

**Cultural Resources Survey and Study Letter Report for the Used-Car Retail Development and Refurbishing Facility Project and Amendment No. 51 to the East Valley Corridor Specific Plan Project**

City of Redlands

**CHAMBERS**  
**GROUP**

December 28, 2023  
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**Subject: CULTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY AND STUDY LETTER REPORT FOR THE USED-CAR RETAIL DEVELOPMENT AND REFURBISHING FACILITY PROJECT AND AMENDMENT NO. 51 TO THE EAST VALLEY CORRIDOR SPECIFIC PLAN USED CAR RETAIL FACILITY PROJECT, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA.**

Dear Ryan Murphy,

Chambers Group provides this Cultural Resources Letter Report to the City of Redlands (City) in support of the proposed Used-Car Retail Development and Refurbishing Facility Project and Amendment No. 51 to the East Valley Corridor Specific Plan Project (Project; Proposed Project) in San Bernardino County, California. This assessment includes the results of a cultural resources survey of the Project site, and a cultural resources records search and literature review of a surrounding half-mile radius (study area) (Figure 1). The purpose of the study is to gather and analyze information needed to assess the potential for impacts to cultural resources within the Project site. The City is acting as Lead Agency for this Project.

## Project Description and Location

The Project Applicant is proposing the construction of a pre-owned automobile sales and service/reconditioning facility within the East Valley Corridor Specific Plan area of the City. As currently proposed, the development will consist of a sales building, service/reconditioning building, final Quality Control building, a non-public carwash, private fuel tank/dispenser, automobile sales display area (retail), vehicle staging areas (reconditions, sales, inspection, and pick-up/drop-off), public parking lots, driveways and associated landscaped areas. Per the geotechnical report, it is estimated that 4 feet of soil will be excavated within the proposed building pad with an additional 3 feet of excavation beyond the footings cut, totaling 32,292 cubic yards of soil removal. Further Project description details are available within the associated Environmental Document prepared for the Project.

The Proposed Project site is located within undeveloped parcels in the City west of New York Street at West Brockton Avenue (adjacent to the 210-freeway) between an existing home improvement retailer (to the north) and an automobile dealership (to the south). The Project site is vacant and regularly disced for weed abatement. The Project site is located within the East Valley Corridor Specific Plan on Assessor Parcel Numbers (APNs): 0169-011-38 and 0169-011-39 and is located on approximately 18.63 acres. The Proposed Project site is found on the United States Geological Survey (USGS) *Redlands*, California 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle, in Township 1 South, Range 3 West, Section 21 (USGS 2021).



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Figure 1: Project Location



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## Regulatory Context

As the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) lead agency for the Project, the City must determine whether a project may have a significant effect on historical resources (Public Resources Code [PRC] Section 21084.1). In addition to State of California (State) and County regulations, projects in the City are also subject to several local regulations relating to cultural resources. Chapter 2 of the City of Redlands' General Plan pertains specifically to the identification and protection of cultural, historical, archaeological, and paleontological resources within the City. The regulatory framework as it pertains to cultural resources under CEQA is detailed below.

Under the provisions of CEQA, including the CEQA Statutes (PRC §§ 21083.2 and 21084.1), CEQA Guidelines (Title 14 California Code of Regulations [CCR] § 15064.5), and PRC § 5024.1 (Title 14 CCR § 4850 et seq.), properties expected to be directly or indirectly affected by a proposed project must be evaluated for eligibility for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR).

## California Register of Historical Resources

The purpose of the CRHR is to maintain listings of the State's historical resources and to indicate which properties are to be protected, to the extent prudent and feasible, from material impairment and substantial adverse change. The term *historical resources* include a resource listed in or determined to be eligible for listing in the CRHR; a resource included in a local register of historical resources; and any object, building, structure, site, area, place, record, or manuscript that a lead agency determines to be historically significant (CCR § 15064.5[a]). The criteria for listing properties in the CRHR were expressly developed in accordance with previously established criteria developed for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). The California Office of Historic Preservation (OHP 1995:2) regards "any physical evidence of human activities over 45 years old" as meriting recordation and evaluation.

A cultural resource is considered "historically significant" under CEQA if the resource meets one or more of the criteria for listing in the CRHR. The CRHR was designed to be used by State and local agencies, private groups, and citizens to identify existing cultural resources within the State and to indicate which of those resources should be protected, to the extent prudent and feasible, from substantial adverse change. The following criteria have been established for the CRHR. A resource is considered significant if it:

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

In addition to meeting one or more of the above criteria, historical resources eligible for listing in the CRHR must retain enough of their historic character or appearance to be able to convey the reasons for their significance. Such integrity is evaluated in regard to the retention of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.

Under CEQA, if an archeological site is not a historical resource but meets the definition of a "unique archeological resource" as defined in PRC § 21083.2, then it should be treated in accordance with the provisions of that section. A *unique archaeological resource* is defined as follows:

An archaeological artifact, object, or site about which it can be clearly demonstrated that, without merely adding to the current body of knowledge, there is a high probability that it meets any of the following criteria:

- Contains information needed to answer important scientific research questions and that there is a demonstrable public interest in that information;
- Has a special and particular quality, such as being the oldest of its type or the best available example of its type; and
- Is directly associated with a scientifically recognized important prehistoric or historic event or person.



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

Impacts that adversely alter the significance of a resource listed in or eligible for listing in the CRHR are considered a significant effect on the environment. Impacts to historical resources from a proposed project are thus considered significant if the project:

1. physically destroys or damages all or part of a resource;
2. changes the character of the use of the resource or physical feature within the setting of the resource, which contributes to its significance; or
3. introduces visual, atmospheric, or audible elements that diminish the integrity of significant features of the resource.

