

CULTURAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT

The Canyon Ranch Project

The City of Redlands, San Bernardino County, California

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BCRCONSULTING LLC

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MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

BCR Consulting LLC (BCR Consulting) is under contract to Michael Baker International to conduct a Cultural Resources Assessment of the Canyon Ranch Project (approximately 20.73 acres; the project) located in the City of Redlands (City), San Bernardino County, California. Tasks completed for the scope of work include a cultural resources records search, an intensive-level pedestrian cultural resources survey, Sacred Lands File search with the Native American Heritage Commission, and paleontological overview. These tasks were performed in partial fulfillment of California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) requirements. A cultural resources records search was conducted through the South-Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC). This research has revealed that 53 previous cultural resources studies have resulted in 37 cultural resources identified within one half-mile of the project site. The project site has been subject to one previous cultural resources assessment and no cultural resources have been identified within its boundaries.

During the field survey, BCR Consulting archaeologists identified infrastructure associated with a former historic citrus grove, temporarily designated MBI2006-H-1. This resource is not recommended eligible for the California Register of Historical Resources (California Register). As such it is not recommended a CEQA-significant resource. It does not warrant further consideration. No other cultural resources (including other architectural historical resources, prehistoric archaeological resources, or historic archaeological resources) were identified. Although no significant cultural resources were identified within the project site, it lies between the San Timoteo Wash, a travel corridor used widely by Native Americans and subsequently by the Spanish, and the San Bernardino Asistencia, a mission outpost that was heavily reliant on Native American labor to construct other local resources such as the Mill Creek Zanja. Due to intense use of the area during the prehistoric and Spanish eras, the project site is considered sensitive for buried resources. Therefore, BCR Consulting recommends that an archaeological monitor program be implemented for the project.

Archaeological Monitoring Program. The archaeological monitoring program would be completed under the oversight of a Cultural Resources Professional that meets the U.S. Secretary of the Interior Professional Qualification Standards for archaeology (the Project Archaeologist). Prior to commencement of any project-related ground disturbance, the Project Archaeologist should attend a pre-grade meeting with the applicant, contractors, and any participating Native American entities to address potential to encounter cultural resources. The meeting will establish:

- Roles, Responsibility and Authority of Archaeological Monitors (and Native American Monitors, as Necessary)
- Safety Considerations
- Communication Protocols
- Appropriate Respect Regarding Native American Participation and Discovery of Human Remains
- Consequences of unauthorized activities.

An archaeological monitor should be present during all earth moving activities associated with the proposed project. One archaeological monitor would typically be adequate, although additional monitors would be added as warranted by the rate of excavation,

materials excavated, and presence and abundance of artifacts and features. The archaeological monitor will work under the supervision of the Project Archaeologist. If previously unidentified potentially significant cultural resources are discovered, the Archaeological Monitor would have the authority to divert or temporarily halt ground disturbance in the area of discovery to allow evaluation of potentially significant cultural resources. The Project Archaeologist would determine significance of any discoveries in consultation with any Native American Monitor(s), the developer, and the City. Any artifacts discovered would be recovered and features recorded using professional archaeological methods before construction activities are allowed to resume in the affected area. Isolated artifacts and clearly non-significant deposits would be minimally documented in the field and would represent minimal or no constraint to construction excavation. Ownership of any artifacts identified during ground disturbing activities (including any necessary archaeological excavation) would be relinquished by the landowner.

Upon completion of archaeological monitoring, the Project Archaeologist should present an Archaeological Monitoring Report to the City. This report should document the type and disposition of resources recovered, and document cultural sensitivity training. It should document the type of monitoring activities conducted, report any problems or issues, and summarize findings.

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

Requirements for Native American monitoring, if any, would be determined during AB52 consultation.

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

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

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

The geologic units underlying the project area are mapped as Quaternary alluvium dating to the Pliocene-Holocene and loosely consolidated deposits of sandstone, shale, and gravel dating to the Miocene-Pleistocene. Both of these units are potentially fossiliferous. Quaternary alluvial units are considered to be of high paleontological sensitivity. The Western Science Center does not have localities within the project area, but does have numerous localities within similarly mapped alluvial sediments throughout the region. Pleistocene alluvial deposits in southern California are well documented and known to contain abundant fossil resources including those associated with Columbian mammoth (*Mammuthus columbi*), Pacific mastodon (*Mammut pacificus*), sabertooth cat (*Smilodon fatalis*), ancient horse (*Equus* sp.), and many other Pleistocene megafauna.

Any fossils recovered from the BCR Canyon Ranch Project area would be scientifically significant. Excavation activity associated with development of the area has the potential to impact the paleontologically sensitive Quaternary alluvial units and it is the recommendation of the Western Science Center that a paleontological resource mitigation plan be put in place to monitor, salvage, and curate any recovered fossils associated with the current study area (McDonald 2021).

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

1. Description of the project site and proposed grading operations
2. Description of the level of monitoring required for earth-moving activities
3. Identification and qualifications of the paleontological monitor to be employed during earth moving
4. Identification of personnel with authority to temporarily halt or divert grading to allow recovery of large specimens
5. Direction for fossil discoveries to be reported to the developer and the City
6. Means and methods to be employed by the paleontological monitor to quickly salvage fossils to minimize construction delays
7. Sampling methods for sediments that are likely to contain small fossil remains, if any.

8. Procedures and protocol for collecting and processing of samples and specimens, as necessary
9. Fossil identification and curation procedures
10. Identification of the repository to receive fossil material
11. All pertinent maps and exhibits
12. Procedures for reporting of findings
13. Acknowledgement of the developer for content of the PRIMP and acceptance of financial responsibility for monitoring, reporting, and curation.

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INTRODUCTION

BCR Consulting LLC (BCR Consulting) is under contract to Michael Baker International to conduct a Cultural Resources Assessment of the Canyon Ranch Project (approximately 20.73 acres; the project) located in the City of Redlands (City), San Bernardino County, California. An intensive-level pedestrian cultural resources survey of the project site was completed in partial fulfillment of California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) requirements. The project site is located in Section 32 of Township 1 South, Range 3 West, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian, as depicted on the United States Geological Survey (USGS) *Redlands, California* (1988) 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle (Figure 1).

Regulatory Setting

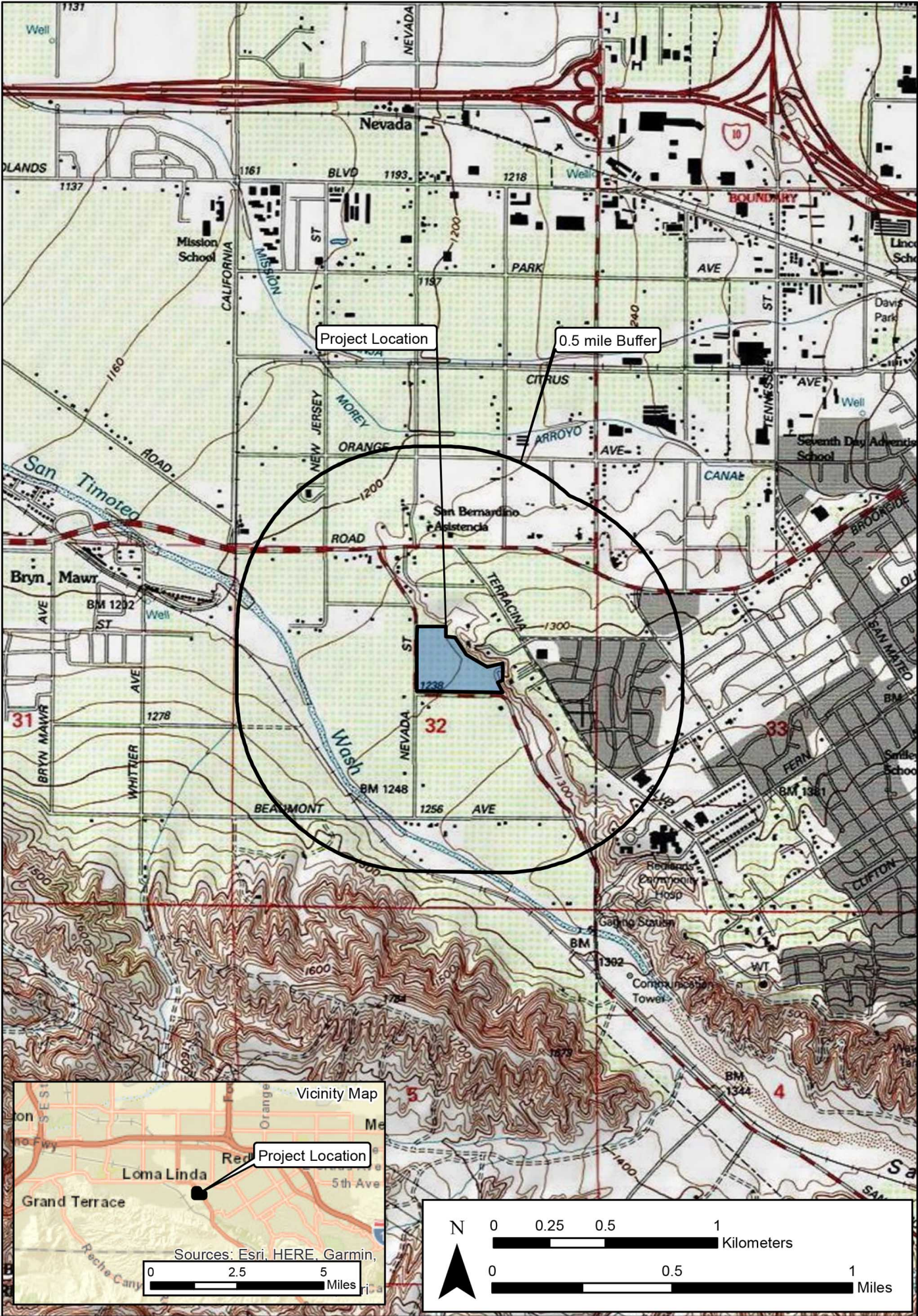
The California Environmental Quality Act. CEQA applies to all discretionary projects undertaken or subject to approval by the state's public agencies (California Code of Regulations 14(3), § 15002(i)). Under CEQA, "A project with an effect that may cause a substantial adverse change in the significance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

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

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

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

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



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Project Location Site
Canyon Ranch Project

Reference: ESRI; USGS Quad: Redlands, CA (1988)

Figure 1

Michael Baker International

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

NATURAL SETTING

The elevation of the project site is approximately 1240 feet above mean sea level (AMSL). The property has been subject to disturbances related to two episodes of citrus cultivation and subsequent removal. The project site is covered in alluvial sand and clay. These are deposited by the San Timoteo Wash, which currently flows intermittently from southeast to northwest approximately 0.25 miles west of the project site (Dibblee 2004). The project site is situated in a highly erosional geographic and geologic setting that has enhanced potential for resources to become buried during flood events associated with San Timoteo Wash. The current study has not yielded any evidence that local sediments have produced raw materials used in prehistoric tool manufacture within one half-mile of the project site. Local rainfall ranges from 5 to 15 inches annually (Jaeger and Smith 1971:36-37).

