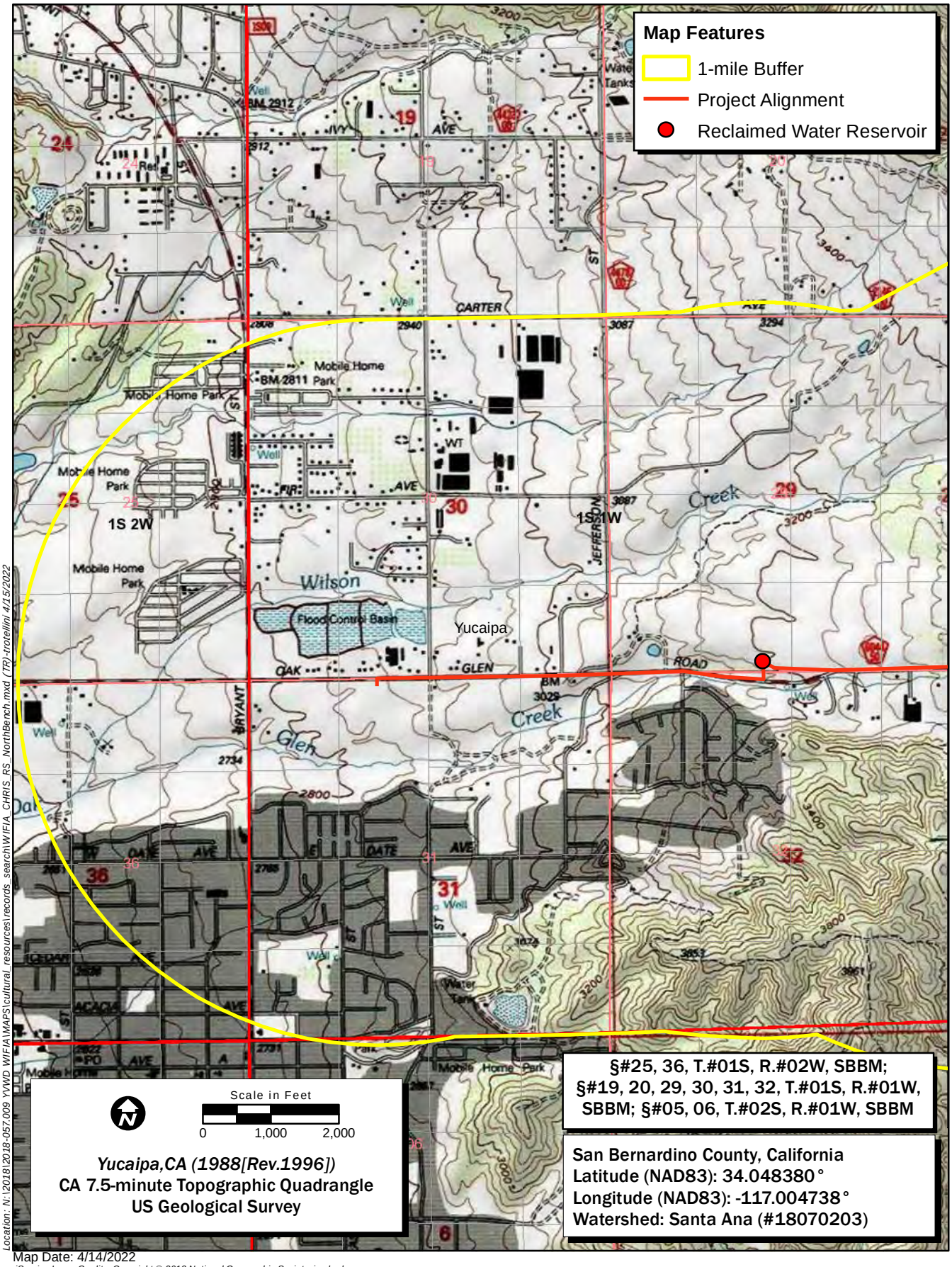
[1] In order to receive archaeological information, requestor must meet qualifications as specified in Section III of the current version of the California Historical Resources Information System Information Center Rules of Operation Manual and be identified as an Authorized User or Conditional User under an active CHRIS Access and Use Agreement.

[2] "Other" Reports GIS layer consists of report study areas for which the report content is almost entirely non-fieldwork related (e.g., local/regional history, or overview) and/or for which the presentation of the study area boundary may or may not add value to a record search.

[3] Provided as Excel spreadsheets with no cost for the rows; the only cost for this component is IC staff time. Includes, but not limited to, information regarding National Register of Historic Places, California Register of Historical Resources, California State Historical Landmarks, California State Points of Historical Interest, and historic building surveys. Previously known as the HRI and then as the HPD, it is now known as the Built Environment Resources Directory (BERD). The Office of Historic Preservation compiles this documentation and it is the source of the official status codes for evaluated resources.

[4] Associated documentation will vary by resource. Contact the IC for further details.

