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# **Archaeological Resources Inventory and Evaluation Report for the Residences at Alta Vista Project**

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**San Bernardino County, California**

**Prepared For:**

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## MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

Diversified Pacific retained ECORP Consulting, Inc. (ECORP) in 2024 to conduct a cultural resources inventory for the Residences at Alta Vista Project (Project) in San Bernardino County, California. Diversified Pacific proposes to construct 113 duplex residential units, 291 garage parking spaces, 283 additional parking spaces, two flood control basins, one open park area, and associated utilities on a 12.46-acre property in the City of Highland, California. The Project Area is located to the south of Santa Ana Canyon Road, north of Greenspot Road, and west of Plunge Creek, and includes the portion of Alta Vista that connects to Greenspot Road.

The inventory included a records search, literature review, and field survey. The records search results indicated that two previous cultural resources studies have been conducted within the Project Area. As a result of those studies, one resource was previously recorded adjacent to but outside of the Project Area: P-36-7165, the historic-era Greenspot Road Bridge over Plunge Creek.

As a result of the field survey, ECORP recorded five cultural resources within the Project Area: EH-01 (historic refuse dump), EH-02 (remains of a historic structure), EH-03 and EH-04 (pre-contact bedrock milling features), and EH-05-I (pre-contact isolate mano fragment).

As a result of the identification of these resources, ECORP implemented a testing program at each of the four cultural resources (EH-01, EH-02, EH-03, and EH-04). ECORP archaeologists excavated a series of shovel test pits at each site, which resulted in the identification of subsurface cultural material at EH-01, EH-02, and EH-04. A tribal monitor from the Yuhaaviatam San Manuel Nation was present during testing. Resource EH-05-I was not included in the testing program, as it is an isolated artifact.

After the testing program, ECORP evaluated the resources using National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) and California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) eligibility criteria. ECORP recommends that resources EH-01, EH-02, EH-03, and EH-05-I be considered not eligible for either register, and recommends that resource EH-04 be considered eligible for the NRHP under Criteria D and the CRHR under Criteria 4. Therefore, resource EH-04 is considered a Historical Resource under the California Environmental Quality Act and a Historic Property under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act.

This report provides recommendations for the mitigation measures for the resource, tribal and archaeological monitoring, and the management of unanticipated discoveries.

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## **LIST OF ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS**

<b>Term</b>	<b>Definition</b>
AB	Assembly Bill
ACHP	Advisory Council on Historic Preservation
APE	Area of Potential Effects
APN	Assessor's Parcel Number
BERD	Built Environment Resource Directory
BLM	Bureau of Land Management
BP	years before present
Caltrans	California Department of Transportation
CCR	California Code of Regulations
CEQA	California Environmental Quality Act
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
CHL	California Historical Landmarks
CHRIS	California Historical Resources Information System
cm	centimeters
CRHR	California Register of Historical Resources
DPR	California Department of Parks and Recreation
ECORP	ECORP Consulting, Inc.
GLO	General Land Office
MLD	Most Likely Descendant
NAHC	Native American Heritage Commission
NE	northeast
NEPA	National Environmental Policy Act
NHPA	National Historic Preservation Act
NPS	National Park Service
NRHP	National Register of Historic Places
NW	northwest
OHP	California Office of Historic Preservation
PRC	Public Resources Code
Project	Residences at Alta Vista Project
RPA	Registered Professional Archaeologist
SCCIC	South Central Coastal Information Center
SHPO	State Historic Preservation Officer
STP	Shovel Test Pit
TCR	tribal cultural resource
USGS	U.S. Geological Survey

## **1.0 INTRODUCTION**

Diversified Pacific retained ECORP Consulting, Inc. (ECORP) in 2024 to conduct a cultural resources inventory for the Residences at Alta Vista Project (Project) in San Bernardino County, California. A survey of the Proposed Project Area was required to identify potentially eligible cultural resources (i.e., archaeological sites and historic buildings, structures, and objects) that could be affected by the Project.

### **1.1 Project Location and Description**

The Project Area consists of two parcels, Assessor's Parcel Numbers (APNs) 1210-371-14 and 1210-371-16, totaling 12.46 acres of land in the northwestern and northeastern quarters of the southwestern quarter of Section 1 of Township 1 South, Range 3 West, San Bernardino Base and Meridian, as depicted on the 1996 (photorevised 1999) U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) Redlands, California 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle map (Figure 1). The Project Area is located to the south of Santa Ana Canyon Road, north of Greenspot Road, and west of Plunge Creek, and includes the portion of Alta Vista that connects to Greenspot road.

The Proposed Project entails the construction of 113 duplex units, 291 garage parking spaces, 283 additional parking spaces, two flood control basins, three park/open spaces, and associated utilities.

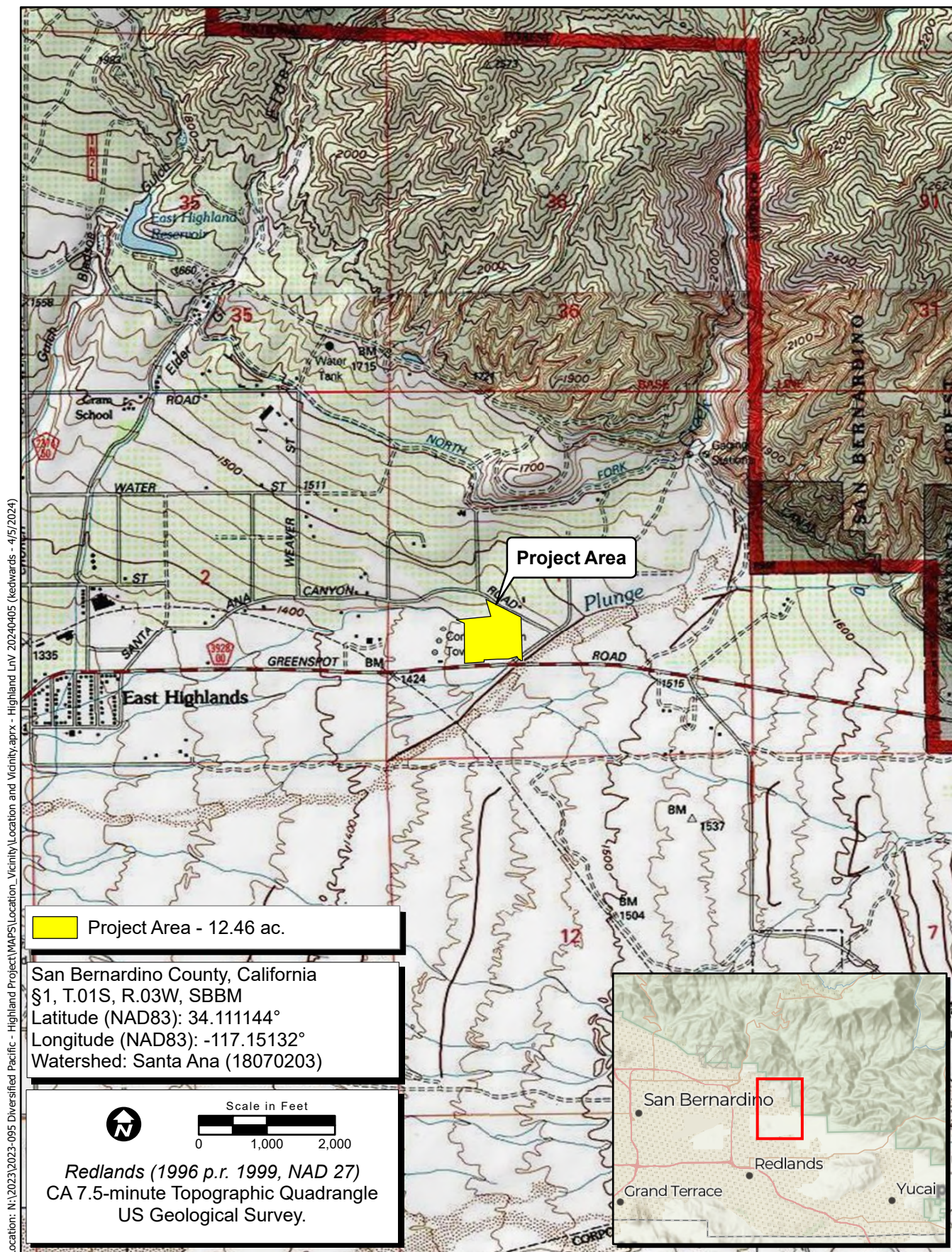
### **1.2 Area of Potential Effects**

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

The horizontal APE consists of all areas where activities associated with a project are proposed and, in the case of this Project, equals the Project Area subject to environmental review under the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) and CEQA. This includes areas proposed for construction, vegetation removal, grading, trenching, stockpiling, staging, paving, and other elements in the official Project description. The horizontal APE is illustrated in Figures 1 and 2.

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





**Figure 1. Project Location and Vicinity**





**Figure 2. Project Aerial Overview Map**

The vertical APE also is described as the maximum height of structures that could impact the physical integrity and integrity of setting of cultural resources, including districts and traditional cultural properties. For this Project, the above-surface vertical APE is as high as 40 feet above the surface, which is for the height of the duplexes.

### **1.3 Regulatory Context**

The CEQA lead agency for this Project is the City of Highland. There is currently no known federal jurisdiction for the Project. A review of the regulatory context is provided below; however, the inclusion of any of these laws and regulations in this report does not make a law or regulation apply when it otherwise would not. Similarly, the omission of any other laws and regulations from this section does not mean that they do not apply. Rather, the purpose of this section is to provide context in explaining why the study was carried out in the manner documented herein.

#### **1.3.1 National Environmental Policy Act**

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

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

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

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

#### **1.3.2 National Historic Preservation Act**

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

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

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

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

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

Effects to a cultural resource are potentially adverse if the lead federal agency, with the SHPO's concurrence, determines the resource eligible for the NRHP, making it a Historic Property, and if application of the Criteria of Adverse Effects (36 CFR 800.5[a][2] et seq.) results in the conclusion that the effects will be adverse. The NRHP eligibility criteria, contained in 36 CFR 60.4, are as follows:

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

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

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



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

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

### **1.3.3 California Environmental Quality Act**

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

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

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

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

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

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



of an eligible resource, impacts to the integrity of setting (sometimes termed *visual impacts*) of physical features in the Project Area could also result in significant impacts.

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

## **1.4 Report Organization**

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

Sections 6253, 6254, and 6254.10 of the California Code authorize state agencies to exclude archaeological site information from public disclosure under the Public Records Act. In addition, the California Public Records Act (Government Code § 6250 et seq.) and California's open meeting laws (The Brown Act, Government Code § 54950 et seq.) protect the confidentiality of Native American cultural place information. Because the disclosure of information about the location of cultural resources is prohibited by the Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979 (16 U.S. Code 552 470hh) and Section 307103 of the NHPA, it is exempted from disclosure under Exemption 3 of the federal Freedom of Information Act (5 U.S. Code 552). Likewise, the Information Centers of the CHRIS maintained by the OHP prohibit public dissemination of records search information. In compliance with these requirements, the results of this cultural resource investigation were prepared as a public document, which is suitable for public distribution.

## 2.0 SETTING

### 2.1 Environmental Setting

Elevations within the Project Area range from 1,440 to 1,480 feet above mean sea level. North Fork Canal is located 0.26 mile north of the Project Area; Plunge Creek is located immediately to the south and intersects with the southeastern corner of the Project Area. The Project Area is also approximately 0.7 mile southwest of the foothills of the San Bernardino Mountains and 13 miles southwest of Big Bear Lake.

### 2.2 Geology and Soils

The geology throughout most of the Project Area consists of Quaternary young axial-valley deposits of Unit 5 (Qya5) from the mid-Holocene, with channels of Quaternary very young wash deposits (Qvyw) from the very latest Holocene in washes near Plunge Creek (Matti et al. 2003). The main portions of the Project Area, therefore, are in a geological context that is contemporaneous with Native American occupation of the area.

The Project Area contains four mapped soil types (Table 1).

<b>Table 1. Soil Types within the Project Area</b>			
<b>Map Unit Name</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Landform</b>	<b>Percent of Project Area</b>
Soboba stony loamy sand, 2 to 9 percent slopes	Excessively drained, rarely flooding alluvium, derived from granite	Alluvial fans	61.9
Soboba gravelly loamy sand, 0 to 9 percent slopes	Excessively drained, rarely flooding alluvium, derived from granite	Alluvial fans	27.1
Hanford coarse sandy loam, 2 to 9 percent slopes	Well-drained, rarely flooding alluvium, derived from granite	Alluvial fans	11.0
Psamments, Fluvents, and Frequently flooded soils	Somewhat excessively drained, frequently flooding, derived from sandy alluvium (Psamments) and alluvium (Fluvents)	Drainageways	0.1

Note: Although percentage adds up to greater than 100 percent, this is as noted in the source.

Source: Natural Resources Conservation Service 2024.

As shown in Table 1, most of the soils within the Project Area comprise alluvium derived from granite. The soils data further indicate that several feet of natural soil underlie the Project Area, which may include cultural deposits.

The Project Area has a moderate potential for buried pre-contact archaeological sites due to the presence of mid-to-modern-Holocene-aged alluvium. This likelihood is supported by the presence of a perennial waterway—Plunge Creek—at the southeastern corner of the Project Area.

The soils and hydrology data indicate a moderate potential for buried pre-contact archaeological sites within the Project Area; however, soil composition and proximity to waterways are not the only factors in determining potential for buried resources; this is discussed further in Section 6.2.

## 2.3 Vegetation and Wildlife

The Project Area contains five vegetation communities and land cover types, including Riversidean alluvial fan sage scrub, nonnative grassland, fallow agriculture, developed land, and disturbed land. Common plants identified within the Project Area include ripgut grass (*Bromus diandrus*), common Mediterranean grass (*Schismus barbatus*), California buckwheat (*Eriogonum fasciculatum*), scalebroom (*Lepidospartum squamatum*), yerba santa (*Eriodictyon angustifolium*), and California sagebrush (ECORP 2023).

Wildlife species that may occur in the Project Area include side-blotched lizard (*Uta stansburiana*), California scrub jay (*Aphelocoma californica*), California quail (*Callipepla californica*), Anna's hummingbird (*Calypte anna*), and house finch (*Haemorrhous mexicanus*) (ECORP 2023).

## 3.0 CULTURAL CONTEXT

### 3.1 Southern California Non-desert Regional History

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

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

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

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

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

tools; and crescentics (Koerper et al. 1991). The San Dieguito Complex at the Harris site dates to 9,000 to 7,500 years before present (BP) (Gallegos 1991). However, sites from this time period in coastal San Diego County have yielded artifacts and subsistence remains characteristic of the succeeding Milling Stone Period, including manos, metates, core-cobble tools, and marine shell (Gallegos 1991; Koerper et al. 1991).

### **3.1.3 Archaic or Milling Stone Period/Middle Holocene (8,000 to 3,000 BP)**

Residential sites along the coast from this period are shell middens with hearths. The most common artifacts are manos and milling stones (metates) and large core-cobble chopping tools. Other artifacts include hammerstones, large flake tools including scraper-planes and scrapers, worked bone, beads, cogged stones, discoidals, doughnut stones, and stone balls. Projectile points (usually large leaf-shaped points and Elko points) are not plentiful, but faunal remains indicate deer and rabbits were hunted. Sites near bays and estuaries contain abundant shell and fish remains (Masters and Gallegos 1997). Burials were inhumations with associated grinding implements. The Milling Stone Period was originally defined based on sites along the Los Angeles and Ventura County coasts (Wallace 1955). The Milling Stone Period was extended to inland areas when sites with similar artifact inventories (but without shell middens) were investigated near Cucamonga (Salls 1983), in the Prado Basin (Goldberg and Arnold 1988), and in Crowder Canyon near Cajon Pass (Basgall and True 1985; Kowta 1969). Population density was relatively low compared to later periods. The settlement system may have consisted of small bands moving in a seasonal round from the coast to inland areas and back again.

### **3.1.4 Intermediate Period/Late Holocene (3,000 to 1,350 BP)**

Mortars and pestles were first used during the Intermediate Period, and probably indicate the beginning of acorn exploitation. Use of the acorn, a storable, high-calorie food source, probably allowed greater sedentism. Large projectile points, including Elko points, indicate that hunting was probably accomplished with the atlatl or spear thrower. The settlement pattern may have been semi-sedentary with winter residential bases near a permanent water source and use of temporary camps for resource collection during the rest of the year.

In the upper Santa Ana River drainage area, it has been suggested that the Milling Stone Period artifact assemblage (preponderance of manos and metates and core tools and few or no mortars and pestles) continued into the time period designated as Intermediate on the coast (Kowta 1969; Goldberg and Arnold 1988). This may indicate that intensive acorn use began later in inland areas compared to the coast. In western Riverside County the period corresponding to the Intermediate Period on the coast is the Late Archaic. Mortars and pestles were present in small quantities in some Late Archaic sites and entirely absent in others (Goldberg 2001).

### **3.1.5 Late Prehistoric Period/Late Holocene (1,350 BP to Spanish Contact [A.D. 1769])**

The complex hunter-gatherer cultures encountered by the Spaniards in southern California developed during the Late Prehistoric Period. People lived in villages of up to 250 people located near permanent water and a variety of food sources. Each village was typically located at the center of a defended territory from which resources for the group were gathered. Small groups left the village for short periods of time

to hunt, fish, and gather plant foods. While away from the village, they established temporary camps and created locations where food and other materials were processed. Archaeologically, such locations are evidenced by manos and metates for seed grinding, bedrock mortars for acorn pulverizing, and lithic scatters indicating manufacturing or maintenance of stone tools (usually made of chert) used in hunting or butchering. Overnight stays in field camps are evidenced by fire-affected rock used in hearths.

The more intensive use of resources and settlement in permanent villages near water sources in inland areas may have been a response to a warmer drier period known as the Medieval Climatic Anomaly (1,050 to 600 BP). Droughts during the Medieval Climatic Anomaly were “severe enough to cause problems for residents of poorly watered areas of Native California” (Jones and Klar 2007).

The beginning of the Late Prehistoric Period is marked by the introduction of the bow and arrow, which made deer hunting more efficient. The bow and arrow was also used in wars for territorial defense. One of the most important food resources for inland groups was acorns gathered from oak groves in canyons, drainages, and foothills. Acorn processing was labor intensive, requiring grinding in a mortar and leaching with water to remove tannic acid (Basgall 1987). Many of the mortars are bedrock mortars which are indicators of the Late Prehistoric Period. Acorns provided a storable resource which promoted sedentism. Seeds from sage and grasses, goosefoot, and California buckwheat were collected and ground into meal with manos and metates. Protein was supplied through the meat of deer, rabbits, and other animals, hunted with bow and arrow or trapped using snares, nets, and deadfalls.

Trade among local groups and inland and coastal groups was important as a means of obtaining resources from outside the local group’s territory. Items traded over long distances included obsidian from the Obsidian Butte source in Imperial County and from the Coso source in Inyo County, steatite bowls and ornaments from Catalina Island, shell beads and ornaments from the Santa Barbara Channel area, rabbit skins and deer hides from the interior, and dried fish and shellfish from the coast. Acorns, seeds, and other food resources were probably exchanged locally.

## **3.2 Ethnohistory**

Prior to the arrival of European Americans in the region, Indigenous groups speaking more than 100 different languages and occupying a variety of ecological settings inhabited California. Kroeber (1925, 1936), and others (i.e., Driver 1961; Murdock 1960), recognized the uniqueness of California’s Indigenous groups and classified them as belonging to the California culture area. Kroeber (1925) further subdivided California into four subculture areas: Northwestern, Northeastern, Southern, and Central. Ethnographically, the Project Area is close to the border of Gabrielino, Cahuilla, and Serrano territories.

### **3.2.1 Serrano**

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

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

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

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

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

Partly due to their mountainous and desert inland territory, contact between Serrano and European-Americans was minimal prior to the early 1800s. An *asistencia* (mission outpost) was established in 1819 near present-day Redlands and was used to help relocate many of the Serrano to Mission San Gabriel. However, small groups of Serrano remained in the area northeast of the San Geronimo Pass and were able to preserve some of their native culture. Today, most Serrano live either on the Morongo or San Manuel reservations (Bean and Smith 1978a).

### **3.2.2 Cahuilla**

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

Cahuilla subsistence consisted of hunting, gathering, and fishing. Villages were often located near water sources, most commonly in canyons or near drainages on alluvial fans. Major villages were fully occupied during the winter, but task groups made periodic forays during other seasons to collect various plant foods, with larger groupings from several villages organizing for the annual acorn harvest (Bean and Saubel 1972). Bean and Saubel (1972) have recorded the use of several hundred species of plants used for

food, building/artifact materials, and medicines. The major plant foods included acorns, pinyon nuts, and various seed-producing legumes. These were complemented by agave, wild fruits and berries, tubers, cactus bulbs, roots and greens, and seeds.

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

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

There may have been as many as 10,000 Cahuilla at the time of European contact in the 18th century (Bean 1978). Circa 1900, Cahuilla lived in the settlements of La Mesa, Toro, and Martinez on the Augustin and Toro Indian reservations east and southeast of the Project Area (USGS 1904). As of 1974, approximately 900 people claimed Cahuilla ancestry (Bean 1978).

### **3.2.3 Gabrielino**

Ethnographic accounts of Native Americans indicate that the Gabrielino (also known as Tongva) once occupied the region that encompasses the Project Area. At the time of contact with Europeans, the Gabrielino were the main occupants of the southern Channel Islands, the Los Angeles Basin, much of Orange County, and extended as far east as the western San Bernardino Valley. The term *Gabrielino* came from the group's association with Mission San Gabriel Arcángel, established in 1771. The Gabrielino are believed to have been one of the most populous and wealthy Native American tribes in Southern California prior to European contact (Bean and Smith 1978b; McCawley 1996; Moratto 1984) and spoke a Takic language. The Takic group of languages is part of the Uto-Aztecan language family.

The Gabrielino occupied villages located along rivers and at the mouths of canyons. Populations ranged from 50 to 200 inhabitants. Residential structures within the villages were domed, circular, and made from thatched tule or other available wood. Gabrielino society was organized by kinship groups, with each group composed of several related families, who together owned hunting and gathering territories. Settlement patterns varied according to the availability of floral and faunal resources (Bean and Smith 1978b; McCawley 1996; Miller 1991).

Vegetal staples consisted of acorns, chia, seeds, piñon nuts, sage, cacti, roots, and bulbs. Animals hunted included deer, antelope, coyote, rabbits, squirrels, rodents, birds, and snakes. The Gabrielino also fished and collected marine shellfish (Bean and Smith 1978b; McCawley 1996; Miller 1991).

Gabrielino population had significantly dwindled by the late 18th century due to introduced European diseases and dietary deficiencies. Gabrielino communities disintegrated as families were taken to the missions (Bean and Smith 1978b; McCawley 1996; Miller 1991). However, current descendants of the Gabrielino are preserving and continuing their culture. As *Gabrielino* has been a European designation of the people who were associated with the Mission San Gabriel, some of their descendants now identify

under different names, such as the Gabrielino-Tongva Indian Tribe, and the Gabrieleño Band of Mission Indians – Kizh Nation.

### **3.3 Regional History: Southern California**

The first European to visit California was Spanish maritime explorer Juan Rodriguez Cabrillo in 1542. Cabrillo was sent north by the Viceroy of New Spain (Mexico) to look for the Northwest Passage. Cabrillo visited San Diego Bay, Catalina Island, San Pedro Bay, and the northern Channel Islands. The English adventurer Francis Drake visited the Miwok Native American group at Drake's Bay or Bodega Bay in 1579. Sebastian Vizcaíno explored the coast as far north as Monterey in 1602. He reported that Monterey was an excellent location for a port (Castillo 1978). Vizcaíno also named San Diego Bay to commemorate Saint Didacus. The name began to appear on European maps of the New World by 1624 (Gudde 1998).

Colonization of California began with the Spanish Portolá land expedition. The expedition, led by Captain Gaspar de Portolá of the Spanish army and Father Junipero Serra, a Franciscan missionary, explored the California coast from San Diego to the Monterey Bay Area in 1769. As a result of this expedition, Spanish missions to convert the native population, presidios (forts), and towns were established. The Franciscan missionary friars established 21 missions in Alta California (the area north of Baja California) beginning with Mission San Diego in 1769 and ending with the mission in Sonoma established in 1823. The purpose of the missions and presidios was to establish Spanish economic, military, political, and religious control over the Alta California territory. Mission San Diego was established to convert the Native Americans that lived in the area, known as the Kumeyaay or Diegueño. Mission San Gabriel Archangel was founded in 1771 east of what is now Los Angeles to convert the Tongva or Gabrielino. Mission San Fernando, also in Tongva/Gabrielino territory, was established in 1797. Mission San Juan Capistrano was established in 1776 on San Juan Creek (in what is now southern Orange County) to convert the Agjachemem or Juaneño. Mission San Luis Rey was established in 1798 on the San Luis Rey River (in what is now northern San Diego County) to convert the Luiseño. Missions San Buenaventura and Santa Barbara were founded in Chumash territory in 1782 and 1786, respectively (Castillo 1978).

Some missions later established outposts in inland areas. An asistencia (mission outpost) of Mission San Luis Rey, known as San Antonio de Pala, was built in Luiseño territory along the upper San Luis Rey River near Mount Palomar in 1810 (Pourade 1961). A chapel administered by Mission San Gabriel Archangel was established in the San Bernardino area in 1819 (Bean and Smith 1978b). The present asistencia within the western outskirts of present-day Redlands was built circa 1830 (Haenszel and Reynolds 1975). The missions sustained themselves through cattle ranching and traded hides and tallow for supplies brought by ship. Large cattle ranches were established by Mission San Luis Rey at Temecula and San Jacinto (Gunther 1984). The Spanish also constructed presidios at San Diego and Santa Barbara, and a pueblo, or town, was established at Los Angeles. The Spanish period in California began in 1769 with the Portola expedition and ended in 1821 with Mexican independence.

After Mexico became independent from Spain in 1821, what is now California became the Mexican province of Alta California. The Mexican government closed the missions in the 1830s and former mission lands were granted to retired soldiers and other Mexican citizens for use as cattle ranches. Much of the land along the coast and in the interior valleys became part of Mexican land grants or "ranchos"



(Robinson 1948). During the Mexican period there were small towns at San Diego (near the presidio), San Juan Capistrano (around the mission), and Los Angeles. The rancho owners lived in one of the towns or in an adobe house on the rancho. The Mexican Period includes the years 1821 to 1848.

The American period began when the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo was signed between Mexico and the United States in 1848. As a result of the treaty, Alta California became part of the United States as the territory of California. Rapid population increase occasioned by the Gold Rush of 1849 allowed California to become a state in 1850. Most Mexican land grants were confirmed to the grantees by U.S. courts, but usually with more restricted boundaries which were surveyed by the U.S. Surveyor General's office. Land that was not part of a land grant was owned by the U.S. government until it was acquired by individuals through purchase or homesteading. Floods and drought in the 1860s greatly reduced the cattle herds on the ranchos, making it difficult to pay the new American taxes on the thousands of acres they owned. Many Mexican-American cattle ranchers borrowed money at usurious rates from newly arrived Anglo-Americans. The resulting foreclosures and land sales transferred most of the land grants into the hands of Anglo-Americans (Cleland 1941).

### **3.4 City of Highland History**

The establishment of the San Bernardino Base Line in 1852, which became Baseline Road, helped enable the development of the area that became Highland (Beattie 1994). The area evolved from a collection of several early settlements: Cramville in the south-southwest, Rabel Springs in the west, and the community of Messina in the north. With the local Serrano people still inhabiting the area freely, the federal government relocated them to the San Manuel Reservation in 1885. Additional local development continued, including Harlem Springs, which was another recreational and medicinal spring area, complete with bathhouses and pools (Beattie 1994; Highland Area Chamber of Commerce n.d.a).

A year after the *Highland* townsite was founded in 1891 (Highland Area Chamber of Commerce n.d.b), Fred T. Perris completed the Santa Fe Railroad's Kite-Shaped Track, which was a figure-8 loop track between Los Angeles and Mentone; Highland had five stations along the track. Two of these stations were named *East Highland* and *West Highlands*. Excursions on the Kite-Shaped Track were heavily discounted and promoted, leading to a surge in tourism, and land speculation which fueled much of early Highland's economy (Highland Area Historical Society n.d.a; San Bernardino History and Railroad Museum 2010).

By 1899, Messina changed its name to Highland, and in 1906, the Highland Chamber of Commerce was established, providing an organizing influence on the unincorporated area, lobbying for roadways, fire protection, and much later, cityhood (Beattie 1994; Highland Area Chamber of Commerce n.d.a).

By 1938, passenger service along the Kite-Shaped Track had been discontinued and freight service concluded in the early 1970s as Highland had shifted from an agrarian focus towards more urban development (Highland Area Historical Society n.d.a). The community's centennial in 1984 (based on Messina's founding) renewed interest in cityhood and Highland incorporated as a city in 1987 (Beattie 1994; San Bernardino History and Railroad Museum 2010).

Highland today is known mainly for its well-preserved historic district, a master-planned housing development known as East Highland Ranch, and an extensive trail system which ties into City Creek and

the Santa Ana trail system. Highland currently functions mainly as a bedroom community for commuters to nearby cities, with an economic focus on service industries. (Highland Area Chamber of Commerce n.d.a, n.d.b).

### **3.5 Research Design**

The OHP requires the use of a research design that presents important research questions recognized for the region and relevant to the study, based on previous research (OHP 1990). Research questions serve to guide research methods and to assess the potential for the recovery of scientifically valid data that are likely to satisfy NRHP Criterion D or CRHR Criterion 4, the ability of the resource to produce information important in prehistory or history.

Prior to European contact, the local Native American population made use of this area, and previous studies had shown evidence of occupation and resource processing. Within the Project Area and the vicinity during the 20th century, agricultural properties dominated the area.

#### **3.5.1 Research Topics for Historic Resources**

Material from archaeological resources from the 19th and early 20th centuries can provide information about the developing consumer practices and chronological use of the region, and changes in the spatial organization of activities. Research topics include the following:

1. *Chronology and land-use. Were discarded refuse items from a particular period or range of time, or is the distribution throughout the twentieth century? Did the variety of artifacts change over time?*

This research topic can be addressed if artifacts for which age can be determined, such as bottles and ceramics with makers' marks, are found, and if artifacts such as home canning jars or lids are found.

2. *Socio-economic status and demographics. What activities took place locally, as reflected in extant material remains? Did these change over time?*

This research topic can be addressed if artifacts from which status can be inferred are found. For example, porcelain ceramics and champagne bottles would indicate higher status while earthenware ceramics and whiskey bottles would indicate lower status. Whether more expensive or less expensive cuts of meat were consumed can be determined by looking at which animal bones are present and how they were butchered. If a lesser frequency of evidence for alcoholic beverages occurred over time, this may indicate more family-friendly activities.

3. *Organization of activities. What was the spatial organization of artifacts within the sites, and what can the artifact types tell us about activities within the site, and when taken in the larger context of the Project Area, how was the area being used over time?*

This research topic can be addressed if artifacts classified functionally are present to provide information about their functions.

If the test program at these resources has the potential to yield data to address research questions such as those above, the resources will be considered eligible for the NRHP and CRHR. The test program is also

designed to provide information on subsurface resource boundaries, the integrity of subsurface deposits, and the internal distribution of concentrations of subsurface material. This information would be used in planning a data recovery program for eligible resources, if any, that cannot be avoided.

### **3.6 Research Topics for Pre-contact Resources**

Material from pre-contact archaeological resources can provide information on technology, chronology, and trade interactions. Research topics include the following:

1. *Activities and site function and technology. Is there a full range of activities represented such as would be characteristic of a habitation site or only a limited set of activities? Is there evidence for lithic tool production and what techniques were used? Did techniques change over time?*

Data requirements to address these questions include tools classified functionally and debitage classified technologically. If subsurface features (hearths, ovens) are present, the type and number of features will also help address these questions.

2. *Trade interactions. Are there exotic materials present? What is the inferred value of imported materials? Does the number of certain materials change with time? Were the materials reused or recycled? What implications does this have on known patterns of trade? Are there culturally diagnostic artifacts?*

The evidence types needed to successfully address such research issues and questions include: temporally diagnostic artifacts and other trade items; and lithic debitage or ceramic material from a variety of temporally constrained sites such that lithic reduction strategies, ceramic technologies, and changing source areas can be determined.

3. *Chronology and temporal patterning. Does the site contain any temporally diagnostic artifacts (e.g., projectile points, shell beads, or ceramics)? Is there evidence of natural or cultural disturbances that would indicate deposits are not in situ? What is the relationship between diagnostic artifacts for the site and regional cultural chronologies? Are there datable technological trends indicating temporal sensitivity of technological patterns? What is the lithology of the artifacts? Were certain lithological types used during certain time periods for the production of certain kinds of tools? Are there indications of occupational hiatuses in response to regional climatic variations?*

Data requirements include sufficient charcoal for radiocarbon dating and/or time sensitive artifacts, such as beads.

If the testing program at these resources has the potential to yield data to address research questions such as those listed above, the resources will be considered eligible for the NRHP and CRHR. The testing program is also designed to provide information on subsurface resource boundaries, the integrity of subsurface deposits, and the internal distribution of concentrations of subsurface material. This information would be used in planning a data recovery program for eligible resources, if any, that cannot be avoided.

## 4.0 METHODS

### 4.1 Personnel Qualifications

Registered Professional Archaeologist (RPA) Sonia Sifuentes M.S., who meets the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualifications Standards for prehistoric and historical archaeology, supervised this cultural resource investigation. Archaeologist Robert Cunningham conducted an in-house CHRIS records search for this Project. Archaeologist Casey LeJeune, RPA conducted the field survey. Archaeologist Julian E. Acuña, RPA and Archaeologist Alexis Rodriguez conducted the archaeological testing. Mr. Acuña, Ms. LeJeune, and Archaeologist Steve Wintergerst prepared the technical report. Lisa Westwood, RPA provided technical report review and quality assurance.