### Assembly Bill 52

Assembly Bill (AB) 52 was enacted in 2015 and expands CEQA by defining a new resource category: tribal cultural resources (TCRs). AB 52 establishes that “a project with an effect that may cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a TCR is a project that may have a significant effect on the environment” (PRC § 21084.2). AB 52 also establishes a formal consultation process for California tribes regarding those resources. The consultation process must be completed before a CEQA document can be certified. AB 52 requires that lead agencies “begin consultation with a California Native American tribe that is traditionally and culturally affiliated with the geographic area of the proposed project.” Native American tribes to be included in the process are those that have requested notice of projects proposed in the jurisdiction of the lead agency. It further states that the lead agency shall establish measures to avoid impacts that would alter the significant characteristics of a TCR, when feasible (PRC § 21084.3). PRC § 21074 (a)(1)(A) and (B) define TCRs as “sites, features, places, cultural landscapes, sacred places, and objects with cultural value to a California Native American tribe” which meet either of the following criteria:

- Listed or eligible for listing in the CRHR, or in a local register of historical resources as defined in PRC § 5020.1(k)
- 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 PRC § 5024.1 (in applying the criteria set forth in subdivision (c) of PRC § 5024.1, the lead agency shall consider the significance of the resource to a California Native American tribe)

### Local

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In addition to State and County regulations, projects built in the City are also subject to several local regulations relating to cultural and paleontological resources. Chapter 2, *Distinctive City*, of the City of Redlands 2035 General Plan outlines principles and actions to protect and preserve Redlands’ cultural, historical, archaeological, and paleontological resources within the City (City of Redlands, 2017). Per Chapter 2, Section 2.2, Cultural Resources, of the City of Redlands General Plan, the following sections outline its principles and actions as follows:

#### Cultural Resources

Principle 2-P.8 Identify, maintain, protect, and enhance Redlands’ cultural, historic, social, economic, architectural, agricultural, archaeological, and scenic heritage. In so doing, Redlands will preserve its unique character and beauty, foster community pride, conserve the character and architecture of its neighborhoods and commercial and rural areas, enable citizens and visitors to enjoy and learn about local history, and provide a framework for making appropriate physical changes.



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Principle 2-P.9 Provide incentives to protect, preserve, and maintain the city's heritage.

Principle 2-P.10 Foster an understanding and appreciation of history and architecture.

Principle 2-P.11 Encourage retention of the character of existing historic structures and urban design elements that define the built environment of the city's older neighborhoods.

Principle 2-P.12 Encourage retention of historic structures in their original use or reconversion to their original use where feasible. Encourage sensitive, adaptive reuse where the original use is no longer feasible.

Principle 2-P.13 Encourage preservation of and public access to defined and established significant scenic vistas, viewpoints, and view corridors.

Principle 2-P.14 Coordinate preservation of historic resources with policies designed to preserve neighborhoods and support the affordability of housing in historical structures.

Principle 2-P.15 Balance the preservation of historic resources with the desire of property owners of historic structures to adopt energy efficient strategies.

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

Action 2-A.71 Using an annually updated Archaeological Resource Sensitivity Map, review proposed development projects to determine whether a site contains known prehistoric or historic cultural resources and/or to determine the potential for discovery of additional cultural resources.

Action 2-A.72 Require that applicants for projects identified by the South Coastal Information Center as potentially affecting sensitive resource sites hire a consulting archaeologist to develop an archaeological resource mitigation plan and to monitor the project to ensure that mitigation measures are implemented.

Action 2-A.73 Require that areas found during construction to contain significant historic or prehistoric archaeological artifacts be examined by a qualified consulting archaeologist (RPA certified) or historian for appropriate protection and preservation.

Action 2-A.74 Proactively coordinate with the area's native tribes in the review and protection of any tribal cultural resources discovered at development sites.

### **Paleontological Resources**

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

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

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

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

- If materials are found on-site during grading, require that work be halted until a qualified professional evaluates the find to determine if it represents a significant paleontological resource.
- If the resource is determined to be significant, the paleontologist shall supervise removal of the material and determine the most appropriate archival storage of the material.



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- Appropriate materials shall be prepared, catalogued, and archived at the applicant's expense and shall be retained within San Bernardino County if feasible.

## Environmental Setting

Redlands is situated at the base of the San Bernardino Mountains, located in southwest San Bernardino County in southern California. The City is situated between the northern margin of the Peninsular Range Geomorphic Province and the Transverse Ranges Geomorphic Province and lies within the broad alluvial flood plain derived from Santa Ana River deposits and eroding mountain hillsides (Morton and Miller 2006). Soils of the Project site are mapped predominately as Tujunga loamy sand, and conform to 0 to 5 percent slopes (UC Davis SoilWeb 2023). The Santa Ana River is approximately 1.6 miles to the north of the Project site.

The Project site is situated atop a geologic formation of Pleistocene to Holocene-age structures comprised largely of marine and non-marine (continental) sedimentary rocks, older alluvium, lake, playa, and terrace deposits; this includes both unconsolidated and semi-consolidated units (Jennings 2010; California Department of Conservation 2023). In southern California, the middle Pleistocene is generally associated with a pre-human presence, although recent research suggests early human exploration of North America earlier in the Late Pleistocene than previously documented. Fossil specimens are also associated with the Pleistocene epoch, particularly in areas where deposits are referred to as "older Alluvium." The Holocene is the most recent geologic period and one that is directly associated with human activity. The Holocene is also generally associated with "younger Alluvium," which tends not to be fossil-bearing, except in instances where fossils have been redeposited.

## Cultural Setting

### Prehistoric Overview

During the twentieth century, many archaeologists developed chronological sequences to explain prehistoric cultural changes within all or portions of southern California (Moratto 1984; Jones and Klar 2007). A prehistoric chronology was devised for the southern California coastal region based on early studies and focused on data synthesis that included four horizons: Early Man, Milling Stone, Intermediate, and Late Prehistoric (Wallace 1955, 1978). Although initially lacking the chronological precision of absolute dates (Moratto 1984:159), Wallace's 1955 synthesis has been modified and improved using thousands of radiocarbon dates obtained by southern California researchers over recent decades (Byrd and Raab 2007:217; Koerper and Drover 1983; Koerper et al. 2002). The prehistoric chronological sequence for southern California presented below is a composite based on Wallace (1955) and Warren (1968) as well as later studies, including Koerper and Drover (1983).

It is generally believed that human occupation of southern California began at least 10,000 years before present (BP). The archaeological record indicates that between approximately 10,000- and 6,000 years BP, a predominantly hunting and gathering economy existed, characterized by archaeological sites containing numerous projectile points and butchered large animal bones. The most heavily exploited species were likely those species still alive today. Bones of extinct species have been found but cannot definitively be associated with human artifacts in California, unlike other regions of the continent. Although small animal bones and plant grinding tools are rarely found within archaeological sites of this period, small game and vegetal foods were likely exploited. A lack of deep cultural deposits from this period has been interpreted by some researchers as indicative that the region was occupied by small groups that practiced high residential mobility during this period (Wallace 1978).