[5] Provided as Excel spreadsheets with no cost for the rows; the only cost for this component is IC staff time. Previously known as the Archaeological Determinations of Eligibility, now it is known as the Archaeological Resources Directory (ARD). The Office of Historic Preservation compiles this documentation and it is the source of the official status codes for evaluated resources.



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Map Date: 4/14/2022

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Compiled by the Bureau of Land Management (BLM), National Operations Center (NOC), OC-530.

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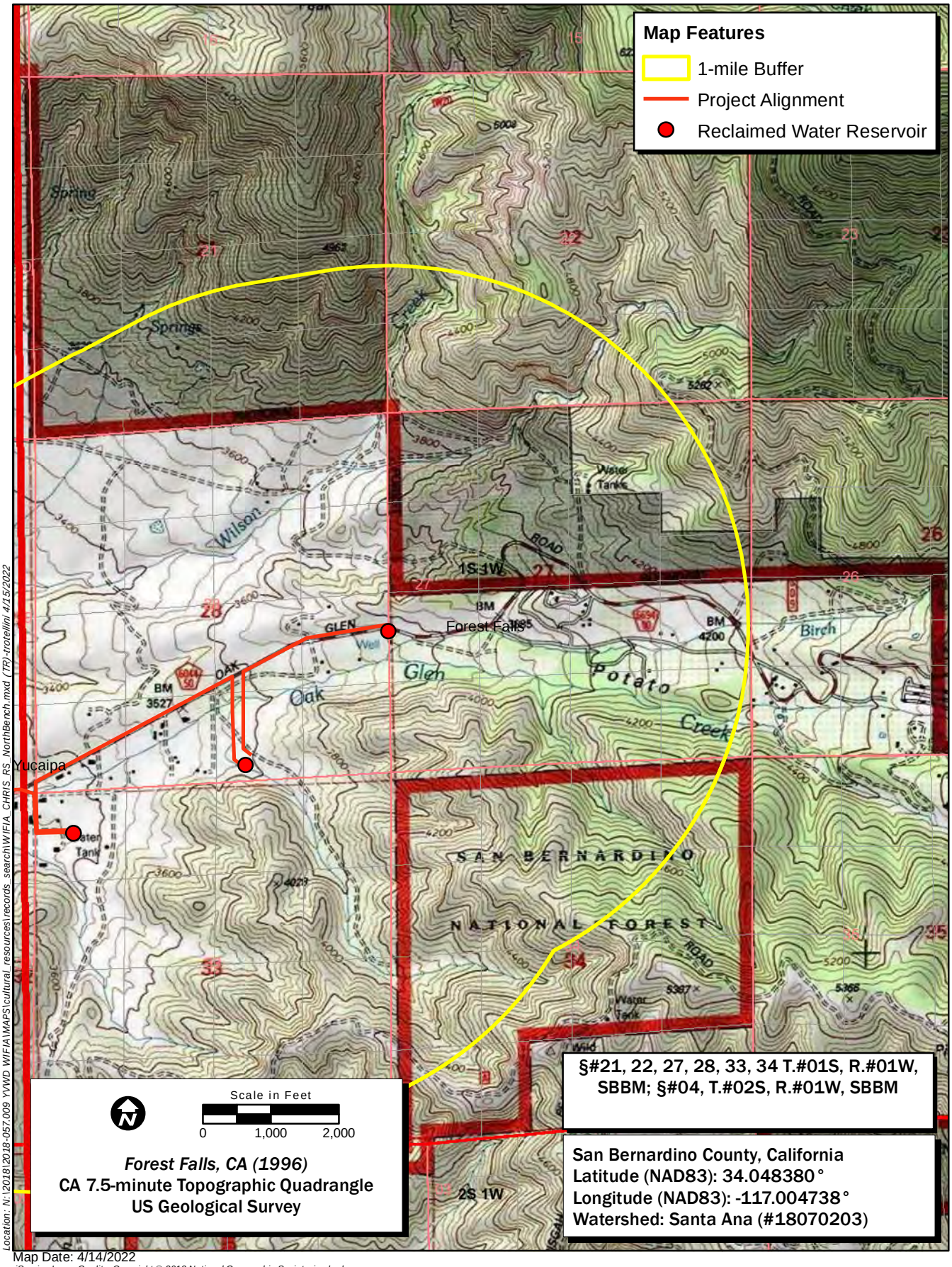
ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTANTS

Records Search

2018-057.009 YVWD WIFIA - North Bench RW System



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Map Date: 4/14/2022

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ECORP Consulting, Inc.
ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTANTS

Records Search

2018-057.009 YVWD WIFIA - North Bench RW System

Report List

YVWD - North Bench 2018-057.009.004

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
SB-00121	NADB-R - 1060121; Voided - 72-3.1	1972	SMITH, GERALD A.	ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF PROPOSED HIGHWAY PROJECT ON ROUTE 38 (MOUNTAIN HOME VILLAGE)	SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY MUSEUM	36-001417
SB-00306	NADB-R - 1060306; Voided - 76-3.4	1976	SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY MUSEUM ASSOCIATION	ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY - OAK GLEN ROAD BETWEEN YUCAIPA BOULEVARD AND BRYANT AVENUE	SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY MUSEUM ASSOCIATION	
SB-00334	NADB-R - 1060334; Voided - 76-5.3A	1976	SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY MUSEUM ASSOCIATION	ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ANALYSIS: ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES, YUCAIPA REGIONAL PARK PROJECT	SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY MUSEUM ASSOCIATION	36-001001
SB-00335	NADB-R - 1060335; Voided - 76-5.3B	1976	NAGENGAST, M. CAROLE	ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT EVALUATION: ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION OF SBR-1001, YUCAIPA REGIONAL PARK, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA		36-001001
SB-00477	NADB-R - 1060477; Voided - 77-2.5	1977	HEARN, JOSEPH E.	HISTORICAL - ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT OF APPROXIMATELY 25 ACRES, YUCAIPA AREA	SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY MUSEUM ASSOCIATION	
SB-00533	NADB-R - 1060533; Voided - 77-8.4A	1977	HEARN, JOSEPH E.	ARCHAEOLOGICAL - HISTORICAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT OF SECS. 20, 21 AND 27 IN THE OAK GLEN AREA	SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY MUSEUM ASSOCIATION	
SB-00534	NADB-R - 1060534; Voided - 77-8.4B	1977	SMITH, GERALD A.	CLARIFICATION AND SUPPLEMENTAL SURVEY FOR CULTURAL RESOURCES OF GIVEN DESCRIPTION	SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY MUSEUM ASSOCIATION	
SB-00581	NADB-R - 1060581; Voided - 77-12.9	1977	HEARN, JOSEPH E.	ARCHAEOLOGICAL - HISTORICAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT OF SEC. 25, T1S R2W, YUCAIPA AREA	SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY MUSEUM ASSOCIATION	
SB-00594	NADB-R - 1060594; Voided - 78-1.1	1978	HEARN, JOSEPH E.	ARCHAEOLOGICAL - HISTORICAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT OF 8 ACRES AT THE NORTHWEST CORNER OF FIR AVENUE AND FREMONT STREET, YUCAIPA AREA	SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY MUSEUM ASSOCIATION	
SB-00634	NADB-R - 1060634; Voided - 78-4.9	1978	HEARN, JOSEPH E.	ARCHAEOLOGICAL - HISTORICAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT OF TENTATIVE TRACT 10318, YUCAIPA AREA	SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY MUSEUM ASSOCIATION	
SB-00637	NADB-R - 1060637; Voided - 78-4.12	1978	HEARN, JOSEPH E.	ARCHAEOLOGICAL - HISTORICAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT OF TENTATIVE TRACT NO. 10399, YUCAIPA AREA	SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY MUSEUM ASSOCIATION	

Report List

YVWD - North Bench 2018-057.009.004

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
SB-01357	NADB-R - 1061357; Voided - 83-2.5B	1983	WHITNEY-DESAUTELS, NANCY A.	CULTURAL RESOURCE REPORT ON THE CHAPMAN RANCH PROPERTY LOCATED IN AN UNINCORPORATED PORTION OF THE COUNTY OF SAN BERNARDINO	SCIENTIFIC RESOURCE SURVEYS, INC.	
SB-01445	NADB-R - 1061445; Voided - 84-7.4	1984	RECTOR, CAROL H.	CULTURAL RESOURCES INVENTORY FOR THE 1984 AND PART OF 1985 CALIFORNIA METROPOLITAN PROJECT AREA PUBLIC LANDS SALE PROGRAM		
SB-01576	NADB-R - 1061576; Voided - 86-7.4	1986	FOSTER, DANIEL G.	VEGETATION AND WATERSHED MANAGEMENT, ARCHEOLOGICAL REVIEW, CRAFTON HILLS VMP PROJECT, SAN BERNARDINO RANGER UNIT		36-001001
SB-01653	NADB-R - 1061653; Voided - 87-3.7	1987	YOHE II, ROBERT M.	ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT EVALUATION: ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT OF TENTATIVE TRACT 13484 NEAR YUCAIPA IN SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH UNIT, UCR	
SB-01816	NADB-R - 1061816; Voided - 88-7.7	1988	JENKINS, RICHARD C.	VEGETATION AND WATERSHED MANAGEMENT: ARCHEOLOGICAL REVIEW, WILSON CREEK VMP		36-002305
SB-01864	NADB-R - 1061864; Voided - 89-3.1-A-B	1989	BOUSCAREN, STEPHEN J., KAREN K. SWOPE, and MARK SWANSON	CULTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY OF THE HUNT RANCH PROJECT, 600 ACRES EAST OF YUCAIPA, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	RESEARCH ASSOCIATES	36-002631, 36-003027
SB-02050	NADB-R - 1062050; Voided - 89-12.8	1989	MIKESELL, STEPHEN D.	HISTORICAL RESOURCES EVALUATION ON REPORT - HISTORIC NORTH FORK CANAL, HIGHLANDS CANAL AND CITY CREEK DITCH, 8-SBD-330, P.M. 28.7/30.2; 08-157901		36-006544, 36-006545, 36-006546
SB-02052	NADB-R - 1062052; Voided - 89-12.10	1989	LERCH, MICHAEL K.	CULTURAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT OF THE FREMONT STREET PIPELINE, YUCAIPA VALLEY WATER DISTRICT, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	LERCH & ASSOCIATES	
SB-02274	NADB-R - 1062274; Voided - 91-2.14	1991	BECKER, KENNETH M. and STUART A. EVANS	A CULTURAL RESOURCES RECONNAISSANCE OF THE BIRMINGHAM RANCH, APPROXIMATELY 600 ACRES NEAR YUCAIPA, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	RMW PALEO	36-002631, 36-003027, 36-060482