Sonia Sifuentes, RPA is a Senior Archaeologist and the Southern California Cultural Resources Manager at ECORP and has more than 17 years of experience in cultural resources management, primarily in Southern California. Ms. Sifuentes holds an M.S. in Archaeology of the North. She has participated in and supervised numerous surveys, test programs, and data recovery excavations for both prehistoric and historical sites; and has cataloged, identified, and curated thousands of artifacts. She has conducted evaluations of cultural resources for eligibility for the NRHP and CRHR. Ms. Sifuentes is experienced in the organization and execution of field projects in compliance with Section 106 of the NHPA and CEQA. She has contributed to and authored numerous cultural resources technical reports, research designs, and cultural resources management plans.

Robert Cunningham has 17 years of experience in cultural resources management, with an emphasis on the recordation, analysis, and evaluation of historic-period resources. He has participated in all aspects of archaeological fieldwork, including survey, test excavation, and construction monitoring. He has served as Field Director for archaeological inventories and site evaluation projects and has worked on San Diego County projects under ECORP's blanket purchase order since 2010. He has recorded and mapped numerous prehistoric and historic-period archaeological sites and has identified and documented hundreds of prehistoric and historic artifacts. Mr. Cunningham has prepared numerous archaeological site records and has authored and contributed to a variety of cultural resources technical reports.

Casey LeJeune, RPA is a Staff Archaeologist who has worked in cultural resource management since 2020, with experience in the Southeast and Southern California. She holds an M.A. in anthropology with a focus in forensic anthropology and bioarchaeology. She meets the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualifications Standards for prehistoric and historic archaeology. Ms. LeJeune has served as a field director on numerous projects and participated in fieldwork on forensic and historic burials, surveys, large-scale data recovery, testing, and construction monitoring. She also has extensive laboratory experience in human osteology and analysis of historic and precontact artifacts. Additionally, she has contributed to numerous cultural resource technical reports.

Julian E. Acuña, RPA is a Staff Archaeologist with more than 7 years of experience in cultural resources management. Mr. Acuña holds an M.A. in Applied Archaeology and a B.A. Cum Laude in Anthropology from California State University-San Bernardino. He meets the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualifications Standards for prehistoric and historic archaeology. He has participated in various aspects of

archaeological fieldwork including survey, test excavations, formal excavations and data recovery, construction monitoring, the recording of both pre-contact and historic-period archaeological sites, conducted evaluations of cultural resources for NRHP and CRHR eligibility, and laboratory work for the analysis and cataloging of artifacts from multi-component sites. He has contributed to and authored numerous cultural resources technical reports.

Alexis Rodriguez is a Field Technician archaeologist with ECORP. Ms. Rodriguez has 1 year of experience in Cultural Resource Management and 2 years of experience in academia. She has experience monitoring cultural resources during project implementation and has worked in Los Angeles County and the Mojave Desert. Ms. Rodriguez holds a Bachelor of Arts in Anthropology from University of California, Santa Cruz and is currently completing her master's at California State University, San Bernardino.

Steve Wintergerst is an Associate Archaeologist with 15 years of experience in cultural resources management. He holds a B.A. in Anthropology. Mr. Wintergerst has participated in all aspects of archaeological fieldwork and laboratory process, with extensive experience throughout California and western Arizona. His experience has involved working as an archaeological crew chief, archaeological technician, archaeological monitor, paleontological monitor, and paleontological preparator. He is experienced in the organization and execution of field projects in compliance with CEQA and Section 106 of the NHPA. He has contributed to multiple cultural resource reports.

Lisa Westwood, RPA has 30 years of experience and meets the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualifications Standards for prehistoric and historical archaeology. She holds a B.A. in Anthropology and an M.A. in Anthropology (Archaeology). She is the Director of Cultural Resources for ECORP.

## **4.2 Records Search Methods**

ECORP conducted a records search for the Project Area at the South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC) of the CHRIS at California State University, Fullerton on April 18, 2024 (Appendix A). The purpose of the records search was to determine the extent of previous surveys within a 1-mile radius of the Proposed Project Area, and whether previously documented pre-contact or historic archaeological sites, architectural resources, or traditional cultural properties exist within this area.

In addition to the official records and maps for archaeological sites and surveys in San Bernardino County, ECORP also reviewed the following historic references: Built Environment Resource Directory (BERD) for San Bernardino County (OHP 2022); the National Register Information System (National Park Service [NPS] 2022); OHP, California Historical Landmarks (CHLs; OHP 1996, 2024); California Points of Historical Interest (OHP 1992 and updates); Directory of Properties in the Historical Resources Inventory (OHP 1999); California Department of Transportation (Caltrans) Local Bridge Survey (Caltrans 2019); Caltrans State Bridge Survey (Caltrans 2018); and *Historic Spots in California* (Kyle 2002).

Other references examined include a RealQuest Property Search and historic General Land Office (GLO) land patent records (Bureau of Land Management [BLM] 2024). Historic maps reviewed include the following:

- 1858 BLM GLO Plat map for Township 1 South Range 3 West

- 1899 USGS Redlands, California topographic quadrangle map (1:62,500 scale)
- 1954 and 1967 USGS Redlands, California topographic quadrangle maps (1:24,000 scale)

ECORP reviewed historic aerial photographs taken in 1938, 1959, 1966, 1975, 1980, 2002, 2005, 2009, 2010, 2012, 2014, 2016, 2018, and 2020 for any indications of property usage and built environment.

ECORP conducted a search for a local historical registry. The search revealed that the City of Highland maintains a local historical registry. The registry, however, is not published online; therefore, ECORP contacted them directly to request information about the Project Area. The Highland Area Historical Society also maintains a website that discusses some points of historic interest.

### **4.3 Sacred Lands File Coordination Methods**

In addition to the records search, ECORP contacted the California Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) on April 9, 2024 to request a search of the Sacred Lands File for the Project Area (Appendix B). This search determines whether the California Native American tribes within the Project Area have recorded Sacred Lands, because the Sacred Lands File is populated by members of the Native American community with knowledge about the locations of tribal resources. In requesting a search of the Sacred Lands File, ECORP solicited information from the Native American community regarding TCRs, but the responsibility to formally consult with the Native American community lies exclusively with the federal and local agencies under applicable state and federal laws. The lead agencies do not delegate government-to-government authority to any private entity to conduct tribal consultation.

### **4.4 Other Interested Party Consultation Methods**

ECORP mailed a letter to the Highland Area Historical Society on April 9, 2024 to solicit comments or obtain historical information that the repository might have regarding events, people, or resources of historical significance in the area (Appendix A).

### **4.5 Field Methods**

#### **4.5.1 Survey Methods**

ECORP subjected the Project Area to an intensive pedestrian survey on April 24 and May 3, 2024 under the guidance of the *Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Identification of Historic Properties* (NPS 1983), using 15-meter transects. ECORP expended one person-day in the field. At the time, ECORP archaeologists examined the ground surface for indications of surface or subsurface cultural resources and inspected the general morphological characteristics of the ground surface for indications of subsurface deposits that may be manifested on the surface, such as circular depressions or ditches. Whenever possible, the archaeologists examined the locations of subsurface exposures caused by such factors as rodent activity, water or soil erosion, or vegetation disturbances for artifacts or for indications of buried deposits. ECORP did not conduct any subsurface investigations or artifact collections during the pedestrian survey.

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

#### **4.5.2 Archaeological Resource Testing and Evaluation**

Evaluating the archaeological resources identified during the 2024 survey for the NRHP/CRHR requires determining whether sufficient historical and archaeological data exist to address the research topics.

ECORP developed an archaeological testing plan for the Project, which was approved by both the City of Highland and Yuhaaviatam San Manuel Nation on January 14, 2025 (ECORP 2025). The testing effort focused on historic-period and pre-contact resources because ECORP encountered both resource types during the 2024 survey. The methods for the testing effort included excavation of 50-centimeter-diameter Shovel Test Pits (STPs) and in-field documentation of any encountered artifacts. The purpose of the STPs was to determine the presence of subsurface archaeological materials; ECORP excavated STPs to locate subsurface deposits in the vicinity of archaeological resources and used archival research to determine the historical significance of historic-period sites. Because surface artifacts were previously observed at these sites, ECORP placed STPs in the areas with the highest surface artifact concentrations, in addition to just outside of the boundary of the surface manifestation of the resource. The archaeologists terminated all excavations when the STP's depth prevented further work, upon reaching bedrock, or after a minimum of 40 centimeters (cm) of culturally sterile soil. ECORP screened all excavated material from the historic-period resources through 1/4-inch mesh screens, and screened material from the pre-contact sites through 1/8-inch mesh screens; STPs were excavated in 20 cm levels. ECORP archaeologists identified and documented all cultural materials encountered during excavation by level and returned them to the STP during backfilling. ECORP did not collect any artifacts during the testing effort. A tribal monitor from the Yuhaaviatam San Manuel Nation was present during the entirety of the testing effort.

In accordance with California Government Code 4216-4216.9 and California Division of Occupational Safety and Health Title 8, Chapter 4, Subchapter 4, Article 6, Section 1541, ECORP contacted DigAlert to determine the presence of known underground utilities within the archaeological testing area. Prior to the arrival of utility representatives, ECORP delineated the excavation locations within the Project Area using white pin-flags. The responding utility representatives determined that no underground utilities were present within the Project Area.

## **5.0 RESULTS**

### **5.1 Records Search**

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

### 5.1.1 Previous Research

A total of 31 previous cultural resource investigations have been conducted within 1 mile of the Project Area, covering approximately 35 percent of the total the records search area (Appendix A). These studies revealed the presence of historical sites, including roads, bridges, and water conveyance systems. The previous studies were conducted between 1974 and 2011 and vary in size from 1 acre to 136 linear miles. Two of the 31 studies include a portion of the Project Area (Table 2).

<b>Table 2. Previous Cultural Studies within the Project Area</b>			
<b>Report No. (SB-)</b>	<b>Author(s)</b>	<b>Report Title</b>	<b>Year</b>
2685	McKenna, Jeanette A. and Leta J. Franklin	Archaeological Testing and Mitigation of Adverse Impacts at CA-SBR-7166H, an Historic Habitation Site, East Highlands, San Bernardino County, California	1992
6638	Janssen, Virginia	Cultural Resource Survey Report: Greenspot Road Site, San Bernardino County, CA	2010

The results of the records search indicate that approximately 50 percent of the Project Area has been previously surveyed for cultural resources; however, these studies were conducted in smaller segments, at different times, by different consultants, and as many as 32 years ago under obsolete standards. ECORP, therefore, conducted a pedestrian survey of the Project Area for the Project.

The records search also determined that 39 previously recorded historic-era cultural resources are located within 1 mile of the Project Area (Table 3).

<b>Table 3. Previously Recorded Historic-Era Cultural Resources within 1 Mile of the Project Area</b>			
<b>Site No. (CA-SBR-)</b>	<b>Primary No. (P-36-)</b>	<b>Year and Recorder</b>	<b>Description</b>
6068H	6068	1987 Hampson et al.	Debris scatter
6072H	6072	1987 Hampson et al., Greenwood & Associates	Debris scatter
6080H	6080	1987 Romani et al., Greenwood & Associates	Debris scatter
6082H	6082	1987 Romani et al.	Debris scatter
6544H	6544	1986 Elliott, ECOS	Segment of North Fork Canal
6847H	6847	1990 Romani, Gwen, Greenwood and Associates	Segment of Southern California Railroad
6848H	6848	1990 Romani et al.	Segment of Cram-Van Leuven Ditch
6850H	6850	1990 Romani et al., Greenwood & Associates	Irrigation ditch



**Table 3. Previously Recorded Historic-Era Cultural Resources within 1 Mile of the Project Area**

<b>Site No. (CA-SBR-)</b>	<b>Primary No. (P-36-)</b>	<b>Year and Recorder</b>	<b>Description</b>
6851H	6851	1990 Romani et al., Greenwood & Associates	Stone and mortar foundations, trash deposits
6852H	6852	1990 Romani et al., Greenwood & Associates	Water management structures
7051H	7051	1987 John Elliott	Water conveyance system
7165H	7165	1987 Roger G. Hatheway, Hatheway & Assoc.	Plunge Creek Bridge
7166H	7166	1992 J. McKenna, McKenna et al.	Residential complex
7215H	7215	1992 J. McKenna	Smith property residential complex
7434H	7434	1993 Phillips/McHenry, Gallegos & Associates	Domestic refuse dump
10182H	10182	1999 McDougall and Bircheff, Applied Earthworks	Trash scatter
10183H	10183	1999 McDougall and Bircheff, Applied Earthworks	Refuse scatters
10184H	10184	1999 McDougall and Bircheff	Refuse scatters
10681H	10681	2002 Horn and Inoway	Foundation slabs
11475H	11475	1998 McLEAN	Single family home
11476H	11476	1998 McLEAN	Cobble walls
12205H	12264	2006 Cotterman and Sharp, ECORP	Refuse scatter
–	12265	2006 Cotterman, ECORP	Ranching complex
–	15497	1973 Unknown	Segment of Base Line Road
–	23403	2009 M. Bray, ESA	Isolated wood/metal object
14789H	23404	2009 M. Bray, ESA	Canal and overpass
–	24382	2012 Daniel Ballester, CRM Tech	Isolated glass bottle
–	24384	2012 CRM Tech	Ditch channel
–	31127	2016 Andrew Belcourt, ICF	Isolated tobacco tin
31128H	31128	2016 Andrew Belcourt, ICF	Water channel
31129H	31129	2016 Andrew Belcourt, ICF	Water channel
31679H	31679	2014 C. Cotterman, ECORP	Farm complex
31680H	31680	2015 A. Myers, ECORP	Water conveyance features
31681H	31681	2015 A. Myers, ECORP	Farm complex
33121H	33121	2018 Jessica B. Feldman, ICF	Refuse deposits
33122H	33122	2018 Jessica B. Feldman, ICF	Refuse deposit
33123H	33123	2018 Jessica B. Feldman, ICF	Refuse deposits

**Table 3. Previously Recorded Historic-Era Cultural Resources within 1 Mile of the Project Area**

Site No. (CA-SBR-)	Primary No. (P-36-)	Year and Recorder	Description
33124H	33124	2018 Jessica B. Feldman, ICF	Refuse deposits
–	60194	1987 Hampson and Doyle, Greenwood and Associates	Isolated household refuse

The resources within 1 mile of the Project Area are primarily associated with infrastructure and water conveyance systems. None of the 39 resources are within the Project Area; however, one resource is located adjacent to the Project Area: P-36-7165 (the historic-era Greenspot Road Bridge over Plunge Creek). This resource has been previously evaluated as not eligible for listing on the Caltrans Historic Bridge Inventory and was demolished since its last recording as the bridge was replaced in 1992.

### 5.1.2 Records

The OHP's BERD for San Bernardino County (last updated August 29, 2022) did not include any resources within 1 mile of the Project Area (OHP 2022). The closest listed property is Boulder Trailer Park, which is located approximately 1.9 miles west of the Project Area.

The National Register Information System (NPS 2022) failed to reveal any eligible or listed properties within the Project Area. The nearest National Register properties are located 3 miles northwest of the Project Area, in the Highland Historic District.

ECORP reviewed resources listed as CHLs (OHP 1996) by the OHP (2024) on April 9, 2024. The nearest listed landmark is CHL No. 43, the Zanja. The associated plaque is located 4 miles southwest of the Project Area.

*Historic Spots in California* (Kyle 2002) mentions the Arrowhead—a natural geologic formation that resembles an arrowhead—which San Bernardino County takes its emblem from. This landmark is located approximately 5 miles northwest of the Project Area.

Historic GLO land patent records from the BLM's patent information database (BLM 2024) revealed that the southern half of Section 1 was patented to the Southern Pacific Railroad Co. on April 4, 1879 under the July 27, 1866 Railroad and Telegraph Line Lands Act (14 Stat. 292). The federal government granted public land to the railroads to aid in the construction of a railroad and telegraph line from the Midwest to West Coast of the United States.

A RealQuest online property search for the Project Area parcels revealed that APNs 1210-371-14 and 1210-371-16, respectively, consist of 2.39 and 10.07 acres of vacant land. No other Project Area information was on record with RealQuest.

The Caltrans Bridge Local and State Inventories (Caltrans 2018, 2019) did not list any historic bridges within 1 mile of the Project Area. The Plunge Creek Bridge (P-36-7165) was replaced in 1997 by Bridge 54C0657 (Plunge Creek Bridge).

The nearest listed Native American settlement is the Cahuilla village of *Aýkat*, which is located on the Whitewater River, approximately 16 miles southwest of the Project Area (Bean 1978).

A review of the Highland Area Historical Society's website indicates that two historical landmarks are located within 1 mile of the Project Area: Aurantia Park, 0.2 mile west of the Project Area; and the Kite-Shaped Track, 0.59 mile northeast of the Project Area (Highland Area Historical Society n.d.a, n.d.b). The local historical registry maintained by the City of Highland did not reveal any resources in the vicinity.

### **5.1.3 Map Review and Aerial Photographs**

The review of historical aerial photographs and maps of the Project Area provides information on the past land uses and potential for buried archaeological sites. This information shows that a portion of the Project Area was used for a citrus grove, and that the remaining portions are undeveloped. Following is a summary of the review of historical maps and photographs:

- The 1858 GLO Plat Map for Township 1 South, Range 3 West indicates an upward slope in the northeastern corner of Section 1 and depicts a river flowing northwest to southeast in the northwestern corner of Section 1. The map also depicts two east–west-oriented ravines in the southwestern quarter of Section 1.
- The 1899 USGS Redlands, California (1:62,500 scale) map depicts old road alignments adjacent to the Project Area as well as a structure along one of the roadways.
- Aerial photographs from 1938 show Santa Ana Canyon Road and Greenspot Road on the northern and southern ends of the Project Area, respectively. The photographs also show three east–west-oriented drainages within the Project Area, as well as a citrus grove adjacent to the Project Area's northern boundary. Unimproved vehicle trails cross the Project Area.
- The 1954 USGS Redlands, California (1:24,000 scale) map depicts the Project Area as undeveloped and Greenspot Road as an improved roadway.
- Aerial photographs from 1959 show a small grove in the southwestern portion of the Project Area and additional unimproved vehicle trails cross the Project Area.
- Aerial photographs from 1966 show that the small agricultural grove to the west of the Project Area has been removed.
- The 1967 USGS Redlands, California (1:24,000 scale) map does not depict any changes compared to the 1954 map.
- The 1975 USGS Redlands, California (1:24,000 scale) orthographic imagery shows the Project Area as undeveloped. A wide swath of cleared land crosses the Project Area from the northwest to the southeast and extends for several miles in each direction.
- Aerial photographs from 1980 reveal that the southern portion of the Project Area was cleared of most vegetation. The photographs also show an unimproved, northwest–southeast-oriented road in the same alignment as the cleared land in the 1975 orthographic imagery.

- Aerial images from 2002 show that the citrus grove area within the northern portion of the Project Area has been cleared and disced. The present-day road within the eastern portion of the Project Area—Alta Vista—is first shown in these photographs.
- All other aerial photographs from 2005, 2009, 2010, 2012, 2014, 2016, 2018, and 2020 show the Project Area in its present-day state.

In sum, the Project Area has been primarily undeveloped and vacant at least since 1858, with the exception of overlapping citrus groves and the construction of Alta Vista Road prior to 2002.

## 5.2 Sacred Lands File Results

A search of the Sacred Lands File by the NAHC was positive for the presence of Native American cultural resources within the Project Area. The NAHC recommended contacting the San Manuel Band of Mission Indians for more information.

ECORP reached out to all of the tribal representatives listed by the NAHC via email on October 3, 2024. ECORP conducted this outreach to solicit information about the Project Area and to determine the level of interest for tribal participation during the archaeological testing and evaluation phase of this Project. Table 4 summarizes the responses received by ECORP. This does not constitute consultation pursuant to NHPA Section 106, AB 52, or Senate Bill 18. Appendix B provides a record of all correspondence to date.

<b>Table 4. Summary of NAHC Outreach Responses</b>		
<b>Tribe Name</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Summary of Response</b>
Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians	October 3, 2024	Project not in traditional use area; defers to other tribes.
Augustine Band of Cahuilla Indians	October 3, 2024	Not aware of any resources; consultation not necessary yet; contact NAHC if resources found.
Cahuilla Band of Indians	October 3, 2024	Defers to San Manuel Band of Mission Indians.
Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma Reservation	October 4, 2024	No comment on Project.
Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma Reservation	October 3, 2024	Out-of-office response sent.
San Manuel Band of Mission Indians	October 8, 2024	Project is in moderately culturally sensitive area; wants government-to-government consultation under AB 52.
Santa Rosa Band of Cahuilla Indians	October 7, 2024	Defers to Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians.

Notes: AB = Assembly Bill; NAHC = Native American Heritage Commission

## 5.3 Other Interested Party Consultation Results

ECORP has not received any responses to the letter sent to the Highland Area Historical Society as of the date of the preparation of this document.

## **5.4 Field Survey Results**

ECORP surveyed the Project Area for cultural resources on April 24, 2024 and May 3, 2024 (Figure 3). Ground surface visibility varied from poor to good throughout the Project Area (Figure 4). Areas with fair visibility (i.e., 30 to 60 percent) had dense vegetation (Figure 5). Areas with good visibility (i.e., 60 to 100 percent) had sparse vegetation or were mechanically cleared of vegetation. Disturbances within the Project Area included mechanical activity such as discing and soil stockpiling, modern refuse, and vehicle tracks.





**Figure 3. Survey Coverage of Project Area**



ECORP identified two new historic-era resources and three pre-contact resources during the survey effort (Section 5.4.1).



**Figure 4. Project Area Overview from the Northeastern Corner (view southwest; April 24, 2024).**



**Figure 5. Project Area Overview from the Southwestern Corner (view northeast; April 24, 2024).**

### 5.4.1 Cultural Resources

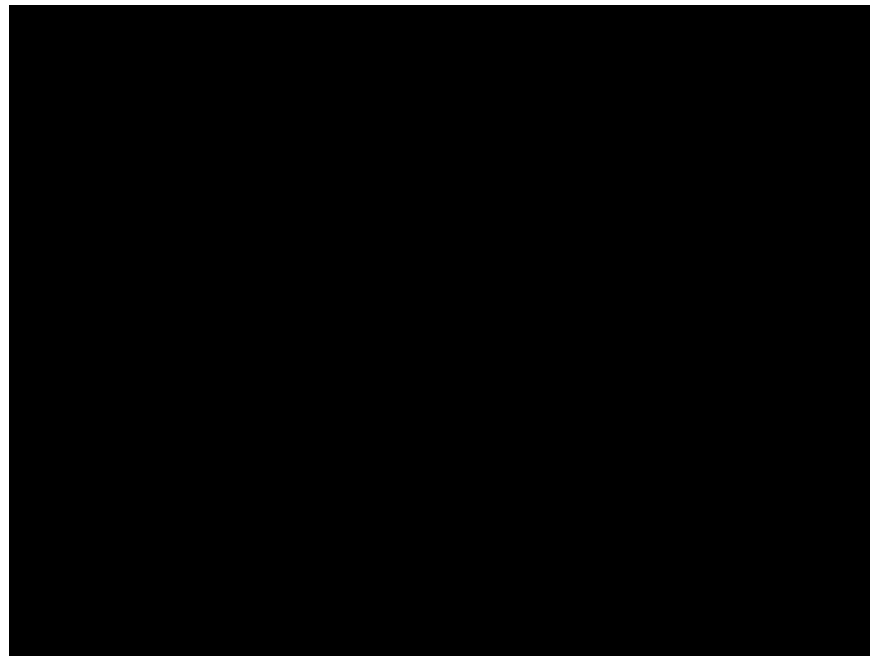
As a result of previous investigations by other firms, no cultural resources were previously recorded within the Project Area.

ECORP identified two new historic-era resources and three pre-contact resources during the survey effort: EH-01, EH-02, EH-03, EH-04, and EH-05-I. The following sections provide resource descriptions, and Appendix D (redacted) provides the associated DPR resource records.

## 6.0 RESOURCE DESCRIPTIONS

### 6.1 EH-01, Historic-Period Refuse Deposit

Historic-period resource EH-01 consists of a refuse deposit of glass, cans, and ceramics from between the 1920s and 1960s. The refuse deposit contains hundreds of glass bottle fragments (colorless, amber, green, blue, and milk) and bottle bases with makers marks from Owens Illinois, Hazel Atlas, Ball, and Best Foods. One Owens-Illinois glass bottle base can be dated to 1943, a Ball jar base can be dated to between 1933 and 1962, and Best Foods jar base can be dated to the 1930s. Dozens of cans, including paint cans, food cans, oil cans, and one spice can, and fragments of ceramic and porcelain dishware are also present (Figure 6).



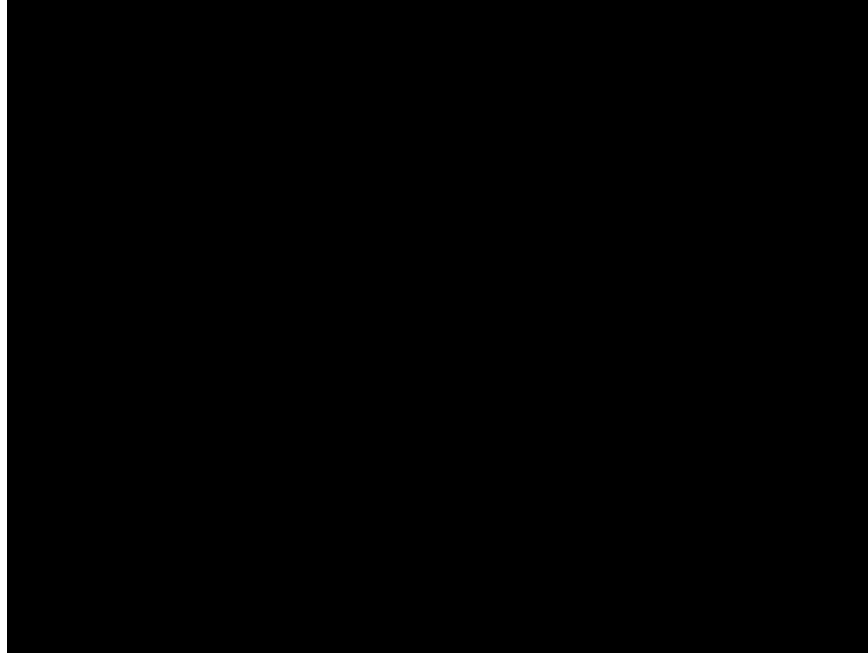
**Figure 6. EH-01 Overview (view northeast; April 24, 2024).**

### 6.2 EH-02, Historic-Period Foundation

Historic-period resource EH-02 consists of an incomplete foundation wall, a fireplace with chimney, and fragments of a concrete standpipe (Figure 7). The foundation wall is made of poured concrete. The existing foundation wall measures approximately 30 feet long and 5.5 inches thick. Rusty bolts with



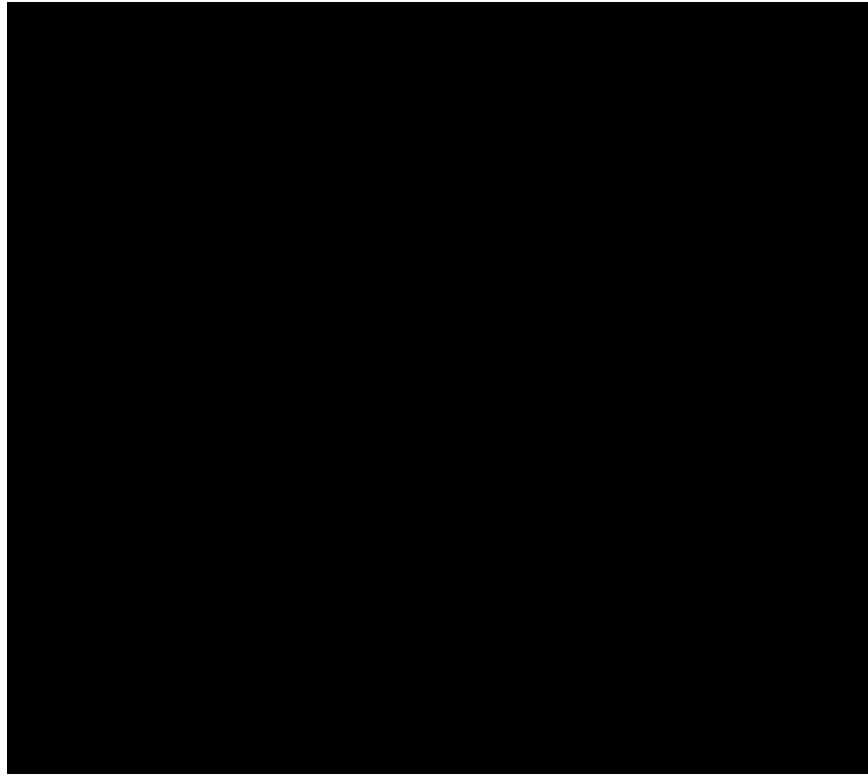
visible threading protrude from the concrete. The chimney associated with this resource is made of concrete, granite cobbles, and cinderblock; it measures approximately 36 by 36 inches at the base. Church-key-opened beverage and sanitary cans are located within the chimney, and fragments from a concrete standpipe are piled near the foundation.



**Figure 7. EH-02 Overview (view north; April 24, 2024).**

### **6.3 EH-03, Pre-contact Bedrock Milling Feature**

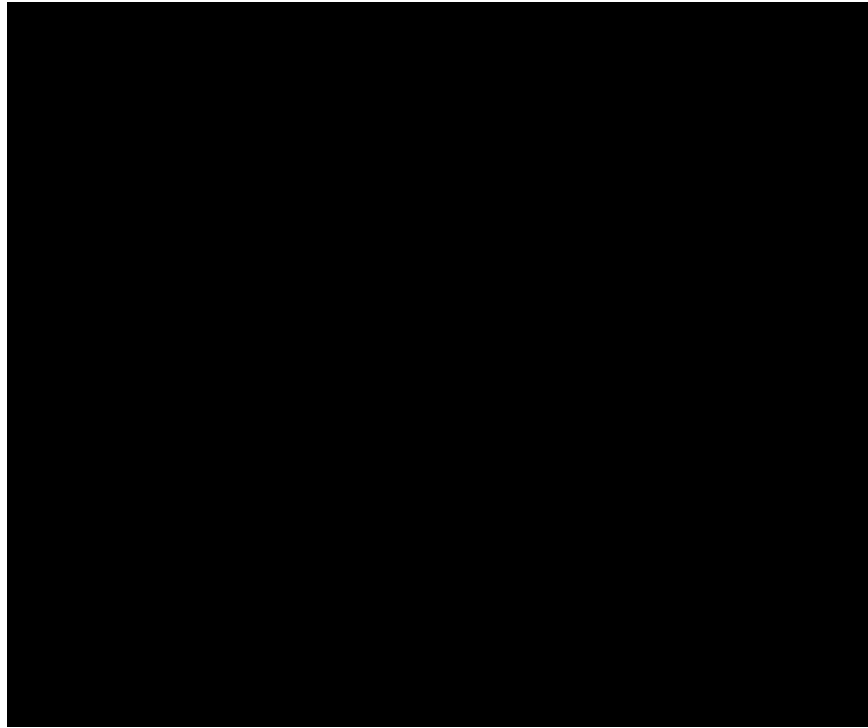
Resource EH-03 consists of a single milling slick on a small boulder (Figure 8). The boulder measures 111 cm long, 72 cm wide, and 21 cm tall. The milling slick measures 41 centimeters long and 39 centimeters wide.



**Figure 8. EH-03 Overview (view northeast, July 18, 2024).**

#### **6.4 EH-04, Pre-contact Bedrock Milling Feature**

Resource EH-04 consists of a single milling slick on a small, low-lying boulder (Figure 9). The boulder measures 50 cm long, 30 cm wide, and 20 cm tall. The milling slick measures 16 centimeters wide by 19 centimeters long.

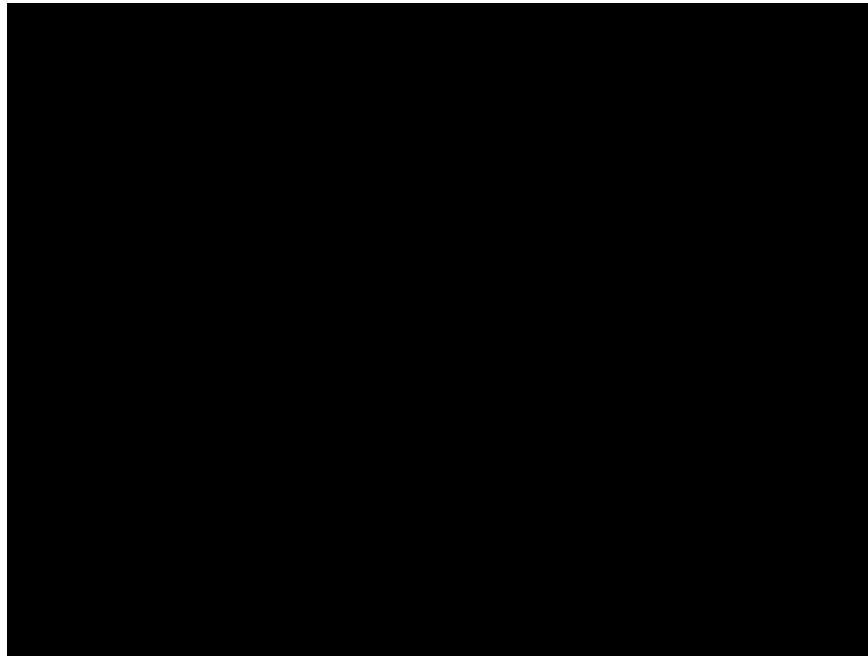


**Figure 9. EH-04 Overview (view north, January 20, 2025).**

## **6.5 Isolate Description**

### **6.5.1 EH-05-I, Granite Mano**

Resource EH-05-I consists of an isolated granite mano fragment (Figure 10). The mano is unifacial and fragmented in half horizontally, leaving only one modified working surface. The mano measures 11 by 7 by 3 centimeters and was found on the surface.