Although recent and historical impacts have decimated local vegetation, remnants of a formerly dominant coastal sage scrub vegetation community have been sporadically observed in the area. Signature plant species include black sage (*Salvia mellifera*), California brittlebush (*Encelia californica*), California buckwheat (*Eriogonum fasciculatum*), California sagebrush (*Artemisia californica*), deerweed (*Lotus scoparius*), golden yarrow (*Eriophyllum confertiflorum*), laurel sumac (*Malosma laurina*), lemonadeberry (*Rhus integrifolia*), poison oak (*Toxicodendron diversilobum*), purple sage (*Salvia leucophylla*), sticky monkeyflower (*Mimulus aurantiacus*), sugar bush (*Rhus ovate*), toyon (*Heteromeles arbutifolia*), white sage (*Salvia apiana*), coastal century plant (*Agave shawii*), coastal cholla (*Opuntia prolifera*), Laguna Beach liveforever (*Dudleya stolonifera*), many-stemmed liveforever (*Dudleya multicaulis*), our Lord's candle (*Yucca whipplei*), prickly pear cactus (*Opuntia sp.*) (Williams et al. 2008:118-119). Signature animal species within Coastal Sage Scrub habitat include the kangaroo rat (*Dipodomys sp.*), California horned lizard (*Phrynosoma coronatum frontale*), orange throated whiptail (*Cnemidophorus hyperthrus*), San Diego horned lizard (*Phrynosoma coronatum blainvillii*), brown-headed cowbird (*Molothrus ater*), California gnatcatcher (*Poliophtila californica californica*), California quail

(*Callipepla californica*), and San Diego cactus wren (*Campylorhynchus brunneicapillus sandiegensis*) (Williams et al. 2008:118-120). Local native groups made use of many of these species (see Lightfoot and Parrish 2009).

CULTURAL SETTING

Prehistoric Context

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

Ethnography

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

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

Evidence for longer term/permanent Serrano settlement in the western Mojave most notably includes the Serrano-named village of Guapiabit in Summit Valley (de Barros 2004). Access to water determined where the Serrano built their settlements/villages (Bean and Smith 1978). Most of the villages were located within the Sonoran life zone (Scrub Oak [*Quercus* sp.] and sagebrush [*Salvia* sp.]), or forest transition zone, (Ponderosa pine [*Pinus ponderosa*]) (Bean and Smith 1978; Kroeber 1925).

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

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

Gabrielino society was somewhat stratified and is thought to have contained three hierarchically ordered social classes which dictated ownership rights and social status and obligations (Bean and Smith 1978:540-546). Plants utilized for food were heavily relied upon and included acorn-producing oaks, as well as seed-producing grasses and sage. Animal protein was commonly derived from rabbits and deer in inland regions, while coastal populations supplemented their diets with fish, shellfish, and marine mammals (Boscana 1933, Heizer 1968, Johnston 1962, McCawley 1996). Dog, coyote, bear, tree squirrel, pigeon, dove, mud hen, eagle, buzzard, raven, lizards, frogs, and turtles were specifically not utilized as a food source (Kroeber 1925:652).

Historic Setting

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

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

The city's beautiful natural setting, warm climate, and reputation as a paradise attracted newcomers from across the country, bringing successful horticulturists and businessmen who built grandiose Victorian estates as well as merchants who built more modest residences. Alfred and Albert Smiley, wealthy twin brothers from New York, arrived in Redlands in 1889, established a residence and public park on a hillside tract and endowed other local amenities. Inspired by the Smileys' example, ultra-wealthy people began relocating to Redlands. These prominent residents began to invest in local beautification projects such as lining the streets with trees and establishing lush gardens and parks (City of Redlands 2017).

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

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

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

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

As the demand for subdividable land continued, many growers became certain that in a few years they would be selling out. While holding on for a higher price, they did not try to keep their orchards in tip-top condition...Five years later, however, they might find that the market for groves had collapsed. They were stuck with run-down orchards. One veteran citrus man told me that the moral to this sad tale was: 'Keep right on farming, the best you know how, until the day you sell and your deal comes out of escrow (Moore 1987:251).

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

PERSONNEL

David Brunzell, M.A., RPA acted as the Project Manager and Principal Investigator for the current study, completed the Department of Park and Recreation (DPR) 523 forms, and compiled the technical report. California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS) South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC) staff completed the archaeological records search. Mr. Brunzell and BCR Consulting Staff Historian George Brentner, B.A. completed additional research for the project site. BCR Consulting Archaeological Field Director Joseph Orozco, M.A., RPA, Archaeological Crew Chief Nicholas Shepetuk, B.A. and Mr. Brentner and completed the pedestrian field survey.

METHODS

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

- Cultural resources records search summary to review studies and archaeological/historical resources recorded within a one half-mile radius of the project boundaries
- Systematic pedestrian survey of the entire project site
- California Register of Historical Resources (California Register) eligibility evaluation for any cultural resources identified
- Development of recommendations and mitigation measures for cultural resources documented within the project boundaries, following CEQA
- Completion of DPR 523 forms for any discovered cultural resources.
- Vertebrate paleontology resources report through the Western Science Center.

Records Search

Records search results were obtained by request from the SCCIC. The records search included a review of all recorded historic and prehistoric cultural resources, as well as a review of known cultural resources, and survey and excavation reports generated from projects completed within one half-mile of the project site. In addition, a review was conducted of the National Register of Historic Places (National Register), the California Register of Historical Resources (California Register), and documents and inventories from the California Office of Historic Preservation including the lists of California Historical Landmarks, California Points of Historical Interest, Listing of National Register Properties, and the Inventory of Historic Structures.

Field Survey

An archaeological pedestrian field survey of the project site was conducted on November 6, 2020 and on October 14, 2021. The survey was conducted by walking parallel transects spaced approximately 15 meters apart across 100 percent of the project site, where accessible. Soil exposures, including natural and artificial clearings were carefully inspected for evidence of cultural resources.

RESULTS

Records Search

Records search results revealed that 53 previous cultural resources studies have resulted in 37 cultural resources identified within one mile of the project site. The project site has been subject to one previous cultural resources assessment and no resources have been identified within its boundaries. The records search is summarized in Tables A and B and the complete records search results are included in Appendix A.

Table A. Records Search Results Summary (0.5-Mile Radius)

USGS 7.5 Min. Quad	Cultural Resources
<i>Redlands, California</i> (1988)	P-36-2307: San Bernardino Asistencia (0.15 miles NE) P-36-2663: Mission Commons Site 1 (0.2 mile E) P-36-6169: Historic trash scatter (0.25 mile W) P-36-6173: Bryn Mawr Townsite (0.2 miles W) P-36-6174: Bridge on Beaumont (0.15 miles S) P-36-8092: Mill Creek Zanja (0.5 miles N) P-36-11287: Mayberry/Whittier Subdivision (0.15 miles W) P-36-11854: Historic trash scatter (0.4 miles NW) P-36-12363: Bryn Mawr School, 26271 Mayberry (0.5 mile W) P-36-13890: 26359 First St (0.4 miles W) P-36-16417: San Bernardino Sonora Rd, historic road (0.25 miles NW) P-36-16640: White House (0.1 miles N) P-36-16641: Marshall House (0.4 miles NE) P-36-17049: Barton Villa (0.2 miles N) P-36-17302: 140 Terracina Blvd (0.2 miles S) P-36-17303: 220 Terracina Blvd (0.5 miles ESE) P-36-17466: 1617 W. Olive Ave (0.5 miles ESE)

USGS 7.5 Min. Quad	Cultural Resources
	P-36-19917: 26657 Orange Ave (0.3 miles N) P-36-19918: Landscaping/orchard (0.2 miles N) P-36-19926: Howard Vander Wall House (0.4 miles NW) P-36-20135: 26565 Orange Ave (0.4 miles NW) P-36-23406: Lee Younts Property (0.2 miles N) P-36-23572: Parker House (adjacent to E side of project) P-36-23574: Orchard/farm/ranch (adjacent to SE side of project) P-36-23575: Orchard/farm/ranch* P-36-25788: Van Grouw Dairy, The Grove School (0.2 miles NE) P-36-26223: Dental and Intern 12kV Distribution Lines (0.4 miles NW) P-36-27670: California Street Alignment (0.4 miles NW) P-36-27673: Eli C. Curtis Ranch (0.5 miles NNW) P-36-29387: Furney/Yount Orchards (0.3 miles N) P-36-29388: County Flood Control Channel (0.4 miles N) P-36-29389: Orange Ave Alignment (0.4 miles NW) P-36-29390: New Jersey Street Alignment (adjacent to NW side of project) P-36-32479: Beaumont Ave (0.2 miles S) *P-36-32480: Bermudez Street P-36-32481: Nevada Street (adjacent to SE side of project) P-36-60202: Prehistoric Terracina Bluffs Manos (0.1 miles E)

Table B. Cultural Resource Studies Within 0.5 Mile of the Project Site

Study	Author (Date)	Report Title	Within Project	Within 0.50 Mile
SB-42	Haenszel, Arda M. (1960)	San Bernardino Asistencia -- The Mission Period; The Rancho Period; The Mormon Period; Post-Mormon Period		X
SB-43	Belden, L. Burr (1960)	San Bernardino Asistencia -- The Rancho Period		X
SB-44	Knight, Emily M. (1960)	San Bernardino Asistencia -- The Mormon Period		X
SB-45	Haenszel, Arda M. (1960)	San Bernardino Asistencia -- Post-Mormon Period		X
SB-65	Hinckley, Horace P. (1965)	Restoration of the San Bernardino Asistencia		X
SB-200	Archer, Morse G. (1974)	The San Bernardino Asistencia		X
SB-427	Hearn, Joseph E. (1976)	Archaeological - Historical Resources Assessment of Area In Bryn Mawr For Replacement of Existing Water Lines And Installation of Fire Hydrants		X
SB-811	Simpson, Ruth D. (1979)	Cultural Resources Assessment: Redlands Area		X

Study	Author (Date)	Report Title	Within Project	Within 0.50 Mile
SB-1160	Smith, Gerald A., Michael K. Lerch, And Arda Haenszel (1981)	Cultural Resources Assessment of the Old San Bernardino Mission District, 315 Acres Northeasterly Planning Area, City Of Loma Linda		X
SB-1470	Foster, Dan (1984)	Archaeological Survey Report: Loma Linda Forest Fire Station		X
SB-1567	Seff, Philip (1986)	Historic-Archeological Investigation of Joseph Khoury's Subdivision Tract No. 2216		X
SB-1593	Seff, Philip (1986)	Historic-Archeological Investigation of Joseph Khoury's Subdivision Tract No. 2216		X
SB-1596	Lerch, Michael K. (1986)	Cultural Resources Assessment of the Charter Medical Proposed Hospital Site, Redlands Area, San Bernardino County		X
SB-1804	Swanson, Mark T. (1988)	Cultural Resources Survey of Tract 13943, 30 Acres In Loma Linda, San Bernardino County, California		X
SB-1813	Swanson, Mark T. (1988)	Cultural Resources Survey of a 150-Acre Tract, Beaumont Glen Project, Loma Linda, San Bernardino County, California		X
SB-1852	Hampson, R. Paul And Mark T. Swanson (1989)	Cultural Resources Survey, San Timoteo Wash Flood Control Project	X	
SB-1902	Swanson, Mark T. (1989)	Cultural Resources Survey of Tract Ap 292-164-01, 6.13 Acres At Northeast Corner Of New Jersey St. And Barton Road, Loma Linda, San Bernardino County, California		X
SB-1920	Mckenna, Jeanette A. (1989)	A Limited Archaeological Testing Program of The San Bernardino County Asistencia Chapel Foundation, Redlands, San Bernardino County, California		X
SB-2027	Harley, R. Bruce (1989)	Did Mission San Gabriel Have Two Asistencias: The Case of Rancho San Bernardino		X
SB-2114	Duffield, Anne Q. And Jeanette A. Mckenna (1990)	The San Bernardino Asistencia: A Structural History, As Revealed by The Documents In The Asistencia File, San Bernardino County Museum, Redlands, California		X
SB-2182	Drover, Christopher E. (1990)	Environmental Impact Evaluation: An Archaeological Assessment of Huntridge Project, San Bernardino County, Loma Linda		X
SB-2419	Hallaran, Kevin (1991)	Cultural Resources Assessment: Well No. 38, City of Redlands, San Bernardino County		X