Report List

YVWD - North Bench 2018-057.009.004

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
SB-02427	NADB-R - 1062427; Voided - 91-6.4	1991	BROWN, JOAN C.	CULTURAL RESOURCES RECONNAISSANCE OF A ONE MILE ROAD FROM THE BIRMINGHAM RANCH TO OAK GLEN ROAD IN SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	RMW PALEO	
SB-02868	NADB-R - 1062868	1993	SCIENTIFIC RESOURCE SURVEYS, INC	CULTURAL RESOURCE ASSESSMENT OF THE SAN GORGONIO PASS WATER AGENCY WATER IMPORTATION PROJECT, RIVERSIDE AND SAN BERNARDINO COUNTIES, CA	SCIENTIFIC RESOURCE SURVEYS, INC	36-000911
SB-03129	NADB-R - 1063129	1997	HORNE, MELINDA C.	CULTURAL RESOURCE INVESTIGATIONS AT A 10.43 ACRE PARCEL AT THE SOUTHEAST CORNER OF OAK GLEN ROAD & BRYANT AVE, YUCAIPA, CA. 35PP	APPLIED EARTHWORKS	
SB-03259	NADB-R - 1063259	1997	RODARTE, MICHAEL	ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONSTRUCTION MONITORING FOR THE YUCAIPA STATER BROS PROJECT. 3PP	APPLIED EARTHWORKS	
SB-03376	NADB-R - 1063376	1997	DIGREGORIO, LEE	PISGAH PEAK LAND EXCHANGE. 9PP	SBNF	
SB-03377	NADB-R - 1063377	1997	DIGREGORIO, LEE	WATER CANYON LAND EXCHANGE. 9PP]	SBNF	
SB-03611	NADB-R - 1063611	2000	Love, Bruce and Bai Tom Tang	Historical/Archaeological Resource Survey Report of TT16031, City of Yucaipa, San Bernardino County, CA. 19PP	CRM Tech	36-010322
SB-03615	NADB-R - 1063615	2000	Love, Bruce	YVWD R15.1 Reservoir Site. 13PP	CRM Tech	
SB-03616	NADB-R - 1063616	1999	Love, Bruce and Bai Tom Tang	Yucaipa Water District Site #1, City of Yucaipa, CA. 18PP	CRM Tech	
SB-03959	NADB-R - 1063959	2002	DICE, MICHAEL	AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL MITIGATION-MONITORING REPORT AND PHASE 2 SITE EVALUATION FOR THE YUCAIPA GLEN PROJECT, TTM 15967, CITY OF YUCAIPA, CA. 35PP	L&L ENVIRONMENTAL	36-010605
SB-04120	NADB-R - 1064120	2003	HOGAN, MICHAEL	CULTURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT PROGRAM: 3531 DATE ST, TRACT #15933, APN: 303-221-25 IN THE CITY OF YUCAIPA, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CA. 2PP	CRM TECH	

Report List

YVWD - North Bench 2018-057.009.004

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
SB-04842	NADB-R - 1064842	2005	Chandler, Evelyn N. and Cary D. Cotterman	Archaeological and Paleontological Monitoring for the Yucaipa Valley Water District Reservoir 13.1 Project, Yucaipa, San Bernardino County, California.		
SB-04843	NADB-R - 1064843	2005	Cotterman, Cary D., Evelyn N. Chandler, and Koral Ahmet	Cultural Resources Survey for the Yucaipa Valley Water District 30-Inch Potable Water Pipelines, Yucaipa, San Bernardino County, California.		
SB-04844	NADB-R - 1064844	2005	Hoover, Anna M., Kristie R. Blevins, William R. Gillean, and Hugh Wagner	A Phase I Archaeological and Paleontological Survey report on the Wilson Creek Property, APNs 321-411-008, 321-371-005 thru -011, 321-152-012 thru -026 and -030, 321-161-012 and -043, 321-131-007 thru -015, 321-141-007 thru -012, and 321-311-003 thru -005, -011 thru -015, and -017, 78.4 Acres Located in the City of Yucaipa, California.		
SB-04847	NADB-R - 1064847	2005	White, Robert S. and Laura S. White	A Cultural Resources Assessment of the 317.59-Acre Cherrycroft Project Site, Southeast Corner of Carter Avenue and Jefferson Street, City of Yucaipa, San Bernardino County.		
SB-05676	NADB-R - 1065676	2006	Irish, Leslie	Response to Comments Provided for the Public Works Project on Wilson Creek in the City of Yucaipa, San Bernardino County, California: EPA 060629A.		
SB-05677	NADB-R - 1065677	2007	Mason, Roger D.	Cultural Resources Survey Report for Ridgecrest Ranch, Tract 16785, Yucaipa, San Bernardino County, California.		
SB-06076	NADB-R - 1066076	2009	Alexandrowicz, John Stephen	Historical Resources Monitoring at the Rite Aid Store #6561-01, Southwest Corner of Bryant Street and Oak Glen Road, City of Yucaipa, San Bernardino County, California.		
SB-06135	NADB-R - 1066135	2009	Bonner, Wayne H. and Marnie Aislin-Kay	Cultural Resource Records Search and Site Visit Results for T-Mobile USA Facility Candidate IE25512B(R) (Green Valley Church), 11652 Bryant Street, Yucaipa, San Bernardino County, California.		