**Figure 10. EH-05-I (view detail, January 20, 2025).**

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## **7.0 RESOURCE EXCAVATION RESULTS**

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ECORP conducted subsurface testing at resources EH-01, EH-02, EH-03, and EH-04 from February 3 through 5, 2025. A tribal monitor from the Yuhaaviatam of San Manuel Nation was present during the entirety of the testing program. Subsurface testing consisted of strategically placed 50-cm-diameter STPs at each resource (Table 5) and employed the procedures in Section 4.5.2. Resource EH-05-I was not tested, as isolated artifacts do not have associated cultural materials that can be excavated; this resource, however, was evaluated. Appendix C provides photographs that document the testing program.

Table 5. STP Excavation Results				
Resource No.	STP No.	Depth (cm)	Soil Type	Cultural Materials
EH-01	1	Surface	10YR 5/3 brown sandy loam; medium to small rocks	15+ colorless glass, 4 amber glass shards, 1 amber glass Clorox body shard; modern glass also present
		0–20	10YR 6/3 pale brown very sandy loam, 70% gravel. Terminated at 20 cm due to large rock	Glass within first 10 cm: 25 colorless, 4 amber, and 1 green; 5 modern glass shards bottom 10 cm sterile.
EH-01	2	Surface	10YR 6/2 light brownish gray sandy loam, fine to medium granules, vegetation on surface	–
		0–20	10YR 4/3 brown sandy loam, 20% rocks, fine roots	3 colorless glass shards
		20–40	10YR 6/2 light brownish gray, small pebbles and gravel, fine roots	–
		40–50	10YR 5/2 grayish brown sandy loam, 40% rocks. Terminated at two sterile levels	–
EH-01	3	Surface	10YR 2/2 very dark brown (wet from rain) sandy loam, medium granules, surface vegetation	–
		0–20	10YR 3/3 dark brown sandy loam, medium to fine granules, small rocks	1 colorless glass body shard; +20 modern glass shards
		20–40	10YR 4/3 brown sandy loam, small/medium rocks, minimal vegetation	1 roundhead iron nail; 7 modern glass shards
		40–50	10YR 6/3 pale brown sandy loam, medium granules, 60% rocks	Terminated at 50 cm (bedrock)
EH-01	4	Surface	10YR 4/3 brown sandy loam, grass	1 amber glass shard
		0–20	10YR 5/3 brown sand, medium granules, small roots	Glass: 10 colorless, 1 green, 1 sun colored amethyst, 1 amber, 2 colorless rim shards
		20–40	10YR 5/4 yellowish brown sandy loam, coarse, minimal vegetation, small rocks	Glass: 4 colorless, 1 colorless rim shard, 1 amber
		40–55	10YR 5/3 brown, very sandy loam, small and medium rocks, large rock on south sidewall. Terminated bedrock	–

Table 5. STP Excavation Results				
Resource No.	STP No.	Depth (cm)	Soil Type	Cultural Materials
EH-01	5	Surface	10YR 3/2 very dark grayish brown, sandy loam, coarse, small rocks and pebbles	–
		0–20	10YR 4/3 brown sand, 70% gravel	–
		20–40	10YR 5/4 yellowish brown sand, medium granules, coarse. Terminated at two sterile levels	–
EH-02	1	Surface	10YR 6/2 light brownish gray, sandy loam, fine roots/vegetation	–
		0–20	10YR 6/3 pale brown sandy loam, fine granules, grass throughout, minimal gravel	–
		20–40	10YR 5/4 yellowish brown sandy loam, less vegetation, small rocks. Terminated at two sterile levels	–
EH-02	2	Surface	10YR 6/3 pale brown very sandy loam, pebbles	–
		0–20	10YR 5/4 yellowish brown, very sandy loam	1 colorless glass shard, 1 colorless bottle finish (both found within 10 cm)
		20–40	10 YR 6/3 pale brown coarse sandy loam, 10% gravel	–
		40–50	10YR 6/3 pale brown very fine sand, medium rocks. Terminated at two sterile levels	–
EH-02	3	Surface	10YR 6/2 light brownish gray sandy loam, small roots and vegetation	–
		0–20	10YR 5/3 brown fine sandy loam	1 round head iron nail (10 cm deep)
		20–40	10YR 5/3 brown fine sandy loam, minimal gravel and pebbles	–
		40–50	10YR 6/3 pale brown sandy loam, minimal pebbles and rocks. Terminated at two sterile levels	–

Table 5. STP Excavation Results				
Resource No.	STP No.	Depth (cm)	Soil Type	Cultural Materials
EH-02	4	Surface	10YR 6/3 pale brown sandy loam, small vegetation and gravel	–
		0–20	10YR 5/4 yellowish brown fine sandy loam, 20% gravel/rocks	–
		20–40	10YR 6/3 pale brown fine sandy loam, medium to fine granules, fine roots. Terminated at two sterile levels	–
EH-03	1	Surface	10YR 3/3 dark brown sandy loam, 50% gravel	–
		0–20	10YR 3/4 dark yellowish brown fine sandy loam, minimal vegetation	–
		20–40	10YR 5/3 brown coarse to fine sand, rocks at 20 cm. Terminated at two sterile levels	–
EH-03	2	Surface	10YR 4/3 brown sandy loam, fine granules, dead vegetation	–
		0–20	10YR 6/3 pale brown sandy loam, small granules	–
		20–40	10YR 6/3 pale brown sand, small rocks. Terminated at two sterile levels.	–
EH-03	3	Surface	10YR 6/3 pale brown sandy loam, dead vegetation, small rocks	–
		0–20	10YR 4/3 brown sandy loam, fine granules, minimal vegetation	–
		20–40	10YR 5/2 grayish brown sandy loam, 60% pebbles and rocks. Terminated at two sterile levels	–
EH-03	4	Surface	10YR 5/3 brown sandy loam, dead vegetation, small rocks	–
		0–20	10YR 4/3 brown fine sandy loam, minimal vegetation, large rock in NE sidewall (5–20 cm)	–
		20–50	10YR 5/3 brown sandy loam, fine granules, large rock still present at 50 cm. Terminated at two sterile levels	–

Table 5. STP Excavation Results				
Resource No.	STP No.	Depth (cm)	Soil Type	Cultural Materials
EH-04	1	Surface	10YR 2/2 very dark brown sandy loam, coarse to fine	–
		0–20	10YR 6/3 pale brown sandy loam, 70% rocks and gravel	–
		20–40	10YR 6/6 brownish yellow sandy loam, 60% gravel, minimal roots. Terminated at two sterile levels	–
EH-04	2	Surface	10YR 5/3 brown sandy loam, gravel, vegetation throughout	–
		0–20	10YR 6/3 pale brown very sandy loam, 60% gravel, minimal vegetation	–
		20–40	10YR 6/3 pale brown sandy loam, medium coarse, small to medium rocks. Terminated at two sterile levels	–
EH-04	3	Surface	10YR 3/3 dark brown sandy loam, small rocks	–
		0–25	10YR 5/3 brown sandy loam, medium to fine granules, minimal vegetation	Quartzite flake at 25 cm
		25–45	10YR 6/4 light yellowish brown coarse sand, medium rocks throughout and in sidewalls	–
		45–65	10YR 7/3 very pale brown coarse sand, rocks and gravel throughout, large rock NW and S. Terminated at two sterile levels	–
EH-04	4	Surface	10YR 2/2 very dark brown fine sandy loam, small rocks and dead vegetation	–
		0–20	10YR 6/3 pale brown sandy loam, 40% gravel, small rocks, minimal vegetation	Granite cortical flake (found at 10 cm); granite mano fragment
		20–40	10YR 6/3 pale brown sand and gravel, small rocks throughout, large boulder on eastern side from 24 to 40 cm. Terminated at 40 cm due to large boulder	Granite shatter and granite mano identified at 30 cm



Table 5. STP Excavation Results				
Resource No.	STP No.	Depth (cm)	Soil Type	Cultural Materials
EH-04	5	Surface	10YR 5/3 brown sandy loam, medium rocks, vegetation	–
		0–20	10YR 6/3 pale brown very sandy loam, small and medium rocks, fine to small roots, small boulder on NE sidewall	Granite shatter
		20–40	10YR 6/3 pale brown sandy loam, fine to medium roots. Terminated at 40 cm due to two large boulders preventing further excavation	–

Notes: cm = centimeters; NE = northeast; NW = northwest; STP = Shovel Test Pit

## **7.1 Resource Testing Results**

Of the four resources tested, three were positive for subsurface archaeological materials: EH-01, EH-02, and EH-04. The following sections detail the testing program at each resource.

### **7.1.1 EH-01**

ECORP excavated five STPs at EH-01. Four of the STPs (STPs 1 through 4) were positive for subsurface archaeological materials; STP 5 did not yield any subsurface material.

STP 1 revealed historic-period artifacts on the surface and to a depth of 20 cm, at which point excavation ceased due to encountering a boulder that prevented additional excavation of the STP.

The surface of STP 2 was negative for artifacts. Level 1 (0 to 20 cm) was positive for three colorless glass shards. ECORP terminated this STP at 50 cm after excavating two sterile levels.

The surface of STP 3 was negative for artifacts. Level 1 (0 to 20 cm) contained one colorless glass body shard along with modern glass in the level. Level 2 (20 to 40 cm) contained one round headed iron nail and modern glass. Level 3 (40 to 50 cm) was negative for artifacts. ECORP terminated this STP at 50 cm after encountering bedrock.

The surface of STP 4 was positive for artifacts and included one amber colored glass shard. Levels 1 (0 to 20 cm) and 2 (20 to 40 cm) included additional glass artifacts. ECORP terminated this STP at 55 cm after encountering bedrock.

### **7.1.2 EH-02**

ECORP excavated four STPs at EH-02. Two of the STPs (STPs 2 and 3) were positive for subsurface archaeological materials; STPs 1 and 4 were negative.

The surface of STP 2 was negative for artifacts. Level 1 (0 to 20 cm) was positive for artifacts (found within first 10 cm). Level 2 (20 to 40 cm) and Level 3 (40 to 50 cm) were negative. ECORP terminated this STP at 50 cm after excavating 40 cm of culturally-sterile soils.

The surface of STP 3 was negative for artifacts. Level 1 (0 to 20 cm) was positive for artifacts (found within first 10 cm). Level 2 (20 to 40 cm) and Level 3 (40 to 50 cm) were negative. ECORP terminated this STP at 50 cm after excavating 40 cm of culturally-sterile soils.

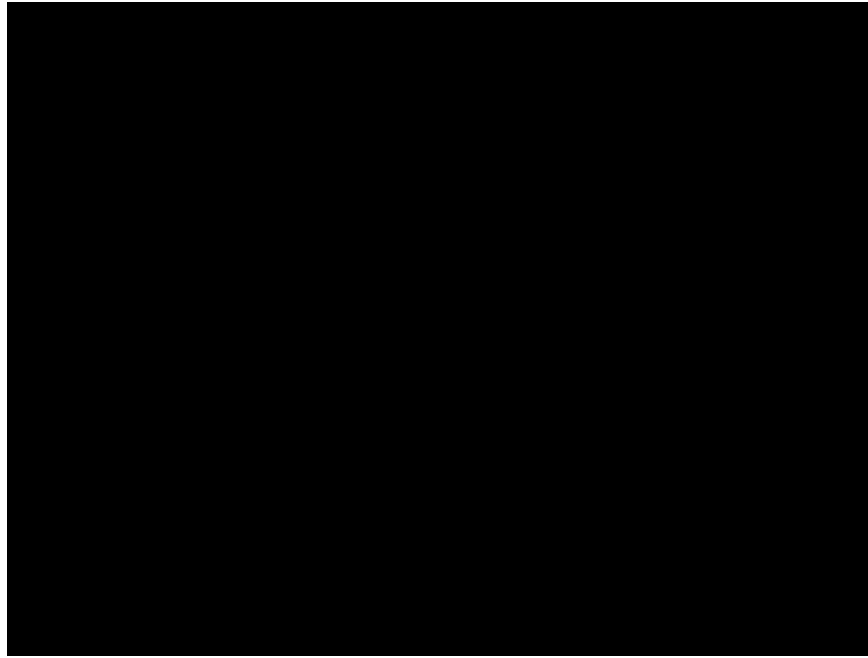
### **7.1.3 EH-03**

ECORP excavated four STPs at EH-03. All of the STPs were negative for subsurface archaeological materials.

### **7.1.4 EH-04**

ECORP excavated five STPs at EH-03. Three of the STPs (STP 3, 4, and 5) were positive for subsurface archaeological materials.

The surface of STP 3 was negative for artifacts. Level 1 (0 to 25 cm) was positive at 25 cm (Figure 11). The quartzite flake in Level 1 measured 4 cm long, 4.5 cm wide, and 1.3 cm thick. There was an obvious bulb of percussion and both lateral edges exhibit characteristics consistent with utilization. Level 2 (25 to 45 cm) and Level 3 (45 to 65 cm) were negative for artifacts. ECORP terminated this STP at 65 cm after excavating 40 cm of culturally sterile soils.



**Figure 11. EH-04 STP 3 Quartzite Flake (closeup view, February 3, 2025).**

The surface of STP 4 was negative for archaeological resources. Level 1 (0 to 20 cm) was positive for artifacts. Level 2 (20 to 40 cm) was positive (identified at 30 cm). ECORP terminated this STP at 40 cm because a large boulder, extending from 24 cm to 40 cm, prevented further excavation.

The surface of STP 5 was negative for artifacts. Level 1 (0 to 20 cm) was positive for artifacts. Level 2 (20 to 40 cm) was negative for artifacts. ECORP terminated this STP at 40 cm due to two large boulders preventing further excavation.

## **8.0 EVALUATION**

This section provides evaluations of the significance of the archaeological sites located within the Project Area relative to eligibility criteria set forth in the NRHP and the CRHR.

### **8.1 EH-01, Historic-Period Refuse Deposit**

Historic-period resource EH-01 consists of a refuse deposit of glass, cans, and ceramics from between the 1920s and 1960s.

ECORP could not locate any information to indicate that this resource is associated with important events in history or prehistory (NRHP/CRHR Criterion A/1). Similarly, the diagnostic artifacts present at the

resource date from the late 1920s to early 1960s and are ubiquitous in these type of dump sites. Archival research indicates it cannot be associated with important persons in history or prehistory (NRHP/CRHR Criterion B/2). This resource lacks any structural integrity that could be considered a work of a master or represent a specific type or period (NRHP/CRHR Criterion C/3).

ECORP completed five STPs at the resource, of which four were positive for subsurface deposits. These deposits consisted of glass fragments and iron nails between 10 to 40 cm below the surface. No other archaeological material was present with which to address the research questions. Because there was no indication of a feature, the testing effort determined that the potential for data lies mostly within the surface of the resource and within shallow depths. The resource is a surface dump of refuse, and no further data can be extracted; therefore, this resource does not meet NRHP/CRHR Criterion D/4.

ECORP recommends that EH-01 be considered not eligible for inclusion on the NRHP or CRHR under any criteria and, therefore, it is not a Historic Property as defined by Section 106 NRHP nor a Historical Resource as defined by CEQA.

## **8.2 EH-02, Historic-Period Foundation**

Historic-period resource EH-02 consists of a foundation wall, a fireplace, and fragments of a concrete standpipe. Refuse consisting of beverage and sanitary cans are also present around the chimney.

ECORP could not locate any information to indicate that this resource is associated with important events in history or prehistory (NRHP/CRHR Criterion A/1). Archival research did not reveal any information about the property: no records of ownership were present; the resource was not visible on historic aerial photographs; and according to the Historic GLO land patent records, the patent for the area was issued to the Southern Pacific Railroad Company. Therefore, it cannot be associated with important persons in history or prehistory (NRHP/CRHR Criterion B/2). This resource consists of small remnants of a structure and lacks any structural integrity that could be considered a work of a master or represent a specific type or period (NRHP/CRHR Criterion C/3).

ECORP completed four STPs at this resource, two of which were positive for subsurface deposits. The subsurface deposits, however, were minimal, consisting of two glass shards and a single round-headed nail. Furthermore, these deposits were located at shallow depths—within 10 cm below surface. Therefore, because of the lack of a subsurface feature, sparse surface artifacts, and minimal surface features (remnants of a structure), this resource does not have the necessary cultural material with which to address the research questions (NRHP/CRHR Criterion D/4).

ECORP recommends that EH-02 be considered not eligible for the NRHP and CRHR under any criteria and, therefore, it is not a Historic Property as defined by NHPA Section 106 nor a Historical Resource as defined by CEQA.

## **8.3 EH-03, Pre-contact Bedrock Milling Feature**

Pre-contact resource EH-03 consists of a single milling slick on a granitic boulder. No surface cultural material was present, and no additional milling features were observed in the boulders near the resource.

ECORP could not locate any information to indicate that this resource is associated with important events in history or prehistory (NRHP/CRHR Criterion A/1). The lack of diagnostic artifacts means that there is nothing to indicate that this resource is associated with important persons in history or prehistory (NRHP/CRHR Criterion B/2). This resource lacks any structural integrity that could be considered the work of a master or represent a specific type of period (NRHP/CRHR Criterion C/3).

ECORP completed a total of four STPs around this feature; all four STPs were sterile. Subsurface testing, therefore, did not identify a subsurface component to the site. The absence of *in situ* archeological material means that the site does not possess the potential to yield important information or address research questions presented above (NRHP/CRHR Criterion D/4).

ECORP recommends that EH-03 be considered not eligible for inclusion on the NRHP and CRHR under any criteria and, therefore, not a Historic Property as defined by NHPA Section 106 nor a Historical Resource as defined by CEQA.

#### **8.4 EH-04, Pre-contact Bedrock Milling Feature**

Pre-contact resource EH-04 consists of a single milling slick on a granitic boulder. No surface cultural material was present, and no additional milling features were observed in the boulders near the resource.

ECORP could not locate any information to indicate that this resource is associated with important events in history or prehistory (NRHP/CRHR Criterion A/1). The lack of diagnostic artifacts means that there is nothing to indicate that this resource is associated with important persons in history or prehistory (NRHP/CRHR Criterion B/2). This site also does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, or represents the work of a master or possesses high artistic values (NRHP/CRHR Criterion C/3).

ECORP completed a total of five STPs around the bedrock milling feature, of which three were positive for subsurface resources; consisting of a quartzite flake, a granite flake, granite mano, granite shatter, and granite mano fragment. These resources were identified between 10 cm and 40 cm below surface and represent *in situ* deposits. In addition, the Sacred Lands File search from the NAHC was positive, indicating the presence of Native American cultural resources within the Project Area. This site appears to retain sufficient integrity of materials and location and (for the bedrock features) workmanship. These aspects of integrity are most important in conveying the significance of the site and contain *in situ* archaeological materials that may have the potential to yield important information or address the research questions presented above (NRHP/CRHR Criterion D/4).

ECORP recommends that EH-04 be considered eligible for inclusion on the NRHP and CRHR under NRHP/CRHR Criterion D/4 and, therefore, considered a Historic Property as defined by NHPA Section 106 and a Historical Resource as defined by CEQA.

#### **8.5 EH-05-I, Granite Mano**

The pre-contact isolate EH-05-I does not require further study. Isolates are unassociated artifacts or minor features that represent either accidental inclusion or are otherwise disconnected from the human activity that produced it. Isolates typically do not individually contribute to the broad patterns of history because

they cannot be connected to a particular event (NRHP/CRHR Criterion A/1). Isolates are similarly difficult to associate with specific individuals due to their lack of association with archaeological or historical sites, and generally no information exists in the archival record to associate isolates with important individuals in history (NRHP/CRHR Criterion B/2). Isolates do 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 (NRHP/CRHR Criterion C/3). Finally, isolates in general do not provide important information in history or prehistory (NRHP/CRHR Criterion D/4).

Therefore, the pre-contact isolate EH-05-I does not meet the eligibility criteria for inclusion in the NRHP and CRHR as an individual resource. The isolate does not contribute to any known or suspected historic districts. It is not considered a Historic Property for the purpose of NHPA Section 106, nor is it considered a Historical Resource as defined by CEQA.

## **9.0 MANAGEMENT CONSIDERATIONS**

### **9.1 Conclusions**

ECORP evaluated resources EH-01, EH-02, EH-03, and EH-05-I, and recommends that they are not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP and CRHR and, therefore, are not Historical Resources under CEQA or Historic Properties under NHPA Section 106.

ECORP evaluated site EH-04. Given the presence of *in situ* subsurface resources, identified through the testing program, associated with the bedrock milling feature, this site has sufficient integrity and may have the potential to yield important information. Additionally, the Sacred Lands File search by the NAHC was positive, indicating the presence of Native American resources within the Project Area. Therefore, ECORP recommends site EH-04 be considered eligible for inclusion in the NRHP and CRHR under Criterion D/4; therefore, site EH-04 is considered a Historical Resource as defined by CEQA or Historic Property under NHPA Section 106.

### **9.2 Likelihood for Subsurface Cultural Resources**

The subsurface testing at EH-01 and EH-02 revealed limited shallow subsurface deposits, and intact subsurface deposits were encountered at EH-04. The archival research suggests that for resources like refuse scatters, historic-era resources would not likely be deeply buried but instead would manifest themselves on the surface (and, hence, be detectable through standard survey).

Due to the presence of alluvium along Plunge Creek and the likelihood of pre-contact archaeological sites located along perennial waterways, combined with the positive results from a search of the NAHC Sacred Lands File, and the presence of subsurface resources determined by the testing program, the Project Area has a moderate-to-high potential for buried pre-contact archaeological sites.

### **9.3 Recommendations**

Based on the findings of this cultural resources inventory, testing program, and evaluation, ECORP recommends the following:

### **9.3.1 Mitigation**

Pre-contact site EH-04 is recommended to be eligible for the NRHP and CRHR and should be considered a Historical Resource under CEQA and a Historic Property under Section 106 of the NHPA. Therefore measures to reduce impacts to the resource to less than significant should be in place prior to the start of Project construction and ground-disturbing activities. Mitigation measures to reduce the impact to less than significant can include but is not limited to: avoidance, data recovery, and/or removal and reburial of resource. It is recommended that mitigation measures to reduce impacts to less than significant should be discussed in coordination with the tribe(s) and Lead Agency and be in place before any Project construction activities occur.

### **9.3.2 Contractor Awareness Training**

The Lead Agency shall ensure that a Contractor Awareness Training Program is delivered to train equipment operators about cultural resources. The program shall be designed to inform construction personnel about: federal and state regulations pertaining to cultural resources and tribal cultural resources; the subsurface indicators of resources that shall require a work stoppage; procedures for notifying the lead agency of any occurrences; Project-specific requirements and mitigation measures; and enforcement of penalties and repercussions for non-compliance with the program.

The training shall be prepared by a qualified professional archaeologist and may be provided either through a brochure, video, or in-person tailgate meeting. The training shall be provided to all construction supervisors, forepersons, and operators of ground-disturbing equipment. All personnel shall be required to sign a training roster. The construction manager is responsible for ensuring that all required personnel receive the training. The Construction Manager shall provide a copy of the signed training roster to the lead agency as proof of compliance.

### **9.3.3 Archaeological Monitoring**

Prior to the start of construction, the Project Proponent shall retain a qualified professional archaeologist to monitor all ground-disturbing activities associated with Project construction. Monitoring is not required for placement of equipment or fill inside excavations that were monitored, above-ground construction activities, or redistribution of soils that were previously monitored (such as the return of stockpiles to use in backfilling).

The Monitoring Archaeologist shall meet or work under the direct supervision of someone meeting the Secretary of the Interior's professional qualifications standards for prehistoric and historic archaeology. The Monitoring Archaeologist shall have the authority to temporarily halt ground-disturbing or construction-related work within 100 feet of any discovery of potential historical or archaeological resources in order to address unanticipated discoveries. In addition, if the find includes human remains, or remains that are potentially human, the procedures outlined below (see Post-Review Discoveries) shall be implemented.

Any ground-disturbing activity within 100 feet of the recorded boundary of any pre-contact resource shall be conducted under a controlled grading. Controlled grading shall occur within 100 feet of EH-04. Under the observation of a tribal monitor and qualified archaeologist, the contractor shall use either a small

samples may be screened to ensure adequate detection of any cultural materials that may be present. In the event that cultural materials or human remains are exposed, the procedures for post review discoveries as defined in Section 9.3.5 shall apply. Controlled grading shall continue to a depth of 1 foot below the depth of any artifacts, suggesting an end to the potential for cultural deposits, or when non-cultural formational soils are encountered that predate any human occupation of this location, as determined by the qualified professional arc.

Avoidance will result in a No Adverse Effect to Historic Properties under Section 106 of NHPA and Less than Significant Impact to Historical Resources as defined by CEQA.

#### **9.3.4 Tribal Monitoring**

All ground disturbing activity or activity that has the potential to disturb pre-contact resources or TCRs shall be monitored by a qualified tribal monitor representing a consulting tribe. This includes any fence installation, staging work, clearing and grubbing, grading, and excavation. The monitor must be given a minimum of 7 days' notice of the opportunity to be present during these activities and may coordinate closely with the archaeological monitor, to observe work activities, and assist in ensuring that sensitive areas TCRs are not adversely affected. The monitor shall be given a reasonable opportunity to inspect soil and other material as work proceeds to assist in determining if resources significant to the tribes are present. If a potential tribal resource is identified by the monitor, they may pause or redirect work temporarily in order to closely inspect the potential discovery. If the tribe cannot recommend a monitor or if the tribal monitor does not report at the scheduled time, all work may continue as long as the specified notice of 7 days was provided and documented. Recovery of cultural items, reburial preparation, and reburial shall also be conducted under the direction of Tribal Monitors.

#### **9.3.5 Post-review Discoveries**

There always remains the potential for ground-disturbing activities to expose previously unrecorded cultural resources. Both CEQA and Section 106 of the NHPA require the lead agency to address any unanticipated cultural resource discoveries during Project construction. Therefore, ECORP recommends the following procedures.

- If subsurface deposits believed to be cultural or human in origin are discovered during construction, all work must halt within a 100-foot radius of the discovery. A qualified professional archaeologist, meeting the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualification Standards for prehistoric and historic archaeology, shall evaluate the significance of the find, and shall have the authority to modify the no-work radius as appropriate, using professional judgment. The following notifications shall apply, depending on the nature of the find:
  - If the professional archaeologist determines that the find does not represent a cultural resource, work may resume immediately and no agency notifications are required.
  - If the professional archaeologist determines that the find does represent a cultural resource from any time period or cultural affiliation, the archaeologist shall immediately notify the lead agencies. The agencies shall consult on a finding of eligibility and implement appropriate



- treatment measures, if the find is determined to be a Historical Resource under CEQA, as defined by CEQA or a historic property under Section 106 NHPA, if applicable. Work may not resume within the no-work radius until the lead agencies, through consultation as appropriate, determine that the site either: 1) is not a Historical Resource under CEQA or a Historic Property under Section 106; or 2) that the treatment measures have been completed to their satisfaction.
- If the find represents a Native American or potentially Native American resource that does not include human remains, then the agencies shall consult with the tribes on a finding of eligibility and implement appropriate treatment measures, if the find is determined to be a Tribal Cultural Resource under CEQA, as defined in Section 21074 of the CEQA Guidelines. Preservation in place is the preferred treatment, if feasible. Work may not resume within the no-work radius until the lead agencies, through consultation as appropriate, determine that the site either: 1) is not a Tribal Cultural Resource under CEQA; or 2) that the treatment measures have been completed to their satisfaction.
  - If the find includes human remains, or remains that are potentially human, they shall ensure reasonable protection measures are taken to protect the discovery from disturbance (AB 2641). The archaeologist shall notify the San Bernardino County Coroner (per § 7050.5 of the Health and Safety Code). The provisions of § 7050.5 of the California Health and Safety Code, § 5097.98 of the California PRC, and AB 2641 will be implemented. If the coroner determines the remains are Native American and not the result of a crime scene, the coroner will notify the NAHC, which then will designate a Native American Most Likely Descendant (MLD) for the Project (§ 5097.98 of the PRC). The designated MLD will have 48 hours from the time access to the property is granted to make recommendations concerning treatment of the remains. If the landowner does not agree with the recommendations of the MLD, the NAHC can mediate (§ 5097.94 of the PRC). If no agreement is reached, the landowner must rebury the remains where they will not be further disturbed (§ 5097.98 of the PRC). This will also include either recording the site with the NAHC or the appropriate Information Center; using an open space or conservation zoning designation or easement; or recording a reinternment document with the county in which the property is located (AB 2641). Work may not resume within the no-work radius until the lead agencies, through consultation as appropriate, determine that the treatment measures have been completed to their satisfaction.