The three major periods of prehistory for the greater Los Angeles Basin region have been refined by recent research using radiocarbon dates from archaeological sites in coastal southern California (Koerper and Drover 1983; Mason and Peterson 1994):

- Millingstone Period (6,000 –1,000 BC, or about 8,000–3,000 years ago)
- Intermediate Period (1,000 BC – AD 650, or 3,000–1,350 years ago)
- Late Prehistoric Period (AD 650 – about AD 1800, or 1,350–200 years ago)



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Around 6,000 years BP, a shift in focus from hunting toward a greater reliance on vegetal resources occurred. Archaeological evidence of this trend consists of a much greater number of milling tools (e.g., metates and manos) for processing seeds and other vegetable matter (Wallace 1978). This period, termed by archaeologists as the Millingstone Period, was a long cultural phase characterized by small, mobile groups that likely relied on a seasonal round of settlements that included both inland and coastal residential bases. Seeds from sage and grasses, rather than acorns, provided calories and carbohydrates. Faunal remains from sites dating to this period indicate that similar animals to those in the prior period were hunted. Inland Millingstone sites are characterized by numerous manos, metates, and hammerstones. Shell middens are common at coastal Millingstone sites. Coarse-grained lithic materials, such as quartzite and rhyolite, are more common than fine-grained materials in flaked stone tools from this time. Projectile points are found in archaeological sites from this period, but they are far fewer in number than from sites dating to before 6,000 years BP. An increase in the size of groups and the stability of settlements is indicated by deep, extensive middens at some sites from this period (Wallace 1978).

In sites post-dating roughly 3,000 years BP, archaeological evidence indicates the reliance on both plant gathering and hunting continued but was more specialized and locally adapted to particular environments. Mortars and pestles were added to metates and manos for grinding seeds and other vegetable material. Chipped-stone tools became more refined and specialized, and bone tools appear to be more common. During this period, peoples from the Great Basin began entering southern California. These immigrants, who spoke a language of the Uto-Aztecan linguistic stock, seem to have displaced or absorbed the earlier population of Hokan-speaking peoples. The exact time of their entry into the region is not known; however, they were present in southern California during the final phase of prehistory. During this period, population densities were higher than before; and settlement became concentrated in villages and communities along the coast and interior valleys (Erlandson 1994; McCawley 1996). During the Intermediate Period, mortars and pestles appeared, indicating the beginning of acorn exploitation. Use of the acorn – a high-calorie, storable food source – probably facilitated greater sedentism and increased social organization. Large projectile points from archaeological sites of this period indicate that the bow and arrow, a hallmark of the Late Prehistoric Period, had not yet been introduced, and hunting was likely accomplished using the atlatl (spear thrower) instead. Settlement patterns during this time are not well understood. The semi-sedentary settlement pattern characteristic of the Late Prehistoric Period may have begun during the Intermediate Period, although territoriality may not yet have developed because of lower population densities. Regional subcultures also started to develop, each with its own geographical territory and language or dialect (Kroeber 1925; McCawley 1996; Moratto 1984). These were most likely the basis for the groups encountered by the first Europeans during the eighteenth century (Wallace 1978). Despite the regional differences, many material culture traits were shared among groups, indicating a great deal of interaction (Erlandson 1994). The Late Prehistoric Period is better understood than earlier periods largely through ethnographic analogy made possible by ethnographic and anthropological research of the descendants of these groups in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries.

### Ethnographic Overview

The Project site lies within an area known to be transitionally occupied by the Gabrielino, whose villages stretched from the Pacific coast to the San Bernardino Mountains to the east. The Cahuilla's traditional use area ranged over the entire San Bernardino basin, the San Jacinto Mountains, the Coachella Valley, and portions of the southern Mojave. The Serrano territory included the entire San Bernardino range of mountains, west into the San Gabriel Mountains, south across the San Bernardino Valley, and eastward to near Twentynine Palms.

### Historic Overview

Post-European contact history for the state of California is generally divided into three periods: the Spanish Period (1769–1822), the Mexican Period (1822–1848), and the American Period (1848 – present). Briefly, and in very general terms, the Spanish Period encompassed the earliest historic-period explorations of the West, colonization, missionization and proselytization across the western frontier, the establishment of major centers such as Los Angeles and Monterey and a line of missions and presidios with attendant satellite communities, minor prospecting, and a foundational economic structure based on the rancho system. The Mexican Period initiated with a continuation of the same structures; however, commensurate with the political changes that led to the establishment of the Mexican state,



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the missions and presidios were secularized, the lands parceled, and Indian laborers released. Increased global trade introduced both foreign and American actors into the Mexican economic and political sphere, both coincidentally, and purposefully, smoothing the transition to the American Period. The American Period was ushered in with a momentous influx of people seeking fortune in the Sierra foothills where gold was “discovered” in 1848. By the early 1850s people from all over the globe had made their way to California. Expansive industries were required to supply the early mining operations, such as forestry products and food networks. Grains, poultry, cattle, and water systems, which were initiated in the early Mexican Period, were intensified into a broad system of ranches and supply networks. Additionally, this period witnessed the development and expansion of port cities to supply hard goods and clothes, animals, and people transported along improved trail and road networks throughout the interior regions of the State. California cycled through boom and bust for several decades until World War I, when the Department of the Navy began porting war ships along the west coast. Subsequently, California has grown and contracted, predominantly around military policy along the west coast and the Pacific Ocean. Following the industrial expansion related to World War II and the Cold War, technology and systems associated have come to fore as economic drivers.

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The City of Redlands, also known in 1900 as “The City of Millionaires” and later as “The City of Beautiful Homes,” was founded in 1881 and became incorporated in 1888. Redlands is characterized as the quintessential “big town” with a “small town” feel. For much of its history Redlands was the “Washington Navel Orange Growing Capital of the World” with the citrus industry as the main focus of its economy. Some of the City’s most renowned buildings and landmarks are the A.K. Smiley Public Library, a Moorish-style library built in 1898, the University of Redlands, founded in 1907, and the Redlands Bowl, built in 1930 and home of the oldest continuously free outdoor concert series in California (City of Redlands 2023). The City of Redlands boasts a rich historical background and is the home of a variety of historic resources valued by the community. Redlands’ early period of growth remains strongly visible in the community today, in the form of mature street trees, citrus groves, and exquisitely detailed historic buildings (City of Redlands 2017).