Report List

YVWD - North Bench 2018-057.009.004

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
SB-06191	NADB-R - 1066191	2008	Jordan, Stacey C.	Archaeological Survey Report for Southern California Edison Company Deteriorated Pole Replacement Project for a Total of Ten Poles on IDA 12kV (#4579978E & #4744631E), Oak Glen 12kV (#4744626E), Bryn Mawr 12kV (#4744645E), Stewart 4kV (#4760030E), Boulder 12kV (#4714250E), Lapins 12kV (#4759904E), Mesa Grande 12kV (#4759915E), Conine 12kV (#4759921E) and Preseton 12kV (#4759658E) Circuits and Removal of One Pole on Bench 12kV (#782504H) Circuit on Private Lands in Riverside and San Bernardino Counties, California.		
SB-06415						
SB-06418	NADB-R - 1066418	2009	Hogan, Michael	Archaeological Monitoring of Earth-Moving Operations: Oak Glen Creek/Wilson II Basin Project, City of Yucaipa, San Bernardino County, California.		
SB-06660	NADB-R - 1066660	2010	Dallas, Jr, Herb and Stephanie Velazquez	An Archaeological Survey Report for the Oak Glen and Pendleton Fires in San Bernardino, California.		
SB-07651	NADB-R - 1067651	2011	Valasik, Molly, Sherri Gust, Amy Glover, and Kim Scott	Cultural Resource Assessment for the Wilson Creek Business Park Project, City of Yucaipa, San Bernardino County, California.		

APPENDIX B

Sacred Lands File Coordination

Sacred Lands File & Native American Contacts List Request

Native American Heritage Commission
1550 Harbor Blvd, Suite 100
West Sacramento, CA 95691
916-373-3710
916-373-5471 – Fax
nahc@nahc.ca.gov

Information Below is Required for a Sacred Lands File Search

Project: 2018-057.009/004 North Bench RS System Date: 04/19/2022

County:San Bernardino

USGS Quadrangle Name:Forest Falls (1996) and Yucaipa (1988)

Township:1S **Range:1W** **Section(s):28,29,30,31,32,33**

Company/Firm/Agency:Ecorp Consulting, INC.

Street Address:2861 Pullman Street

City:Santa Ana **Zip:92705**

Phone:714-648-0630

Fax:714-648-0935

Email:nbizzell@ecoprconsulting.com

Project Description: ECORP is requesting a Sacred Lands File search for the proposed North Bench Recycled Water System.The North Bench Recycled Water System consists of a series of a booster, pipeline and a reservoir to extend the recycled water distribution system. The booster station will be located at the existing Yucaipa Valley Regional Water Filtration Facility and three new reservoirs will be constructed on Condit Avenue. The project will also include approximately 3.4 miles of linear pipeline in existing roadways (Oak Glen Road [paved] and Chagall Road [unpaved]). Approximately 0.25 mile of the pipeline would be installed in the unpaved Chagall Road.Please CC Robert Cunningham at rjcunningham@ecorpconsulting.com and reference project number 2018-057.009/004 on all correspondence.

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

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

May 20, 2022

Nick Bizzell
ECORP Consulting, Inc.

Via Email to: nbizzell@ecorpconsulting.com

Re: 2018-057.009/004 North Bench RS System Project, San Bernardino County

Dear Mr. Bizzell:

A record search of the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) Sacred Lands File (SLF) was completed for the information you have submitted for the above referenced project. The results were negative. However, the absence of specific site information in the SLF does not indicate the absence of cultural resources in any project area. Other sources of cultural resources should also be contacted for information regarding known and recorded sites.

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

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

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

Sincerely,

Andrew Green

Andrew Green
Cultural Resources Analyst

Attachment

Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contact List
San Bernardino County
5/20/2022

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

Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians
Jeff Grubbe, Chairperson
5401 Dinah Shore Drive — Cahuilla
Palm Springs, CA, 92264
Phone: (760) 699 - 6800
Fax: (760) 699-6919

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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 2018-057.009/004 North Bench RS System Project, San Bernardino County.

Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contact List
San Bernardino County
5/20/2022

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Torres-Martinez Desert Cahuilla Indians
Cultural Committee,
P.O. Box 1160 — Cahuilla
Thermal, CA, 92274
Phone: (760) 397 - 0300
Fax: (760) 397-8146
Cultural-Committee@torresmartinez-nsn.gov

This list is current only as of the date of this document. Distribution of this list does not relieve any person of statutory responsibility as defined in Section 7050.5 of the Health and Safety Code, Section 5097.94 of the Public 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 2018-057.009/004 North Bench RS System Project, San Bernardino County.

APPENDIX C

Project Area Photographs

PHOTOLOG

Project Name:

Project Number: North bench

Camera	Photo No.	Description	Facing	Date	Initials
Pixel	143946354	west boundary - ground conditions	detail	8/18	JEA
	143950482	" " SW corner	S		
	144115841	" " depression where water tanks will go	N		
	144328897	west boundary " depression	N		
	144647675	" " water tanks	S		
	151217722	project from ~~Francis~~ ave Oak Glen Rd	S		
	151432405	Oak Glen creek	SW		
	151620751	ground conditions	detail		
	152012486	project from ~~site~~ SE	NW		
	155218472	Chagall & trees (one?)	SE		
	155654558	Martell Street	S		
	160259616	project east of Francis St.	E		
	160641914	" "	SW		
	160801469	" " tilled area ~~tilled~~	W		
	161837171	~~@~~ Francis St. from east	W		
	162025656	Martell St. from south	N		
	163124526	NB-010 Box culvert	NE		
	172737835	area between James Birch / Oak Glen Rd	S		
	173418450	project North of James Birch	S		
	182146782	NB-011 utility pole date nails	detail		
	191415669	NB-016 ~~cont~~ feature 1	detail		
	191431250	" "	detail		
	191438428	" " feature 2	NE		
	191443803	" "	detail		
191448693		" " feature 3	detail		
	193810308	NB-022 stone curb & gutter	detail		
	193817114	" "	detail		
	194139097	" "	detail		
	1710	Oak Glen Rd	~~E~~ W		
	1711	~~Oak Glen Rd~~ NB-001	~~E~~ W		
	1712	NB-001	detail		
	1713	NB-002	~~E~~ W		
	1714	NB-002	detail		
	1715	NB-003	~~E~~ W		
	1716	NB-003	detail		
	1717	NB-004	W		
	1718	NB-004	detail		
	1719	NB-005	W		
	1720	NB-005	detail		

PHOTOLOG

Project Name:

Project Number:

Camera	Photo No.	Description	Facing	Date	Initials
	1721	NB-006	W	8/18	
	1722	NB-006	detail		
	1724	NB-007	W		
	1725	NB-007	detail		
	1726 7	NB-008	W		
	1729	NB-008	detail		
	1730	NB-009	W		
	1731	NB-009	detail		
	1732	project area - Crystal Creek looking option B	N		
	1733	project area option A	S		