Study	Author (Date)	Report Title	Within Project	Within 0.50 Mile
SB-2485	White, Robert S. (1991)	An Archaeological Assessment of A 2+/- Acre Parcel Located Immediately Northeast of The Intersection of Iowa Street And Barton Road, City Of Redlands, San Bernardino County		X
SB-3083	Juliana, Camille L. (1995)	CA-SBR-2307H (Asistencia Mission), San Bernardino County Monitoring Report--Gas Line Trenching Project		X
SB-3139	Swope, Karen K. And M.K. Lerch (1993)	Cultural Resource Assessment of The Ladera Partners/R.J. Crowley Homes Project, City of Redlands, San Bernardino County		X
SB-3287	Swope, Karen K. (1997)	Cultural Resources Survey of The Mission Road Project, City of Loma Linda, San Bernardino County		X
SB-3731	San Bernardino County Transportation Dept (1978)	Documentation Of Rock Wall		X
SB-3754	Chace, Paul G. (1998)	An Archaeological Resources Survey: Creekside Gardens-Sunset Haven, City of Redlands, San Bernardino County. 35pp		X
SB-3757	Wenzell, Stephen (1999)	Archaeological Monitoring at City of Redlands Well		X
SB-3953	Dahdul, Miriam (2003)	Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey Report: Apn: 0292-161-01, 04 & 05, City of Loma Linda, San Bernardino County		X
SB-3954	Tang, Bai T. (2003)	Historical Research And Archaeological Testing On Sites: CA-SBR-8092H and 36-020135--An Addendum To Historical Research And Archaeological Testing Survey Report on APN: 0292-161-01, 04 & 05, City of Loma Linda, San Bernardino County		X
SB-4059	White, Laurie S. And Robert S. White (2003)	A Cultural Resource Assessment of A 1.87 Acre Site Located At 11018 Iowa St, City Of Redlands, San Bernardino County		X
SB-4583	Dice, Michael (2003)	Cultural Resources Survey Letter Report: Negative Results for the American Pacific-Loma Linda Project Located on APN #0292-121-37, #0292-121-40, #0292-121-64, #0292-121-78, #0292-121-79 and #0292-131-80, Mission Road, City of Loma Linda		X
SB-4587	Tibbett, Casey (2004)	Mission Grove Project in the City of Loma Linda, San Bernardino County.		X

Study	Author (Date)	Report Title	Within Project	Within 0.50 Mile
SB-4814	Smallwood, Josh (2005)	Cultural Resources Report:		X
SB-5161	Jacquemain, Terri (2005)	Historical/Archaeological Survey and Testing on Assessor's Parcel Numbers 0292-162-06, -07, -14 and -15, City of Loma Linda, San Bernardino County		X
SB-5661	Tang, Bai "Tom" (2006)	Historical Notes on Mission Association Packinghouse, 26522 East Barton Road, Loma Linda, San Bernardino County		X
SB-5663	Smallwood, Josh (2007)	Archaeological Monitoring of Earth-Moving Operations Assessor's Parcel Numbers 0290-162-06, -07, -14 and -15, City of Loma Linda, San Bernardino County, California.		X
SB-6023	Crews, Rachel G. And Jay K. Sander (2003)	Archaeological Monitoring Report: Barton Vineyard Project, Tentative Parcel Map # 16120, City of Loma Linda		X
SB-6437	White, Laura S. And Robert S. White (2000)	A Cultural Resources Assessment of a 10.0 Acre Site Located at the Southwest Corner of Orange Avenue and Nevada St., Redlands		X
SB-6636	Bonner, Wayne H., Sarah A. Williams, And Kathleen A. Crawford (2009)	Cultural Resources Records Search and Site Visit Results for T-Mobile USA Candidate IE24765A (L. Baley Park), Lawton Avenue and Whittler Avenue, Loma Linda		X
SB-6756	Andrews, Sherri (2009)	Records Search and Survey Results for the Yucaipa Valley Water District Brineline Project		X
SB-6757	No Info	Not Available		X
SB-6843	Mckenna, Jeanette A. (2010)	A Cultural Resources Investigation of the Proposed Loma Linda University Medical Center Heart and Surgical Campus Expansion: 11.68 Acres of Land Located at 26735 Orange Avenue, Loma Linda		X
SB-7142	No Info	Not Available		X
SB-7307	Cotterman, Cary (2012)	Cultural Resources Survey Report for the Heritage Park Project, Redlands, San Bernardino County, California.		X
SB-7368	Tang, Bai "Tom" And Harry Quinn (2012)	Archaeological and Paleontological Monitoring of Earth-Moving Activities, Yucaipa Valley Water District Regional Brineline Extension Project, Phase III, Cities of Loma Linda and San Bernardino		X

Study	Author (Date)	Report Title	Within Project	Within 0.50 Mile
SB-7557	Tang, Bai "Tom", Michael Hogan, Miriam Dahdul, Casey Tibbet, And Daniel Ballester (2003)	Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey Report: Orchard Park Project, City of Loma Linda, San Bernardino County, California.		X
SB-7946	Williams, Audry And Andrew Belcourt (2014)	Archival Research and Evaluation Results of 33 Cultural Resources for Southern California Edison Company's West of Devers Upgrade Project, Riverside and San Bernardino Counties, California		X
SB-7955	Mclean, Roderic, Natalie Brodie, Jacqueline Hall, Shannon Carmack, Phil Fulton, Ingri Quon, Erin Martinelli, Richard Erickson, And Jay Michalsky (2013)	Cultural Resources Assessment and Class III Inventory Volume I. West of Devers Project San Bernadino and Riverside Counties, California		X
SB-7963	Decarlo, Matthew M. And Diane L. Winslow (2015)	Engineering Refinements Survey and Recommendations of Eligibility for Cultural Resources with Southern California Edison Company's West of Devers Upgrade Project, Riverside and San Bernardino Counties, California		X
SB-7964	Decarlo, Matthew M. And Diane L. Winslow (2015)	Cultural Resources Impact Assessment and Evaluation Status Report for Southern California Edison Company's West of Devers Upgrade Project, Riverside and San Bernardino Counties, California		X
SB-8127	Mckenna, Jeanette A (2015)	A Phase I Cultural Resources Investigation of the Orchard Heights Development, Assessor Parcels 0292-161-02, 0292-161-03, and 0292-063-08, Located in the City of Loma Linda, San Bernardino County, California		X

Additional Research. The original owner of the project site was Benjamin P. Davis, who received the land patent of 40 acres (including the subject property) as part of a cash purchase from the U.S. government in 1887. The property was water-leveled and planted with a citrus grove prior to 1938. The earliest known owner after Davis was Ernest Larsen, a Redlands businessman and philanthropist who owned and operated various construction and agricultural businesses from the 1920s until the 1980s. He was born in Copenhagen, Denmark in 1900, arrived in the U.S. in 1904, and lived in Fresno from 1910 until moving to Redlands to attend the University of Redlands in 1919. He graduated in 1923 with a degree

in chemistry. He married Dorothy Bridges of Tennessee in 1924, and they raised two daughters in Redlands. The Larsens remained in Redlands the rest of their lives. Ernest died in 1990 and Dorothy died in 1993. The property was cleared of all vegetation by 1959, likely during the Larsen ownership. Between 1959 and 1966, the grove was replanted with citrus and modernized to include three frost fans and a pressurized water tank. Aerial photos show a pump house and two steel tanks situated near the other water conveyance infrastructure at the highest elevation along the easternmost boundary in 1938. The pump house was gone by 1967, likely a casualty of modernization (San Bernardino County Sun 1990, 1924; Redlands Daily Facts 1970, USGS 1901; 1943; Bureau of Land Management 2021; United States Department of Agriculture 1938, 1959, 1966, 1967, 1980, 1994, 2002; United States Department of Selective Service 1942; State of Calif. 1887).

Field Survey

During the field survey, BCR Consulting staff carefully inspected the project site, and identified elements associated with a former citrus grove designated MBI2006-H1. Each element has been photographed and depicted on a location map in Appendix D. Elements identified included two riveted steel tanks on concrete footings, a pressurized steel tank with plastic pipe, two concrete stand pipes, a rubble pile of non-diagnostic construction debris, and the remnants of three large frost fans. The tanks and one concrete stand pipe are located at the property's highest elevation along the eastern boundary to maximize use of gravity for water distribution. No other resources were identified within the project site boundaries. The surface of the entire project site has been subject to severe disturbances related to agriculture (including the removal of the former groves and other irrigation components), sheetwashing, and aeolian deflation. The setting is farmland that is adjacent to residential developments. Soils included sandy silt with very few rocks. However, it is situated in a highly erosional geographic and geologic setting that has enhanced potential for resources to become buried during flood events associated with San Timoteo Wash. The project site is vacant and exhibits approximately 70 percent visibility.

SIGNIFICANCE EVALUATIONS

During the field survey the remnants of historic-period elements of a former citrus grove designated MBI2006-H-1 were identified. CEQA calls for the evaluation and recordation of historic and archaeological resources. The criteria for determining the significance of impacts to cultural resources are based on Section 15064.5 of the *CEQA Guidelines* and Guidelines for the Nomination of Properties to the California Register. Properties eligible for listing in the California Register and subject to review under CEQA are those meeting the criteria for listing in the California Register, or designation under a local ordinance.

Significance Criteria

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

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

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

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

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

California Register Evaluation

MBI2006-H-1. Criterion 1: The citrus grove was originally developed during the early 20th century, although the only elements that remain from that era are the two riveted steel water tanks. The other elements were installed after 1959 when the grove was removed and replanted. The property was utilized within the general context of agricultural (specifically citrus) development of Redlands, however it is not significantly associated with important events related to the founding of the industry or with development of the region. It is therefore not eligible for the California Register under Criterion 1. Criterion 2: The Larsen family, who were locally well known for business development, the citrus industry, and philanthropic pursuits, owned the property. However, research has not linked any physical features of the property to convey an important relationship with the Larsens. It is therefore not eligible under Criterion 2. Criterion 3: The elements represent common, and deteriorating, portions of a citrus grove that no longer functions. Most of the irrigation system and all of the trees have been removed. Therefore, the property does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, or represent the work of an important creative individual or possess high artistic values. As such, the property is not eligible under Criterion 3. Criterion 4: This resource has been subject to repeated disturbance related to planting and removing a citrus grove and its infrastructure. This activity has removed most of the elements associated with the former grove. As such it has not and is not likely to yield information important in prehistory or history. It is not eligible under Criterion 4. MBI2006-H-1 is therefore recommended not eligible under any of the four criteria for listing on the California Register, and is not recommended a historical resource under CEQA. It is not locally eligible under Chapter 2.62, Article II of the Redlands Municipal Code.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Based on these results, BCR Consulting recommends that there are no CEQA-significant resources located within the project site and that project-related adverse effects to historical resources under CEQA are not likely. Although no significant cultural resources were

identified within the project site, it lies between the San Timoteo Wash, a travel corridor used widely by Native Americans and subsequently by the Spanish, and the San Bernardino Asistencia, a mission outpost that was heavily reliant on Native American labor to construct other local resources such as the Mill Creek Zanja. Due to intense use of the area during the prehistoric and Spanish eras, the project site is considered sensitive for buried resources. Therefore, BCR Consulting recommends that an archaeological monitor program be implemented for the project.