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## LIST OF APPENDICES

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Appendix A – Records Search Confirmation and Historical Society Coordination Appendix B

– Sacred Lands File Coordination

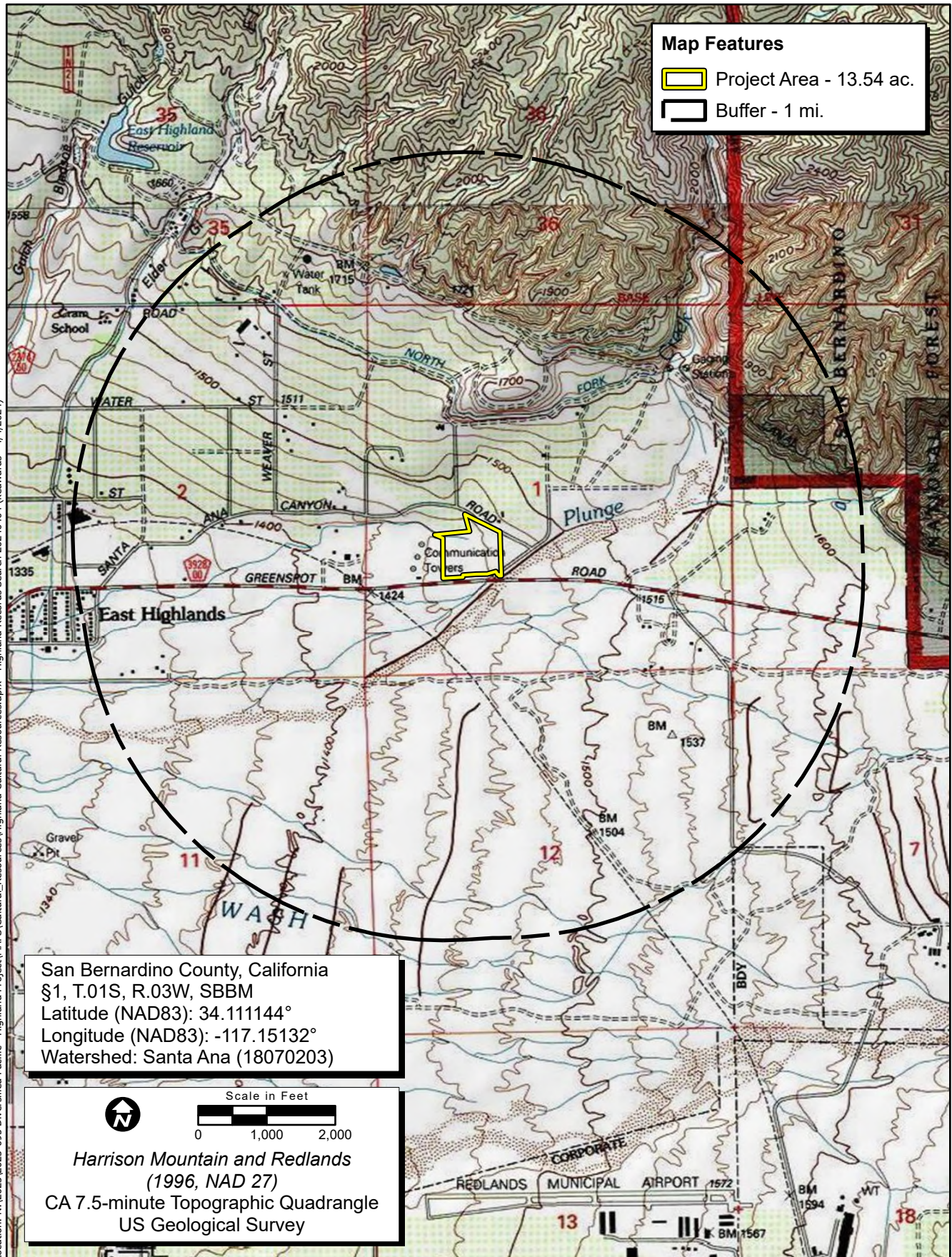
Appendix C – Project Area Photographs

Appendix D – ***Confidential*** Cultural Resource Site Locations and Site Records (***Redacted***)

Records Search Confirmation and Historical Society Coordination



Location: N:\2023\2023-095 Diversified Pacific - Highland Project\MAPS\Cultural\_Resources\Highland Cultural Resources.aprx - Highland Records Search 20240404 (kardwards - 4/4/2024)



## Records Search



## Report List

### 2023-095 East Highland

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
SB-00219	NADB-R - 1060219; Voided - 74-5.1	1974	SCHLANGER, SARAH H.	ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT EVALUATION: ARCHAEOLOGY OF "EAST HIGHLANDS RANCH" EAST HIGHLANDS, CALIFORNIA	ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH UNIT, UCR	
SB-00715	NADB-R - 1060715; Voided - 78-12.3	1978	HEARN, JOSEPH E.	CULTURAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT OF EAST HIGHLAND RANCH PROPERTY	SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY MUSEUM ASSOCIATION	
SB-01105	NADB-R - 1061105; Voided - 81-3.5	1981	HAMMOND, STEPHEN R.	ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY REPORT: ROUTE 30 NEAR THE CITY OF REDLANDS		
SB-01124	NADB-R - 1061124; Voided - 81-5.7A	1981	LERCH, MICHAEL K.	CULTURAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT OF THE EAST HIGHLANDS RANCH, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY MUSEUM ASSOCIATION	36-006073
SB-01125	NADB-R - 1061125; Voided - 81-5.7B	1986	LERCH, MICHAEL K.	CULTURAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT OF TENTATIVE TRACTS 13467, 13468, AND 13469, EAST HIGHLANDS RANCH PHASE 3, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	LERCH & ASSOCIATES	36-006073
SB-01410	NADB-R - 1061410; Voided - 83-10.2	1983	EAST HIGHLANDS RANCH, INC.	EAST HIGHLANDS RANCH PHOTO ESSAY		
SB-01566	NADB-R - 1061566; Voided - 86-5.3A-C	1986	BROCK, JAMES, JOHN F. ELLIOTT, BENJAMIN RESNICK, and WILLIAM A. SAWYER	SANTA ANA RIVER UPSTREAM ALTERNATIVES, CULTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY	ECOS MANAGEMENT CRITERIA, INC.	36-002323, 36-005448, 36-005449, 36-005450, 36-005499, 36-005500, 36-005501, 36-005502, 36-005503, 36-005504, 36-005505, 36-005506, 36-005507, 36-005508, 36-005509, 36-005510, 36-005511, 36-005526, 36-005527, 36-005528, 36-005995, 36-006000, 36-006001, 36-006002, 36-006005, 36-006006, 36-006544, 36-007694, 36-012617, 36-013975, 36-013976, 36-013977, 36-013978, 36-013979, 36-013980, 36-013981, 36-013982, 36-013984, 36-013985, 36-013987, 36-016987, 36-021741
SB-01728	NADB-R - 1061728; Voided - 87-9.7	1987	BROCK, JAMES and JOHN F. ELLIOTT	HISTORICAL RESOURCES OF THE EAST HIGHLANDS RANCH: PARCELS 19 & 22	ARCHAEOLOGICAL ADVISORY GROUP	36-007051
SB-01754	NADB-R - 1061754; Voided - 87-12.6	1987	HATHEWAY, ROGER G.	HISTORICAL AND ARCHITECTURAL EVALUATION, SEVEN OAKS DAM BRIDGES	GREENWOOD AND ASSOCIATES	
SB-01783	NADB-R - 1061783; Voided - 88-3.5	1988	HORNBECK, DAVID and HOWARD BOTTS	SEVEN OAKS DAM PROJECT: WATER SYSTEMS	AREA LOCATION SYSTEMS	36-006545, 36-008546, 36-013549

## Report List

### 2023-095 East Highland

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
SB-01878	NADB-R - 1061878; Voided - 89-5.2	1989	HAMPSON, R. PAUL	CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY FOR A PROPOSED STORM DRAIN CHANNEL, NEAR EAST HIGHLANDS, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	GREENWOOD & ASSOCIATES	
SB-02029	NADB-R - 1062029; Voided - 89-5.11	1989	DE MUNCK, VICTOR C.	INITIAL CULTURAL RESOURCE ASSESSMENT: A CULTURAL RESOURCE ASSESSMENT OF A 20 ACRE TRACT OF LAND DESIGNATED P.N. 2-9013-000 LOCATED IN THE EAST HIGHLANDS AREA OF SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND ETHNOGRAPHIC FIELD ASSOCIATES	
SB-02685	NADB-R - 1062685; Voided - 92-10.4	1992	MCKENNA, JEANETTE A. and LETA J. FRANKLIN	ARCHAEOLOGICAL TESTING AND MITIGATION OF ADVERSE IMPACTS AT CA-SBR-7166H, AN HISTORIC HABITATION SITE, EAST HIGHLANDS, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	MCKENNA ET AL.	36-007166
SB-02828	NADB-R - 1062828	1993	KYLE, CAROLYN, ROXANA PHILIPS, and DENNIS R. GALLEGOS	CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY REPORT FOR THE CONCORDIA HOMES PROJECT, CITY OF HIGHLAND, CA	GALLEGOS & ASSOCIATES	36-006848, 36-006853, 36-007433, 36-007434
SB-02853	NADB-R - 1062853	1991	FOSTER, JOHN M., JAMES J. SCHMIDT, CARMEN A. WEBER, GWENDOLYN R. ROMANI, and ROBERTA S. GREENWOOD	CULTURAL RESOURCE INVESTIGATION: INLAND FEEDER PROJECT, MWD OF SOUTHERN CA	GREENWOOD & ASSOCIATES	36-006086, 36-006354, 36-006847, 36-006848, 36-006849, 36-006850, 36-006851, 36-006852, 36-006853, 36-006854, 36-006855, 36-006856, 36-006857, 36-006858, 36-006859, 36-006860, 36-006861, 36-006862, 36-006863, 36-006864, 36-006865, 36-006866, 36-006867, 36-006868, 36-006869, 36-006870, 36-006871, 36-006872, 36-006940, 36-007021, 36-007050, 36-007051, 36-007053, 36-007054, 36-007055, 36-007702
SB-03036	NADB-R - 1063036	1995	STURM, BRAD, D. MCLEAN, W. MCCAULEY, S. CONKLING, and M. PARKER	ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL INVESTIGATIONS OF THE CRAM SCHOOL SITE & TENTATIVE TRACTS 13551 & 15554, EAST HIGHLANDS, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CA	LSA	36-006544, 36-007995, 36-007996
SB-03037	NADB-R - 1063037	1995	MCLEAN, DEBORAH, MARI PRITCHARD-PARKER, and BRAD STURM	CULTURAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT FOR 278.4 ACRES WITHIN EAST HIGHLANDS RANCH, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CA	LSA	36-006073, 36-006544, 36-007051
SB-03478	NADB-R - 1063478	1985	SWEETMAN, ERIC B.	DAVID GRAVES--SPECIAL USE PERMIT. 14PP	SBNF	

## Report List

### 2023-095 East Highland

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
SB-04062	NADB-R - 1064062	2002	BUDINGER, FRED	PROPOSED WIRELESS DEVICE MONOPALM AND EQUIPMENT CABINET, EAST HIGHLAND SITE NEAR 29800 GREENSPOT ROAD, HIGHLAND, CA. 19PP	TETRA TECH	
SB-04063	NADB-R - 1064063	1999	MCLEAN, DEBORAH K.B.	CULTURAL RESOURCE ASSESSMENT FOR HIGHLAND SURFACE TRANSPORTATION PROGRAM ROADWAYS PROJECT, CITY OF HIGHLAND, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CA. 40PP	LSA	36-002313, 36-007051, 36-011475, 36-011476, 36-015497
SB-04831	NADB-R - 1064831	2005	Brunzell, David and Curt Duke	Cultural Resource Assessment: Upper Santa Ana River Wash Land Management and Habitat Conservation Plan, San Bernardino County, California.	LSA Associates, Inc.	36-006006, 36-006064, 36-006070, 36-006074, 36-006075, 36-006076, 36-006078, 36-006087, 36-006088, 36-010184
SB-05671	NADB-R - 1065671	2006	Mason, Roger D. and Cary Cotterman	Cultural Resource Survey Report for the Heather Glen Project (TT17604), City of Highland, San Bernardino County, California.		
SB-05672	NADB-R - 1065672	2005	URS Corporation	Cultural Resources Technical Report: North Fork Channel, East Valley Water District.		
SB-05816	NADB-R - 1065816	2007	Schmidt, Tiffany A. and Janis K. Offerman	East Branch Extension Phase II Archaeological Survey Report, San Bernardino County, California.		
SB-06638	NADB-R - 1066638	2010	Janssen, Virginia	Cultural Resource Survey Report: Greenspot Road Site, San Bernardino County, CA.	Dynamic Environmental Associates, Inc.	
SB-06802	NADB-R - 1066802	2010	Heidelberg, Kurt	Archaeological Survey Report for Southern California Edison's Deteriorated Pole Replacements in Redlands, San Bernardino County, California.		
SB-06997	NADB-R - 1066997	2010	Puckett, Heather R.	East Highland, 29700 Greenspot Road, Highland, CA 02346.	Tetra Tech, Inc	
SB-07146	NADB-R - 1067146	2011	Encarnacion, Deirdre	Identification and Evaluation of Historic Properties: East Valley Water District Plant 143 Project, City of Highland, San Bernardino County, California.		

## Report List

2023-095 East Highland

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
SB-07459	NADB-R - 1067459	2012	Tang, Bai "Tom", Terri Jacquemain, Harry Quinn, Daniel Ballester, and Nina Gallardo	Identification and Evaluation of Historic Properties: Enhanced Recharge Facilities for Santa Ana River Water Diverted by Valley District and Western under Water Rights Permit Project (Phase 1 & 2), Cities of Highland and Redlands, San Bernardino County, California.		
SB-07569	NADB-R - 1067569	2003	McDougall, Dennis P. and Jill A. Onken	Inland Feeder Pipeline Project: Final Synthentic Report of Archaeological Findings, San Bernardino County, California.		
SB-08034		2014	Snith, Brian F. and Jennifer R. Kraft	PHASE I CULTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY FOR THE HIGHLAND 44 PROJECT, TENTATIVE TRACT 19915 CITY OF HIGHLAND, COUNTY OF SAN BERNARDINO	Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.	

## Resource List

### 2023-095 East Highland

Primary No.	Trinomial	Other IDs	Type	Age	Attribute codes	Recorded by	Reports
P-36-006068	CA-SBR-006068H	A-10			AH03; AH04; AH06; AH07	1987 (Hampson et al.)	SB-01808
P-36-006072	CA-SBR-006072H	Resource Name - A-17	Site	Historic	AH04	1987 (Hampson et al., Greenwood & Associates)	SB-01808
P-36-006080	CA-SBR-006080H	Resource Name - B-8	Site	Historic	AH04	1987 (Romani et al., Greenwood & Associates); 2016 (Andrew Balcourt, ICF)	SB-01808
P-36-006082	CA-SBR-006082H	B-10			AH04	1987 (Romani et al.)	SB-01808
P-36-006544	CA-SBR-006544H	Resource Name - North Fork Main Canal, Highland; Other - PSBR-11 H; OHP Property Number - 067799; OHP Property Number - 179901	Site, Element of district	Historic	AH06	1986 (Elliott, ECOS); 1990 (P. Sutton); 1993 (McKenna et al); 2011 (Porter / Hogan, CRM Tech)	SB-01566, SB-02050, SB-02661, SB-02761, SB-03035, SB-03036, SB-03037, SB-03135, SB-04067, SB-07528, SB-08040
P-36-006847	CA-SBR-006847H	Resource Name - Old Kite Route; Other - ATS&F Railroad; Other - SBRR-1; Other - Highlands Division of the ATS&F; Other - R-FEL/L #1; Resource Name - ATS&F/BNSF; Other - R-FEH/L #1; Other - PSBR-25H; Other - R-FEH/L #1; Other - R-FEH #9	Structure, Site	Historic	AH07; HP11; HP18; HP19	1990 (Romani, Gwen, Greenwood and Associates); 1990 (G. Romani et al, Greenwood & Associates); 1995 (F. Smith, Myra Frank & Associates); 1997 (B. Tang, CRM Tech); 1998 (M. Horne et al, Applied Earthworks); 2000 (M. Robinson, Applied Earthworks); 2008 (C. Harper, SWCA); 2010 (C. Tibbett, LSA); 2010 (E. Potter, ASM Affiliates); 2014 (M. DeCarlo & D. Mengers, ASM); 2016	SB-02796, SB-02853, SB-02917, SB-02918, SB-03063, SB-03287, SB-03392, SB-03575, SB-03591, SB-03746, SB-04337, SB-05806, SB-05971, SB-06291, SB-07260, SB-07451, SB-07528, SB-07955, SB-07963, SB-07964, SB-08097, SB-08130
P-36-006848	CA-SBR-006848H	Other - PSBR-20H; Resource Name - R-FEH #2; Resource Name - Cram-Van Leuven Ditch	Structure	Historic	AH04; AH06	1990 (Romani et al.); 1992 (J. McKenna); 1993 (Eighmey et al, Gallegos and Associates); 2006; 2010 (Tang, Bai "Tom"); 2017 (W.R. Gillelan, L&L Environmental)	SB-02652, SB-02828, SB-02853, SB-04067, SB-07144, SB-07463, SB-07468, SB-08040
P-36-006850	CA-SBR-006850H	Resource Name - R-FEH #4; Other - P1063-51-H	Site	Historic	AH04; AH06; AH11	1990 (Romani et al., Greenwood & Associates)	SB-02853

## Resource List

### 2023-095 East Highland

Primary No.	Trinomial	Other IDs	Type	Age	Attribute codes	Recorded by	Reports
P-36-006851	CA-SBR-006851H	Resource Name - R-FEH #5	Site	Historic	AH02; AH04	1990 (Romani et al., Greenwood & Associates)	SB-02853
P-36-006852	CA-SBR-006852H	Resource Name - R-FEH #6	Site	Historic	AH04; AH05; AH06; AH15	1990 (Romani et al., Greenwood & Associates)	SB-02853
P-36-007051	CA-SBR-007051H	Resource Name - East Highlands Ranch; Other - Tract 16014 Water Conveyance System; Other - LSA-EH-1; Other - R-FEH #14; Other - PSBR-10-H	Structure, Object	Historic	AH03; AH04; AH06; AH11; HP20; HP22; HP33	1987 (John Elliott); 1990 (James J. Schmidt, Greenwood & Associates); 1994 (Mari Pritchard-Parker, LSA); 2003 (Caprice Harper, LSA)	SB-01728, SB-02853, SB-03037, SB-04063, SB-04087
P-36-007165	CA-SBR-007165H	Resource Name - PLUNGE CREEK BRIDGE; Other - P1063-3-H; Resource Name - Bridge #54C-369	Structure, Site	Historic	AH15; HP19	1987 (Roger G. Hatheway, Hatheway & Assoc.); 1992 (J. McKenna, McKenna et al.)	SB-02652
P-36-007166	CA-SBR-007166H	Resource Name - PLUNGE M-1	Site	Historic	AH02; AH03; AH04; AH05; AH06; AH07	1992 (J. McKenna, McKenna et al.); 1992 (J. McKenna, McKenna et al.)	SB-02652, SB-02685
P-36-007215	CA-SBR-007215h	MCKENNA; GREENSPOT NO.1			AH03; AH06; AH07	1992 (J. McKenna)	SB-02652
P-36-007434	CA-SBR-007434H	Resource Name - SB-2-H	Site	Historic	AH04	1993 (Phillips/McHenry, Gallegos & Associates); 2006; 2017 (W.R. Gillean, L&L Environmental)	SB-02828
P-36-010182	CA-SBR-010182H	Resource Name - AE-IF-5H	Site	Historic	AP04	1999 (McDOUGALL+BIRCHEFF, Applied Earthworks)	
P-36-010183	CA-SBR-010183H	Resource Name - AE-IF-6H	Site	Historic	AH04	1999 (McDOUGALL+BIRCHEFF, Applied Earthworks)	
P-36-010184	CA-SBR-010184H	AE-IF-7H			AH04	1999 (McDOUGALL+BIRCHEFF)	SB-04831
P-36-010681	CA-SBR-010681H	AE-1H; Cone Camp			AH02; AH05; AH11	2002 (HORNE+INOWAY)	SB-03761
P-36-011475	CA-SBR-011475H	LSA-BL-1H; 29411 Base Line Rd, Highland			AH03; AH06; AH11; AH15	1998 (McLEAN)	SB-04063
P-36-011476	CA-SBR-011476H	LSA-BL-2H			AH06; AH11; AH16	1998 (McLEAN)	SB-04063

## Resource List

### 2023-095 East Highland

Primary No.	Trinomial	Other IDs	Type	Age	Attribute codes	Recorded by	Reports
P-36-012264	CA-SBR-012205H	Resource Name - HG-1	Site	Historic	AH04	2006 (COTTERMAN+SHARP, ECORP); 2017 (W.R. Gillean, L&L Environmental)	
P-36-012265		Resource Name - Delameter Property	Building, Structure, Object	Historic	HP02; HP33	2006 (COTTERMAN, ECORP); 2017 (W.R. Gillean, L&L Environmental)	
P-36-015497		Resource Name - Base Line Road; PHI - SBR-012; Other - Baseline Rd	Structure	Historic	HP37	1973; 2014 (Josh Smallwood, Helix); 2021 (G. Granger, Paleowest)	SB-04063, SB-04356, SB-04363, SB-05063, SB-06654, SB-06812, SB-07187, SB-07202, SB-07528, SB-07960, SB-07990, SB-08097, SB-08126, SB-08130
P-36-023403		Resource Name - EBX 2	Other	Historic	AH16	2009 (M. Bray, ESA)	SB-06839
P-36-023404	CA-SBR-014789H	Resource Name - EBX 5	Site	Historic	AH06; HP20	2009 (M. Bray, ESA)	SB-06839
P-36-024382							
P-36-024384							
P-36-031127		Resource Name - ICF-ISO-01	Other	Historic	AH04	2016 (Andrew Balcourt, ICF)	
P-36-031128	CA-SBR-031128H	Resource Name - ICF-Site-01	Site	Historic	AH06	2016 (Andrew Balcourt, ICF)	
P-36-031129	CA-SBR-031129H	Resource Name - ICF-Site-02	Site	Historic	AH06	2016 (Andrew Balcourt, ICF)	
P-36-031679	CA-SBR-031679H	Resource Name - WTS-1; Resource Name - Aplin / Cram Ranch	Building, Site	Historic	AH15; HP02; HP04; HP33	2014 (C. Cotterman, ECORP)	SB-08384
P-36-031680	CA-SBR-031680H	Resource Name - WTS-2	Structure, Site	Historic	AH06	2015 (A. Myers, ECORP)	SB-08384
P-36-031681	CA-SBR-031681H	Resource Name - WTS-3	Site	Historic	AH03; AH06; AH15	2015 (A. Myers, ECORP)	SB-08384
P-36-033121	CA-SBR-033121H	Resource Name - ICF-SAR-001	Site	Historic	AH01; AH04	2018 (Jessica B. Feldman, ICF)	
P-36-033122	CA-SBR-033122H	Resource Name - ICF-SAR-002	Site	Historic	AH04	2018 (Jessica B. Feldman, ICF)	
P-36-033123	CA-SBR-033123H	Resource Name - ICF-SAR-003	Site	Historic	AH04	2018 (Jessica B. Feldman, ICF)	
P-36-033124	CA-SBR-033124H	Resource Name - ICF-SAR-004	Site	Historic	AH04	2018 (Jessica B. Feldman, ICF)	
P-36-060194		Resource Name - A-1; lic plate+porcelain bowl+plate; Other - IA1063-1-H	Other	Historic	AH16	1987 (HAMPSON+DOYLE, Greenwood and Associates)	SB-01808





April 9, 2024

Highland Area Historical Society  
P.O. Box 353  
Highland, CA 92346-0353

**RE:     *Cultural Resources Identification Effort for the East Highland Property Project, San Bernardino County, California. (ECORP Project No. 2023-095).***

Dear Highland Area Historical Society,

ECORP Consulting, Inc. has been retained to assist in the planning of the development of the East Highland Property project. As part of the identification effort, we are seeking information from all parties that may have knowledge of or concerns with historic properties or cultural resources in the area of potential effect.

Included is a map showing the project area outlined. We would appreciate input on this undertaking from the historical society with concerns about possible cultural properties or potential impacts within or adjacent to the area of potential effect. If you have any questions, please contact me at (909) 307-0046 or [jacuna@ecorpconsulting.com](mailto:jacuna@ecorpconsulting.com).

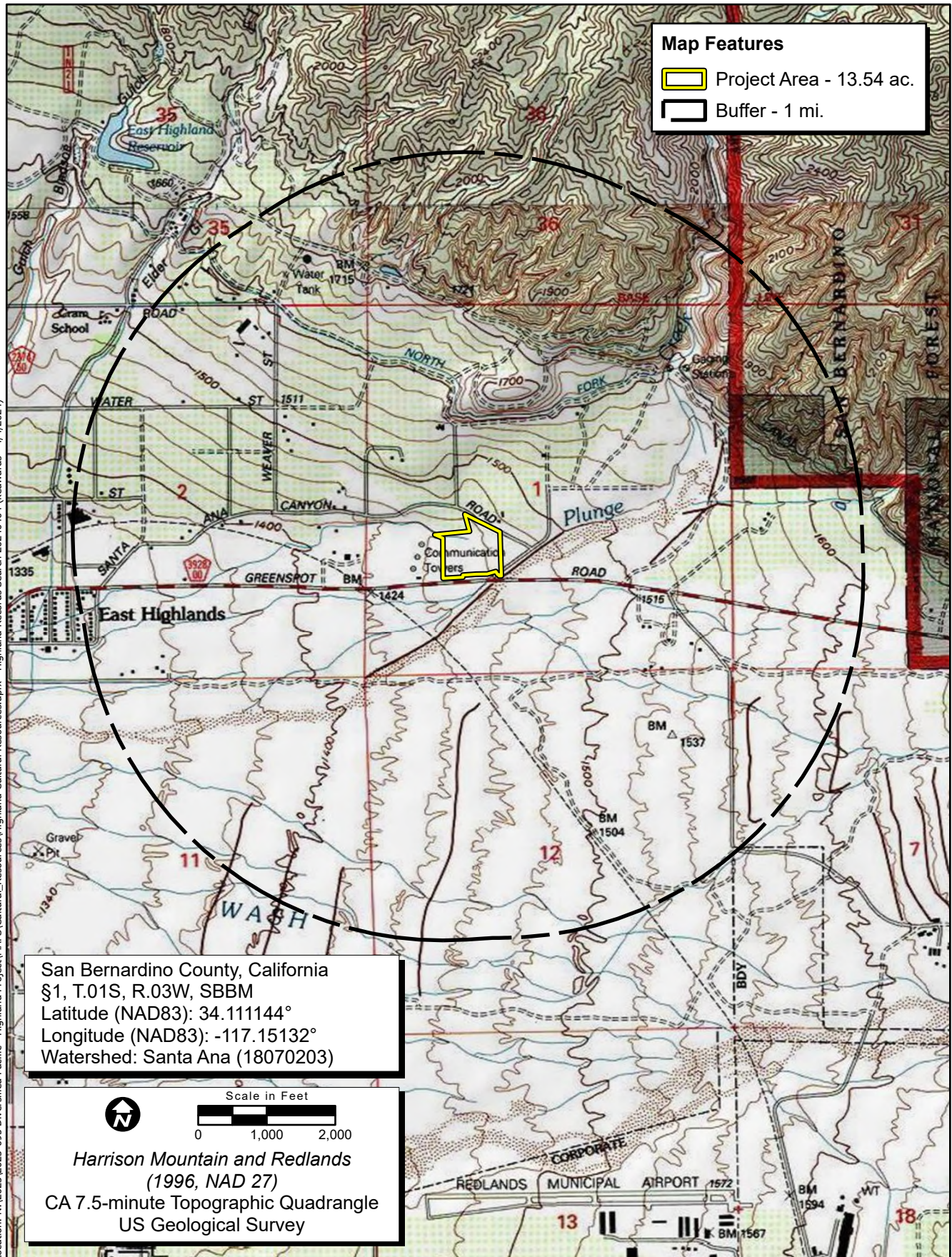
Thank you in advance for your assistance in our cultural resource management study.

Sincerely,

Julian E. Acuña  
Staff Archaeologist



Location: N:\2023\2023-095 Diversified Pacific - Highland Project\MAPS\Cultural\_Resources\Highland Cultural Resources.aprx - Highland Records Search 20240404 (kardwards - 4/4/2024)



## Records Search





## Sacred Lands File & Native American Contacts List Request

### Native American Heritage Commission

1550 Harbor Blvd, Suite 100

West Sacramento, CA 95691

916-373-3710

916-373-5471 – Fax

[nahc@nahc.ca.gov](mailto:nahc@nahc.ca.gov)

*Information Below is Required for a Sacred Lands File Search*

**Project:** 2023-095 East Highland Property

**County:** San Bernardino County

**USGS Quadrangle Name:** Harrison Mountain and Redlands, CA (1996)

**Township:** 01S **Range:** 03W **Section(s):** 1

**Company/Firm/Agency:** ECORP Consulting, Inc.

**Street Address:** 215 North Fifth Street

**City:** Redlands **Zip:** 92374

**Phone:** (909) 307-0046

**Fax:** (909) 307-0056

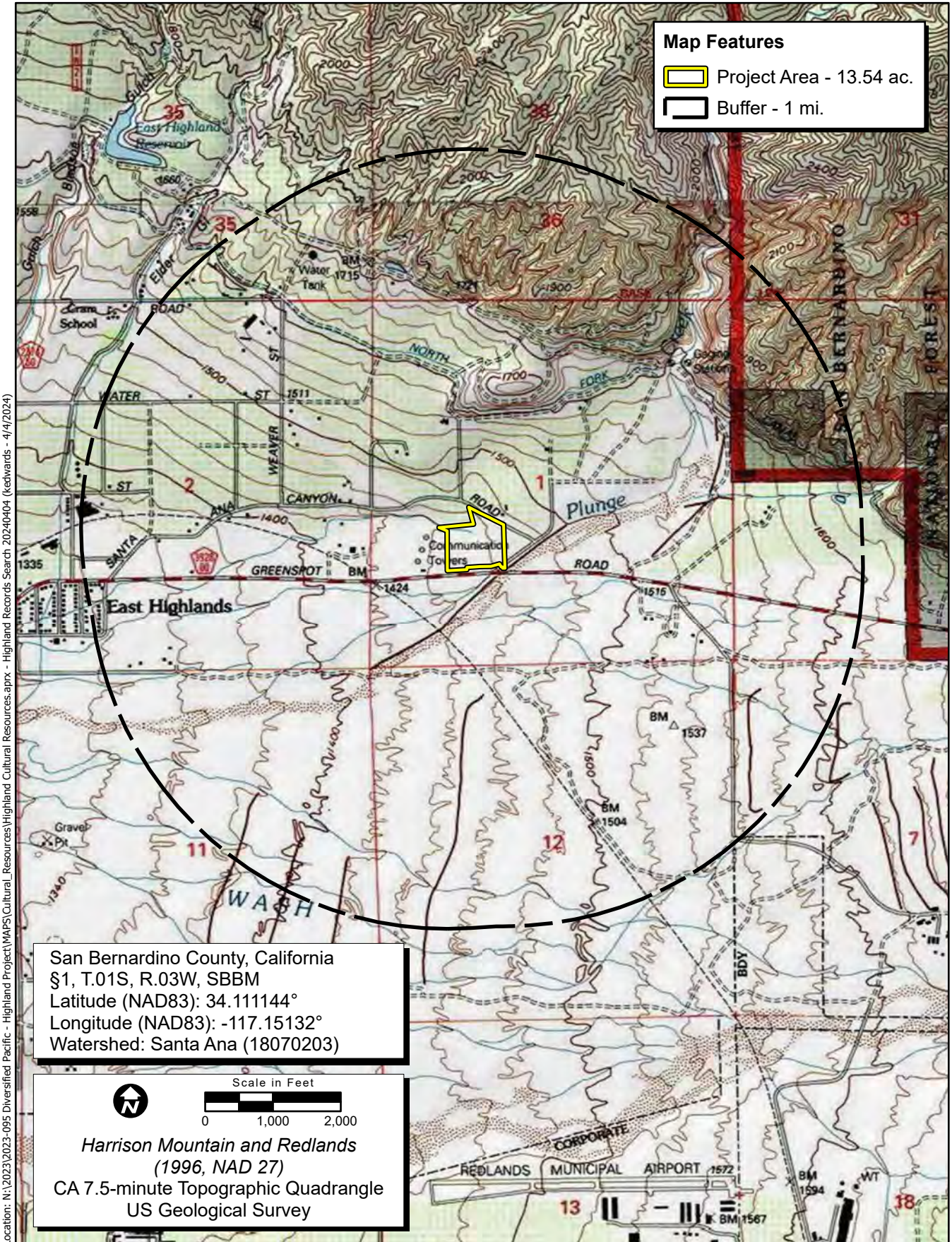
**Email:** [jacuna@ecorpconsulting.com](mailto:jacuna@ecorpconsulting.com)

**Project Description:** ECORP is requesting a Sacred Lands File search for the 12.46 acre East Highland Property Project in the City of Highland. I have attached a copy of the Sacred Lands File contact form above along with a map showing the project area. The results of this search can be sent to me at [jacuna@ecorpconsulting.com](mailto:jacuna@ecorpconsulting.com) or [ssifuentes@ecorpconsulting.com](mailto:ssifuentes@ecorpconsulting.com). They can also be faxed to my attention at **(909) 307-0056**. Please reference the project number 2023-095 on all correspondence.

Please let me know if you have any questions or need any additional information.