### Study Methods

Chambers Group requested a records search from the California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS) South-Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC) at California State University, Fullerton, on October 9, 2023. A records search of the Project site and surrounding study area was requested to provide context and additional information regarding types and extent of resources recorded within the Study area. These data provide the greater basis for this review. The SCCIC returned the records search results on November 21, 2023, providing information on all documented cultural resources and previous archaeological investigations within the study area. Resources consulted during the records search conducted by the SCCIC included the NRHP, California Historical Landmarks (CHL), California Points of Historical Interest (CPHI), California Department of Transportation (Caltrans) Historic Highway Bridge Inventory, the California State Historic Resources Inventory, local registries of historic properties, and a review of available Sanborn Fire Insurance maps as well as historical photographs, maps, and aerial imagery. The task also included a search for potential prehistoric and/or historic burials (human remains) evident in previous site records and/or historical maps. In addition, Chambers Group submitted a request to the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) for a review of the Sacred Land Files (SLF) for the Project site and surrounding vicinity. Results of the NAHC SLF records search and additional outreach are detailed below and included in Attachment B. The results of the SCCIC records search are also detailed below and included in confidential Attachment C.

Chambers Group also requested a paleontological records search from the Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County (NHMLA) on October 9, 2023. This information was requested with the intent to provide further context related to the paleontological sensitivity of the area based on known fossil locations identified within the Project site and study area. The paleontological records provide insight into what associated geological formations are most likely to contain fossils as well as the associated depths and placement of the known fossil locals relative to the geological formations in the area. On October 22, 2023, Chambers Group received the results of the paleontological records search. These results are detailed below.





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A pedestrian survey of the Project site was conducted on December 1, 2023. The survey consisted of a systematic surface inspection of the areas of the Project site that were safely accessible and visible. The Project site was transected at 10-meter intervals to ensure that any evidence of surface-exposed cultural materials and/or evidence of paleontological resources could be identified.

Chambers Group Cultural Resources Department Lead Lucas Tutschulte managed the Project tasks related to cultural resources. Chambers Group cultural resources specialist Edevijes Davis-Mullens completed the pedestrian survey. Cultural resources specialist Kellie Kandybowicz conducted background research and authored the report. Richard Shultz, MA, RPA, served as Principal Investigator for cultural resources and performed quality control for the report.

**Results**

**Previous Cultural Resources Reports**

Based on the records on-file with the SCCIC, seven cultural resource studies have previously been completed within the study area. Of these seven reports, one is within the Project site and is bolded and italicized below. Table 1 provides further details of these seven studies. A map of the record search results is included in confidential Attachment C.

**Table 1: Previous Cultural Resources Studies within a Half-Mile Radius of the Project Site**

Report Number	Year	Author	Title	Within Project Site?
SB-00574	1977	Hammond, Stephen R. and Lois M. Webb.	Cultural Resources Survey: Route 30 between interstate Route 10 and Arden Avenue, San Bernardino County, California	No
<b><i>SB-01783</i></b>	<b><i>1988</i></b>	<b><i>Hornbeck, David and Howard Botts</i></b>	<b><i>Seven Oaks Dam Project: Water Systems</i></b>	<b><i>Yes</i></b>
SB-02792	1993	Mason, Roger D. and Jeanette A, McKenna	Cultural Resources Survey for the Cities Pavillion Project, Redlands, CA	No
SB-03064	1995	White, Laurie and Robert S. White	An Archaeological Assessment of the 124+/- Acre Concept Plan 5 Citrus Plaza Project, Redlands, CA	No
SB-04058	2002	Dice, Michael	Revised Record Search Results for Sprint PCS Telecommunications Facility SB38XC926B (Stow Away Storage), 1519 W. Lugonia, Redlands, San Bernardino County, CA. 9PP	No
SB-04061	2003	Grenda, Donn R.	612 Lawton, Redlands, CA, Archaeological Monitoring Results. 4PP	No
SB-08091	2014	Long, Shelly	Archaeological Survey Report State Route 210 Mixed Flow Lane Addition from Highland Avenue to San Bernardino Avenue, Cities of Highland, San Bernardino, Redlands and Portions of San Bernardino County, California	No

**Previously Recorded Cultural Resources**

Based upon the records search conducted by the SCCIC, 17 previously recorded cultural resources are recorded within the study area (Table 2). None are located within the Project site. A map (Figure 2) displaying the record search results is included in confidential Attachment C.



**Table 2: Previously Recorded Cultural Resources within a Half-Mile Radius of the Project Site**

Primary No.	Trinomial	Resource Name	Resource Type	Age	Within Project Site?
P-36-007765	CA-SBR-007765H	CP-1	Site	Historic	No
P-36-007766	CA-SBR-007766H	CP-2	Site	Historic	No
P-36-007767	CA-SBR-007767H	CP-4	Site	Historic	No
P-36-007768	CA-SBR-007768H	CP-6	Site	Historic	No
P-36-008135	CA-SBR-008135H	CP-1	Site	Historic	No
P-36-016703		833 Calhoun St, Redlands	Building	Historic	No
P-36-016704		907 Calhoun St, Redlands	Building	Historic	No
P-36-016705		922 Calhoun St, Redlands	Building	Historic	No
P-36-016752		910 Columbia St, Redlands	Building	Historic	No
P-36-016753		913 Columbia St, Redlands	Building	Historic	No
P-36-016754		914 Columbia St, Redlands; OHP Property Number - 124714	Building	Historic	No
P-36-016755		936 Columbia St, Redlands	Building	Historic	No
P-36-017006		Boys & Girls Club of Redlands; House of Neighborly Service	Building	Historic	No
P-36-017007		914 Lawton St, Redlands	Building	Historic	No
P-36-017414		706 W. Lugonia Ave, Redlands	Building	Historic	No
P-36-019646		835 Columbia Street; OHP Property Number - 124711	Building	Historic	No
P-36-031678	CA-SBR-031678H	TEX-002	Site	Historic	No

### Additional Background Research Results

In addition to the records search review, Chambers Group archaeologists completed background research to determine if any additional historic properties, landmarks, bridges, or other potentially significant or listed properties are located within the Project site or within the study area. This background research included, but was not limited to, the NRHP, California State Historic Property Data Files, California State Historical Landmarks, CPHI, OHP Archaeological



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Determinations of Eligibility, historic aerial imagery accessed via NETR Online, Historic U.S. Geological Survey topographic maps, Built Environment Resource Directory (BERD), and Caltrans, and State and local bridge surveys. Additionally, Chambers Group archaeologists reviewed the San Bernardino County Historical Landmarks inventory designated by the County of San Bernardino Cultural Heritage Board as well as the San Bernardino Historical Society and local historical newspaper clippings via Newspapers.com, ProQuest Historical Newspapers.com, and the California Digital Newspaper Collection.