Archaeological Monitoring Program. The archaeological monitoring program would be completed under the oversight of a Cultural Resources Professional that meets the U.S. Secretary of the Interior Professional Qualification Standards for archaeology (the Project Archaeologist). Prior to commencement of any project-related ground disturbance, the Project Archaeologist should attend a pre-grade meeting with the applicant, contractors, and any participating Native American entities to address potential to encounter cultural resources. The meeting will establish:

- Roles, Responsibility and Authority of Archaeological Monitors (and Native American Monitors, as Necessary)
- Safety Considerations
- Communication Protocols
- Appropriate Respect Regarding Native American Participation and Discovery of Human Remains
- Consequences of unauthorized activities.

An archaeological monitor should be present during all earth moving activities associated with the proposed project. One archaeological monitor would typically be adequate, although additional monitors would be added as warranted by the rate of excavation, materials excavated, and presence and abundance of artifacts and features. The archaeological monitor will work under the supervision of the Project Archaeologist. If previously unidentified potentially significant cultural resources are discovered, the Archaeological Monitor would have the authority to divert or temporarily halt ground disturbance in the area of discovery to allow evaluation of potentially significant cultural resources. The Project Archaeologist would determine significance of any discoveries in consultation with any Native American Monitor(s), the developer, and the City. Any artifacts discovered would be recovered and features recorded using professional archaeological methods before construction activities are allowed to resume in the affected area. Isolated artifacts and clearly non-significant deposits would be minimally documented in the field and would represent minimal or no constraint to construction excavation. Ownership of any artifacts identified during ground disturbing activities (including any necessary archaeological excavation) would be relinquished by the landowner.

Upon completion of archaeological monitoring, the Project Archaeologist should present an Archaeological Monitoring Report to the City. This report should document the type and disposition of resources recovered, and document cultural sensitivity training. It should document the type of monitoring activities conducted, report any problems or issues, and summarize findings.

If human remains are encountered during the undertaking, State Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5 states that no further disturbance shall occur until the County Coroner has

made a determination of origin and disposition pursuant to Public Resources Code Section 5097.98. The County Coroner must be notified of the find immediately. If the remains are determined to be prehistoric, the Coroner will notify the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC), which will determine and notify a Most Likely Descendant (MLD). With the permission of the landowner or his/her authorized representative, the MLD may inspect the site of the discovery. The MLD shall complete the inspection within 48 hours of notification by the NAHC.

Requirements for Native American monitoring, if any, would be determined during AB52 consultation.

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

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

The geologic units underlying the project area are mapped as Quaternary alluvium dating to the Pliocene-Holocene and loosely consolidated deposits of sandstone, shale, and gravel dating to the Miocene-Pleistocene. Both of these units are potentially fossiliferous. Quaternary alluvial units are considered to be of high paleontological sensitivity. The Western Science Center does not have localities within the project area, but does have numerous localities within similarly mapped alluvial sediments throughout the region. Pleistocene alluvial deposits in southern California are well documented and known to contain abundant fossil resources including those associated with Columbian mammoth (*Mammuthus columbi*), Pacific mastodon (*Mammut pacificus*), sabertooth cat (*Smilodon fatalis*), ancient

horse (*Equus* sp.), and many other Pleistocene megafauna.

Any fossils recovered from the BCR Canyon Ranch Project area would be scientifically significant. Excavation activity associated with development of the area has the potential to impact the paleontologically sensitive Quaternary alluvial units and it is the recommendation of the Western Science Center that a paleontological resource mitigation plan be put in place to monitor, salvage, and curate any recovered fossils associated with the current study area (McDonald 2021).

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

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

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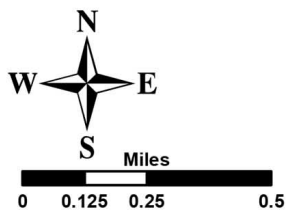
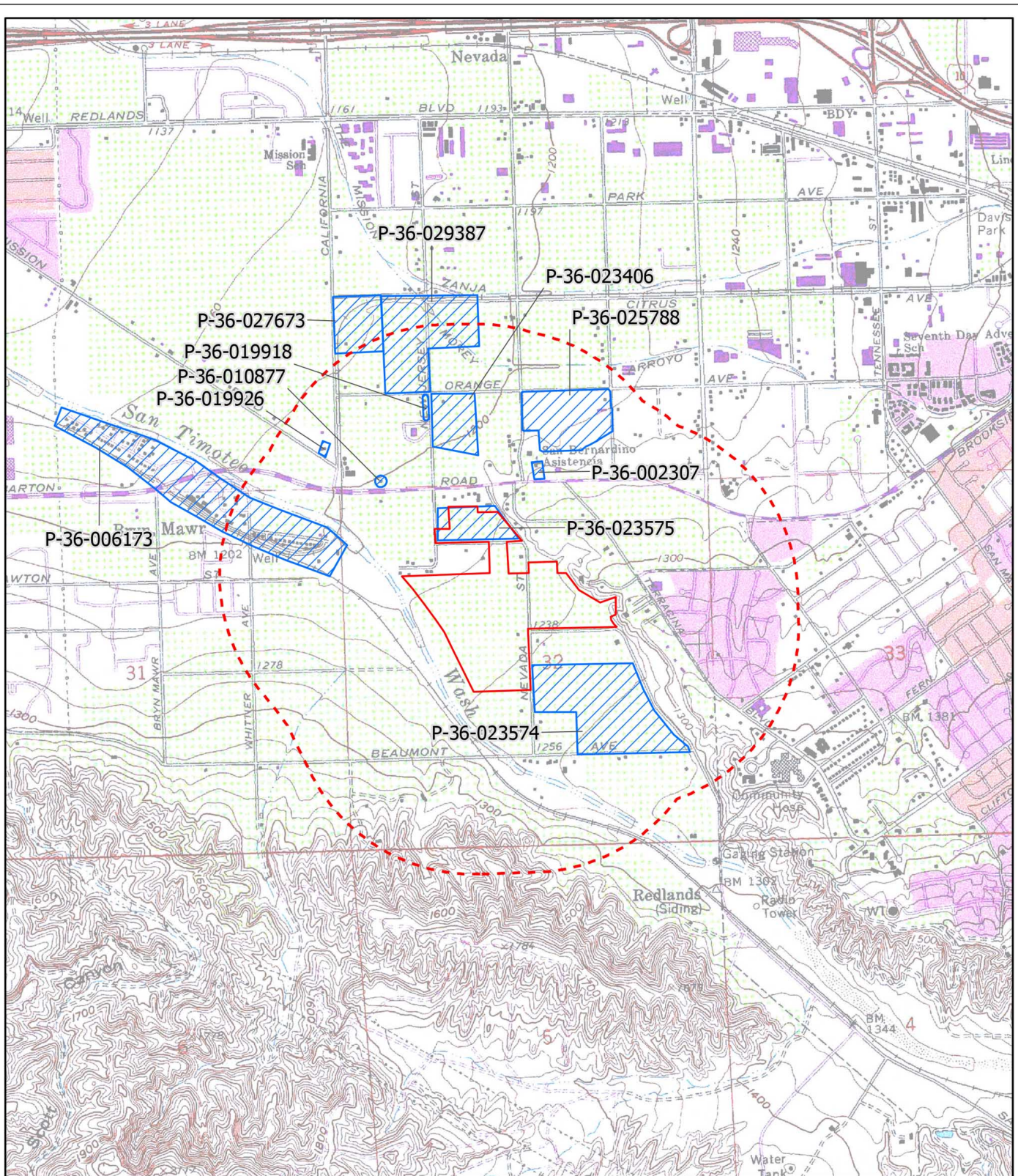
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APPENDIX B

DEPARTMENT OF PARK AND RECREATION 523 FORMS

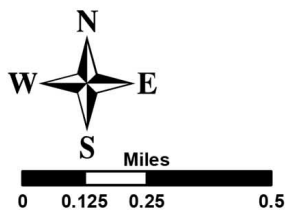
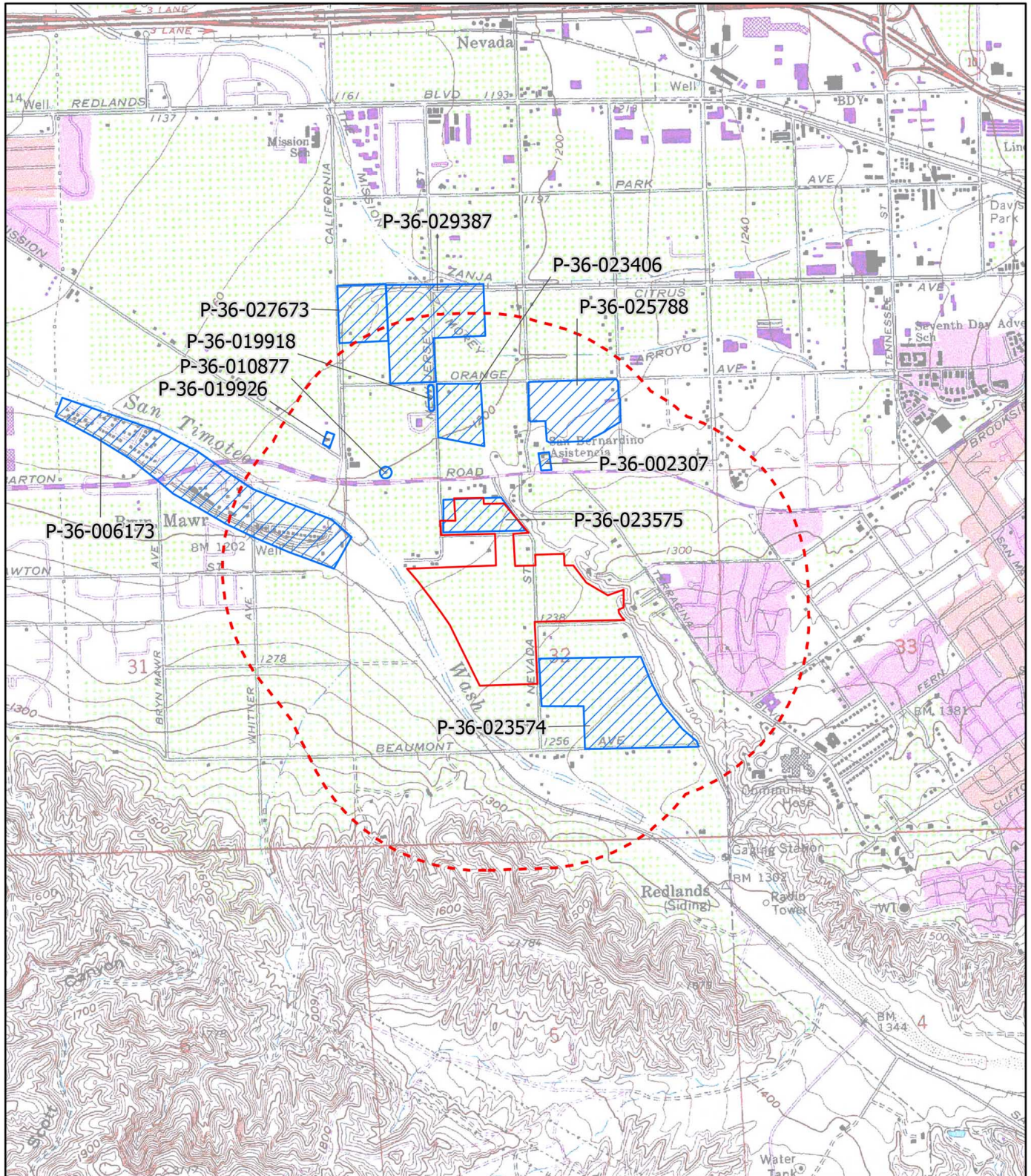


Resources within the project area: P-36-023575
 10 additional resources within a 1/2-mile radius

Redlands, CA
USGS 7.5' PR: 1988
1:24,000
INV #21664
Oct 2020

South Central Coastal Information Center

May depict confidential cultural resource locations. Do not distribute.