Thanks,

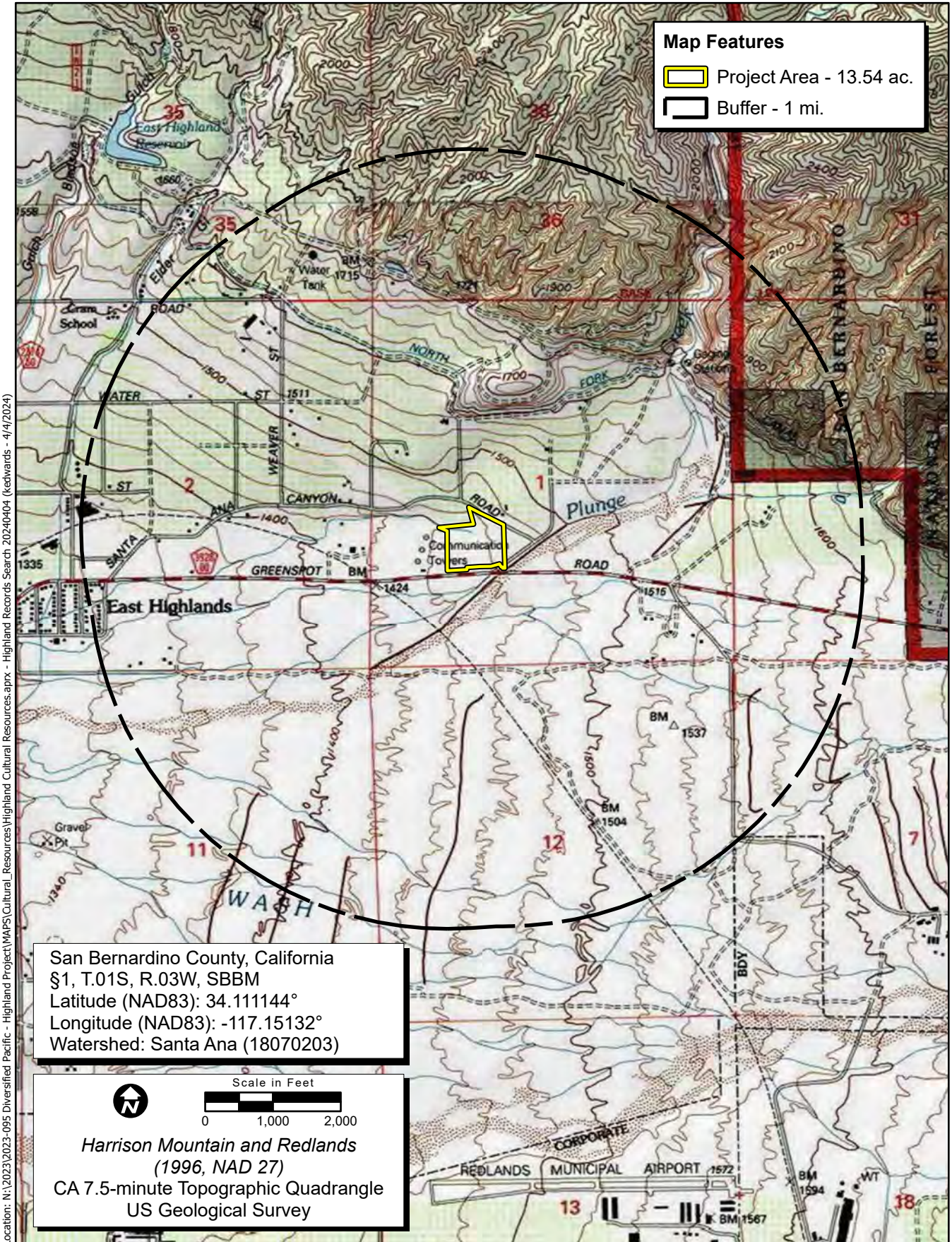




Map Date: 4/4/2024  
 Sources: ESRI, USGS

## Records Search





Map Date: 4/4/2024  
 Sources: ESRI, USGS

## Records Search





## NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

April 25, 2024

Julian E. Acuña,  
ECORP Consulting, Inc.Via Email to: [jacuna@ecorpconsulting.com](mailto:jacuna@ecorpconsulting.com)CHAIRPERSON  
**Reginald Pagaling**  
ChumashVICE-CHAIRPERSON  
**Buffy McQuillen**  
Yokayo Pomo, Yuki,  
NomlakiSECRETARY  
**Sara Dutschke**  
MiwokPARLIAMENTARIAN  
**Wayne Nelson**  
LuiseñoCOMMISSIONER  
**Isaac Bojorquez**  
Ohlone-CostanoanCOMMISSIONER  
**Stanley Rodriguez**  
KumeyaayCOMMISSIONER  
**Laurena Bolden**  
SerranoCOMMISSIONER  
**Reid Milanovich**  
CahuillaCOMMISSIONER  
**Bennae Calac**  
Pauma-Yuima Band of  
Luiseño IndiansEXECUTIVE SECRETARY  
**Raymond C.  
Hitchcock**  
Miwok, NisenanNAHC HEADQUARTERS  
1550 Harbor Boulevard  
Suite 100  
West Sacramento,  
California 95691  
(916) 373-3710  
[nahc@nahc.ca.gov](mailto:nahc@nahc.ca.gov)  
[NAHC.ca.gov](http://NAHC.ca.gov)

Re: 2023-095 East Highland Property Project, San Bernardino County County

To Whom It May Concern:

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

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

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

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

Sincerely,

Murphy Donahue  
Cultural Resources Analyst

Attachment

**Native American Heritage Commission**  
**Native American Contact List**  
**San Bernardino County**  
**4/25/2024**

County	Tribe Name	Fed (F) Non-Fed (N)	Contact Person	Contact Address	Phone #	Fax #	Email Address	Cultural Affiliation	Counties	Last Updated
San Bernardino	Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians	F	Lacy Padilla, Director of Historic Preservation/THPO	5401 Dinah Shore Drive Palm Springs, CA, 92264	(760) 333-5222	(760) 699-6919	ACBCI-THPO@aguacaliente.net	Cahuilla	Imperial,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego	1/11/2024
	Augustine Band of Cahuilla Indians	F	Tribal Operations,	84-001 Avenue 54 Coachella, CA, 92236	(760) 398-4722		info@augustinetribe-nsn.gov	Cahuilla	Imperial,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego	4/18/2024
	Cabazon Band of Mission Indians	F	Doug Welmas, Chairperson	84-245 Indio Springs Parkway Indio, CA, 92203	(760) 342-2593	(760) 347-7880	jstapp@cabazonindians-nsn.gov	Cahuilla	Imperial,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego	
	Cahuilla Band of Indians	F	BobbyRay Esaprza, Cultural Director	52701 CA Highway 371 Anza, CA, 92539	(951) 763-5549		besparza@cahuilla-nsn.gov	Cahuilla	Imperial,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego	6/28/2023
	Cahuilla Band of Indians	F	Erica Schenk, Chairperson	52701 CA Highway 371 Anza, CA, 92539	(951) 590-0942	(951) 763-2808	chair@cahuilla-nsn.gov	Cahuilla	Imperial,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego	2/1/2024
	Cahuilla Band of Indians	F	Anthony Madrigal, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer	52701 CA Highway 371 Anza, CA, 92539	(951) 763-5549		anthonymad2002@gmail.com	Cahuilla	Imperial,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego	6/28/2023
	Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians - Kizh Nation	N	Andrew Salas, Chairperson	P.O. Box 393 Covina, CA, 91723	(844) 390-0787		admin@gabrielenoindians.org	Gabrieleno	Los Angeles,Orange,Riverside,San Bernardino,Santa Barbara,Ventura	8/18/2023
	Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians - Kizh Nation	N	Christina Swindall Martinez, Secretary	P.O. Box 393 Covina, CA, 91723	(844) 390-0787		admin@gabrielenoindians.org	Gabrieleno	Los Angeles,Orange,Riverside,San Bernardino,Santa Barbara,Ventura	8/18/2023
	Los Coyotes Band of Cahuilla and Cupeño Indians	F	Ray Chapperosa, Chairperson	P.O. Box 189 Warner Springs, CA, 92086-0189	(760) 782-0711	(760) 782-0712		Cahuilla	Imperial,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego	
	Morongo Band of Mission Indians	F	Robert Martin, Chairperson	12700 Pumarra Road Banning, CA, 92220	(951) 755-5110	(951) 755-5177	abrierty@morongo-nsn.gov	Cahuilla Serrano	Imperial,Kern,Los Angeles,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego	
	Morongo Band of Mission Indians	F	Ann Brierty, THPO	12700 Pumarra Road Banning, CA, 92220	(951) 755-5259	(951) 572-6004	abrierty@morongo-nsn.gov	Cahuilla Serrano	Imperial,Kern,Los Angeles,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego	
	Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma Reservation	F	Manfred Scott, Acting Chairman Kw'ts'an Cultural Committee	P.O. Box 1899 Yuma, AZ, 85366	(928) 210-8739		culturalcommittee@quechantribe.com	Quechan	Imperial,Kern,Los Angeles,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego	5/16/2023
	Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma Reservation	F	Jill McCormick, Historic Preservation Officer	P.O. Box 1899 Yuma, AZ, 85366	(928) 261-0254		historicpreservation@quechantribe.com	Quechan	Imperial,Kern,Los Angeles,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego	5/16/2023
	Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma Reservation	F	Jordan Joaquin, President, Quechan Tribal Council	P.O.Box 1899 Yuma, AZ, 85366	(760) 919-3600		executivesecretary@quechantribe.com	Quechan	Imperial,Kern,Los Angeles,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego	5/16/2023
	Ramona Band of Cahuilla	F	Joseph Hamilton, Chairperson	P.O. Box 391670 Anza, CA, 92539	(951) 763-4105	(951) 763-4325	admin@ramona-nsn.gov	Cahuilla	Imperial,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego	
	Ramona Band of Cahuilla	F	John Gomez, Environmental Coordinator	P.O. Box 391670 Anza, CA, 92539	(951) 763-4105	(951) 763-4325	jgomez@ramona-nsn.gov	Cahuilla	Imperial,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego	8/16/2016
	San Manuel Band of Mission Indians	F	Alexandra McCleary, Senior Manager of Cultural Resources Management	26569 Community Center Drive Highland, CA, 92346	(909) 633-0054		alexandra.mccleary@sanmanuel-nsn.gov	Serrano	Kern,Los Angeles,Riverside,San Bernardino	1/16/2024
	Santa Rosa Band of Cahuilla Indians	F	Steven Estrada, Tribal Chairman	P.O. Box 391820 Anza, CA, 92539	(951) 659-2700	(951) 659-2228	sestrada@santarosa-nsn.gov	Cahuilla	Imperial,Los Angeles,Orange,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego	4/8/2024
	Santa Rosa Band of Cahuilla Indians	F	Vanessa Minott, Tribal Administrator	P.O. Box 391820 Anza, CA, 92539	(951) 659-2700	(951) 659-2228	vmminott@santarosa-nsn.gov	Cahuilla	Imperial,Los Angeles,Orange,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego	4/8/2024
	Serrano Nation of Mission Indians	N	Mark Cochran, Co-Chairperson	P.O. Box 343 Patton, CA, 92369	(909) 578-2598		serranonation1@gmail.com	Serrano	Kern,Los Angeles,Riverside,San Bernardino	10/10/2023
	Serrano Nation of Mission Indians	N	Wayne Walker, Co-Chairperson	P.O. Box 343 Patton, CA, 92369	(253) 370-0167		serranonation1@gmail.com	Serrano	Kern,Los Angeles,Riverside,San Bernardino	10/10/2023
	Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians	F	Joseph Ontiveros, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer	P.O. Box 487 San Jacinto, CA, 92581	(951) 663-5279	(951) 654-4198	jontiveros@soboba-nsn.gov	Cahuilla Luiseno	Imperial,Los Angeles,Orange,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego	7/14/2023
	Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians	F	Jessica Valdez, Cultural Resource Specialist	P.O. Box 487 San Jacinto, CA, 92581	(951) 663-6261	(951) 654-4198	jvaldez@soboba-nsn.gov	Cahuilla Luiseno	Imperial,Los Angeles,Orange,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego	7/14/2023
	Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians	F	Isaiah Vivanco, Chairperson	P.O. Box 487 San Jacinto, CA, 92581	(951) 654-5544	(951) 654-4198	ivivanco@soboba-nsn.com	Cahuilla Luiseno	Imperial,Los Angeles,Orange,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego	7/14/2023
	Torres-Martinez Desert Cahuilla Indians	F	Thomas TorteZ, Chairperson	P.O. Box 1160 Thermal, CA, 92274	(760) 397-0300	(760) 397-8146	thomas.tortez@tmdci.org	Cahuilla	Imperial,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego	10/30/2023
	Torres-Martinez Desert Cahuilla Indians	F	Gary Resvaloso, TM MLD	P.O. Box 1160 Thermal, CA, 92274	(760) 777-0365		grestmtm@gmail.com	Cahuilla	Imperial,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego	10/30/2023
	Torres-Martinez Desert Cahuilla Indians	F	Mary Belardo, Cultural Committee Vice Chair	P.O. Box 1160 Thermal, CA, 92274	(760) 397-0300		belardom@gmail.com	Cahuilla	Imperial,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego	10/30/2023
	Torres-Martinez Desert Cahuilla Indians	F	Abraham Becerra, Cultural Coordinator	P.O. Box 1160 Thermal, CA, 92274	(760) 397-0300		abecerra@tmdci.org	Cahuilla	Imperial,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego	10/30/2023
	Torres-Martinez Desert Cahuilla Indians	F	Alesia Reed, Cultural Committee Chairwoman	P.O. Box 1160 Thermal, CA, 92274	(760) 397-0300		lisareed990@gmail.com	Cahuilla	Imperial,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego	10/30/2023

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 2023-095 East Highland Property Project, San Bernardino County.

Record: PROJ-2024-00232  
Report Type: List of Tribes  
Counties: San Bernardino  
NAHC Group: All



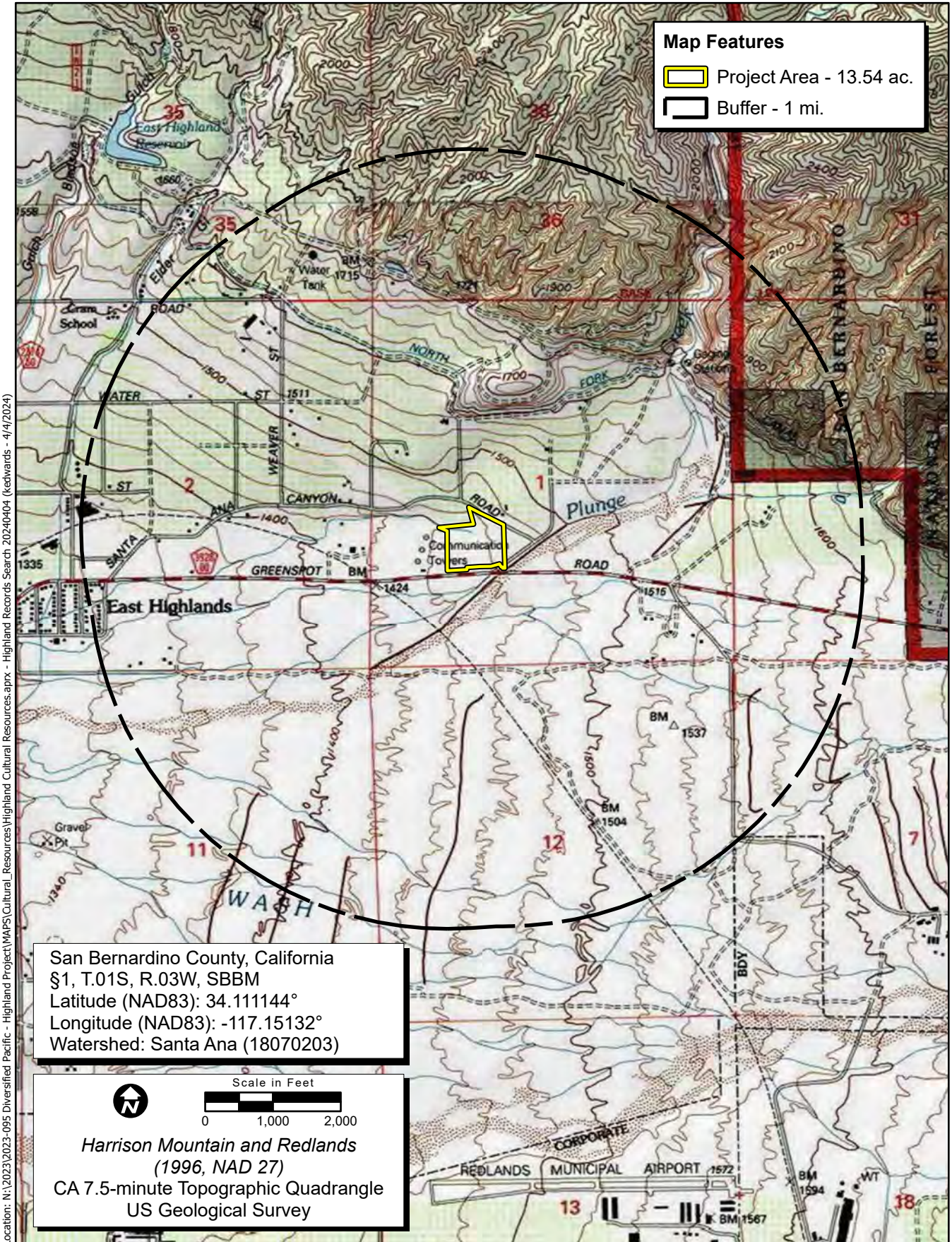
Residences at Alta Vista

<b>Name</b>	<b>Affiliation, per NAHC</b>	<b>Date Contacted</b>	<b>Response Received?</b>	<b>Comments</b>
Lacy Padilla, Director of Historic Preservation/THPO	Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians	10/3/24 email	Yes 10/3/24	Project not in traditional use area, defers to other tribes
Tribal Operations, Augustine band	Augustine Band of Cahuilla Indians	10/3/24 email	Yes 10/3/24	Not aware of any resources; consultation not necessary yet; contact NAHC if resources found
Doug Welmas, Chairperson	Cabazon Band of Mission Indians	10/3/24 email	No	
BobbyRay Esparza, Cultural Director	Cahuilla Band of Indians	10/3/24 email	Yes 10/3/24	(Lorrie Gregory respondent) Defers to San Manuel
Erica Schenk, Chairperson	Cahuilla Band of Indians	10/3/24 email	No	
Anthony Madrigal, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer	Cahuilla Band of Indians	10/3/24 email	No	
Andrew Salas, Chairperson	Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians – Kizh Nation	10/3/24 email	No	
Christina Swindall Martinez, Secretary	Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians – Kizh Nation	10/3/24 email	No	
Ray Chapparosa, Chairperson	Los Coyotes Band of Cahuilla and Cupeño Indians	10/3/24 email	No	
Robert Martin, Chairperson	Morongo Band of Mission Indians	10/3/24 email	No	
Ann Brierty, THPO	Morongo Band of Mission Indians	10/3/24 email	No	
Manfred Scott, Acting Chairman - Kw'ts'an Cultural Committee	Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma Reservation	10/3/24 email	No	
Jill McCormick, Historic Preservation Officer	Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma Reservation	10/3/24 email	Yes 10/4/24	No comment on project
Jordan Joaquin, President, Quechan Tribal Council	Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma Reservation	10/3/24 email	Yes 10/3/24	OOO response from Sophia Perez
Joseph Hamilton, Chairperson	Ramona Band of Cahuilla	10/3/24 email	No	
John Gomez, Environmental Coordinator	Ramona Band of Cahuilla	10/3/24 email	No	

Residences at Alta Vista

Name	Affiliation, per NAHC	Date Contacted	Response Received?	Comments
Alexandra McCleary, Senior Manager of Cultural Resources Management	San Manuel Band of Mission Indians	10/3/24 email	Yes 10/8/24	Response received 10/8/24: project is in moderately culturally sensitive area, wants gov-to-gov consultation under AB52
Steven Estrada, Tribal Chairman	Santa Rosa Band of Cahuilla Indians	10/3/24 email	No	
Vanessa Minott, Tribal Administrator	Santa Rosa Band of Cahuilla Indians	10/3/24 email	Yes 10/7/24	Defers to Soboba cultural department
Mark Cochrane, Co-Chairperson	Serrano Nation of Mission Indians	10/3/24 email	No	
Wayne Walker, Co-Chairperson	Serrano Nation of Mission Indians	10/3/24 email	No	
Joseph Ontiveros, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer	Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians	10/3/24 email	No	
Jessica Valdez, Cultural Resource Specialist	Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians	10/3/24 email	No	
Isaiah Vivanco, Chairperson	Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians	10/3/24 email	No	
Thomas Torte, Chairperson	Torres-Martinez Desert Cahuilla Indians	10/3/24 email	No	Message reported as spam same day
Gary Resvaloso, TM MLD	Torres-Martinez Desert Cahuilla Indians	10/3/24 email	No	
Mary Belardo, Cultural Committee Vice Chair	Torres-Martinez Desert Cahuilla Indians	10/3/24 email	No	
Abraham Becerra, Cultural Coordinator	Torres-Martinez Desert Cahuilla Indians	10/3/24 email	No	
Alesia Reed, Cultural Committee Chairwoman	Torres-Martinez Desert Cahuilla Indians	10/3/24 email	No	





Map Date: 4/4/2024  
 Sources: ESRI, USGS

## Records Search





October 3, 2024

Lacy Padilla, Director of Historic Preservation/THPO  
Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians  
5401 Dinah Shore Drive  
Palm Springs, CA, 92264

**RE:     *Cultural Resources Identification Effort for a 12.46-Acre Project in the City of Highland, San Bernardino County, California.***

Dear Ms. Padilla:

Diversified Pacific Communities retained ECORP Consulting, Inc. to conduct a cultural resources inventory of the proposed Project Area located in the City of Highland in San Bernardino County, California. A survey of the property was required to identify potentially eligible cultural resources (i.e., archaeological sites and historic buildings, structures, and objects) that could be affected by the Project.

The Project Area is located west of Plunge Creek, south of Santa Ana Canyon Road, north of Greenspot Road, and includes the portion of Alta Vista which connects to Greenspot Road. As shown on the 1996 Redlands U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle map (please see attached map).

The purpose of the study is to identify cultural resources that could be affected by the proposed project, as required by Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) and the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). The investigation included a records search conducted with the California Historical Resources Information System and a search of the Native American Heritage Commission's (NAHC) Sacred Lands File.

The results of the record search of the California Historical Resources Information System conducted at the South Central Coastal Information Center determined there were no previously recorded resources within the Project Area. ECORP completed a pedestrian survey of the Project Area on April 24, 2024 and July 18, 2024, and identified three newly recorded resources: a historic-period refuse scatter; a historic-period site consisting of a foundation, wall, and standpipe; and a site consisting of a precontact milling slick.

ECORP is contacting you to inquire if you would like to comment on or have particular knowledge of the Project Area, or if you would like to participate in the upcoming further study of the area; testing of all three of the archaeological resources (two historic-period and one precontact site) is scheduled to be conducted soon.

Please note that this data gathering process is not considered formal consultation under Assembly Bill (AB) 52 or Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act.



**ECORP Consulting, Inc.**  
ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTANTS

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If you have any questions, please feel free to call me at (909) 307-0046 or via email at [ssifuentes@ecorpconsulting.com](mailto:ssifuentes@ecorpconsulting.com). Thank you for your assistance and participation in this project.

Sincerely,

ECORP Consulting, Inc.

Sonia Sifuentes, MS  
Senior Archaeologist  
Southern California Cultural Resources Group Manager

Attachment: Project Location and Vicinity Map



October 3, 2024

Tribal Operations  
Augustine Band of Cahuilla Indians  
84-001 Avenue 54  
Coachella, CA 92236

**RE:     *Cultural Resources Identification Effort for a 12.46-Acre Project in the City of Highland, San Bernardino County, California.***

Dear Tribal Operations:

Diversified Pacific Communities retained ECORP Consulting, Inc. to conduct a cultural resources inventory of the proposed Project Area located in the City of Highland in San Bernardino County, California. A survey of the property was required to identify potentially eligible cultural resources (i.e., archaeological sites and historic buildings, structures, and objects) that could be affected by the Project.

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Sonia Sifuentes, MS  
Senior Archaeologist  
Southern California Cultural Resources Group Manager

Attachment: Project Location and Vicinity Map



October 3, 2024

Doug Welmas, Chairperson  
Cabazon Band of Mission Indians  
84-245 Indio Springs Parkway  
Indio, CA 92203

**RE:     *Cultural Resources Identification Effort for a 12.46-Acre Project in the City of Highland, San Bernardino County, California.***

Dear Chairperson Welmas:

Diversified Pacific Communities retained ECORP Consulting, Inc. to conduct a cultural resources inventory of the proposed Project Area located in the City of Highland in San Bernardino County, California. A survey of the property was required to identify potentially eligible cultural resources (i.e., archaeological sites and historic buildings, structures, and objects) that could be affected by the Project.

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Sincerely,

ECORP Consulting, Inc.

Sonia Sifuentes, MS  
Senior Archaeologist  
Southern California Cultural Resources Group Manager

Attachment: Project Location and Vicinity Map



October 3, 2024

BobbyRay Esparza, Cultural Director  
Cahuilla Band of Indians  
52701 CA Highway 371  
Anza, CA 92539

**RE:     *Cultural Resources Identification Effort for a 12.46-Acre Project in the City of Highland, San Bernardino County, California.***

Dear Cultural Director Esparza:

Diversified Pacific Communities retained ECORP Consulting, Inc. to conduct a cultural resources inventory of the proposed Project Area located in the City of Highland in San Bernardino County, California. A survey of the property was required to identify potentially eligible cultural resources (i.e., archaeological sites and historic buildings, structures, and objects) that could be affected by the Project.

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ECORP Consulting, Inc.

Sonia Sifuentes, MS  
Senior Archaeologist  
Southern California Cultural Resources Group Manager

Attachment: Project Location and Vicinity Map



October 3, 2024

Anthony Madrigal, THPO  
Cahuilla Band of Indians  
52701 CA Highway 371  
Anza, CA 92539

**RE:     *Cultural Resources Identification Effort for a 12.46-Acre Project in the City of Highland, San Bernardino County, California.***

Dear THPO Madrigal:

Diversified Pacific Communities retained ECORP Consulting, Inc. to conduct a cultural resources inventory of the proposed Project Area located in the City of Highland in San Bernardino County, California. A survey of the property was required to identify potentially eligible cultural resources (i.e., archaeological sites and historic buildings, structures, and objects) that could be affected by the Project.

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Senior Archaeologist  
Southern California Cultural Resources Group Manager

Attachment: Project Location and Vicinity Map



October 3, 2024

Eric Schenk, Chairperson  
Cahuilla Band of Indians  
52701 CA Highway 371  
Anza, CA 92539

**RE:     *Cultural Resources Identification Effort for a 12.46-Acre Project in the City of Highland, San Bernardino County, California.***

Dear Chairperson Eric Schenk:

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Sonia Sifuentes, MS  
Senior Archaeologist  
Southern California Cultural Resources Group Manager

Attachment: Project Location and Vicinity Map



October 3, 2024

Christina Swindall Martinez, Secretary  
Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians – Kizh Nation  
P.O. Box 393  
Covina, CA 91723

**RE:     *Cultural Resources Identification Effort for a 12.46-Acre Project in the City of Highland, San Bernardino County, California.***

Dear Secretary Martinez:

Diversified Pacific Communities retained ECORP Consulting, Inc. to conduct a cultural resources inventory of the proposed Project Area located in the City of Highland in San Bernardino County, California. A survey of the property was required to identify potentially eligible cultural resources (i.e., archaeological sites and historic buildings, structures, and objects) that could be affected by the Project.

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Sincerely,

ECORP Consulting, Inc.

Sonia Sifuentes, MS  
Senior Archaeologist  
Southern California Cultural Resources Group Manager

Attachment: Project Location and Vicinity Map



October 3, 2024

Andrew Salas, Chairperson  
Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians – Kizh Nation  
P.O. Box 393  
Covina, CA 91723

**RE:     *Cultural Resources Identification Effort for a 12.46-Acre Project in the City of Highland, San Bernardino County, California.***

Dear Chairperson Salas:

Diversified Pacific Communities retained ECORP Consulting, Inc. to conduct a cultural resources inventory of the proposed Project Area located in the City of Highland in San Bernardino County, California. A survey of the property was required to identify potentially eligible cultural resources (i.e., archaeological sites and historic buildings, structures, and objects) that could be affected by the Project.

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ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTANTS

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Sonia Sifuentes, MS  
Senior Archaeologist  
Southern California Cultural Resources Group Manager

Attachment: Project Location and Vicinity Map



October 3, 2024

Ray Chapparosa, Chairperson  
Los Coyotes Band of Cahuilla and Cupeño Indians  
P.O. Box 189  
Warner Springs, CA 92086-0189

**RE:     *Cultural Resources Identification Effort for a 12.46-Acre Project in the City of Highland, San Bernardino County, California.***

Dear Chairperson Chapparosa:

Diversified Pacific Communities retained ECORP Consulting, Inc. to conduct a cultural resources inventory of the proposed Project Area located in the City of Highland in San Bernardino County, California. A survey of the property was required to identify potentially eligible cultural resources (i.e., archaeological sites and historic buildings, structures, and objects) that could be affected by the Project.

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Sonia Sifuentes, MS  
Senior Archaeologist  
Southern California Cultural Resources Group Manager

Attachment: Project Location and Vicinity Map



October 3, 2024

Ann Brierty, THPO  
Morongo Band of Mission Indians  
12700 Pumarra Road  
Banning, CA 92220

**RE:     *Cultural Resources Identification Effort for a 12.46-Acre Project in the City of Highland, San Bernardino County, California.***

Dear THPO Brierty:

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Sonia Sifuentes, MS  
Senior Archaeologist  
Southern California Cultural Resources Group Manager

Attachment: Project Location and Vicinity Map



October 3, 2024

Robert Martin, Chairperson  
Morongo Band of Mission Indians  
12700 Pumarra Road  
Banning, CA 92220

**RE:     *Cultural Resources Identification Effort for a 12.46-Acre Project in the City of Highland, San Bernardino County, California.***

Dear Chairperson Martin:

Diversified Pacific Communities retained ECORP Consulting, Inc. to conduct a cultural resources inventory of the proposed Project Area located in the City of Highland in San Bernardino County, California. A survey of the property was required to identify potentially eligible cultural resources (i.e., archaeological sites and historic buildings, structures, and objects) that could be affected by the Project.

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Senior Archaeologist  
Southern California Cultural Resources Group Manager

Attachment: Project Location and Vicinity Map



October 3, 2024

Jordan Joaquin, President  
Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma Reservation  
P.O. Box 1899  
Yuma, AZ 85366

**RE:     *Cultural Resources Identification Effort for a 12.46-Acre Project in the City of Highland, San Bernardino County, California.***

Dear President Joaquin:

Diversified Pacific Communities retained ECORP Consulting, Inc. to conduct a cultural resources inventory of the proposed Project Area located in the City of Highland in San Bernardino County, California. A survey of the property was required to identify potentially eligible cultural resources (i.e., archaeological sites and historic buildings, structures, and objects) that could be affected by the Project.

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Southern California Cultural Resources Group Manager

Attachment: Project Location and Vicinity Map



October 3, 2024

Jill McCormick, Historic Preservation Officer  
Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma Reservation  
P.O. Box 1899  
Yuma, AZ 85366

**RE:     *Cultural Resources Identification Effort for a 12.46-Acre Project in the City of Highland, San Bernardino County, California.***

Dear Historic Preservation Officer McCormick:

Diversified Pacific Communities retained ECORP Consulting, Inc. to conduct a cultural resources inventory of the proposed Project Area located in the City of Highland in San Bernardino County, California. A survey of the property was required to identify potentially eligible cultural resources (i.e., archaeological sites and historic buildings, structures, and objects) that could be affected by the Project.

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Senior Archaeologist  
Southern California Cultural Resources Group Manager

Attachment: Project Location and Vicinity Map



October 3, 2024

Manfred Scott, Acting Chairman – Kw'ts'an Cultural Committee  
Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma Reservation  
P.O. Box 1899  
Yuma, AZ 85366

**RE:     *Cultural Resources Identification Effort for a 12.46-Acre Project in the City of Highland, San Bernardino County, California.***

Dear Acting Chairman Scott:

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Senior Archaeologist  
Southern California Cultural Resources Group Manager

Attachment: Project Location and Vicinity Map



October 3, 2024

John Gomez, Environmental Coordinator  
Ramona Band of Cahuilla  
P.O. Box 391670  
Anza, CA 92539

**RE:     *Cultural Resources Identification Effort for a 12.46-Acre Project in the City of Highland, San Bernardino County, California.***

Dear Environmental Coordinator Gomez:

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Southern California Cultural Resources Group Manager

Attachment: Project Location and Vicinity Map



October 3, 2024

Joseph Hamilton, Chairperson  
Ramona Band of Cahuilla  
P.O. Box 391670  
Anza, CA 92539

**RE:     *Cultural Resources Identification Effort for a 12.46-Acre Project in the City of Highland, San Bernardino County, California.***

Dear Chairperson Hamilton:

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Southern California Cultural Resources Group Manager

Attachment: Project Location and Vicinity Map



October 3, 2024

Alexandra McCleary, Senior Manager of Cultural Resources Management  
San Manuel Band of Mission Indians  
26569 Community Center Drive  
Highland, CA 92346

**RE:     *Cultural Resources Identification Effort for a 12.46-Acre Project in the City of Highland, San Bernardino County, California.***

Dear Senior Manager McCleary:

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Senior Archaeologist  
Southern California Cultural Resources Group Manager

Attachment: Project Location and Vicinity Map



October 3, 2024

Steven Estrada, Tribal Chairman  
Santa Rosa Band of Cahuilla Indians  
P.O. Box 391820  
Anza, CA 92539

**RE:     *Cultural Resources Identification Effort for a 12.46-Acre Project in the City of Highland, San Bernardino County, California.***

Dear Tribal Chairman Estrada:

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October 3, 2024

Vanessa Minott, Tribal Administrator  
Santa Rosa Band of Cahuilla Indians  
P.O. Box 391820  
Anza, CA 92539

**RE:     *Cultural Resources Identification Effort for a 12.46-Acre Project in the City of Highland, San Bernardino County, California.***

Dear Tribal Administrator Minott:

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**ECORP Consulting, Inc.**  
ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTANTS

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If you have any questions, please feel free to call me at (909) 307-0046 or via email at [ssifuentes@ecorpconsulting.com](mailto:ssifuentes@ecorpconsulting.com). Thank you for your assistance and participation in this project.

Sincerely,

ECORP Consulting, Inc.

Sonia Sifuentes, MS  
Senior Archaeologist  
Southern California Cultural Resources Group Manager

Attachment: Project Location and Vicinity Map



October 3, 2024

Mark Cochrane, Co-Chairperson  
Serrano Nation of Mission Indians  
P.O. Box 343  
Patton, CA 92369

**RE:     *Cultural Resources Identification Effort for a 12.46-Acre Project in the City of Highland, San Bernardino County, California.***

Dear Co-Chairperson Cochrane:

Diversified Pacific Communities retained ECORP Consulting, Inc. to conduct a cultural resources inventory of the proposed Project Area located in the City of Highland in San Bernardino County, California. A survey of the property was required to identify potentially eligible cultural resources (i.e., archaeological sites and historic buildings, structures, and objects) that could be affected by the Project.

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The purpose of the study is to identify cultural resources that could be affected by the proposed project, as required by Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) and the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). The investigation included a records search conducted with the California Historical Resources Information System and a search of the Native American Heritage Commission's (NAHC) Sacred Lands File.

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ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTANTS

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Sincerely,

ECORP Consulting, Inc.

Sonia Sifuentes, MS  
Senior Archaeologist  
Southern California Cultural Resources Group Manager

Attachment: Project Location and Vicinity Map



October 3, 2024

Wayne Walker, Co-Chairperson  
Serrano Nation of Mission Indians  
P.O. Box 343  
Patton, CA 92369

**RE:     *Cultural Resources Identification Effort for a 12.46-Acre Project in the City of Highland, San Bernardino County, California.***

Dear Co-Chairperson Walker:

Diversified Pacific Communities retained ECORP Consulting, Inc. to conduct a cultural resources inventory of the proposed Project Area located in the City of Highland in San Bernardino County, California. A survey of the property was required to identify potentially eligible cultural resources (i.e., archaeological sites and historic buildings, structures, and objects) that could be affected by the Project.

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ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTANTS

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Sincerely,

ECORP Consulting, Inc.

Sonia Sifuentes, MS  
Senior Archaeologist  
Southern California Cultural Resources Group Manager

Attachment: Project Location and Vicinity Map



October 3, 2024

Joseph Ontiveros, THPO  
Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians  
P.O. Box 487  
San Jacinto, CA 92581

**RE:     *Cultural Resources Identification Effort for a 12.46-Acre Project in the City of Highland, San Bernardino County, California.***

Dear THPO Ontiveros:

Diversified Pacific Communities retained ECORP Consulting, Inc. to conduct a cultural resources inventory of the proposed Project Area located in the City of Highland in San Bernardino County, California. A survey of the property was required to identify potentially eligible cultural resources (i.e., archaeological sites and historic buildings, structures, and objects) that could be affected by the Project.

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Sincerely,

ECORP Consulting, Inc.

Sonia Sifuentes, MS  
Senior Archaeologist  
Southern California Cultural Resources Group Manager

Attachment: Project Location and Vicinity Map



October 3, 2024

Jessica Valdez, Cultural Resource Specialist  
Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians  
P.O. Box 487  
San Jacinto, CA 92581

**RE:     *Cultural Resources Identification Effort for a 12.46-Acre Project in the City of Highland, San Bernardino County, California.***

Dear Cultural Resource Specialist Valdez:

Diversified Pacific Communities retained ECORP Consulting, Inc. to conduct a cultural resources inventory of the proposed Project Area located in the City of Highland in San Bernardino County, California. A survey of the property was required to identify potentially eligible cultural resources (i.e., archaeological sites and historic buildings, structures, and objects) that could be affected by the Project.

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ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTANTS

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Sincerely,

ECORP Consulting, Inc.