As a result of the records search review and archival research, no previously recorded resources or other listed or potentially significant properties are recorded within the Project site. A review of available historic maps and aerial imagery indicate that the Project site was under agricultural production by at least 1930 (likely citrus orchard) and may have supported either homestead or farmstead buildings (Figure 3 [UCSB 2023]). Other apparent homesteads were located proximate to the Project site (at northwest corner of W Brockton Avenue) along the common dirt road that ran along the eastern boundary of the Project site (now paved and known as New York Street). Between 1968 and 1980 the orchard had been removed and the land utilized for other crops (NETROnline 2023). By 2002 the parcel to the north had been developed, and by 2009 the parcel to the south was developed. Since 2002 the Project site appears to have been fallowed, and remains unused to today. Intervening aeriels indicate that the land has been cleared and occasionally disced to manage vegetation growth and illicit dumping (NETROnline 2023).

## NAHC SLF Search Results

Chambers Group submitted a request for a search of the SLFs housed at the California NAHC on October 9, 2023. The results of the search were returned on November 29, 2023, and were **Positive**, and the NAHC requested that the Tribes listed in the provided list be contacted for additional information regarding TCRs located in the Project site or surrounding area that may be impacted by Project development.

Additional consultation with the tribes, as indicated in the NAHC SLF letter (Attachment A), would be required to determine the nature of any existing resources located during ground-disturbing activities. PRC Section 21074 defines a resource as a TCR if it meets either of the following criteria:

1. Listed or eligible for listing in the CRHR, or in a local register of historical resources as defined in PRC § 5020.1(k)
2. A resource determined by the lead agency, in its discretion and supported by substantial evidence, to be significant pursuant to criteria set forth in subdivision (c) of PRC § 5024.1 (in applying the criteria set forth in subdivision (c) of PRC § 5024.1, the lead agency shall consider the significance of the resource to a California Native American tribe)

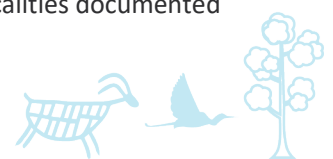
The NAHC response provided contact information for 42 Native American tribal contacts that may have information on cultural resources on the Project site (Attachment B). The associated Native American contact list provided contacts from the Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians, Augustine Band of Cahuilla Mission Indians, Cabazon Band of Mission Indians, Cahuilla Band of Indians, Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians – Kizh Nation, Gabrieleno/Tongva San Gabriel Band of Mission Indians, Gabrielino /Tongva Nation, Gabrielino Tongva Indians of California Tribal Council, Gabrielino-Tongva Tribe, Los Coyotes Band of Cahuilla and Cupeño Indians, Morongo Band of Mission Indians, Pala Band of Mission Indians, Pechanga Band of Luiseño Indians, Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma Reservation, Ramona Band of Cahuilla, Rincon Band of Luiseño Indians, Santa Rosa Band of Cahuilla Indians, Serrano Nation of Mission Indians, Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians, Torres–Martinez Desert Cahuilla Indians, and Yuhaaviatam of San Manuel Nation (formerly the San Manuel Band of Mission Indians).

## AB 52 Notification and Tribal Consultation

At this time, Chambers Group assumes the City, as Lead Agency, is conducting AB 52 tribal consultation as necessary for the Project. As such, no details of consultation are included in this document.

## Paleontological Resources

On October 22, 2023, Chambers Group received the results of the paleontological records search from the NHMLA. The results show that no fossil localities lie directly within the Project site, however, there are fossil localities documented



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nearby from the same sedimentary deposit that underlays the Project site, either at the surface or at depth (Bell 2023). The records search covered only the records of the NHMLA. Based on the available information, the paleontological sensitivity could be considered low to moderate in the overall area considering the fossil localities recorded within the study area surrounding the Project site and the existence of similar fossil-bearing geologic units mapped underlying the Project site.

The geologic mapping of the region by Dibblee and Minch (2004) indicates the entire Project site is underlain by quaternary alluvial deposits of sand and clay of valley areas, covered with gray clay soil. These Pleistocene period deposits are composed of surficial alluvial sediments (Qa) that are unconsolidated, undissected, and indurated dissected alluvial fan deposits. Pleistocene alluvial units are considered sensitive for paleontological resources. The Davis SoilWeb database (2023) describes soils associated with the Project site as Tujunga loamy sand. The Project site's underlying sedimentary deposits have potential to yield previously undocumented fossil localities during construction.

### Field Survey Results

Chambers Group cultural resources specialist Eduvijes Davis-Mullens conducted a pedestrian survey of the Project site on December 1, 2023. All areas within the Project boundary were safely accessible and surveyed. The Project site is an open field with evidence of recent discing and historic agricultural activity (Photographs 1, 2). Existing vegetation comprise low-growing grasses, and ground visibility varies between 30 and 80 percent across the parcels. Several collection piles of finished concrete debris, cobble rocks, and modern trash were observed scattered throughout the site (Photographs 3, 4). Evidence of past agricultural use is illustrated in 1930 (UCSB 2023) and 1938 aerial photographs (NETROnline 2023), which indicate the Project site, and much of the surrounding area was an orchard. The local terrain is primarily previously disturbed agricultural land that is relatively flat, with a northwestern downslope gradient between two and five percent.

A wastewater line, as delineated by a series of square concrete pads encasing steel covers marked with an "S," was observed traversing the Project site (Photographs 5, 6). There are no date stamps evident, however, their construction appears to be modern, and the alignment appears to conform with a similar series of "S"-marked covers located within the east/west-trending W Brockton Avenue. Two on-ground and in-ground features were observed south of the wastewater alignment. These appear to be earlier constructed features that have been heavily impacted and subsequently demolished in part. Each feature is constructed with poured-in-place concrete cement and red brick with concrete mortar and given a concrete cement plaster interior and exterior surface. One feature maintains a portion of its original form, including a flat ferrous metal semi-square that may have acted as a reinforced aperture for a sliding gate to regulate water flow. While the exact nature of the features is unknown, it is suspected, in context with prior orchard land use, that both features were irrigation weirs, or other such water control devices. The 1930 arial photograph (Figure 3) illustrates the eastern-most feature (Feature A; Photographs 7, 8) as being in the vicinity of an associated possible homestead. Details from Feature B are too fragmentary to identify clear construction and intended use (Photographs 9, 10), but both features may be remnants of a gravity-fed water irrigation system, and evidence of weir box irrigation has been documented throughout the region (Photographs 11, 12) (LSA 2018; Applied EarthWorks 2018).