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

Redlands, CA
USGS 7.5' PR: 1988
1:24,000
INV #21664
Oct 2020

South Central Coastal Information Center

May depict confidential cultural resource locations. Do not distribute.

Report List

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
SB-00042	NADB-R - 1060042; Voided - 60-0.1A	1960	HAENSZEL, ARDA M.	SAN BERNARDINO ASISTENCIA -- THE MISSION PERIOD; THE RANCHO PERIOD; THE MORMON PERIOD; POST-MORMON PERIOD	SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY MUSEUM ASSOCIATION QUARTERLY 7 (3):1-5	36-002307
SB-00043	NADB-R - 1060043; Voided - 60-0.1B	1960	BELDEN, L. BURR	SAN BERNARDINO ASISTENCIA -- THE RANCHO PERIOD	SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY MUSEUM ASSOCIATION QUARTERLY 7 (3):6-10	36-002307
SB-00044	NADB-R - 1060044; Voided - 60-0.1C	1960	KNIGHT, EMILY M.	SAN BERNARDINO ASISTENCIA -- THE MORMON PERIOD	SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY MUSEUM ASSOCIATION QUARTERLY 7 (3):11-17	36-002307
SB-00045	NADB-R - 1060045; Voided - 60-0.1D	1960	HAENSZEL, ARDA M.	SAN BERNARDINO ASISTENCIA -- POST-MORMON PERIOD	SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY MUSEUM ASSOCIATION QUARTERLY 7 (3):18-26	36-002307
SB-00065	NADB-R - 1060065; Voided - 65-0.2	1965	HINCKLEY, HORACE P.	RESTORATION OF THE SAN BERNARDINO ASISTENCIA	SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY MUSEUM ASSOCIATION QUARTERLY 13 (1):1-6	36-002307
SB-00200	NADB-R - 1060200; Voided - 74-0.2A	1974	ARCHER, MORSE G.	THE SAN BERNARDINO ASISTENCIA		36-002307
SB-00427	NADB-R - 1060427; Voided - 76-10.36	1976	HEARN, JOSEPH E.	ARCHAEOLOGICAL - HISTORICAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT OF AREA IN BRYN MAWR FOR REPLACEMENT OF EXISTING WATER LINES AND INSTALLATION OF FIRE HYDRANTS	SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY MUSEUM ASSOCIATION	
SB-00811	NADB-R - 1060811; Voided - 79-7.5	1979	SIMPSON, RUTH D.	CULTURAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT: REDLANDS AREA	SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY MUSEUM ASSOCIATION	
SB-01160	NADB-R - 1061160; Voided - 81-7.4	1981	SMITH, GERALD A., MICHAEL K. LERCH, and ARDA HAENSZEL	CULTURAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT OF THE OLD SAN BERNARDINO MISSION DISTRICT, 315 ACRES NORTHEASTERLY PLANNING AREA, CITY OF LOMA LINDA	SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY MUSEUM ASSOCIATION	
SB-01470	NADB-R - 1061470; Voided - 84-11.8	1984	FOSTER, DAN	ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY REPORT: LOMA LINDA FOREST FIRE STATION		
SB-01567	NADB-R - 1061567; Voided - 86-5.4	1986	SEFF, PHILIP	HISTORIC-ARCHEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION OF JOSEPH KHOURY'S SUBDIVISION TRACT NO. 2216		

Report List

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
SB-01593	NADB-R - 1061593; Voided - 86-10.1	1986	SEFF, PHILIP	HISTORIC-ARCHEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION OF JOSEPH KHOURY'S SUBDIVISION TRACT NO. 2216		
SB-01596	NADB-R - 1061596; Voided - 86-10.4	1986	LERCH, MICHAEL K.	CULTURAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT OF THE CHARTER MEDICAL PROPOSED HOSPITAL SITE, REDLANDS AREA, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	LERCH AND ASSOCIATES	
SB-01804	NADB-R - 1061804; Voided - 88-6.1	1988	SWANSON, MARK T.	CULTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY OF TRACT 13943, 30 ACRES IN LOMA LINDA, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	RESEARCH ASSOCIATES	
SB-01813	NADB-R - 1061813; Voided - 88-7.4	1988	SWANSON, MARK T.	CULTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY OF A 150-ACRE TRACT, BEAUMONT GLEN PROJECT, LOMA LINDA, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	RESEARCH ASSOCIATES	36-006169
SB-01852	NADB-R - 1061852; Voided - 89-1.6	1989	HAMPSON, R. PAUL and MARK T. SWANSON	CULTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY, SAN TIMOTEO WASH FLOOD CONTROL PROJECT	GREENWOOD & ASSOCIATES	36-006008, 36-006169, 36-006173, 36-006174
SB-01902	NADB-R - 1061902; Voided - 89-8.1	1989	SWANSON, MARK T.	CULTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY OF TRACT AP 292-164-01, 6.13 ACRES AT NORTHEAST CORNER OF NEW JERSEY ST. AND BARTON ROAD, LOMA LINDA, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	RESEARCH ASSOCIATES	
SB-01920	NADB-R - 1061920; Voided - 89-9.1	1989	MCKENNA, JEANETTE A.	A LIMITED ARCHAEOLOGICAL TESTING PROGRAM OF THE SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY ASISTENCIA CHAPEL FOUNDATION, REDLANDS, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	HATHEWAY & MCKENNA	36-002307
SB-02027	NADB-R - 1062027; Voided - 89-0.5	1989	HARLEY, R. BRUCE	DID MISSION SAN GABRIEL HAVE TWO ASSISTENCIAS?: THE CASE OF RANCHO SAN BERNARDINO	SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY MUSEUM ASSOCIATION QUARTERLY 36 (4):1-69	36-002307
SB-02114	NADB-R - 1062114; Voided - 90-6.9	1990	DUFFIELD, ANNE Q. and JEANETTE A. MCKENNA	THE SAN BERNARDINO ASISTENCIA: A STRUCTURAL HISTORY, AS REVEALED BY THE DOCUMENTS IN THE ASISTENCIA FILE, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY MUSEUM, REDLANDS, CALIFORNIA	HATHEWAY & MCKENNA	36-002307
SB-02182	NADB-R - 1062182; Voided - 90-9.4	1990	DROVER, CHRISTOPHER E.	ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT EVALUATION: AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT OF HUNTRIDGE PROJECT, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, LOMA LINDA, CALIFORNIA		

Report List

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
SB-02419	NADB-R - 1062419; Voided - 91-5.8	1991	HALLARAN, KEVIN	CULTURAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT: WELL NO. 38, CITY OF REDLANDS, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY	UNIV. OF CALIFORNIA, RIVERSIDE, ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH UNIT	
SB-02485	NADB-R - 1062485; Voided - 91-12.3	1991	WHITE, ROBERT S.	AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT OF A 2+/- ACRE PARCEL LOCATED IMMEDIATELY NORTHEAST OF THE INTERSECTION OF IOWA STREET AND BARTON ROAD, CITY OF REDLANDS, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY	ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATES	
SB-03083	NADB-R - 1063083	1995	JULIANA, CAMILLE L.	CA-SBR-2307H (ASISTENCIA MISSION), SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CA, MONITORING REPORT--GAS LINE TRENCHING PROJECT	CAP	36-002307
SB-03139	NADB-R - 1063139	1993	SWOPE, KAREN K. and M.K. LERCH	CULTURAL RESOURCE ASSESSMENT OF THE LADERA PARTNERS/R.J. CROWLEY HOMES PROJECT, CITY OF REDLANDS, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CA. 13PP	M.K. LERCH & ASSOCIATES	
SB-03287	NADB-R - 1063287	1997	SWOPE, KAREN K.	CULTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY OF THE MISSION ROAD PROJECT, CITY OF LOMA LINDA, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CA. 59PP	ARU	36-002307, 36-002311, 36-006173, 36-006847, 36-007083, 36-007829, 36-008092
SB-03731	NADB-R - 1063731	1978	SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY TRANSPORTATION DEPT	DOCUMENTATION OF ROCK WALL. 15PP	SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY TRANSPORTATION DEPT	36-016640
SB-03754	NADB-R - 1063754	1998	CHACE, PAUL G.	AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES SURVEY: CREEKSIDE GARDENS-SUNSET HAVEN, CITY OF REDLANDS, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY. 35PP	PAUL G. CHACE & ASSOCIATES	
SB-03757	NADB-R - 1063757	1999	WENZELL, STEPHEN	ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING AT CITY OF REDLANDS WELL. 4PP	ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH UNIT	
SB-03953	NADB-R - 1063953	2003	DAHDL, MIRIAM	HISTORICAL/ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES SURVEY REPORT: APN: 0292-161-01, 04 & 05, CITY OF LOMA LINDA, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CA. 22PP	CRM TECH	36-008092, 36-010877, 36-020135

Report List

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
SB-03954	NADB-R - 1063954	2003	TANG, BAI T.	HISTORICAL RESEARCH AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL TESTING ON SITES: CA-SBR-8092H AND 36-020135--AN ADDENDUM TO HISTORICAL RESEARCH AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL TESTING SURVEY REPORT ON APN: 0292-161-01, 04 & 05, CITY OF LOMA LINDA, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CA. 12PP	CRM TECH	36-008092, 36-020135
SB-04059	NADB-R - 1064059	2003	WHITE, LAURIE S. and ROBERT S. WHITE	A CULTURAL RESOURCE ASSESSMENT OF A 1.87 ACRE SITE LOCATED AT 11018 IOWA ST, CITY OF REDLANDS, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CA. 25PP	ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATES	36-020133
SB-04583	NADB-R - 1064583	2003	Dice, Michael	Cultural Resources Survey Letter Report: Negative Results for the American Pacific-Loma Linda Project Located on APN #0292-121-37, #0292-121-40, #0292-121-64, #0292-121-78, #0292-121-79 and #0292-131-80, Mission Road, City of Loma Linda, California.		
SB-04587	NADB-R - 1064587	2004	Tibbett, Casey	Mission Grove Project in the City of Loma Linda, San Bernardino County.		36-019917, 36-019918
SB-04814	NADB-R - 1064814	2005	Smallwood, Josh	Cultural Resources Report: Historical/Archaeological Survey and Testing on Assessor's Parcel Numbers 0292-162-06, -07, -14 and -15, City of Loma Linda, San Bernardino County, California.		
SB-05161	NADB-R - 1065161	2005	Jacquemain, Terri	Historical Notes on Mission Association Packinghouse, 26522 East Barton Road, Loma Linda, San Bernardino County, California.		
SB-05661	NADB-R - 1065661	2006	Tang, Bai "Tom"	Archaeological Monitoring of Earth-Moving Operations Assessor's Parcel Numbers 0290-162-06, -07, -14 and -15, City of Loma Linda, San Bernardino County, California.		
SB-05663	NADB-R - 1065663	2007	Smallwood, Josh	Archaeological Monitoring Report: Barton Vineyard Project, Tentative Parcel Map # 16120, City of Loma Linda, San Bernardino County, California.		
SB-06023	NADB-R - 1066023	2007	Crews, Rachel G. and Jay K. Sander	Archaeological Monitoring of a 3.25-Acre Parcel at Barton Road and Iowa Street, Redlands, San Bernardino County, California.		