Sonia Sifuentes, MS  
Senior Archaeologist  
Southern California Cultural Resources Group Manager

Attachment: Project Location and Vicinity Map



October 3, 2024

Isaiah Vivanco, Chairperson  
Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians  
P.O. Box 487  
San Jacinto, CA 92581

**RE:     *Cultural Resources Identification Effort for a 12.46-Acre Project in the City of Highland, San Bernardino County, California.***

Dear Chairperson Vivanco:

Diversified Pacific Communities retained ECORP Consulting, Inc. to conduct a cultural resources inventory of the proposed Project Area located in the City of Highland in San Bernardino County, California. A survey of the property was required to identify potentially eligible cultural resources (i.e., archaeological sites and historic buildings, structures, and objects) that could be affected by the Project.

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Sincerely,

ECORP Consulting, Inc.

Sonia Sifuentes, MS  
Senior Archaeologist  
Southern California Cultural Resources Group Manager

Attachment: Project Location and Vicinity Map



October 3, 2024

Abraham Becerra, Cultural Coordinator  
Torres-Martinez Desert Cahuilla Indians  
P.O. Box 1160  
Thermal, CA 92274

**RE:     *Cultural Resources Identification Effort for a 12.46-Acre Project in the City of Highland, San Bernardino County, California.***

Dear Cultural Coordinator Becerra:

Diversified Pacific Communities retained ECORP Consulting, Inc. to conduct a cultural resources inventory of the proposed Project Area located in the City of Highland in San Bernardino County, California. A survey of the property was required to identify potentially eligible cultural resources (i.e., archaeological sites and historic buildings, structures, and objects) that could be affected by the Project.

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ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTANTS

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Sincerely,

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Sonia Sifuentes, MS  
Senior Archaeologist  
Southern California Cultural Resources Group Manager

Attachment: Project Location and Vicinity Map





October 3, 2024

Mary Belardo, Cultural Committee Vice Chair  
Torres-Martinez Desert Cahuilla Indians  
P.O. Box 1160  
Thermal, CA 92274

**RE:     *Cultural Resources Identification Effort for a 12.46-Acre Project in the City of Highland, San Bernardino County, California.***

Dear Cultural Committee Vice Chair Belardo:

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ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTANTS

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Sonia Sifuentes, MS  
Senior Archaeologist  
Southern California Cultural Resources Group Manager

Attachment: Project Location and Vicinity Map



October 3, 2024

Alesia Reed, Cultural Committee Chairwoman  
Torres-Martinez Desert Cahuilla Indians  
P.O. Box 1160  
Thermal, CA 92274

**RE:     *Cultural Resources Identification Effort for a 12.46-Acre Project in the City of Highland, San Bernardino County, California.***

Dear Cultural Committee Chairwoman Reed:

Diversified Pacific Communities retained ECORP Consulting, Inc. to conduct a cultural resources inventory of the proposed Project Area located in the City of Highland in San Bernardino County, California. A survey of the property was required to identify potentially eligible cultural resources (i.e., archaeological sites and historic buildings, structures, and objects) that could be affected by the Project.

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Sonia Sifuentes, MS  
Senior Archaeologist  
Southern California Cultural Resources Group Manager

Attachment: Project Location and Vicinity Map



October 3, 2024

Gary Resvaloso, MLD  
Torres-Martinez Desert Cahuilla Indians  
P.O. Box 1160  
Thermal, CA 92274

**RE:     *Cultural Resources Identification Effort for a 12.46-Acre Project in the City of Highland, San Bernardino County, California.***

Dear MLD Resvaloso:

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ECORP Consulting, Inc.

Sonia Sifuentes, MS  
Senior Archaeologist  
Southern California Cultural Resources Group Manager

Attachment: Project Location and Vicinity Map



October 3, 2024

Thomas Torte, Chairperson  
Torres-Martinez Desert Cahuilla Indians  
P.O. Box 1160  
Thermal, CA 92274

**RE:     *Cultural Resources Identification Effort for a 12.46-Acre Project in the City of Highland, San Bernardino County, California.***

Dear Chairperson Torte:

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Sincerely,

ECORP Consulting, Inc.

Sonia Sifuentes, MS  
Senior Archaeologist  
Southern California Cultural Resources Group Manager

Attachment: Project Location and Vicinity Map



## Sonia Sifuentes

---

**From:** THPO Consulting <ACBCI-THPO@aguacaliente.net>  
**Sent:** Thursday, October 3, 2024 11:41 AM  
**To:** Julian Acuna  
**Subject:** RE: Highland Project information gathering

Greetings,

A records check of the Tribal Historic Preservation Office's cultural registry revealed that this project is not located within the Tribe's Traditional Use Area. Therefore, we defer to the other tribes in the area. This letter shall conclude our consultation efforts.

Thank you,



Xitlaly Madrigal  
Cultural Resources Analyst  
[xmadrigal@aguacaliente.net](mailto:xmadrigal@aguacaliente.net)  
C: (760) 423-3485 | D: (760) 883-6829  
5401 Dinah Shore Drive, Palm Springs, CA 92264

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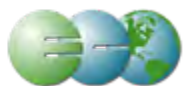
**From:** Julian Acuna <jacuna@ecorpconsulting.com>  
**Sent:** Thursday, October 3, 2024 10:09 AM  
**To:** THPO Consulting <ACBCI-THPO@aguacaliente.net>  
**Cc:** Sonia Sifuentes <ssifuentes@ecorpconsulting.com>  
**Subject:** Highland Project information gathering

This email was sent by a person from outside your organization. Please verify the authenticity of this email before taking further action.

Dear THPO Padilla,

Diversified Pacific Communities retained ECORP Consulting, Inc. to conduct a cultural resources inventory of the proposed Project Area located in the City of Highland in San Bernardino County, California. ECORP is contacting you to inquire if you would like to comment on or have particular knowledge of the Project Area, or if you would like to participate in the upcoming further study of the area. I have attached a letter detailing the study and a map showing the project area. We would appreciate a response within two weeks of the receipt of this email. Thank you,

*Julian E. Acuña, M.A., RPA*  
Staff Archaeologist  
ECORP Consulting, Inc.



**ECORP Consulting, Inc.**  
ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTANTS

## ***California Small Business for Public Works (SB-PW)***

215 North 5th Street, Redlands, CA 92374

Ph: 909.307.0046 ♦ Cell: 909.649.8587 ♦ Fax: 909.307.0056

[jacuna@ecorpconsulting.com](mailto:jacuna@ecorpconsulting.com) ♦ [www.ecorpconsulting.com](http://www.ecorpconsulting.com)

Rocklin ♦ Redlands ♦ Santa Ana ♦ San Diego ♦ Chico ♦ Flagstaff, AZ ♦ Santa Fe, NM

## Michael DeGiovine

---

**From:** Lorrie Gregory <LGregory@cahuilla-nsn.gov>  
**Sent:** Thursday, October 3, 2024 12:11 PM  
**To:** Julian Acuna  
**Cc:** BobbyRay Esparza  
**Subject:** Highland project information gathering

Good afternoon,

Thank you for reaching out to the Cahuilla Band concerning the referenced project. After checking our records, we are unaware of cultural resources at/ or near the project area. We kindly differ to the San Manuel Band for further information.

Thank you again for reaching out,

Lorrie Gregory  
Cultural Resource Coordinator  
Cahuilla Band of Indians  
Phone: 1 (951) 782-0481  
Email: lgregory@cahuilla-nsn.gov



## Michael DeGiovine

---

**From:** Jill McCormick <historicpreservation@quechantribe.com>  
**Sent:** Friday, October 4, 2024 12:47 PM  
**To:** Julian Acuna  
**Cc:** Sonia Sifuentes  
**Subject:** RE: [EXTERNAL]:Highland project information gathering

Good morning,

This email is to inform you that we do not wish to comment on this project. The Ft. Yuma Quechan Tribe Historic Preservation Office defers to the more local Tribes on this matter.

*Thank you,  
H. Jill McCormick, M.A.*

Historic Preservation Office  
Ft. Yuma Quechan Indian Tribe  
P.O. Box 1899  
Yuma, AZ 85366-1899  
Office: 760-919-3631  
Cell:



---

**From:** Julian Acuna <jacuna@ecorpconsulting.com>  
**Sent:** Thursday, October 03, 2024 11:30 AM  
**To:** Frank Reece <historicpreservation@quechantribe.com>  
**Cc:** Sonia Sifuentes <ssifuentes@ecorpconsulting.com>  
**Subject:** [EXTERNAL]:Highland project information gathering

**CAUTION:** This email originated from outside of the organization. Do not click links or open attachments unless you recognize the sender and know the content is safe.

Hello,

Diversified Pacific Communities retained ECORP Consulting, Inc. to conduct a cultural resources inventory of the proposed Project Area located in the City of Highland in San Bernardino County, California. ECORP is contacting you to inquire if you would like to comment on or have particular knowledge of the Project Area, or if you would like

to participate in the upcoming further study of the area. I have attached a letter detailing the study and a map showing the project area. We would appreciate a response withing two weeks of the receipt of this email.  
Thank you,

*Julian E. Acuña, M.A., RPA*

**Staff Archaeologist**

**ECORP Consulting, Inc.**



**ECORP Consulting, Inc.**  
ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTANTS

***California Small Business for Public Works (SB-PW)***

215 North 5th Street, Redlands, CA 92374

Ph: 909.307.0046 ♦ Cell: 909.649.8587 ♦ Fax: 909.307.0056

[jacuna@ecorpconsulting.com](mailto:jacuna@ecorpconsulting.com) ♦ [www.ecorpconsulting.com](http://www.ecorpconsulting.com)

Rocklin ♦ Redlands ♦ Santa Ana ♦ San Diego ♦ Chico ♦ Flagstaff, AZ ♦ Santa Fe, NM

**Michael DeGiovine**

---

**From:** Sophia Perez <executivesecretary@quechantribe.com>  
**Sent:** Thursday, October 3, 2024 11:31 AM  
**To:** Julian Acuna  
**Subject:** Automatic reply: [EXTERNAL]:Highland project information gathering

*Hello,*

*I will be out of the office on Monday, September 30, 2024, at 8:00 A.M. and will be returning on Monday, October 7, 2024, at 8:00 A.M.*

*Should you need immediate attention you may contact Maria Barley Interim Tribal Council Secretary at:tribalsecretary@quechantribe.com.*

*Thank you,  
Sophia R. Perez  
Executive Secretary*

## Sonia Sifuentes

---

**From:** Sonia Sifuentes  
**Sent:** Tuesday, October 8, 2024 1:31 PM  
**To:** Julian Acuna  
**Subject:** FW: Response to Information Request - 12.46-Acre Project in Highland, CA  
**Attachments:** San Manuel McCleary.pdf; Highland LnV 20240405 (v01).pdf

Sonia Sifuentes ♦ Southern California Cultural Resources Manager / Senior Archaeologist ♦ ECORP Consulting, Inc.  
*California Small Business for Public Works (SB-PW)*

ssifuentes@ecorpconsulting.com ♦ Ph: 909.307.0046 ♦ Cell: 909-255-2634

**Upcoming Vacation: October 9 to 14, 2024**

---

**From:** Eunice Ambriz <Eunice.Ambriz@sanmanuel-nsn.gov>  
**Sent:** Tuesday, October 8, 2024 12:52 PM  
**To:** Sonia Sifuentes <ssifuentes@ecorpconsulting.com>  
**Subject:** Response to Information Request - 12.46-Acre Project in Highland, CA

Dear Sonia,

Thank you for contacting the San Manuel Band of Mission Indians concerning the above-mentioned proposed project area. San Manuel appreciates the opportunity to review the project documentation received by the Cultural Resources Management Department on October 3, 2024. Based on our current knowledge, the proposed project site is considered moderately culturally sensitive by the Tribe due to nearby recorded resources.

As the area is of concern, the Tribe will wish to engage in government-to-government consultation pursuant to AB 52 with the Lead Agency for the project.

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

Regards,  
Eunice

**Eunice Ambriz**

Cultural Resources Technician

[Eunice.Ambriz@sanmanuel-nsn.gov](mailto:Eunice.Ambriz@sanmanuel-nsn.gov)

O:(909) 864-8933 x 50-2033

M:(909) 649-4867

26569 Community Center Dr Highland, California 92346



## Michael DeGiovine

---

**From:** Vanessa Minott <vminott@santarosa-nsn.gov>  
**Sent:** Monday, October 7, 2024 9:13 AM  
**To:** Julian Acuna  
**Cc:** Sonia Sifuentes  
**Subject:** RE: Highland project information gathering

Acha'i Tamit,

Thank you for reaching out to Santa Rosa Band of Cahuilla Indians. We defer any comments to Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians cultural resource department.

Respectfully,  
Vanessa Minott,  
Tribal Administrator



Santa Rosa Band of Cahuilla Indians  
P.O. Box 391820  
Anza, CA 92539  
951-659-2700 ext. 102  
760-668-0460 work cell

---

**From:** Julian Acuna <jacuna@ecorpconsulting.com>  
**Sent:** Thursday, October 3, 2024 11:36 AM  
**To:** Vanessa Minott <vminott@santarosa-nsn.gov>  
**Cc:** Sonia Sifuentes <ssifuentes@ecorpconsulting.com>  
**Subject:** [External] Highland project information gathering

Hello,

Diversified Pacific Communities retained ECORP Consulting, Inc. to conduct a cultural resources inventory of the proposed Project Area located in the City of Highland in San Bernardino County, California. ECORP is contacting you to inquire if you would like to comment on or have particular knowledge of the Project Area, or if you would like to participate in the upcoming further study of the area. I have attached a letter detailing the study and a map showing the project area. We would appreciate a response withing two weeks of the receipt of this email.

Thank you,

*Julían E. Acuña, M.A., RPA*

Staff Archaeologist  
ECORP Consulting, Inc.



**ECORP Consulting, Inc.**  
ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTANTS

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Rocklin ♦ Redlands ♦ Santa Ana ♦ San Diego ♦ Chico ♦ Flagstaff, AZ ♦ Santa Fe, NM

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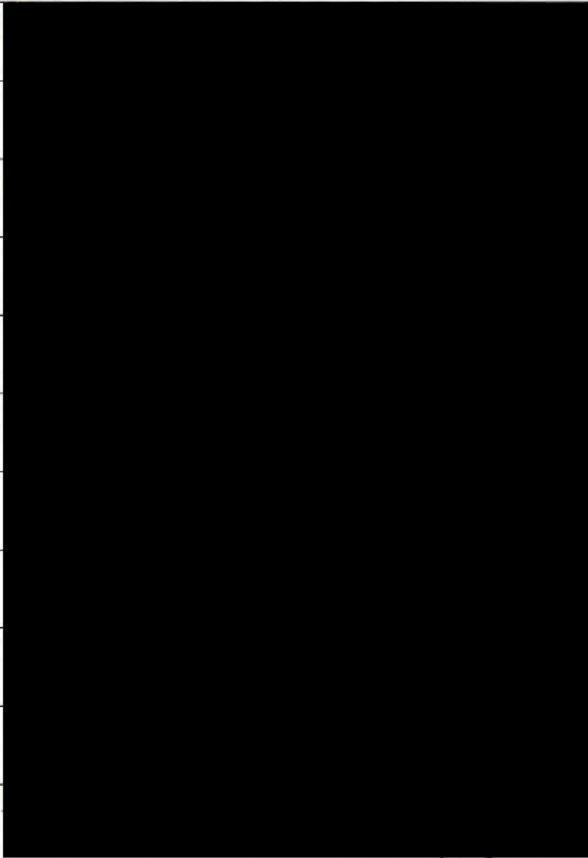
## **APPENDIX C**

### Project Area Photographs

# PHOTOLOG

Project Name: East Highland

Project Number: 2023-095

Camera	Photo No.	Description	Facing	Date	Initials
iPhone 12	IMG-0832	PA overview from NE corner	SW	4/24/24	CU
	IMG-0833	PA overview from SE corner	NW		
	IMG-0834	Greenspot Rd Plunge Creek overpass from SE corner of PA	E		
	IMG-0835	recently excavated storm drain area in NE of PA	N		
	IMG-0836	mechanical disturbance in N of PA	W		
	IMG-0837	ground surface visibility in center of PA	W		
	IMG-0838	vegetation and rocks in PA	N		
	IMG-0839	disced southern portion of PA	S		
	IMG-0840		E		
	IMG-0841		N		
	IMG-0842		N		
	IMG-0843		detail		
	IMG-0844		detail		
	IMG-0845		detail		
	IMG-0846		detail		
	IMG-0847		detail		
	IMG-0848		detail		
	IMG-0849		detail		
	IMG-0850		detail		

## PHOTOLOG

Project Name:

Project Number:

[illegible]



IMG\_0832



IMG\_0833



IMG\_0834



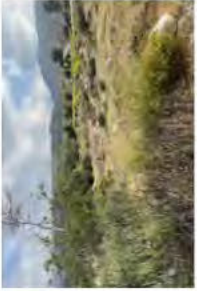
IMG\_0835



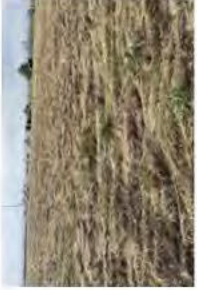
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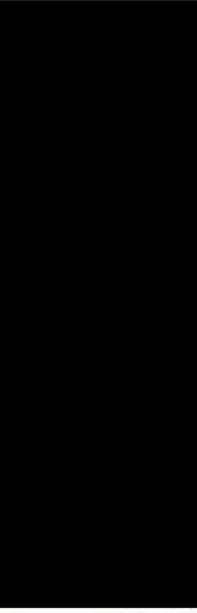
IMG\_0837



IMG\_0838

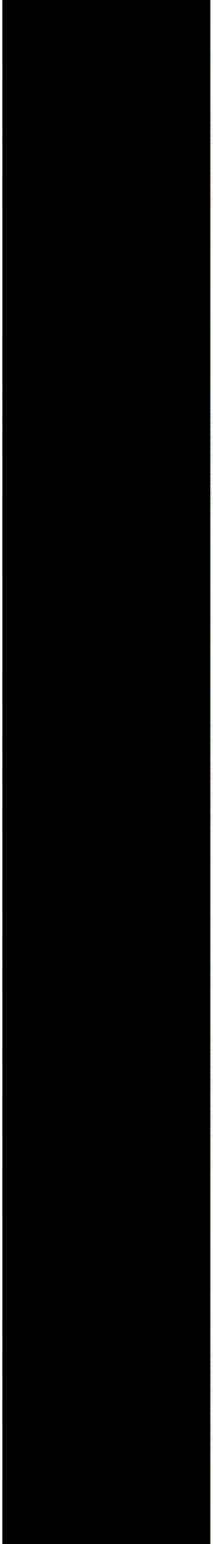


IMG\_0839



IMG\_0840

IMG\_0841



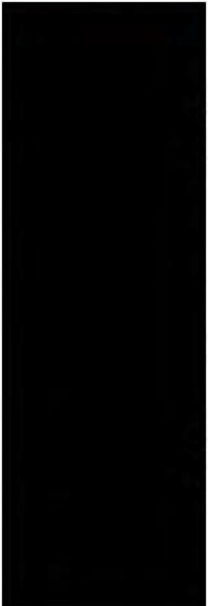
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IMG\_0844

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IMG\_0848

IMG\_0850



IMG\_0851

IMG\_0852



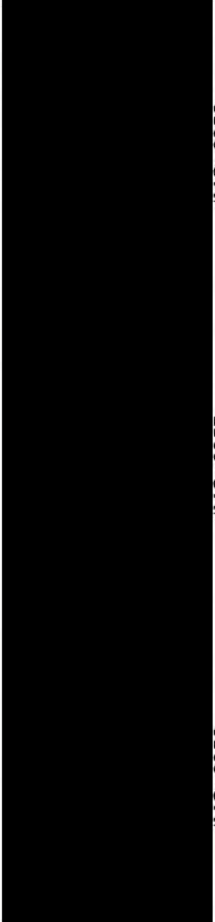
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IMG\_0854



IMG\_0855



IMG\_0856

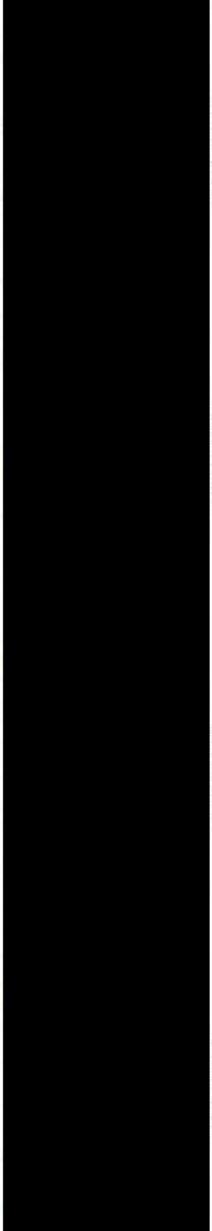
IMG\_0857

IMG\_0858

IMG\_0859



IMG\_0860



IMG\_0845

IMG\_0849

IMG\_0843

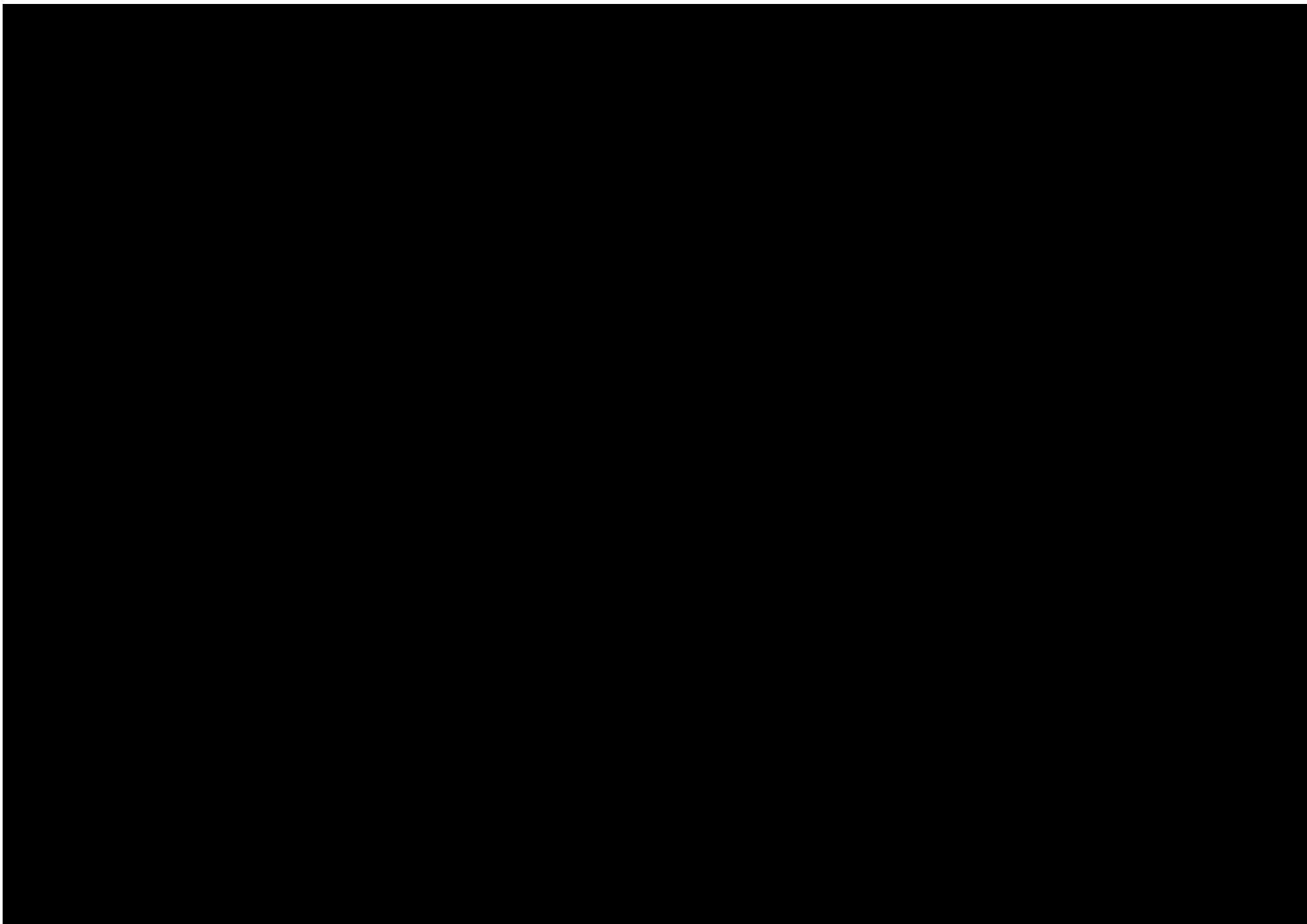
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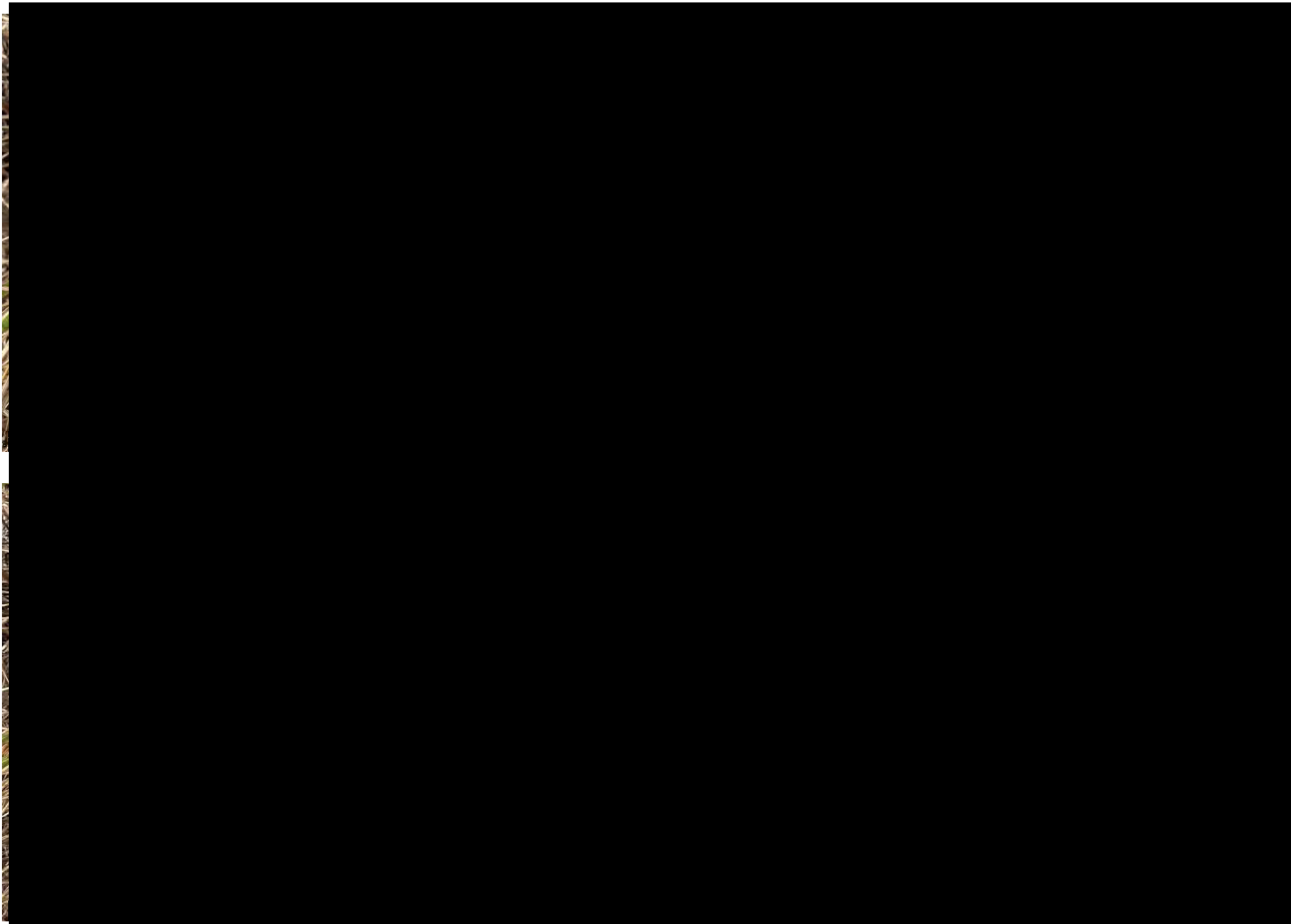


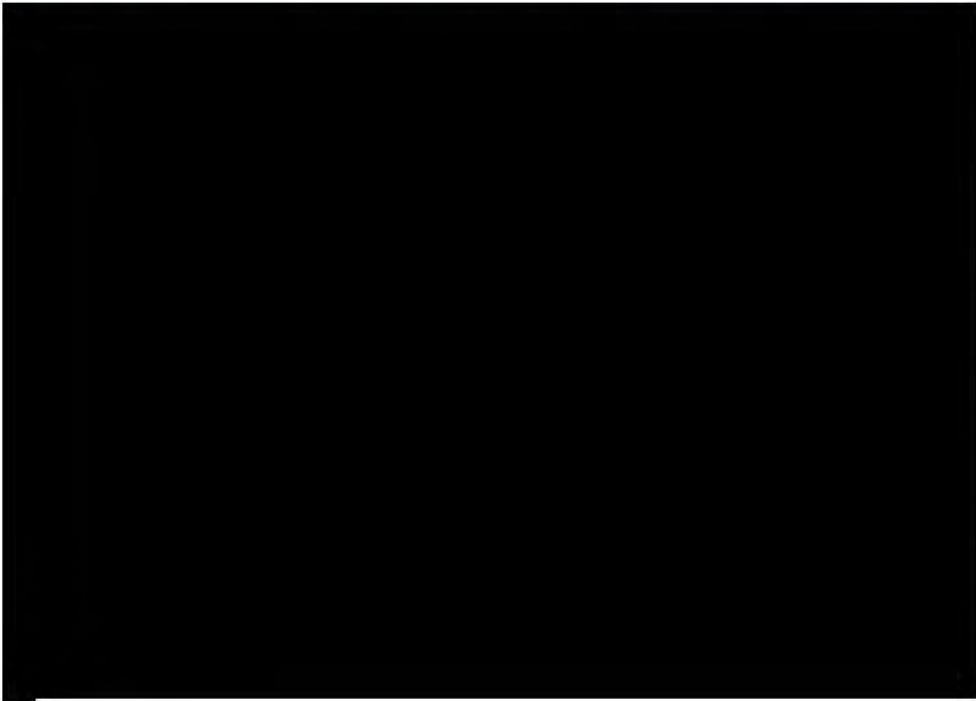
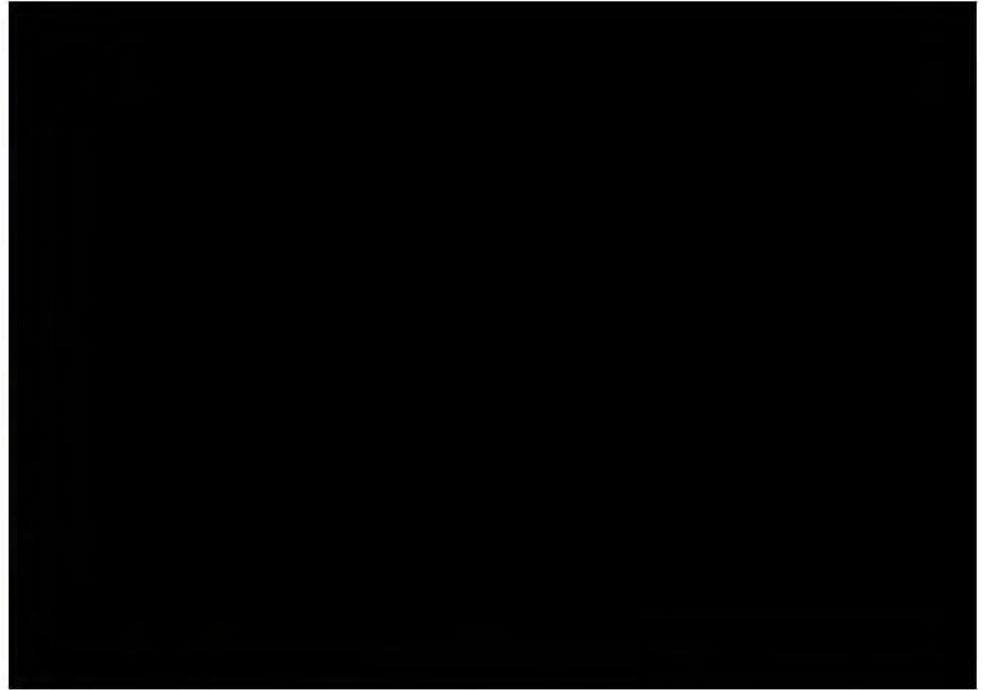