As a result of the systematic survey of the Project site, Chambers Group identified two historic-age features. These new resources are documented with the temporary identification 21450-CGI-001S and recorded on California Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) 523 series forms, as required. The DPR forms are included in confidential Attachment C and will be submitted to the SCCIC, as required.

When assessing 21450-CGI-001S for potential significance under CEQA, it does not appear to meet the criteria for inclusion in the CRHR. Based on the documented surface assemblage and additional background research, 21450-CGI-001S does not represent any association with events contributing to California's history and cultural heritage (Criterion 1); an association with the lives of persons important to our past (Criterion 2); embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, method of construction, or work of an important individual (Criterion 3); or has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history (Criterion 4). While additional construction and household refuse was observed near and around feature A, no temporally diagnostic material that can provide a rough



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manufacture date or date range was observed. In addition, there is no indication that the refuse material is in a primary context and could easily have been redeposited from another location. Further, the two features composing the site are ubiquitous to the area and within the context of the documented historic-period agricultural land use, and do not represent any unique features, qualities, or associations that would answer important scientific research questions of demonstrable public interest. Accordingly, Chambers Group does not recommend 21450-CGI-001S as eligible for inclusion on the CRHR.





Figure 3: Project Site on 1930 Aerial Photograph. (UCSB 2023)



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## Discussion

As detailed above, Chambers Group conducted a Project site-specific study that included cultural resources records searches, literature review, and a pedestrian survey for the proposed Project in accordance CEQA, as well as the City's goals and policies regarding the protection of archaeological, tribal, historical, and paleontological resources (City of Redlands 2017). City of Redlands' Chapter 2, Section 2.2 - Cultural Resources policies and actions, which protect the archaeological, paleontological, and historical resources within the City, will be applicable if resources are encountered during the Project.

An archival records search through the CHRIS database at the SCCIC, background research of the Project site, and a field survey were conducted as part of this study. A paleontological records search was also conducted by the NHMLA. In addition, Chambers Group requested a SLF search from the NAHC to determine the presence or absence of data regarding any known cultural resources previously reported within the Project site or its study area.

The SCCIC records search identified seven previous cultural resources studies that included the Project site; no cultural resources have been previously recorded within the Project site. The paleontological record search resulted in no documented fossil localities within the Project site. However, the results also indicated fossils localities have been recorded within the study area in the same sedimentary deposits as those mapped underlying the Project site. The NAHC SLF search was positive for documented resources important to the local Tribal groups in the Project site and/or surrounding area.

Based on the review of available historic maps and imagery, Chambers Group observed that the Project site was placed in agricultural use sometime before 1930 and continued in such use until at least 1968. By 1968 portions of the orchard had been removed, and by 1980 the Project site was in other agricultural use. At some point between 2002 and 2005 the Project site appears to have been fallowed and agricultural operations ceased.

During the field survey, debris piles, likely collected to minimize damage to equipment during vegetation clearing, were identified. The bulk of the material appeared to be unreinforced concrete rubble, cobbles, and some modern trash. None of these debris piles are significant under CEQA, as none retain enough of their historic character to be able to convey the reasons for their significance. Also identified were two features assumed to be remnants of an orchard irrigation system. Both features (Feature A and B) are fragmentary and appear to no longer retain any characteristics that would qualify the resources as significant under CEQA. Feature B is the least complete of the two identified features. As such, its ability to convey enough of its potential historic character or appearance, and therefore qualifying the feature as a significant resource, is minimal. Its integrity of association with qualifying CRHR criteria (1 through 4) cannot be demonstrated to a degree that would allow an understanding as to how the feature may have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California's history and cultural heritage; how it may be associated with the lives of persons important in our past; 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 how it is likely to yield information important in prehistory or history. Similarly, Feature A, while more complete, has undergone significant loss of fabric, and its association with its prior use has been severely diminished with the removal of associated features and land use elements, such as the orchard and homestead or farmstead buildings. While the construction of the feature was likely vernacular in orientation, the significant loss of construction fabric and association with its intended use does not allow the feature to be considered a significant resource under CEQA. Per standard practice these features have been cursorily described on relevant DPR 523 site forms (confidential Appendix C).

While Chambers Group recommends the identified features (Feature A and B) as not significant, Chambers Group has noted that aerial imagery indicates prior building construction within the Project site. Although these built environment features are no longer extant, associated subterranean features may still remain, and could be exposed during ground-disturbing activities such as over-excavation or mass grading. If such features do exist, these would need to be evaluated per CEQA Guidelines (CCR § 15064.5).

During the survey, no evidence of paleontological resources was observed. While there are no previously documented paleontological resources in the Project site, due to the mapped geologic formations underlying the Project site which



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are known to bear paleontological resources and the known fossil localities provided in the surrounding study area, there remains potential that new fossils could be exposed during the Project.

In summary, Chambers Group found no archival evidence of cultural or paleontological resources within the Project site. However, during the survey, possible historical irrigation remnants were observed, and areas of possible homestead or farmstead within the Project site were identified on aerial imagery. While no evidence of paleontological resources was observed during the survey, background research and NHMLA records indicate moderate sensitivity for fossil localities within the Project site and its study area. NHMLA noted the existence of similar fossil-bearing geologic units mapped underlying the Project site. Although the Project site has evidence of past disturbance and while the potential for encountering intact resources within the upper sediments is low, the possibility of buried resources being identified below surface disturbances is not diminished. Research indicates geologic units known to be fossil-bearing underlay the Project site and could be encountered during Project-related ground-disturbing construction activities. Thus, there remains potential that buried cultural and paleontological resources could be encountered during the Project.

## Recommendations

Per CEQA Guidelines, the Project should be designed to avoid impacts to cultural resources within the Project site whenever feasible. Chambers Group identified non-significant cultural resources through background research and survey of the Project site. Chambers Group recommends the following mitigation measures be implemented as part of Project approval to ensure that potential impacts to cultural and paleontological resources are less than significant.