Report List

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
SB-06437	NADB-R - 1066437	2000	White, Laura S. and Robert S. White	A Cultural Resources Assessment of a 10.0 Acre Site Located at the Southwest Corner of Orange Avenue and Nevada Street, City of Redlands, San Bernardino County.		
SB-06636		2009	Bonner, Wayne H., Sarah A. Williams, and Kathleen A. Crawford	Cultural Resources Records Search and Site Visit Results for T-Mobile USA Candidate IE24765A (L. Baley Park), Lawton Avenue and Whittler Avenue, Loma Linda, San Bernardino County, California	Michael Brandman Associates	
SB-06756	NADB-R - 1066756	2009	Andrews, Sherri	Records Search and Survey Results for the Yucaipa Valley Water District Brineline Project.		
SB-06757						
SB-06843	NADB-R - 1066843	2010	McKenna, Jeanette A.	A Cultural Resources Investigation of the Proposed Loma Linda University Medical Center Heart and Surgical Campus Expansion: 11.68 Acres of Land Located at 26735 Orange Avenue, Loma Linda, San Bernardino County, California.		36-023406
SB-07142						
SB-07307	NADB-R - 10667307	2012	Cotterman, Cary	Cultural Resources Survey Report for the Heritage Park Project, Redlands, San Bernardino County, California.	Ecorp	36-025788
SB-07368	NADB-R - 1067368	2012	Tang, Bai "Tom" and Harry Quinn	Archaeological and Paleontological Monitoring of Earth-Moving Activities, Yucaipa Valley Water District Regional Brineline Extension Project, Phase III, Cities of Loma Linda and San Bernardino, San Bernardino County, California.		
SB-07557	NADB-R - 1067557	2003	Tang, Bai "Tom", Michael Hogan, Miriam Dahdul, Casey Tibbet, and Daniel Ballester	Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey Report: Orchard Park Project, City of Loma Linda, San Bernardino County, California.		
SB-07946		2014	Williams, Audry and Andrew Belcourt	Archival Research and Evaluation Results of 33 Cultural Resources for Southern California Edison Company's West of Devers Upgrade Project, Riverside and San Bernardino Counties, California	Southern California Edison	36-006173, 36-006352, 36-012365, 36-020240, 36-026031, 36-026050, 36-026051, 36-026219, 36-026220, 36-026221, 36-026223, 36-026224

Report List

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
SB-07955		2013	McLean, Roderic, Natalie Brodie, Jacqueline Hall, Shannon Carmack, Phil Fulton, Ingri Quon, Erin Martinelli, Richard Erickson, and Jay Michalsky	Cultural Resources Assessment and Class III Inventory Volume I. West of Devers Project San Bernadino and Riverside Counties, California	LSA Associates, Inc.	36-001134, 36-002311, 36-006173, 36-006352, 36-006847, 36-006855, 36-007139, 36-007168, 36-010330, 36-010565, 36-011624, 36-012365, 36-013888, 36-013889, 36-019920, 36-019926, 36-019927, 36-019928, 36-019929, 36-019930, 36-020240, 36-024295, 36-025603, 36-026030, 36-026031, 36-026032, 36-026033, 36-026034, 36-026035, 36-026036, 36-026037, 36-026038, 36-026039, 36-026040, 36-026041, 36-026042, 36-026043, 36-026044, 36-026045, 36-026046, 36-026047, 36-026048, 36-026049, 36-026050, 36-026051, 36-026219, 36-026220, 36-026221, 36-026222, 36-026223, 36-026224, 36-026225, 36-026226, 36-026227, 36-026228
SB-07963		2015	DeCarlo, Matthew M. and Diane L. Winslow	Engineering Refinements Survey and Recommendations of Eligibility for Cultural Resources with Southern California Edison Company's West of Devers Upgrade Project, Riverside and San Bernardino Counties, California	ASM Affiliates, Inc.	36-006847, 36-006855, 36-007168, 36-027712
SB-07964		2015	DeCarlo, Matthew M. and Diane L. Winslow	Cultural Resources Impact Assessment and Evaluation Status Report for Southern California Edison Company's West of Devers Upgrade Project, Riverside and San Bernardino Counties, California	ASM Affiliates	36-002311, 36-006847, 36-006855, 36-026030
SB-08127	Paleo -	2015	McKenna, Jeanette A.	A Phase I Cultural Resources Investigation of the Orchard Heights Development, Assessor Parcels 0292-161-02, 0292-161-03, and 0292-063-08, Located in the City of Loma Linda, San Bernardino County, California	McKenna et al.	36-027671, 36-027672, 36-029387, 36-029388, 36-029389, 36-029390

All listed resources have been previously verified by SCCIC staff.

Resource List

Primary No.	Trinomial	Other IDs	Type	Age	Attribute codes	Recorded by	Reports
P-36-002307	CA-SBR-002307H	Resource Name - San Bernardino Assistencia; Other - SBCM-714; CHL - 42	Site, Other	Historic	AH02; AH15; HP16	1932; 1979 (Jim Arbuckle, CRHL); 1989 (Ross)	SB-00042, SB- 00043, SB-00044, SB-00045, SB- 00065, SB-00200, SB-01920, SB- 02027, SB-02114, SB-03083, SB-03287
P-36-002663	CA-SBR-002663H	Resource Name - Mission Commons Site 1	Site	Historic	AH04; AH06	1989 (Brock, Archaeological Advisory Group)	
P-36-006169	CA-SBR-006169H	Other - P1063-29-H	Site	Historic	AH04	1988 (Swanson / Homburg)	SB-01813, SB-01852
P-36-006173	CA-SBR-006173H	Resource Name - Bryn Mawr Townsite; Other - DO-7-88-A	Building, Structure, Site	Historic	AH02; AH15	1988 (Hampson et al., Greenwood and Associates); 2008 (BHOLAT, ECORP); 2012 (Fulton, P.); 2014 (Audry Williams, SCE)	SB-01852, SB- 03287, SB-07946, SB-07955
P-36-006174	CA-SBR-006174H	Resource Name - DO-7-88-D	Site	Historic	AH15; AH16	1988 (Hampson et al., Greenwood & Associates)	SB-01852
P-36-008092	CA-SBR-008092H	National Register - Zanja; Resource Name - Mill Creek Zanja; CHL - CHL-0043; National Register - NRHP-L-77- 329	Site	Historic	AH06	1932 (G W Beattie, East Highlands); 1959 (W A Savage, Lake Elsinore State Park); 1974 (Dr G Smith & T Suss, San Bernardino County Museum); 1976 (Alice Van Boven, Redlands Area Historical Society); 1979 (Jim Arbuckle); 1994 (George Toren, Greenwood and Associates); 1995 (James Schmidt, Greenwood and Associates); 1996 (Karen Swope, UC Riverside); 2006 (Josh Smallwood, CRM Tech); 2016 (Hannah Hicok, ECORP); 2016 (D. Mengers, PanGIS); 2017 (Jennifer Gorman, L&L Environmental, Inc.); 2017; 2018 (Robert Cunningham, ECORP)	SB-03005, SB- 03287, SB-03745, SB-03953, SB- 03954, SB-04053, SB-06637, SB- 08289, SB-08298
P-36-010877	CA-SBR-010877H	Resource Name - CRM Tech 969- 2	Structure, Site	Historic	AH02; AH03; AH07; AH15	2003 (SMALLWOOD, CRM Tech)	SB-03953
P-36-011287	CA-SBR-011287H	Resource Name - CRM Tech 1097-1H	Site	Historic	AH04	2003 (SMALLWOOD, CRM Tech)	

Resource List

Primary No.	Trinomial	Other IDs	Type	Age	Attribute codes	Recorded by	Reports
P-36-011854	CA-SBR-011854	Resource Name - CRM Tech 1466-1	Site	Historic	AH04; AP03; AP11	2004 (CRM TECH)	
P-36-012363		Resource Name - Bryn Mawr School, 26271 Mayberry, Loma Linda	Building, Structure	Historic	AH15	1987 (Roger Hatheway, Hatheway and McKenna); 2012 (Pamela Daly, Daly & Associates)	SB-07731
P-36-013890		Resource Name - 26359 First St, Loma Linda	Building	Historic	HP02	1987 (R. Hatheway, Hatheway & McKenna)	
P-36-016417		Other - Mission Rd, Loma Linda; Resource Name - San Bernardino-Sonora Rd; PHI - SBR-21	Site	Historic	AH07	1972; 2003 (D. Ballester); 2018 (D. Mengers, PanGIS)	SB-03732, SB-04203, SB-04365, SB-04678, SB-05420, SB-05643, SB-05973, SB-07183, SB-07393
P-36-016640		Resource Name - White House	Building	Historic	HP01		SB-03731
P-36-016641		Resource Name - Marshall House	Building	Historic	HP01		
P-36-017049		Resource Name - Barton Villa; Resource Name - Barton House; Resource Name - Barton Ranch; PHI - SBR-043	Building	Historic	HP02	1976 (Gerald Smith, SBCM); 1996 (J. Tearnan, A. Urbas, Historic Resources Consultants)	
P-36-017302		140 Terracina Blvd, Redlands; Resource Name - Morey-Chaney House; PHI - SBR-64	Building	Historic	HP02	1975; 1976	
P-36-017303		220 Terracina Blvd, Redlands; Resource Name - Moore House	Building	Historic	HP02	1976	
P-36-017466		Resource Name - 1617 W. Olive Ave, Redlands	Building	Historic	HP02	1977	
P-36-019917		Resource Name - 26657 Orange Ave, Loma Linda	Building	Historic	HP02	2004 (Bai Tom Tang, CRM Tech)	SB-04587
P-36-019918		Resource Name - CRM Tech 1405-2H	Site	Historic	AH03	2004 (TANG, CRM Tech)	SB-04587
P-36-019926		Resource Name - Howard Vander Wall House; Other - LSA-SCE110-S-81	Building	Historic	HP02	2003 (TIBBET, CRM Tech); 2013 (Jacqueline Hall, LSA)	SB-07955

Resource List

Primary No.	Trinomial	Other IDs	Type	Age	Attribute codes	Recorded by	Reports
P-36-020135		26565 Orange Ave, Loma Linda; Resource Name - Curtis-Fisk House; Other - P1063-17H	Building	Historic	HP02	1987 (R. Hatheway, Hatheway & McKenna); 2003 (Josh Smallwood, CRM Tech)	SB-03953, SB-03954
P-36-023406	CA-SBR-014790H	Resource Name - Lee O. Younts Property	Site	Historic	AH02; AH03; AH04	2010 (Jeanette A. McKenna, McKenna et al.)	SB-06843
P-36-023572		Resource Name - Parker House	Building	Historic	HP02; HP33	2009 (C. Cotterman, ECORP)	
P-36-023574		Resource Name - Site CWA39-3	Site	Historic	AH03; AH06; HP33	2009 (C. Cotterman, ECORP)	
P-36-023575		Resource Name - Site CWA39-4	Site	Historic	AH03; AH06; HP33	2009 (C. Cotterman, ECORP)	
P-36-025788	CA-SBR-016314H	Other - HPR-001; Resource Name - Van Grouw Dairy, The Grove School	Building, Structure, Site	Historic	HP33	2012 (C. Cotterman, ECORP)	SB-07307
P-36-026223		Resource Name - Dental and Intern 12kV Distribution Lines; Resource Name - LSA-SCE1110-S-69	Structure	Historic	HP11	2013 (LSA Associates, Inc.); 2014 (Audry Williams, SCE)	SB-07946, SB-07955
P-36-027670	CA-SBR-017211H	Resource Name - California Street Alignment	Structure	Historic	AH07; HP37	2014 (Jeanette A. McKenna, McKenna et al.); 2017 (Roberta Thomas, Applied Earthworks, Inc)	
P-36-027673		Resource Name - Eli C. Curtis Ranch	Building, Structure, Other	Historic	HP02; HP30; HP33	2014 (Jeanette A. McKenna, McKenna et al.)	
P-36-029387	CA-SBR-029387H	Resource Name - Furney/Yount Orchards; Other - Orchard Heights	Site	Historic	AH03; AH04	2015 (Jeanette McKenna, McKenna et al)	SB-08127
P-36-029388		Resource Name - County Flood Control Channel; Resource Name - Morey Ditch/Morey Arroyo	Structure	Historic	AH06	1974 (Jeanette McKenna, McKenna et al.)	SB-08127
P-36-029389		Resource Name - Orange Ave Alignment	Structure	Historic	AH07; HP37	2014 (Jeanette McKenna, McKenna et al.); 2017 (Roberta Thomas, Applied EarthWorks, Inc)	SB-08127
P-36-029390		Resource Name - New Jersey Street Alignment	Structure	Historic	AH07; HP37	2014 (Jeanette McKenna, McKenna et al.); 2017 (Roberta Thomas, Applied EarthWorks, Inc.)	SB-08127