PXL_20220818_143946354


PXL_20220818_143950482


PXL_20220818_144115841


PXL_20220818_144328897


PXL_20220818_144647675


PXL_20220818_151217722


PXL_20220818_151432405


PXL_20220818_151620751


PXL_20220818_152012486


PXL_20220818_155218472


PXL_20220818_155554558


PXL_20220818_160259616


PXL_20220818_160641914

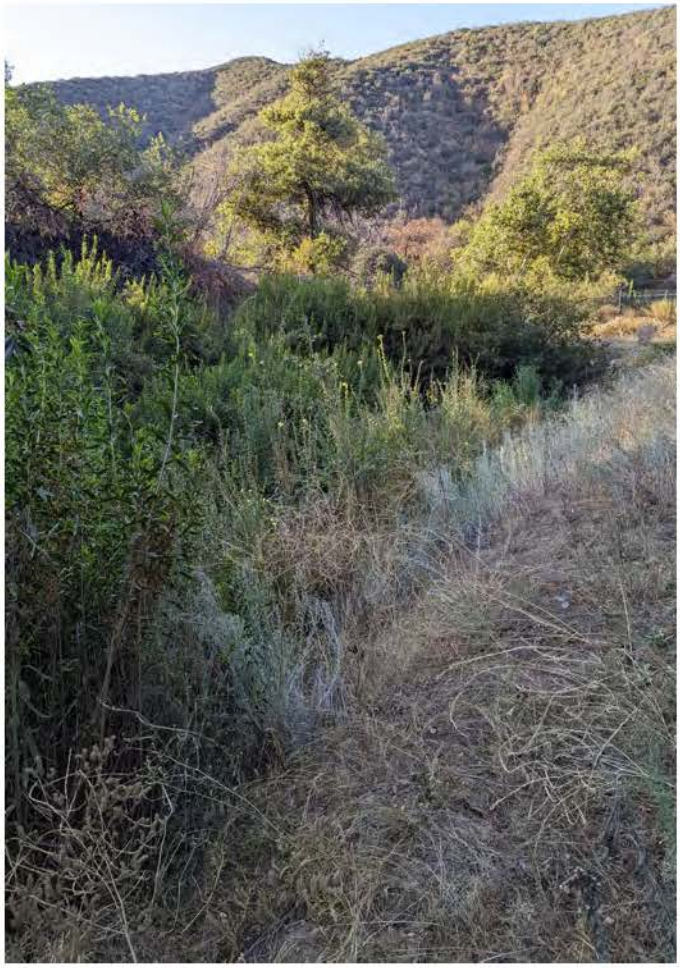

PXL_20220818_160801469

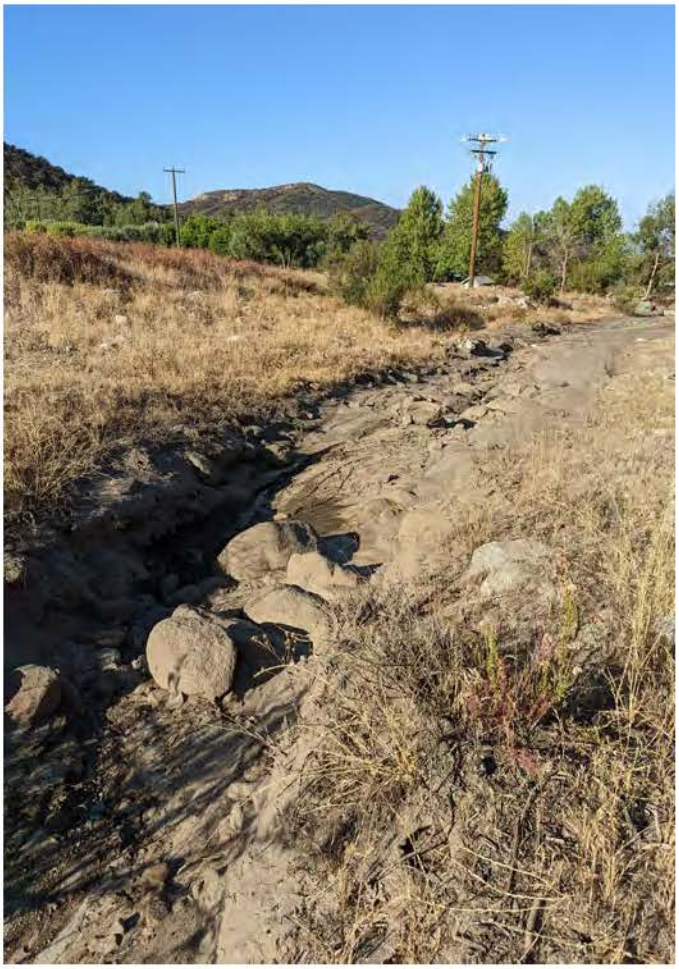

PXL_20220818_161837171

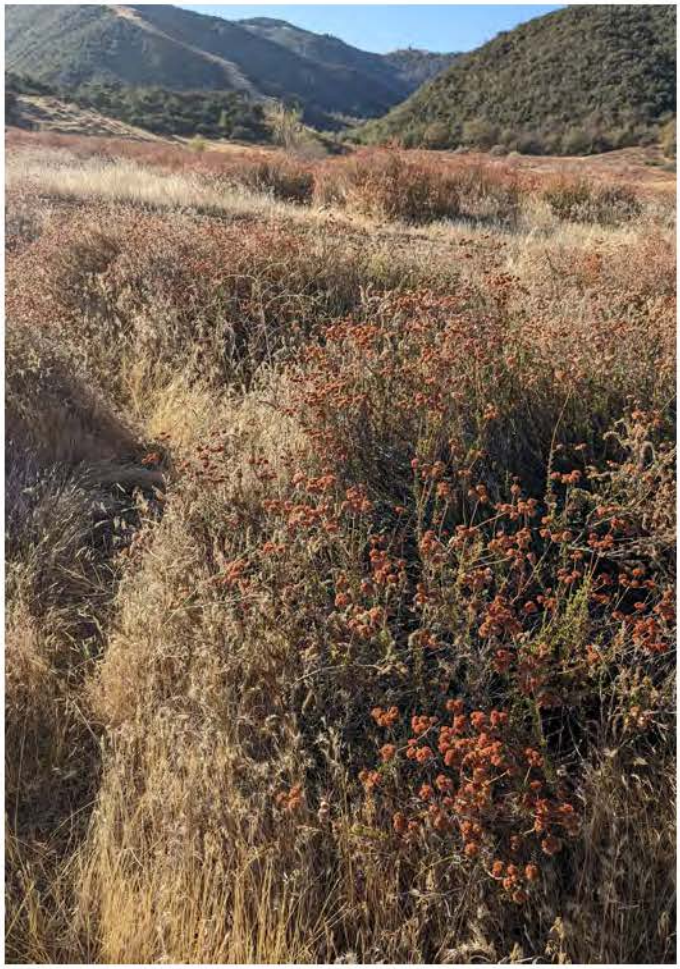

PXL_20220818_162025656

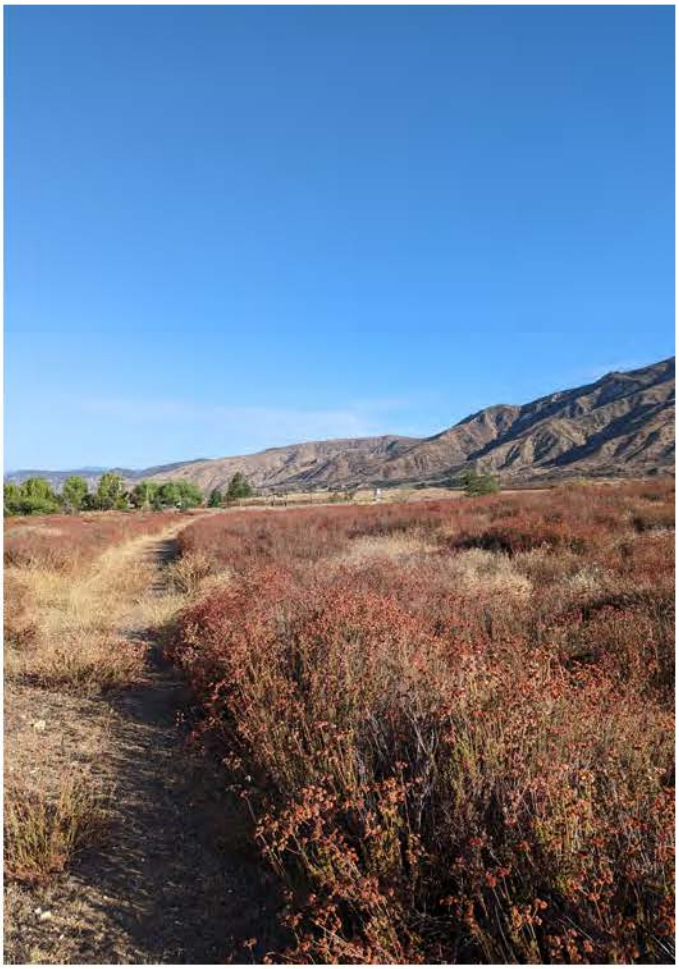

PXL_20220818_172737835