**MM CUL-1** The City shall retain the services of a qualified cultural resources consultant and require that all initial ground disturbing work be monitored by a cultural resources monitor. This includes all initial construction activities that will potentially expose or encounter intact subsurface sediments underlying the Project site. The cultural resources consultant shall provide a Qualified Archaeologist, meeting the Secretary of the Interior Standards (U.S. Department of the Interior, 2008), and require that all initial ground-disturbing work be monitored by a cultural resources monitor (monitor) proficient in artifact and feature identification in monitoring contexts. The Consultant (Qualified Archaeologist and/or monitor) shall be present at the Project construction phase kickoff meeting.

**MM CUL-2** Prior to commencing construction activities and thus prior to any ground disturbance in the Proposed Project site, the Consultant shall conduct initial Worker Environmental Awareness Program (WEAP) training to all construction personnel, including supervisors, present at the outset of the Project construction work phase, for which the lead contractor and all subcontractors shall make their personnel available. This WEAP training will educate construction personnel on how to work with the monitor(s) to identify and minimize impacts to cultural resources and maintain environmental compliance and be performed periodically for new personnel coming on to the Project as needed.

**MM CUL-3** The contractor shall provide the Consultant with a schedule of initial potential ground disturbing activities. A minimum of 48-hours' notice will be provided to the archaeological consultant of commencement of any initial ground disturbing activities that have potential to expose or encounter intact subsurface sediments underlying the Project site. These activities may include grading, trenching, and mass excavation.

As detailed in the schedule provided, a monitor shall be present onsite at the commencement of ground-disturbing activities related to the Project. The Consultant shall observe initial ground disturbing activities and, as they proceed, adjust the monitoring approach as needed to provide adequate observation and oversight. All monitors will have stop-work authority to allow for the recordation and evaluation of finds during construction. The monitor will maintain a daily record of observations as an ongoing reference resource and to provide a resource for final reporting upon completion of the Project.





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The Consultant, the lead contractor, and subcontractors shall maintain a line of communication regarding schedule and activity such that the Consultant is aware of all ground-disturbing activities in advance in order to provide appropriate oversight.

**MM CUL-4** In addition to cultural resources monitoring, if formally requested during Native American Consultation under AB 52, a Native American monitor(s) selected by the tribe should be present at the Project kickoff meeting, be provided with a schedule of initial ground-disturbing activities, and be onsite at the commencement of ground-disturbing activities related to the Project, and as the Project proceeds adjusting personnel and schedule as needed to provide sufficient oversight. The Consultant, lead contractor, and all subcontractors shall routinely update the Native American monitor and their scheduling representative(s) regarding scheduling for ground-disturbing activities, and changes to said schedule, such that there is sufficient advance notice that a Native American monitor can be scheduled accordingly.

**MM-CUL-5** If cultural resources are discovered, construction shall be halted within 50 feet of any cultural artifacts or features and within 100 feet of any potential human remains and shall not resume until the Qualified Archaeologist, in consultation with consulting Tribe(s) and the City, can determine the significance of the find and/or the find has been fully investigated, appropriately documented, and cleared.

**MM CUL-6** At the completion of all ground disturbing activities, the Consultant shall prepare a Cultural Resources Monitoring Report summarizing all monitoring efforts and observations, as performed, and any and all prehistoric or historic archaeological finds, as well as providing follow-up reports of any finds to the SCCIC, as required.

**MM PAL-1** Prior to issuance of a grading permit, the City shall be required to obtain the services of a Qualified Project Paleontologist to remain on call for the duration of the proposed ground-disturbing construction activity. Upon approval or request by the City, a paleontological mitigation plan (PMP) outlining procedures for paleontological data recovery shall be prepared for the Project and submitted to the City for review and approval. The development and implementation of the PMP shall include consultations with the City's Engineering Geologist as well as a requirement that the curation of all specimens recovered under any scenario shall be through an appropriate repository agreed upon by the City. If the City accepts ownership, the curation location may be revised. The PMP shall include developing a multilevel ranking system, or Potential Fossil Yield Classification (PFYC), as a tool to demonstrate the potential yield of fossils within a given stratigraphic unit. The PMP shall outline the monitoring and salvage protocols to address paleontological resources encountered during Project-related ground-disturbing activities, as well as the appropriate recording, collection, and processing protocols to appropriately address any resources discovered.

**MM-PAL-2** At the completion of all ground-disturbing activities, the Project Paleontologist shall prepare a final paleontological mitigation report summarizing all monitoring efforts and observations, as performed in line with the PMP, and all paleontological resources encountered, if any, as well as providing follow-up reports of any specific discovery, if necessary.

**HUMAN REMAINS – LEGAL REQUIREMENTS** In the event that human remains are discovered during ground-disturbing activities, then the proposed Project would be subject to California Health and Safety Code 7050.5, CEQA Section 15064.5, and California PRC Section 5097.98. If human remains are found during ground-disturbing activities, State of California Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5 states that no further disturbance shall occur until the County Coroner has made a determination of origin and disposition pursuant to PRC Section 5097.98. In the event of an unanticipated discovery of human remains, the County Coroner shall be notified immediately. If the human remains are determined to be prehistoric, the County Coroner shall notify the NAHC, which shall notify a most likely descendant (MLD). The MLD shall complete the inspection of the site within 48 hours of notification and may recommend scientific removal and nondestructive analysis of human remains and items associated with Native American burials (National Park Service 1983).



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Chambers Group is available to assist with any further support or document preparation related to Cultural Resources, including tribal consultation. Please contact the cultural resources staff at the contact information below if you have any questions or comments regarding this report.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "Kellie Kandybowicz".

**Kellie Kandybowicz**

*Cultural Resource Specialist*

kkandybowicz@chambersgrouping.com

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Richard Shultz".

**Richard Shultz, MA, RPA**

*Cultural Resources Principal Investigator*

rshultz@chambersgroupinc.com

**Attachments**

Attachment A: Survey Photographs

Attachment B: NAHC SLF Records Search Results Letter

Attachment C: Confidential Record Search Results (Figure 2) and DPR Forms



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LSA

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**ATTACHMENT A – SURVEY PHOTOGRAPHS**





Photograph 1:  
Evidence of recent  
discing, view to the  
northeast.



Photograph 2: Low-  
growing grass 30-  
80% visibility, view  
to the northwest.



Photograph 3:  
Construction  
materials and  
debris, view to the  
southwest.



Photograph 4:  
Modern trash and  
debris, view to the  
south.