Resource List

Primary No.	Trinomial	Other IDs	Type	Age	Attribute codes	Recorded by	Reports
P-36-032479		Resource Name - Beaumont Avenue	Structure	Historic	HP37	2017 (Roberta Thomas, Applied EarthWorks, Inc)	
P-36-032480		Resource Name - Bermudez Street	Structure	Historic	HP37	2017 (Roberta Thomas, Applied EarthWorks, Inc)	
P-36-032481		Resource Name - Nevada Street	Structure	Historic	HP37	2017 (Roberta Thomas, Applied EarthWorks, Inc)	
P-36-060202		Resource Name - Terracina Bluffs Manos; manos; Other - SBCM-5358	Other	Prehistoric	AP02	1982 (SMITH, SBCM)	

APPENDIX B

DEPARTMENT OF PARK AND RECREATION 523 FORMS

PRIMARY RECORD

Primary #
HRI #
Trinomial
NRHP Status Code

Other Listings
Review Code

Reviewer

Date

Page 1 of 3

*Resource Name or #: MBI2006-H-1

P1. Other Identifier: N/A

*P2. Location: ☐ Not for Publication ☒ Unrestricted

*a. County: San Bernardino

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

*b. USGS 7.5' Quad: Redlands, California Date: 1988

T 1 S; R 3 W; Section 32; SBBM

c. Address: N/A

City: Redlands

Zip: 92320

d. UTM: Zone: 11S; 480146 mE/3767070 mN (G.P.S.; NAD83)

Elevation: 1,260 Feet AMSL

e. Other Locational Data: The resource is on the east side of San Timoteo Canyon Rd., north of New Jersey St. in Redlands.

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

This resource consists of a portion of a former citrus grove comprising two historic riveted water tanks near a modern rubble pile, one historic pressurized water tank, two historic concrete stand pipes, and three historic combustion engine-driven frost fans. No citrus trees remain. The original owner was Benjamin P. Davis, who received the land patent of 40 acres (including the subject property) as part of a cash purchase from the U.S. government. The property was water-leveled and planted with a citrus grove prior to 1938. The earliest known subsequent owner was Ernest Larsen, a Redlands businessman and philanthropist who owned and operated various construction and agricultural businesses from the 1920s until the 1980s. He was born in Copenhagen Denmark in 1900, arrived in the U.S. in 1904, and lived in Fresno from 1910 until moving to Redlands to attend the University of Redlands in 1919. He graduated in 1923 with a degree in chemistry. He married Dorothy Bridges of Tennessee in 1924, and they raised two daughters in Redlands. The Larsens remained in Redlands the rest of their lives, Ernest dying in 1990 and Dorothy in 1993. The property was cleared of all vegetation by 1959, likely during the Larsen ownership. Between 1959 and 1966, the grove was replanted and modernized to include three frost fans and the pressurized water tank. Aerial photos show a pump house situated near the other water conveyance infrastructure at the highest elevation along the easternmost boundary (see Location Map, page 2). The pump house was gone by 1967, likely a casualty of modernization (San Bernardino County Sun 1990, 1924; Redlands Daily Facts 1970, USGS 1901; 1943; United States Department of Agriculture 1938, 1959, 1966, 1967, 1980, 1994, 2002; United States Department of Selective Service 1942; State of Calif. 1887).

References:

San Bernardino County Sun. 1990. *Ernest Larsen Obituary*. Electronic Document: ancestry.com. Accessed 11/1/2021.

-1924. Marriage Announcement. Electronic Document: ancestry.com. Accessed 11/1/2021.

Redlands Daily Facts. 1970. *Dedication at UR Hall to be Held Saturday*. Electronic Doc: newspapers.com. Accessed 11/1/2021.

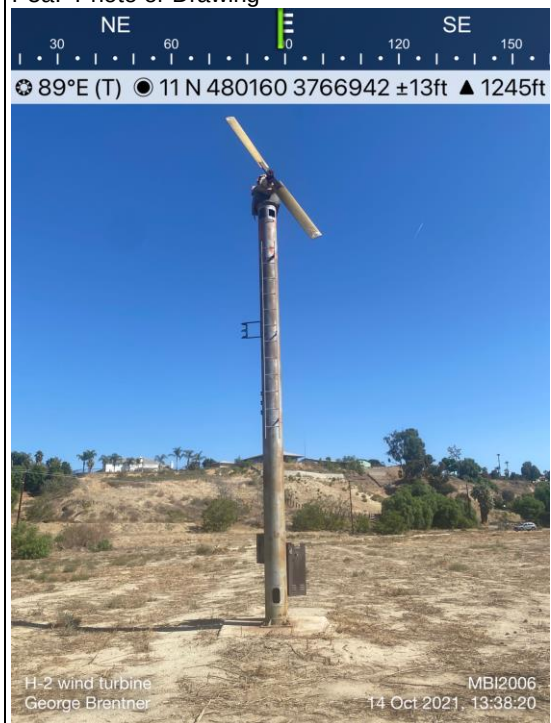
USGS 1901/1943. *Redlands, California* 1:62,500 Topographic Quadrangle.

U.S. Dept. of Agriculture 1938/1959/1966/1967/1980/1994/2002. San Bernardino County Aerials. Elec. Doc.: historicaerials.com.

U.S. Dept. of Selective Service. 1942. Registration Card E.R. Larsen. Electronic Document: ancestry.com. Accessed 11/1/2021.

*P3b. Resource Attributes: AH6. Water Conveyance System. P5b. Photo: (View, date, accession #): Frost Fan (View E)

P5a. Photo or Drawing



*P6. Date Built; Age and Source: ☒ Historic
☐ Prehistoric ☐ Both

*P7. Owner and Address:
Canyon Ranch Association

*P8. Recorded by:
N. Shepetuk
BCR Consulting LLC
Claremont, CA 91711

*P9. Date: 10/14/2021

*P10. Survey Type: Intensive.

*P11. Report Citation: *Cultural Resources Assessment of the Canyon Ranch (East of Nevada Street) Project, Redlands, San Bernardino County, California.*

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

DPR 523A (1/95)

*Required information

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

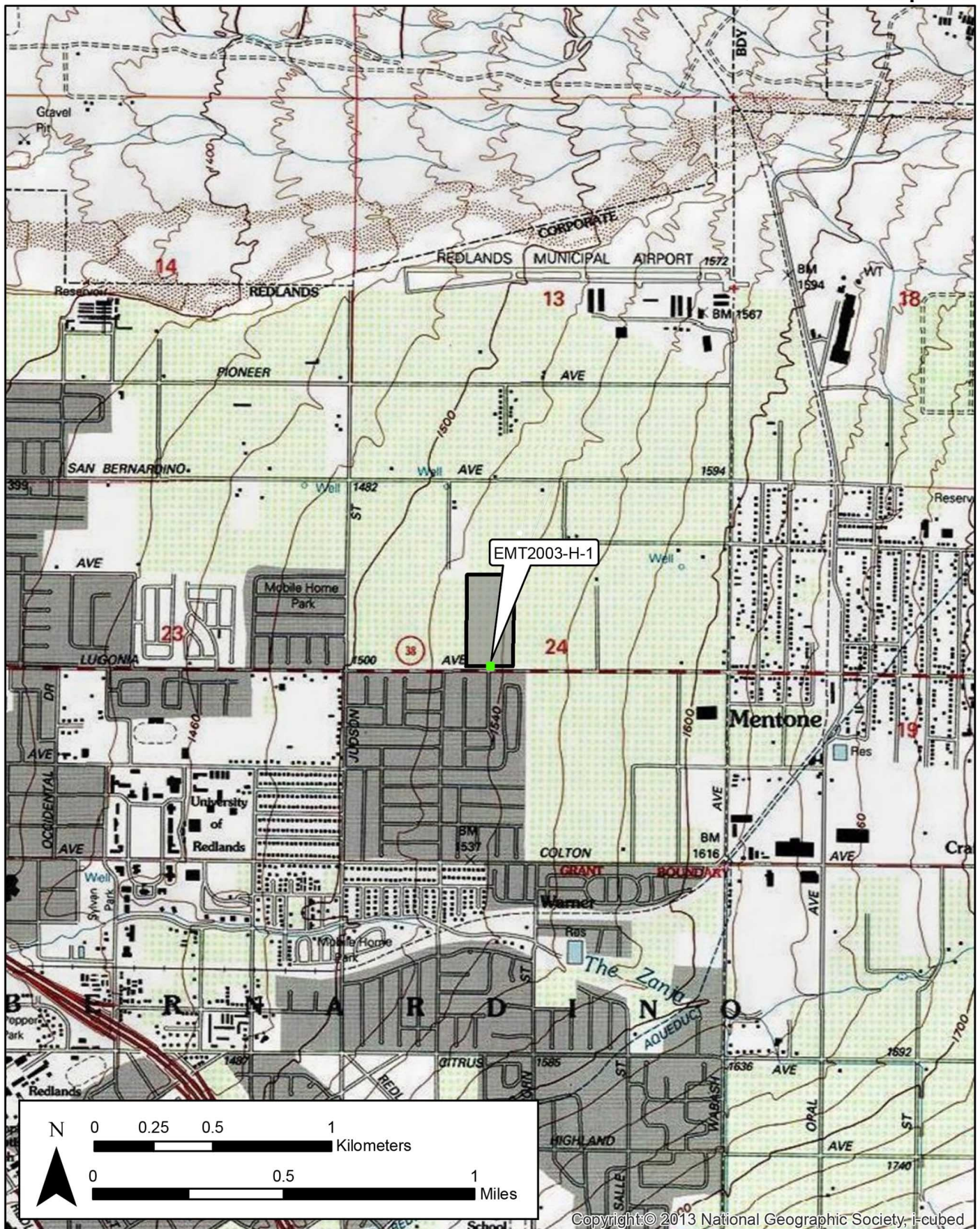
Primary #
BERD #
Trinomial

Page 2 of 3

*Resource Name or # MBI2006-H-1

*Map Name: Redlands, CA

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



DPR 523K (1/95)