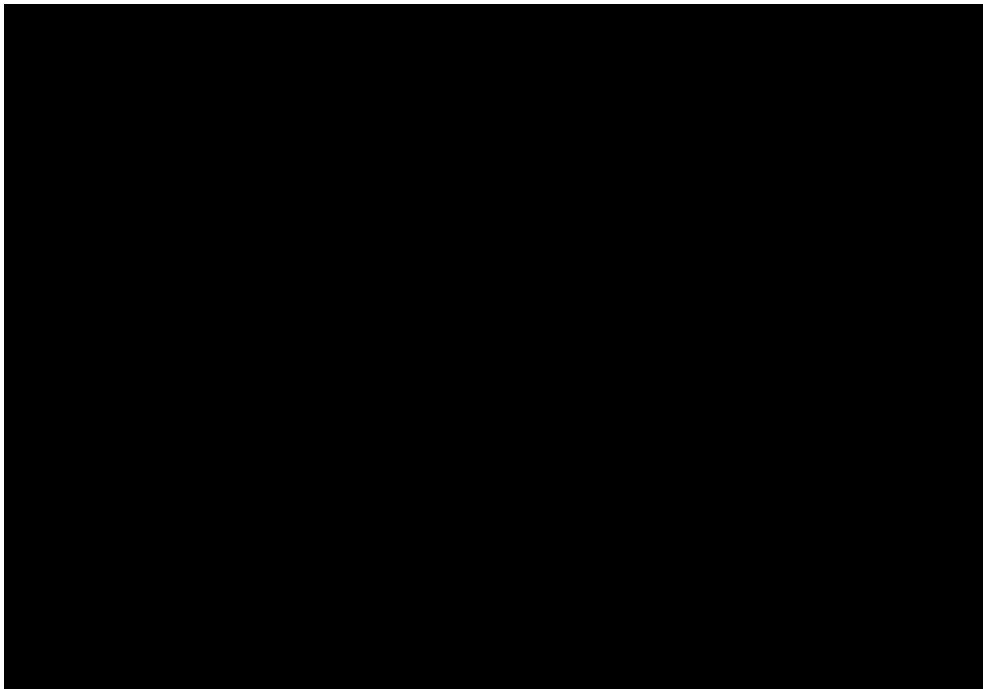
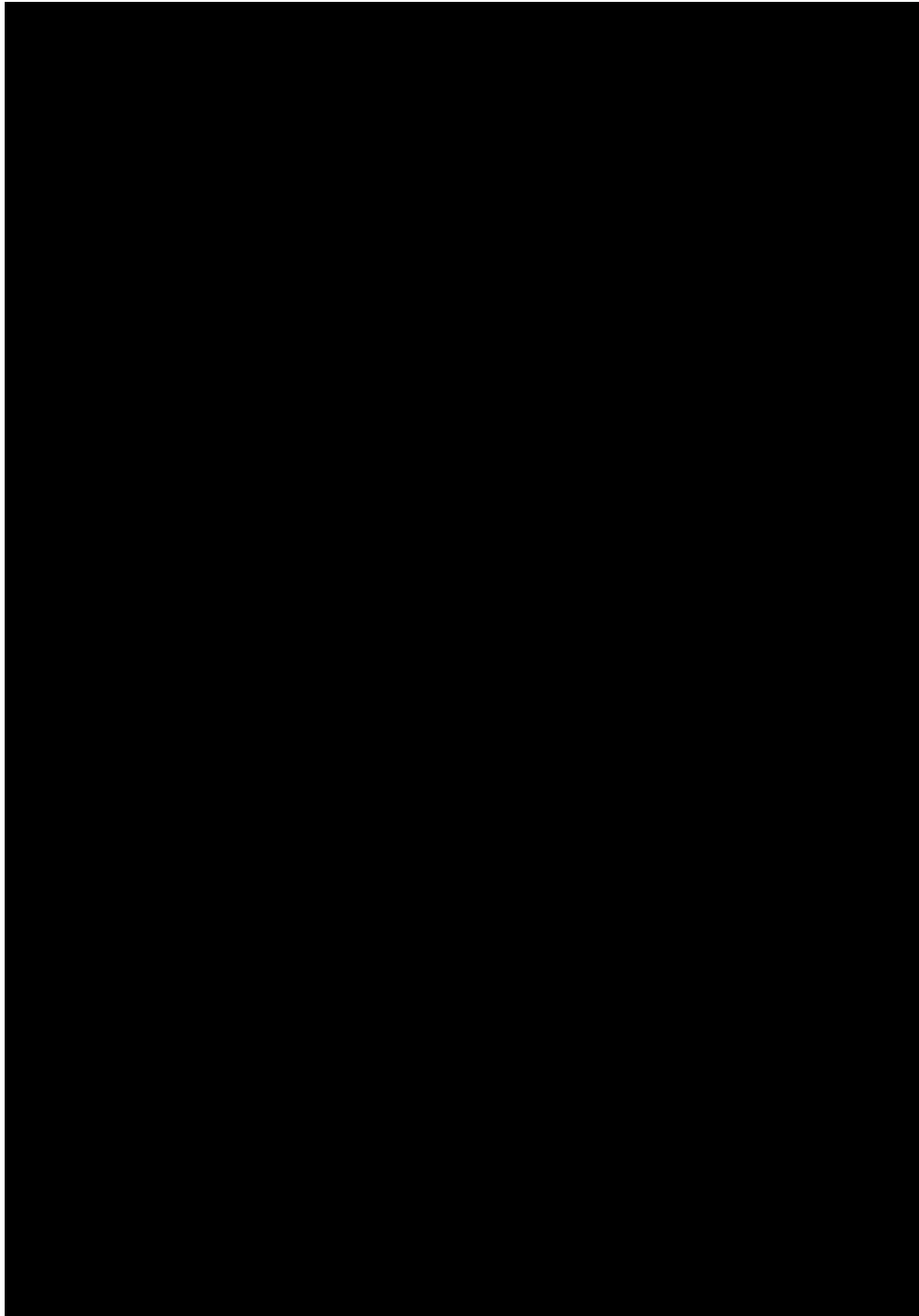


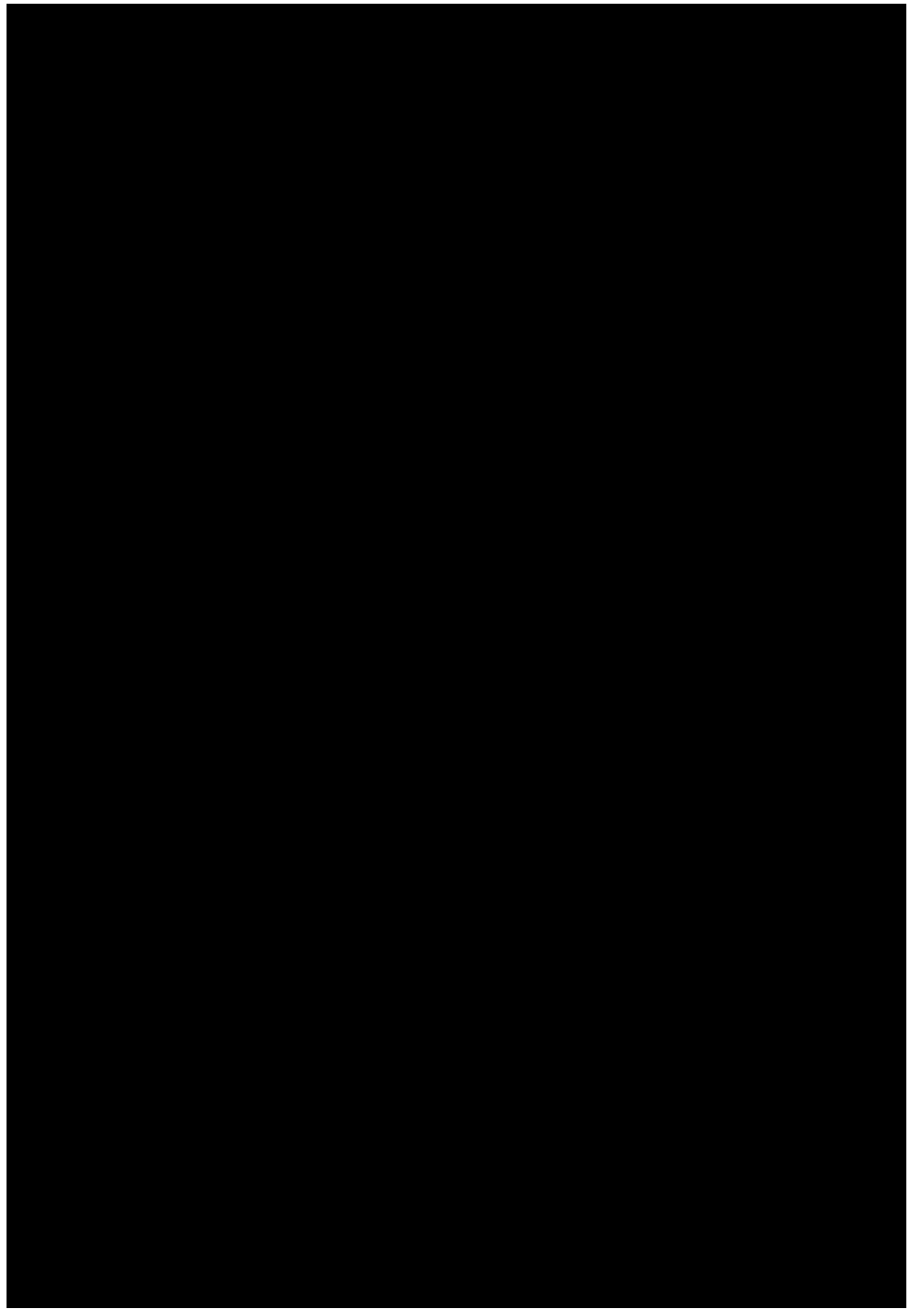
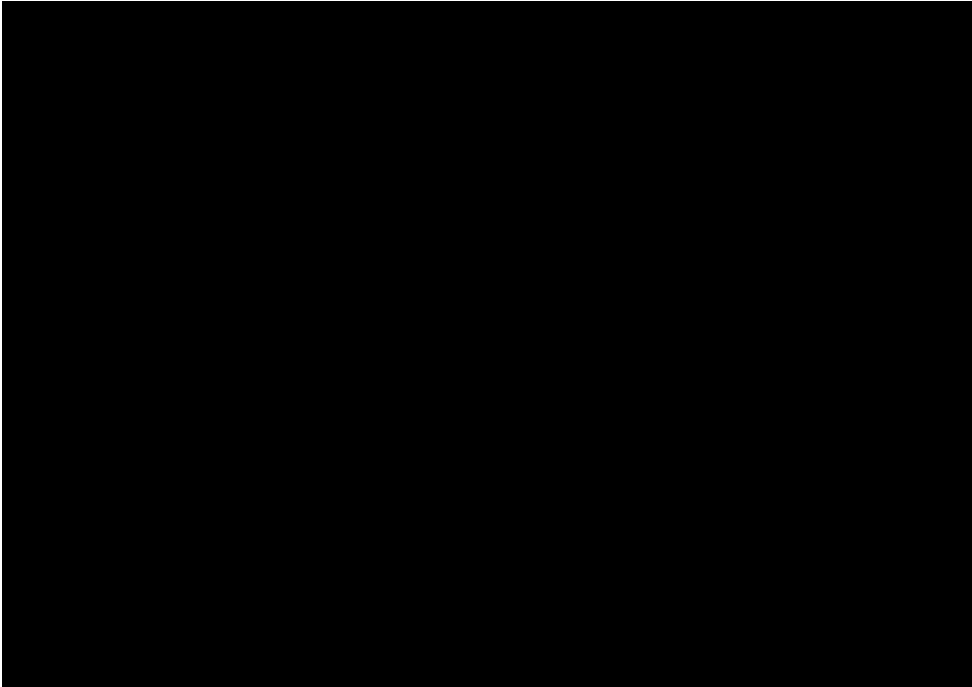


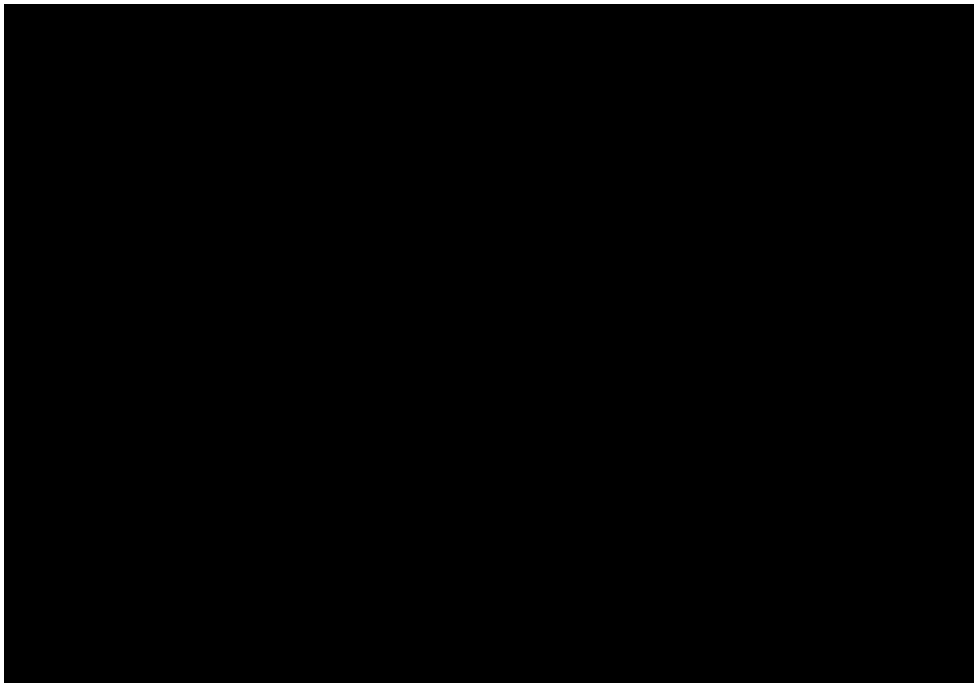












## PHOTOLOG

Project Name: East Highland

Project Number: 2023-095

Project Number: \_\_\_\_\_

[illegible]





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20240503\_085008



20240503\_085014



20240503\_085518



20240503\_085523

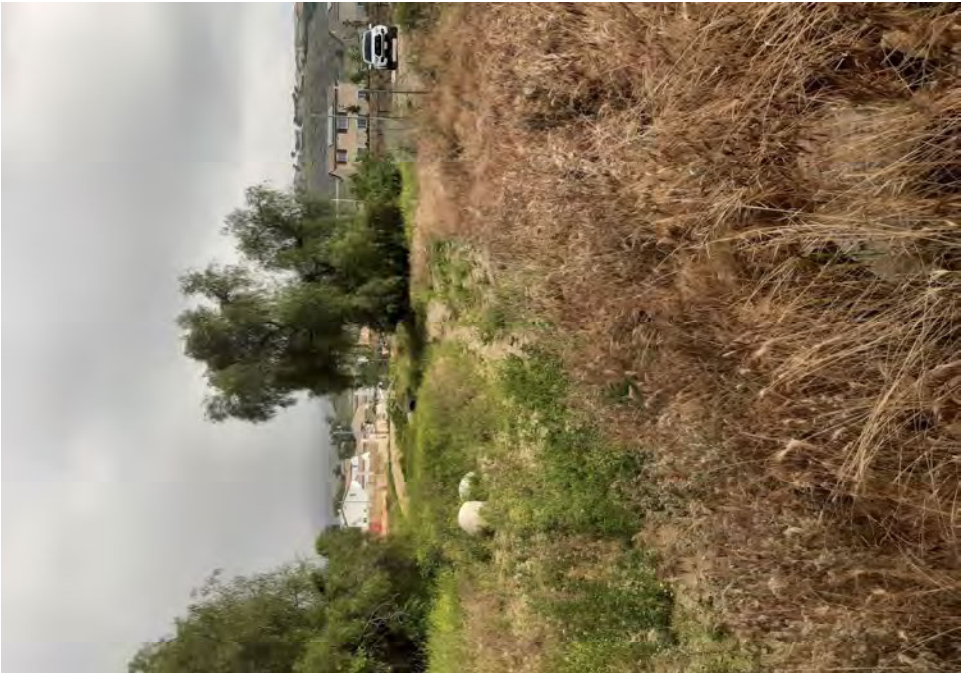


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20240503\_090132









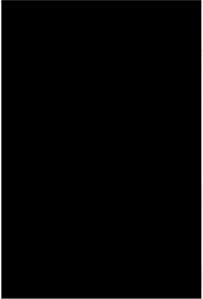
## PHOTOLOG

Project Name: East Highland

Project Number: 2023-095

Project Number:

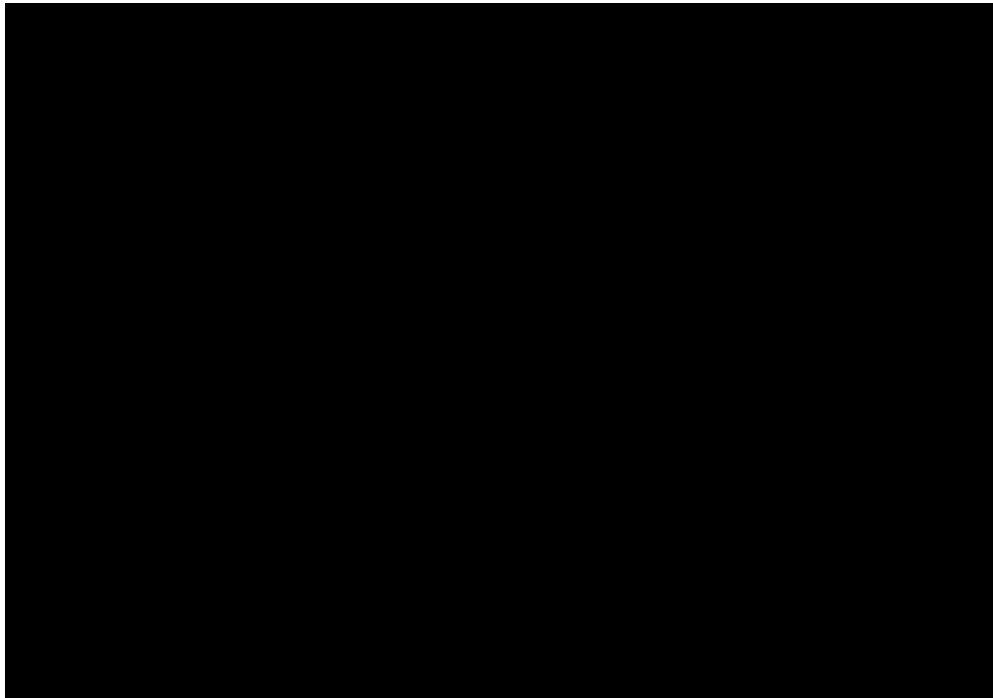
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20240718\_085357



## PHOTOLOG

**Project Name:** East Highland

Project Number: 2023-095

Project Number:

[illegible]

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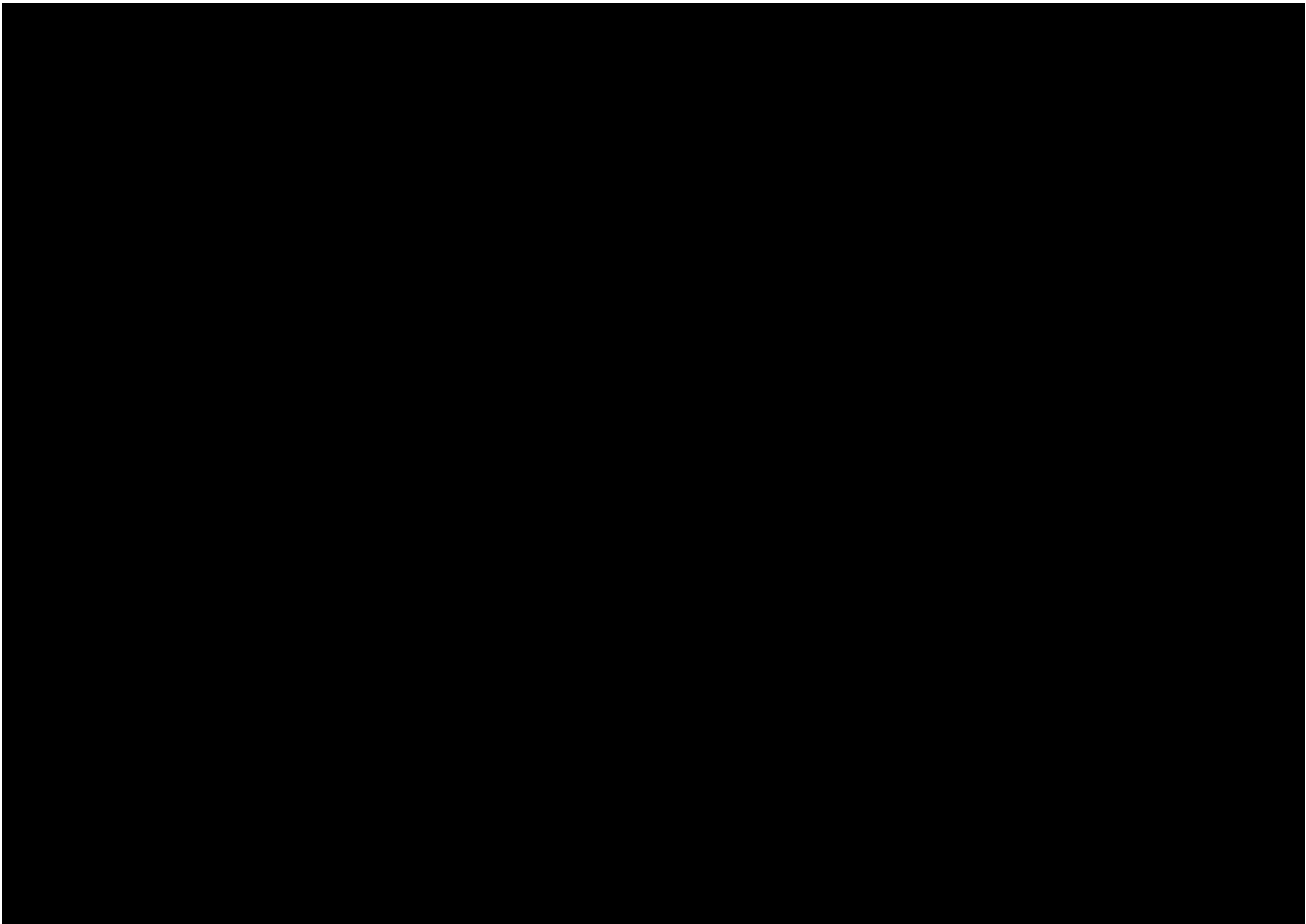
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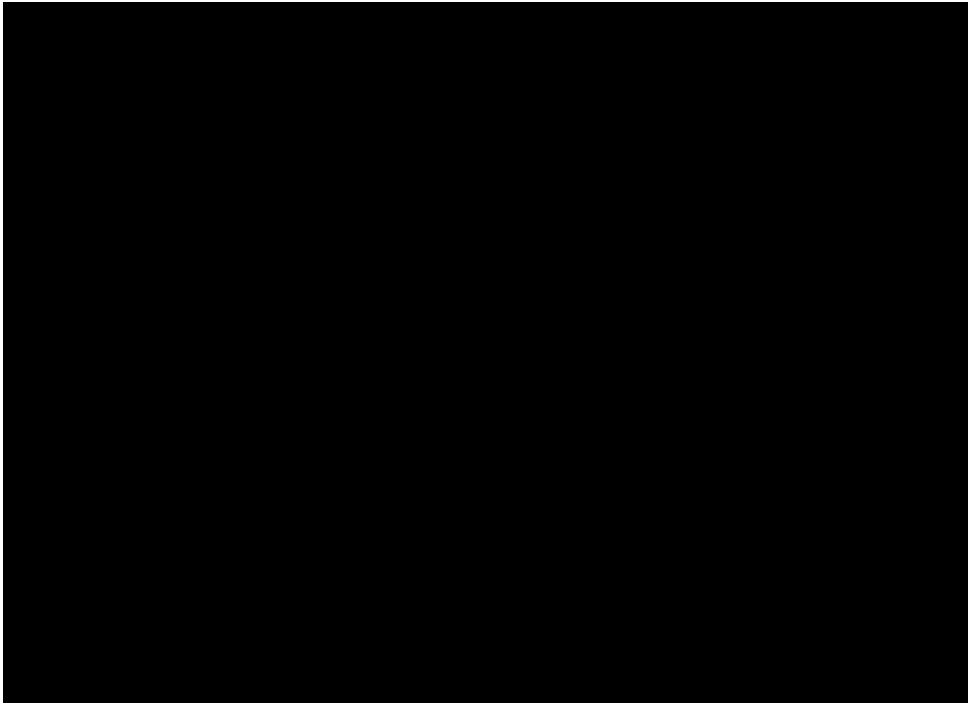
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20250120\_102517







# PHOTOLOG

20250204/10205 EH-01

Project Name: East Highland

Project Number: 2023-095

Camera	Photo No.	Description	Facing	Date	Initials
Samsung	123638		detail	2/4/25	
	124157		detail		
	125546		detail		
	130534		detail		
	132509		detail		
	133344		detail		
	133852		detail	✓	
	075250		detail	2/5/25	
	080422		detail		
	081224		detail		
	081315		detail		
	081814		detail		
	083042		detail		
	084820		detail		
	084936		detail		
	085955		detail		
	090012		detail		
	091159		detail		
	091214		detail		
	093925		detail		
	094424		detail		
	095439				

# PHOTOLOG

Project Name: East Highland  
Project Number: 2023-095

20250203 EH - ~~0004~~ 02


Camera	Photo No.	Description	Facing	Date	Initials
Samsung	<del>095451</del>		detail	2/4/25	
	095451		detail		
	100446		detail		
	101614		detail		
	102929		detail		
	103848		detail		
	103908		detail		
	103932		detail		
	104506		detail		
	105112		detail		
	113830		detail		
	114550		detail		
	114605		detail		
	115059		detail		
	115545		detail		
	115815		detail		
	120610		detail	↓	
✓	121428		detail		

# PHOTOLOG

20250203 <sup>EH-03</sup>

Project Name: *East Highland*

Project Number: *2023-095*

Camera	Photo No.	Description	Facing	Date	Initials
<i>Samsung</i>	<i>072648</i>		<i>detail</i>	<i>2/3/25</i>	<i>SEA</i>
	<i>075253</i>		<i>detail</i>		
	<i>080037</i>		<i>detail</i>		
	<i>081816</i>		<i>detail</i>		
	<i>081821</i>		<i>detail</i>		
	<i>081847</i>		<i>detail</i>		
	<i>082848</i>		<i>detail</i>		
	<i>084709</i>		<i>detail</i>		
	<i>090757</i>		<i>detail</i>		
	<i>091602</i>		<i>detail</i>		
	<i>092823</i>		<i>detail</i>		
	<del><i>095538</i></del> <i>095538</i>		<i>detail</i>		
	<i>095545</i>		<i>detail</i>		
	<i>100154</i>		<i>detail</i>		
	<i>101212</i>		<i>detail</i>		
	<i>102622</i>		<i>detail</i>		
	<i>102643</i>		<i>detail</i>		

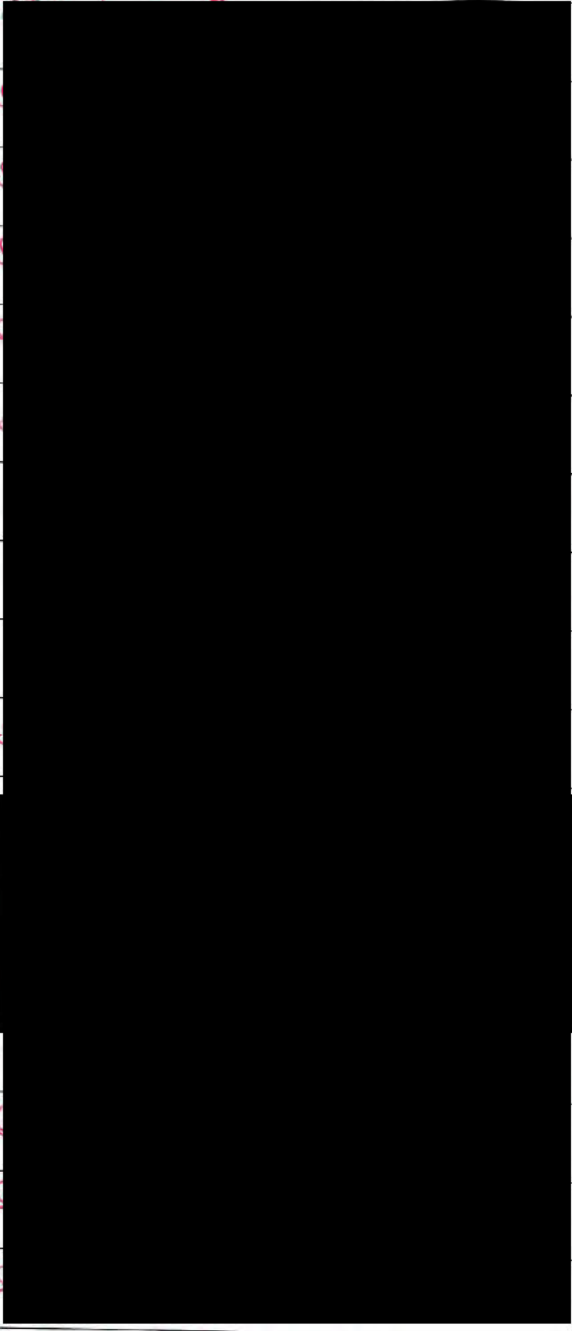


# PHOTOLOG

20250203 EH-04

Project Name: East Highland

Project Number: 2023-095

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	114116		detail		
	120015		detail		
	120033		detail		
	121207		detail		
	122518		detail		
	124304		detail		
	125426		detail		
	131005		detail		
	134507		detail		
	134513		detail		
	134527		detail		
	135652		detail		
	135719		detail		
	142034		detail		
	142042		detail		

\* double check \*

# PHOTOLOG

2025020<sup>4</sup> EH-04

Project Name: East Highland

Project Number: 2023-095

Camera	Photo No.	Description	Facing	Date	Initials
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	074932		detail		
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	075056		detail		
	075110		detail		
	075119		detail		
	075125		detail		
	075220		detail		
	075226		detail		
	080047		detail		
	080053		detail		
	080059		detail		
	080622		detail		
	082527		detail		
	084059		detail		
	084419		detail		
	091855		detail		
	091903		detail		
	092022		detail		
	093316		detail		



[REDACTED]

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20250203\_075253

20250203\_080037

20250203\_081816

20250203\_081821

[REDACTED]

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20250203\_100154

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20250203\_101212

20250203\_102622

20250203\_102643

20250203\_112150

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20250203\_114116

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20250203\_120033

20250203\_121207

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20250203\_122518

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20250203\_124304

20250203\_125426

20250203\_131005

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20250203\_134507

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20250203\_134527

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20250204\_091903

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20250204\_095451

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20250204\_103855

20250204\_103908

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20250204\_103932

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20250204\_105112

20250204\_113830

20250204\_114550

[REDACTED]

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[REDACTED]

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[REDACTED]