Photograph 5:  
Underground  
wastewater  
underground line,  
plan view.



Photograph 6:  
Underground  
wastewater line,  
alignment to the east,  
view to the east.





Photograph 7:  
Feature A, view to  
the south.



Photograph 8:  
Feature A, view to  
the north.



Photograph 9:  
Feature B, view to  
the north.



Photograph 10:  
Feature B, view to  
the west.



View south of flume showing brick-and-mortar weir (flow control structure)

Photograph 11:  
Weir and flume  
structures  
documented in the  
Redlands area.  
Note red brick and  
mortar  
construction. Also  
note metal gate  
surround inset into  
hand-formed  
concrete mortar.  
(Photograph taken  
from LSA 2018).



Figure 5-4 Overview of weir (Æ-3895-2H) view looking south.

Photograph 12:  
Weir and gate  
structure  
documented in the  
Redlands area.  
Note red brick and  
mortar  
construction.  
(Photograph taken  
from Applied  
EarthWorks 2018).

**ATTACHMENT B – NAHC SLF RECORDS SEARCH RESULTS LETTER**





## NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

November 28, 2023

Eduvijes Davis-Mullens  
Chambers Group, Inc.

Via Email to: [emullens@chambersgroupinc.com](mailto:emullens@chambersgroupinc.com)

CHAIRPERSON  
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*Chumash*

VICE-CHAIRPERSON  
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*Yokayo Pomo, Yuki,  
Nomlaki*

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[NAHC.ca.gov](http://NAHC.ca.gov)

**Re: Redlands (64284) Project, San Bernardino County**

Dear Mr. Davis-Mullens:

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

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

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

If you have any questions or need additional information, please contact me at my email address: [Cameron.vela@nahc.ca.gov](mailto:Cameron.vela@nahc.ca.gov).

Sincerely,

*Cameron Vela*

Cameron Vela  
Cultural Resources Analyst

Attachment

**Native American Heritage Commission  
Native American Contact List  
San Bernardino County  
11/29/2023**

Tribe Name	Contact Person	Contact Address	Phone #	Email Address
Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians	Patricia Garcia, Director of Historic Preservation	5401 Dinah Shore Drive Palm Springs, CA, 92264	(760) 699-6907	pagarcia@aguacaliente.net
Augustine Band of Cahuilla Mission Indians	Amanda Vance, Chairperson	84-001 Avenue 54 Coachella, CA, 92236	(760) 398-4722	hhaines@augustinetribe.com
Cabazon Band of Mission Indians	Doug Welmas, Chairperson	84-245 Indio Springs Parkway Indio, CA, 92203	(760) 342-2593	jstapp@cabazonindians-nsn.gov
Cahuilla Band of Indians	Daniel Salgado, Chairperson	52701 CA Highway 371 Anza, CA, 92539	(951) 972-2568	chairman@cahuilla-nsn.gov
Cahuilla Band of Indians	BobbyRay Esaprza, Cultural Director	52701 CA Highway 371 Anza, CA, 92539	(951) 763-5549	besparza@cahuilla-nsn.gov
Cahuilla Band of Indians	Anthony Madrigal, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer	52701 CA Highway 371 Anza, CA, 92539	(951) 763-5549	anthonyamad2002@gmail.com
Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians - Kizh Nation	Christina Swindall Martinez, Secretary	P.O. Box 393 Covina, CA, 91723	(844) 390-0787	admin@gabrielenoindians.org
Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians - Kizh Nation	Andrew Salas, Chairperson	P.O. Box 393 Covina, CA, 91723	(844) 390-0787	admin@gabrielenoindians.org
Gabrieleno/Tongva San Gabriel Band of Mission Indians	Anthony Morales, Chairperson	P.O. Box 693 San Gabriel, CA, 91778	(626) 483-3564	GTTribalcouncil@aol.com
Gabrielino /Tongva Nation	Sandonne Goad, Chairperson	106 1/2 Judge John Aiso St., #231 Los Angeles, CA, 90012	(951) 807-0479	sgoad@gabrielino-tongva.com
Gabrielino Tongva Indians of California Tribal Council	Robert Dorame, Chairperson	P.O. Box 490 Bellflower, CA, 90707	(562) 761-6417	gtongva@gmail.com
Gabrielino Tongva Indians of California Tribal Council	Christina Conley, Cultural Resource Administrator	P.O. Box 941078 Simi Valley, CA, 93094	(626) 407-8761	christina.marsden@alumni.usc.edu
Gabrielino-Tongva Tribe	Charles Alvarez, Chairperson	23454 Vanowen Street West Hills, CA, 91307	(310) 403-6048	Chavez1956metro@gmail.com
Gabrielino-Tongva Tribe	Sam Dunlap, Cultural Resource Director	P.O. Box 3919 Seal Beach, CA, 90740	(909) 262-9351	tongvator@gmail.com
Los Coyotes Band of Cahuilla and Cupeño Indians	Ray Chapparosa, Chairperson	P.O. Box 189 Warner Springs, CA, 92086-0189	(760) 782-0711	
Morongo Band of Mission Indians	Robert Martin, Chairperson	12700 Pumarra Road Banning, CA, 92220	(951) 755-5110	abrierty@morongo-nsn.gov
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Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma Reservation	Jill McCormick, Historic Preservation Officer	P.O. Box 1899 Yuma, AZ, 85366	(928) 261-0254	historicpreservation@quechantribe.com
Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma Reservation	Manfred Scott, Acting Chairman - Kw'ts'an Cultural Committee	P.O. Box 1899 Yuma, AZ, 85366	(928) 210-8739	culturalcommittee@quechantribe.com
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Rincon Band of Luiseno Indians	Joseph Linton, Tribal Council/Culture Committee Member	One Government Center Lane Valley Center, CA, 92082	(760) 803-3548	jilinton@rincon-nsn.gov
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Santa Rosa Band of Cahuilla Indians	Lovina Redner, Tribal Chair	P.O. Box 391820 Anza, CA, 92539	(951) 659-2700	lsaul@santarosa-nsn.gov
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This list is current only as of the date of this document. Distribution of this list does not relieve any person of statutory responsibility as defined in Section 7050.5 of the Health and Safety Code, Section 5097.94 of the Public Resource Section 5097.98 of the Public Resources Code.



**ATTACHMENT C – CONFIDENTIAL RECORD SEARCH RESULTS and DPR FORMS**