*Required Information

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

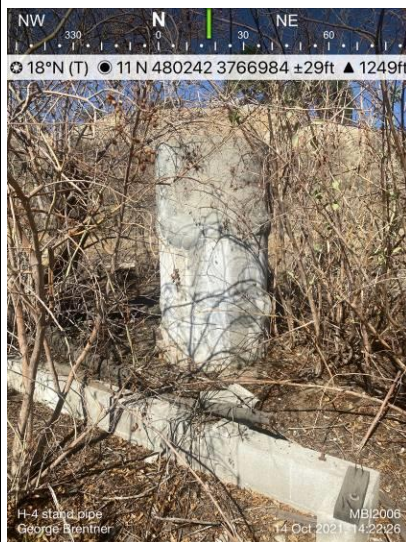
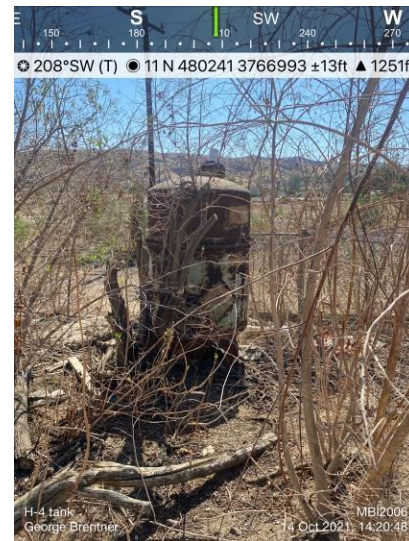
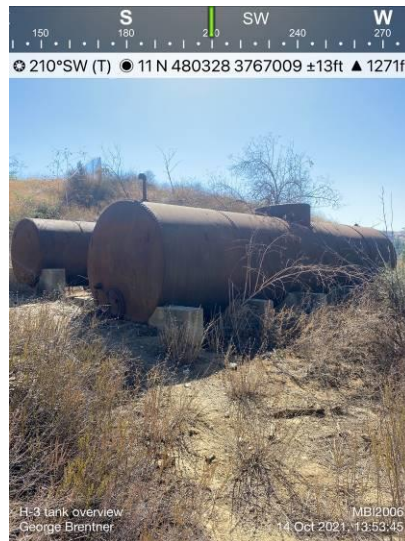
Primary #
HRI#
Trinomial

Page 3 of 3

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) MBI2006-H-1

*Recorded by: Nicholas Shepetuk

*Date: 10/14/2021 ☐ Continuation ☒ Update



APPENDIX C

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION SACRED LANDS FILE SEARCH



NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

August 20, 2020

Nicholas Shepetuk
BCR Consulting LLC

Via Email to: nickshepetuk@gmail.com

CHAIRPERSON
Laura Miranda
Luiseño

VICE CHAIRPERSON
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Chumash

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COMMISSIONER
[Vacant]

COMMISSIONER
[Vacant]

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY
Christina Snider
Pomo

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

Re: Native American Tribal Consultation, Pursuant to the Assembly Bill 52 (AB 52), Amendments to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) (Chapter 532, Statutes of 2014), Public Resources Code Sections 5097.94 (m), 21073, 21074, 21080.3.1, 21080.3.2, 21082.3, 21083.09, 21084.2 and 21084.3, Canyon Ranch Property Project, San Bernardino County

Dear Mr. Shepetuk:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Sincerely,



Andrew Green
Cultural Resources Analyst

Attachment

**Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contact List
San Bernardino County
9/9/2020**

**Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla
Indians**

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

Cahuilla

**Los Coyotes Band of Cahuilla
and Cupeño Indians**

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

Cahuilla

**Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla
Indians**

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

Cahuilla

**Morongo Band of Mission
Indians**

Denisa Torres, Cultural Resources
Manager
12700 Pumarra Road
Banning, CA, 92220
Phone: (951) 849 - 8807
Fax: (951) 922-8146
dtorres@morongo-nsn.gov

Cahuilla
Serrano

**Augustine Band of Cahuilla
Mission Indians**

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

Cahuilla

**Morongo Band of Mission
Indians**

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

Cahuilla
Serrano

**Cabazon Band of Mission
Indians**

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

Cahuilla

**Pechanga Band of Luiseno
Indians**

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

Luiseno

Cahuilla Band of Indians

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

Cahuilla

**Pechanga Band of Luiseno
Indians**

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

Luiseno

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

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

**Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contact List
San Bernardino County
9/9/2020**

**Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma
Reservation**

Manfred Scott, Acting Chairman
Kw'ts'an Cultural Committee
P.O. Box 1899
Yuma, AZ, 85366
Phone: (928) 750 - 2516
scottmanfred@yahoo.com

Quechan

**San Manuel Band of Mission
Indians**

Jessica Mauck, Director of
Cultural Resources
26569 Community Center Drive
Highland, CA, 92346
Phone: (909) 864 - 8933
jmauck@sanmanuel-nsn.gov

Serrano

**Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma
Reservation**

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

Quechan

**Santa Rosa Band of Cahuilla
Indians**

Lovina Redner, Tribal Chair
P.O. Box 391820
Anza, CA, 92539
Phone: (951) 659 - 2700
Fax: (951) 659-2228
Isaul@santarosacahuilla-nsn.gov

Cahuilla

Ramona Band of Cahuilla

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

Cahuilla

**Serrano Nation of Mission
Indians**

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

Serrano

Ramona Band of Cahuilla

John Gomez, Environmental
Coordinator
P. O. Box 391670
Anza, CA, 92539
Phone: (951) 763 - 4105
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jgomez@ramona-nsn.gov

Cahuilla

**Serrano Nation of Mission
Indians**

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

Serrano

Rincon Band of Luiseno Indians

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

Luiseno

**Soboba Band of Luiseno
Indians**

Scott Cozart, Chairperson
P. O. Box 487
San Jacinto, CA, 92583
Phone: (951) 654 - 2765
Fax: (951) 654-4198
jontiveros@soboba-nsn.gov

Cahuilla
Luiseno

Rincon Band of Luiseno Indians

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

Luiseno

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

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

Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contact List
San Bernardino County
9/9/2020

***Soboba Band of Luiseno
Indians***

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

Cahuilla
Luiseno

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

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

Cahuilla

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

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

Re: Canyon Ranch Propoerty Project, Loma Linda and Redlands, San Bernardino, San Bernardino County, California

From: David Brunzell (david.brunzell@yahoo.com)

To: ryan.nordness@sanmanuel-nsn.gov

Cc: jessica.mauck@sanmanuel-nsn.gov

Date: Tuesday, November 2, 2021, 02:06 PM PDT

Hi Ryan,

I wanted to follow up on our correspondence regarding a due diligence study we did at Canyon Ranch in Redlands from last year. We recently completed an intensive cultural resources survey for the eastern portion of the property and identified infrastructure from a historic-era citrus grove. We did not identify anything prehistoric within the project site boundaries during the records search or field survey. Visibility was high and disturbances related to the grove are severe. Even so, I'm probably going to recommend monitoring because of proximity to the Asistencia, Mill Creek Zanja, and San Timoteo Wash. Once the report is finished, I'll send to our client (Michael Baker) for review and they will forward to the City of Redlands. It should get to you via AB52, but please let me know if you have questions or would like additional information. I've attached an updated project map.

Thanks,

David Brunzell
Principal Investigator/Archaeologist

BCR Consulting LLC

U.S. Small Business Administration (SBA) Member

505 West 8th Street
Claremont, California 91711
909-525-7078

www.bcrconsulting.net

On Friday, November 13, 2020, 09:23:24 AM PST, David Brunzell <david.brunzell@yahoo.com> wrote:

Hi Ryan,

We are only completing due diligence for the project, so there won't be a report to circulate for some time and I'm not aware of any geotechnical reports or project plans. Since our efforts are only for due diligence, they are not intended as regulatory compliance. I don't know if a project has been proposed, or when the lead agency would initiate AB52. I'll circle back if we get to the project stage (and if we are the ones to do it). For now, we have completed a records search and sample field survey. The records search identified a previously-recorded historic-period orange grove and road within the project boundaries. Our sample field survey confirmed the presence of some old irrigation equipment, building foundations, and the road. We didn't find anything prehistoric but we only had budget to do a few transects, so we haven't recorded anything and our field results are not final. I'll send this information to our client, and your response will be appended so that they are aware of San Manuel's concerns.

Thanks,

David Brunzell
Principal Investigator/Archaeologist

BCR Consulting LLC

U.S. Small Business Administration (SBA) Member
505 West 8th Street
Claremont, California 91711
909-525-7078

www.bcrconsulting.net

On Thursday, November 12, 2020, 1:33:18 PM PST, Ryan Nordness <ryan.nordness@sanmanuel-nsn.gov> wrote:

Hey David,

Thank you for contacting the San Manuel Band of Mission Indians (SMBMI) regarding the above referenced project. SMBMI appreciates the opportunity to review the project documentation, which was received by our Cultural Resources Management Department on October 28th 2020, pursuant to CEQA (as amended, 2015) and CA PRC 21080.3.1. The proposed project area exists within Serrano ancestral territory and, therefore, is of interest to the Tribe. The project will be within a close proximity of the Asistencia and the corresponding Mill Creek Zanja that was created by native labor under duress by occupants of the Asistencia.

Due to the nature and location of the proposed project, SMBMI respectfully requests the following for review upon availability:

- Cultural report
- Geotechnical report (if required for the project)
- Project plans showing the depth of proposed disturbance

The provision of this information will assist San Manuel Band of Mission Indians in ascertaining how the Tribe will assume consulting party status under CEQA and participate, moving forward, in project review and implementation. Please note that if this information cannot be provided within the Tribe's 30-day response window, the Tribe automatically elects to be a consulting party under CEQA, as stipulated in AB52. If you should have any questions with regard to this matter, please do not hesitate to contact me at your convenience, as I will be your Point of Contact (POC) for SMBMI with respect to this project.

Respectfully,

Ryan Nordness

Ryan Nordness
CULTURAL RESOURCE ANALYST
O: (909) 864-5050 x50-2022
Internal: 50-2022
M: 909-838-4053
26569 Community Center Dr Highland CA 92346

SAN MANUEL
BAND OF  MISSION INDIANS

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MBI2006_East_Nevada_Fig1.pdf
1.8MB

APPENDIX D

PALEONTOLOGICAL RESOURCES OVERVIEW



BCR Consulting LLC
Johnny Defachelle
505 West 8th Street
Claremont, CA 91711

September 15, 2021

Dear Mr. Defachelle,

This letter presents the results of a record search conducted for BCR Canyon Ranch Project (MBI2006) in the City of Redlands, San Bernardino County, California. The project site is located in Section 32, Township 1 South and Range 3 West on the Redlands, California (1988) USGS 7.5 minute topographic quadrangle.

The geologic units underlying the project area are mapped as Quaternary alluvium dating to the Pliocene-Holocene and loosely consolidated deposits of sandstone, shale, and gravel dating to the Miocene-Pleistocene. Both of these units are potentially fossiliferous. Quaternary alluvial units are considered to be of high paleontological sensitivity. The Western Science Center does not have localities within the project area, but does have numerous localities within similarly mapped alluvial sediments throughout the region. Pleistocene alluvial deposits in southern California are well documented and known to contain abundant fossil resources including those associated with Columbian mammoth (*Mammuthus columbi*), Pacific mastodon (*Mammut pacificus*), sabertooth cat (*Smilodon fatalis*), ancient horse (*Equus* sp.), and many other Pleistocene megafauna.

Any fossils recovered from the BCR Canyon Ranch Project area would be scientifically significant. Excavation activity associated with development of the area has the potential to impact the paleontologically sensitive Quaternary alluvial units and it is the recommendation of the Western Science Center that a paleontological resource mitigation plan be put in place to monitor, salvage, and curate any recovered fossils associated with the current study area.

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

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read 'Andrew McDonald', is written over a light gray rectangular background.

Andrew McDonald
Curator

BCR Canyon Ranch Project

Project location, one mile radius, any known fossil localities, and geologic mapping

Legend

Feature 2

Q: Quaternary alluvium and marine deposits (Pliocene to Holocene)