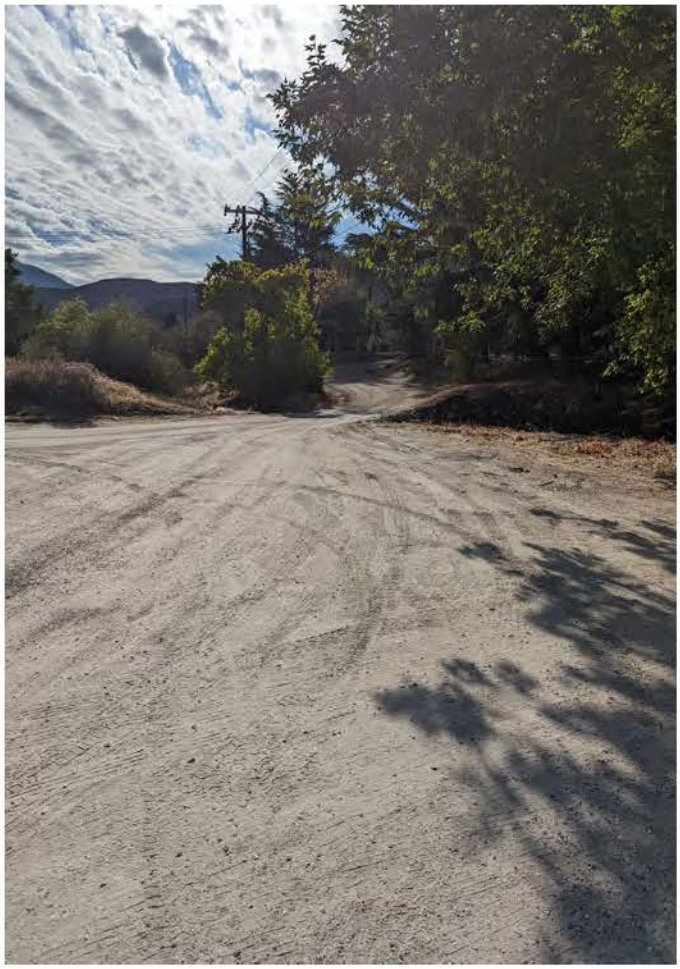

PXL_20220818_173418450











APPENDIX D

Confidential Cultural Resource Site Locations and Site Records

This Attachment contains information on the specific location of cultural resources. This information is not for publication or release to the general public. It is for planning, management and research purposes only. Information on the specific location of pre-contact and historic sites is exempt from the Freedom of Information Act and California Public Records Act.

This Appendix has been redacted for confidentiality purposes.