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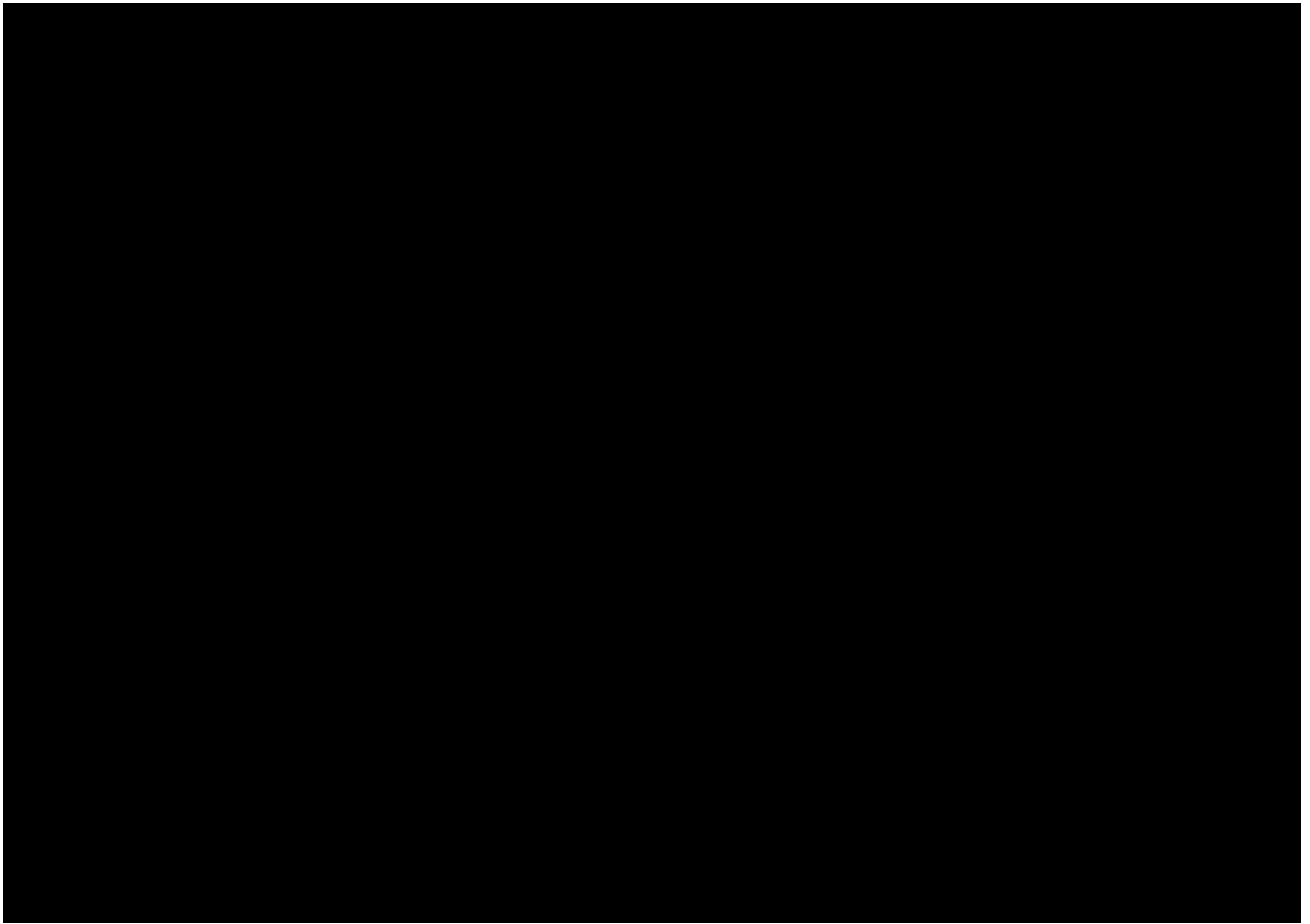
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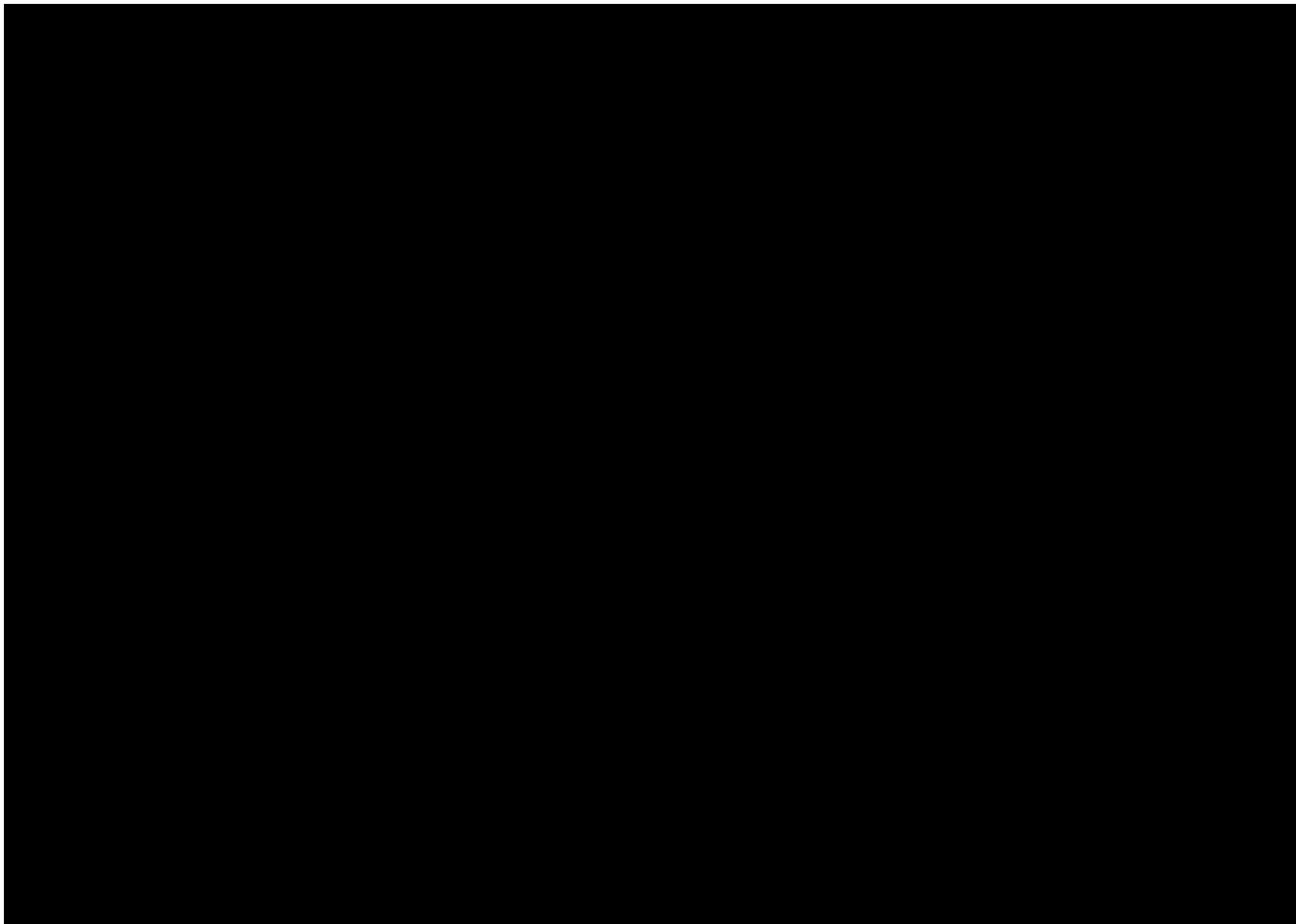
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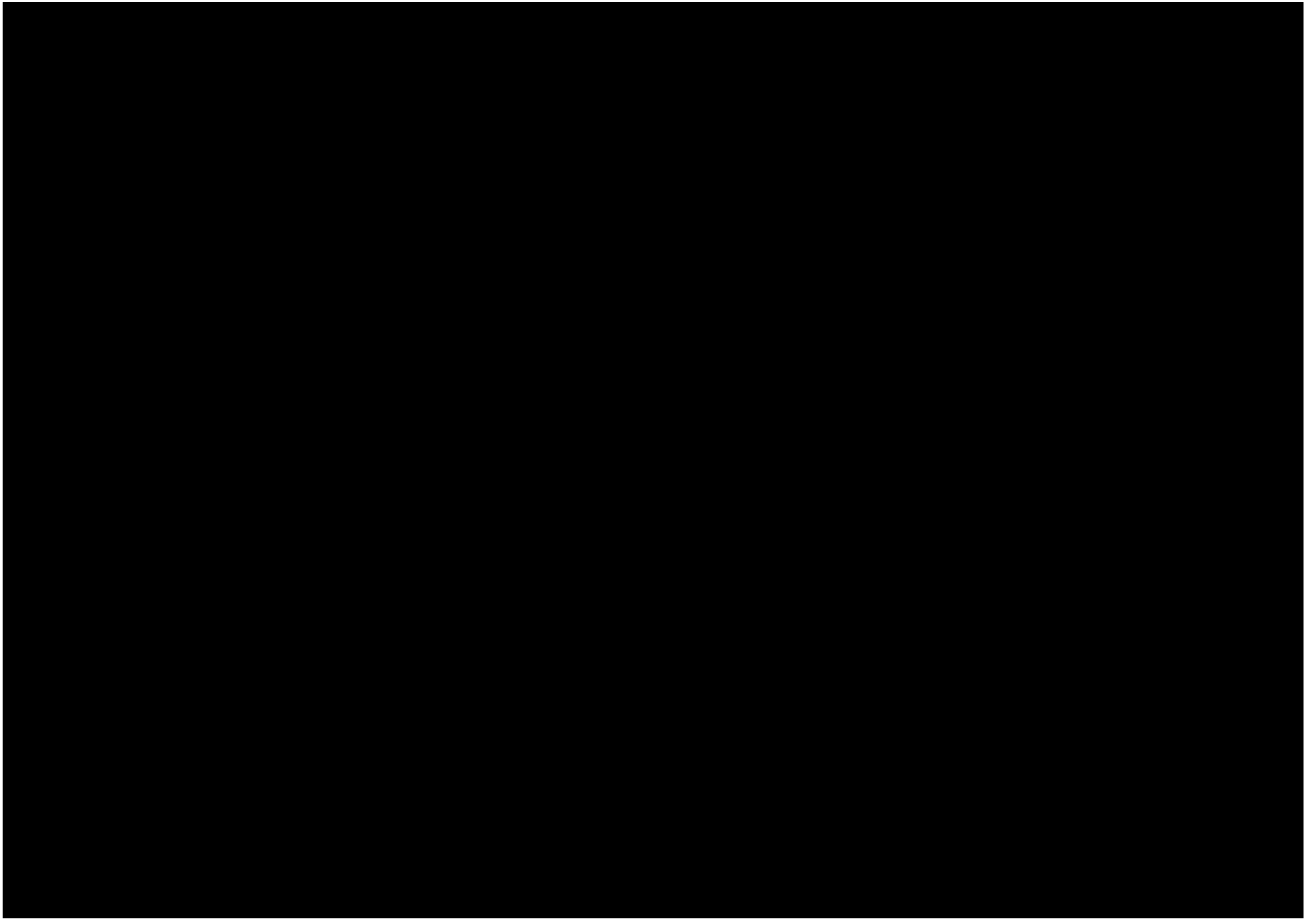
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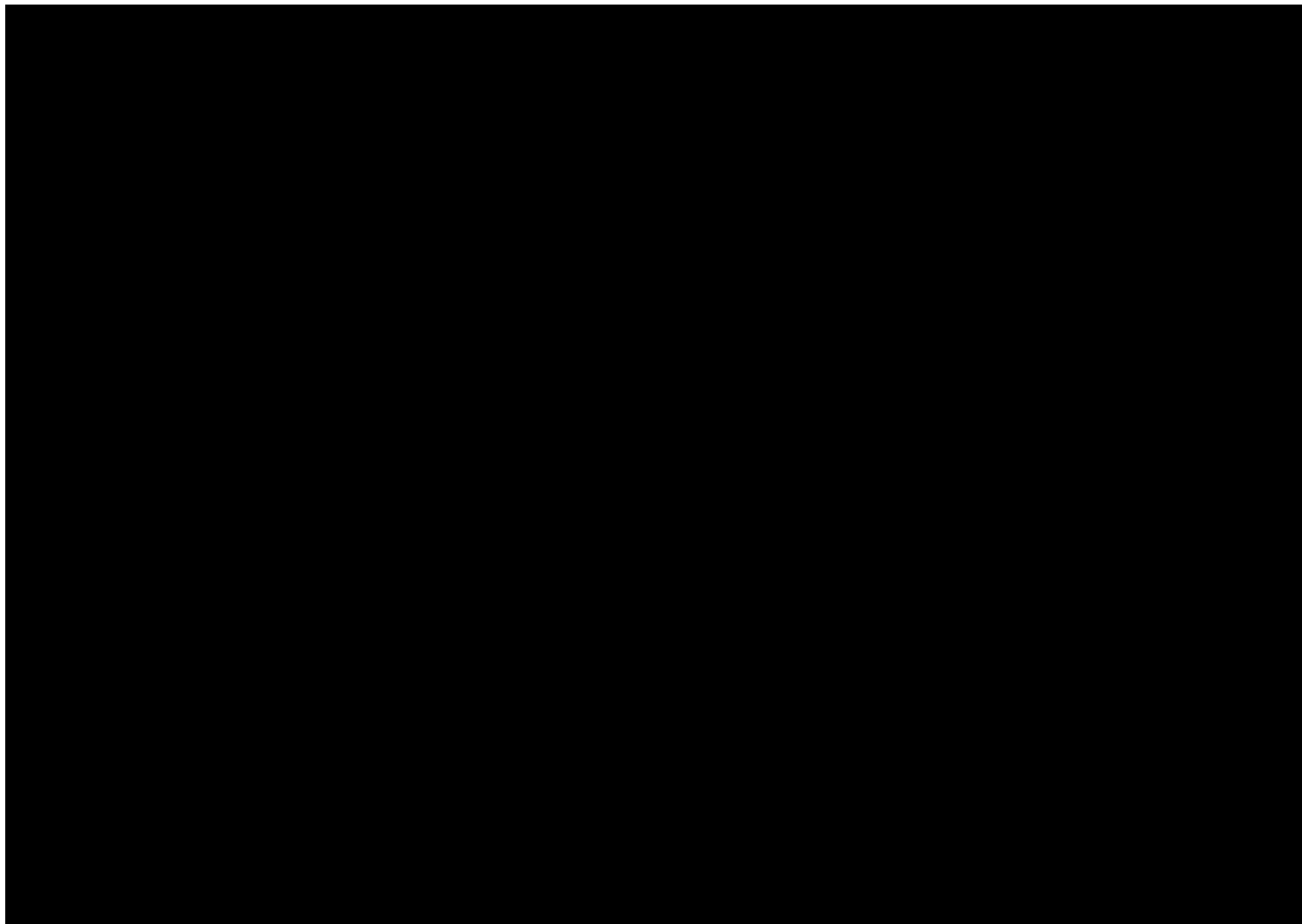
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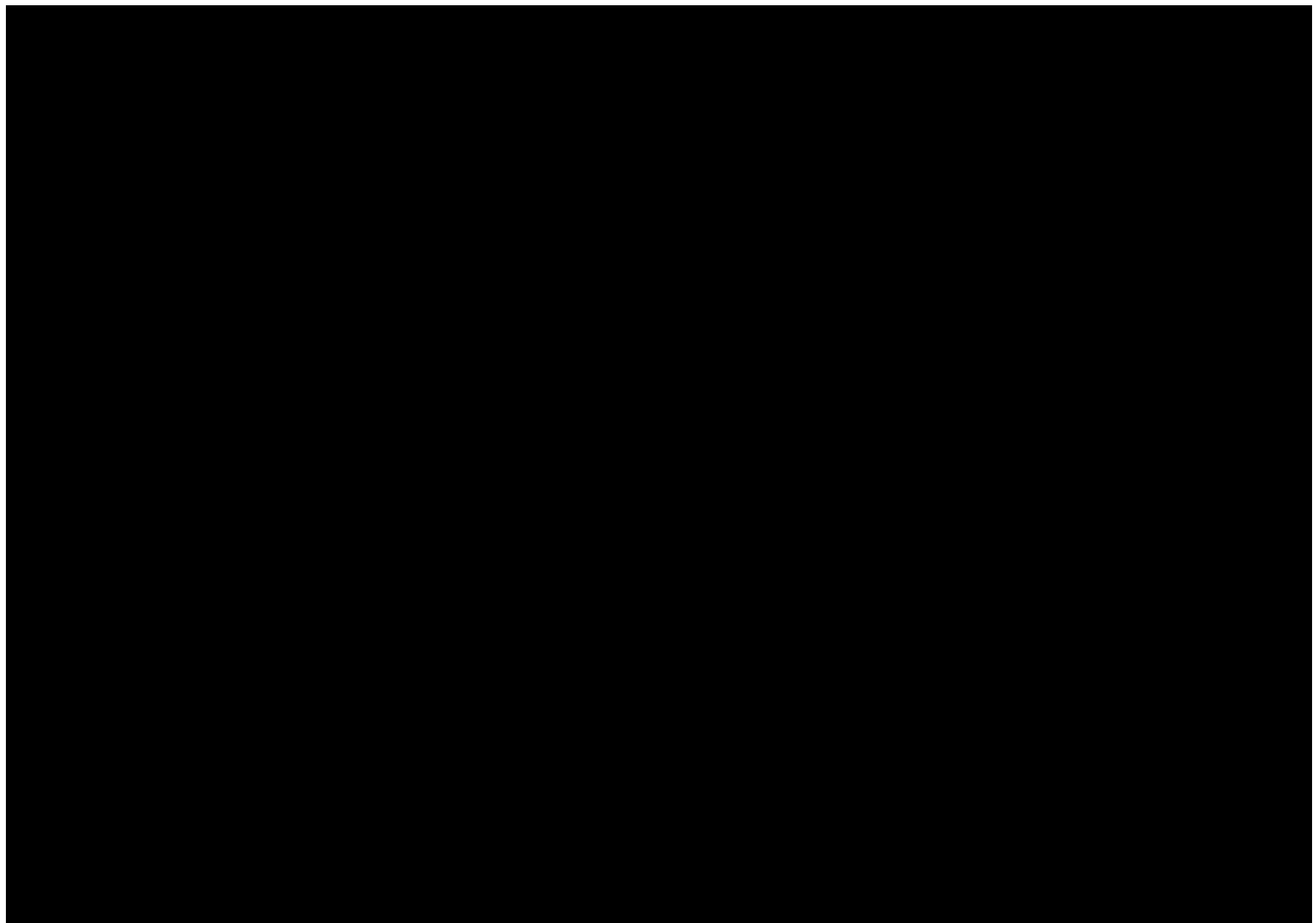


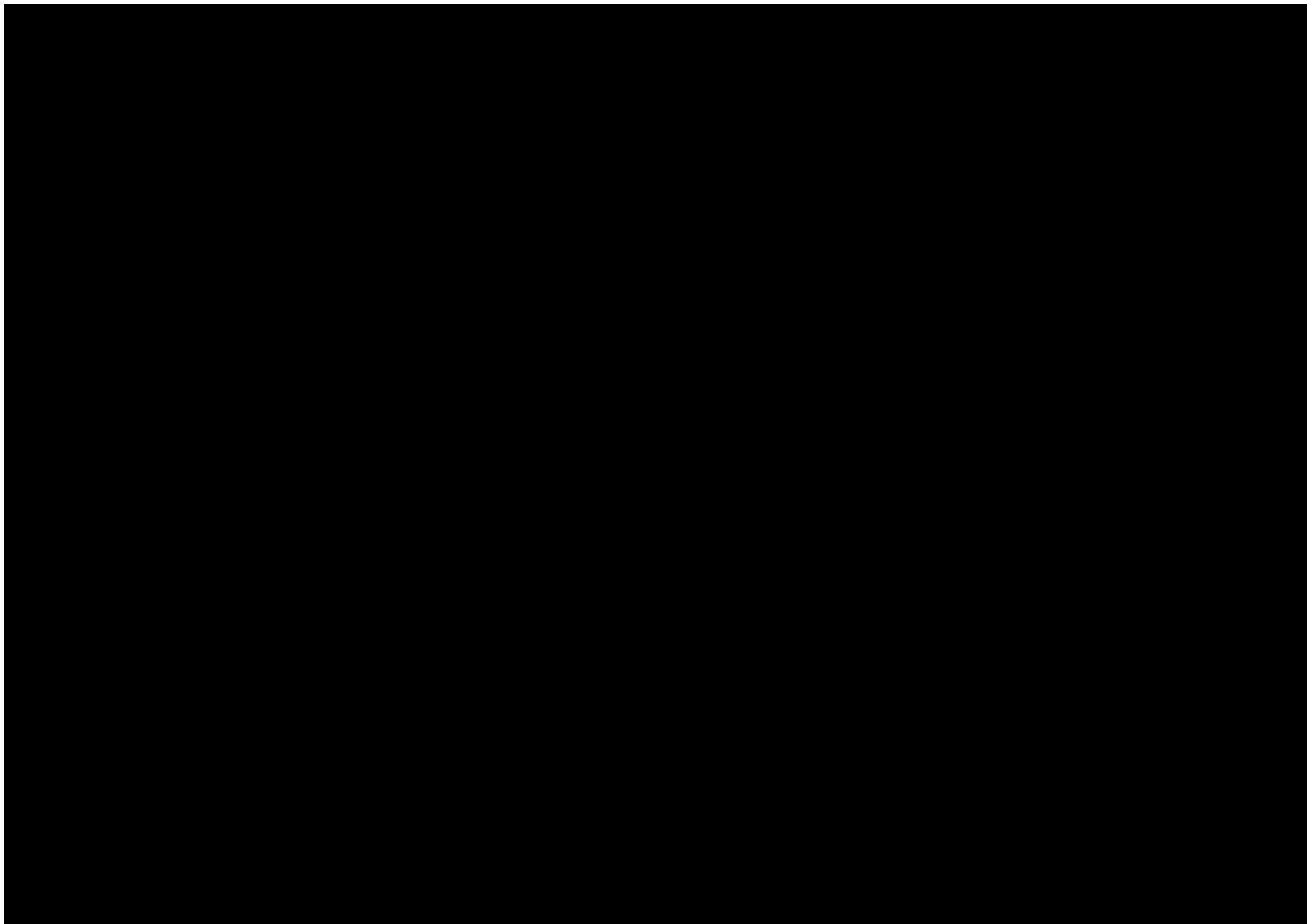


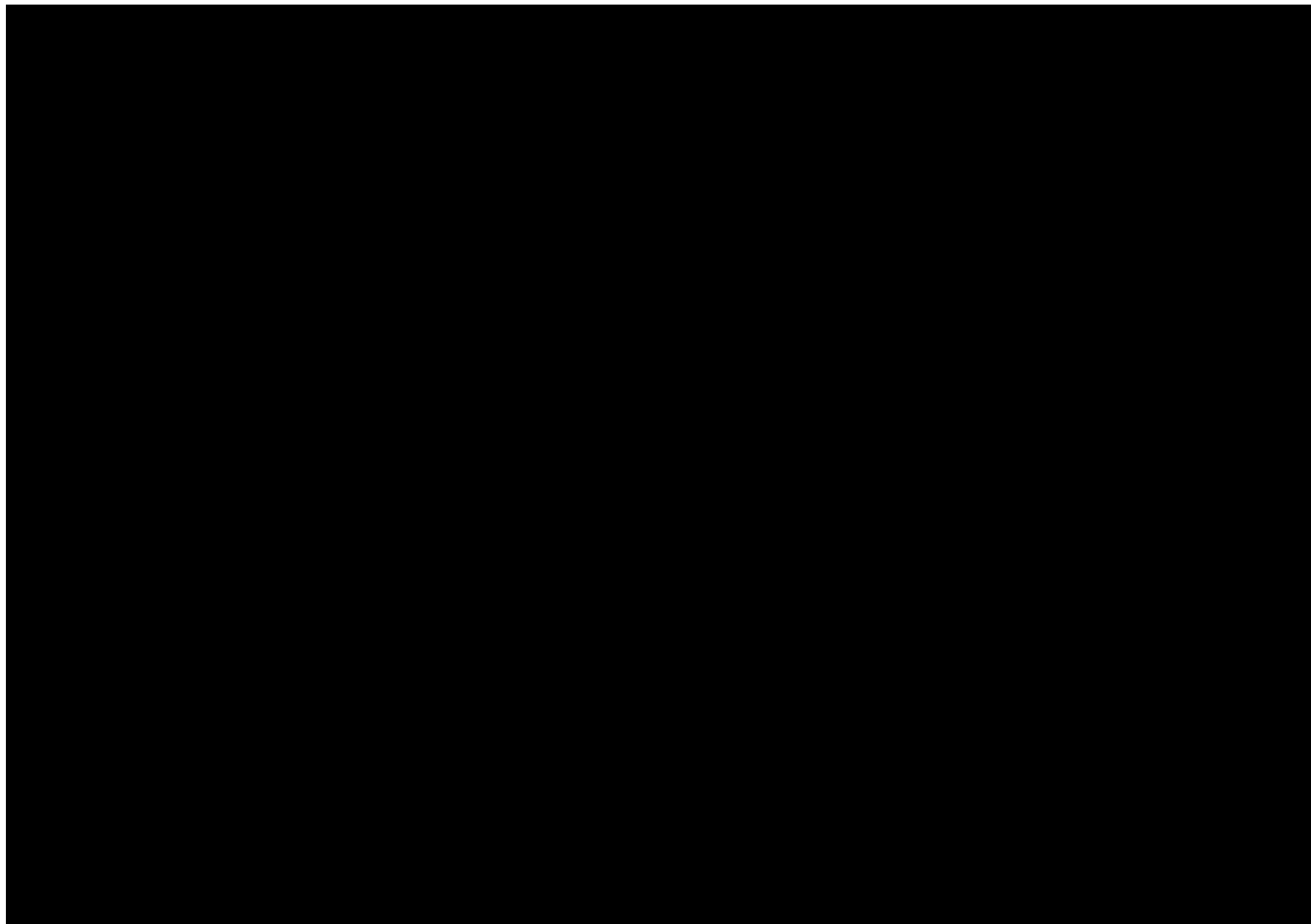


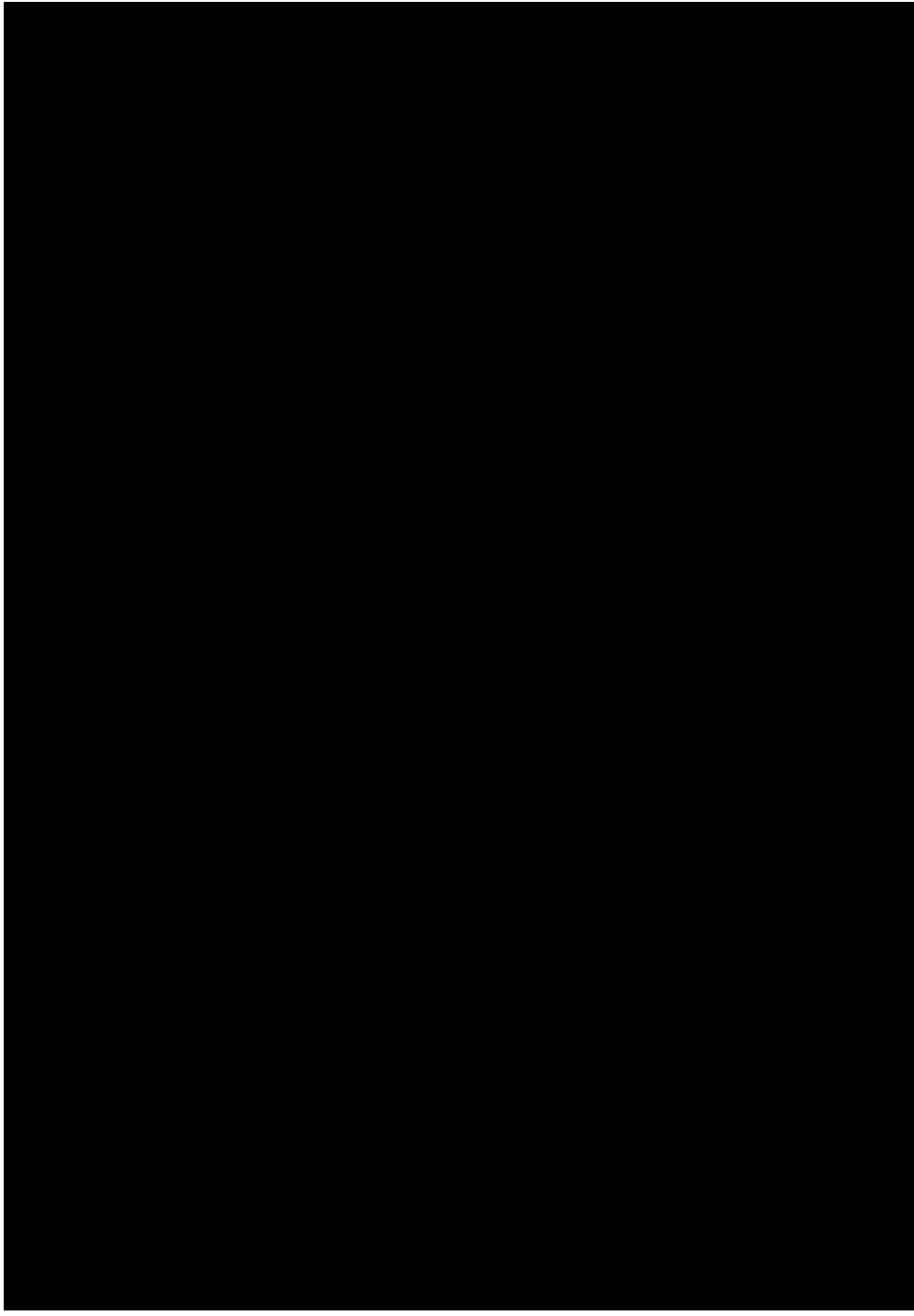
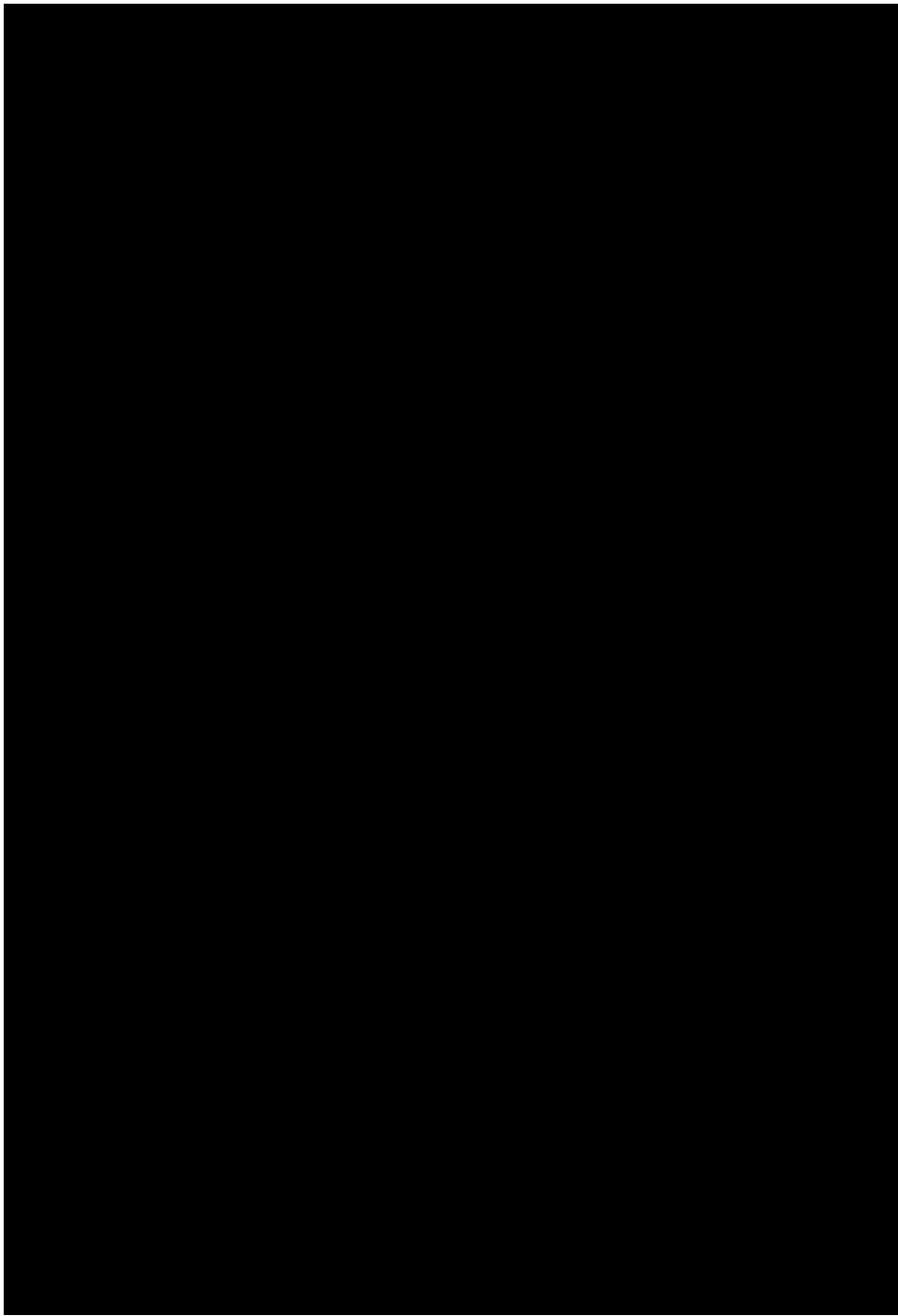


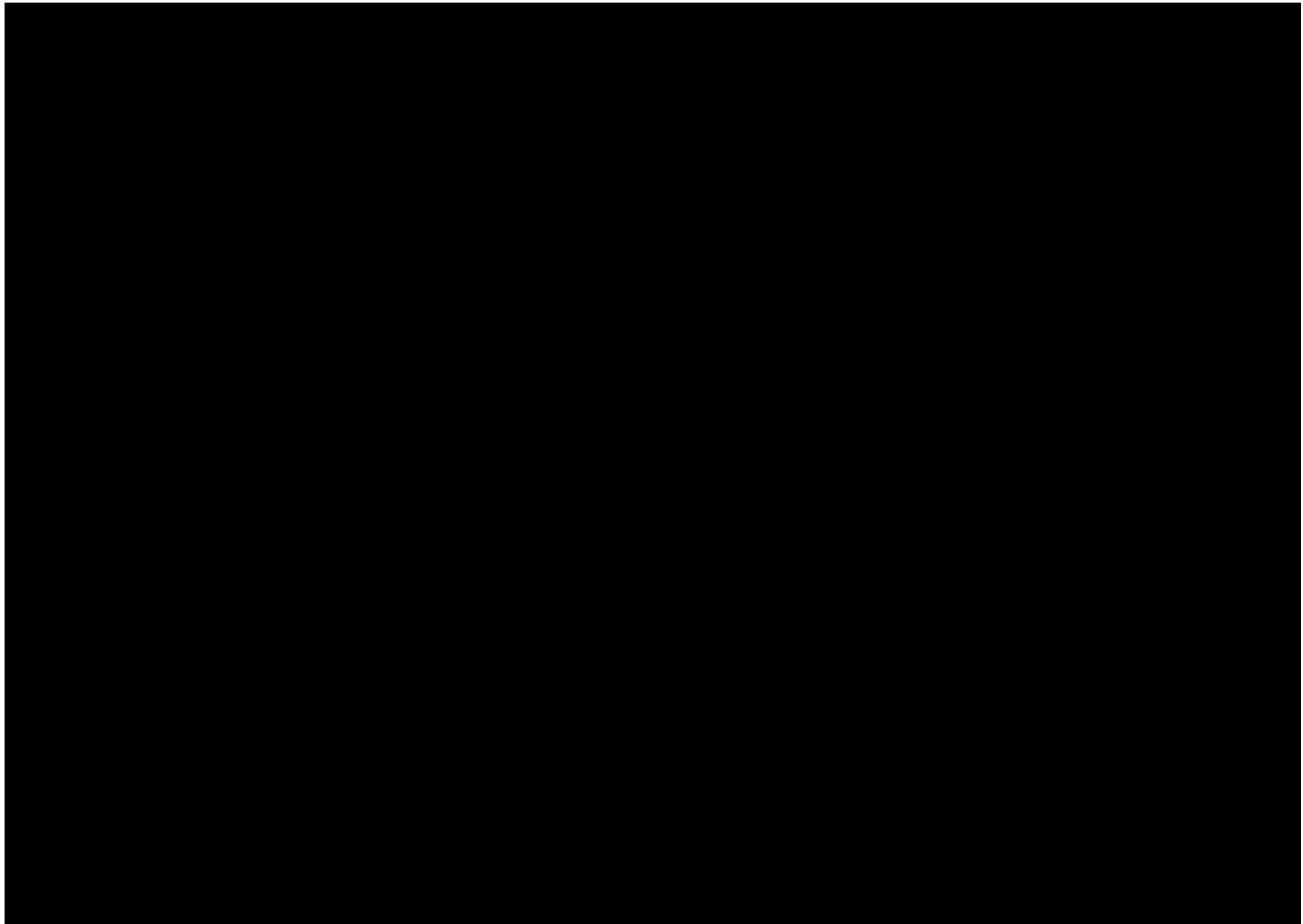


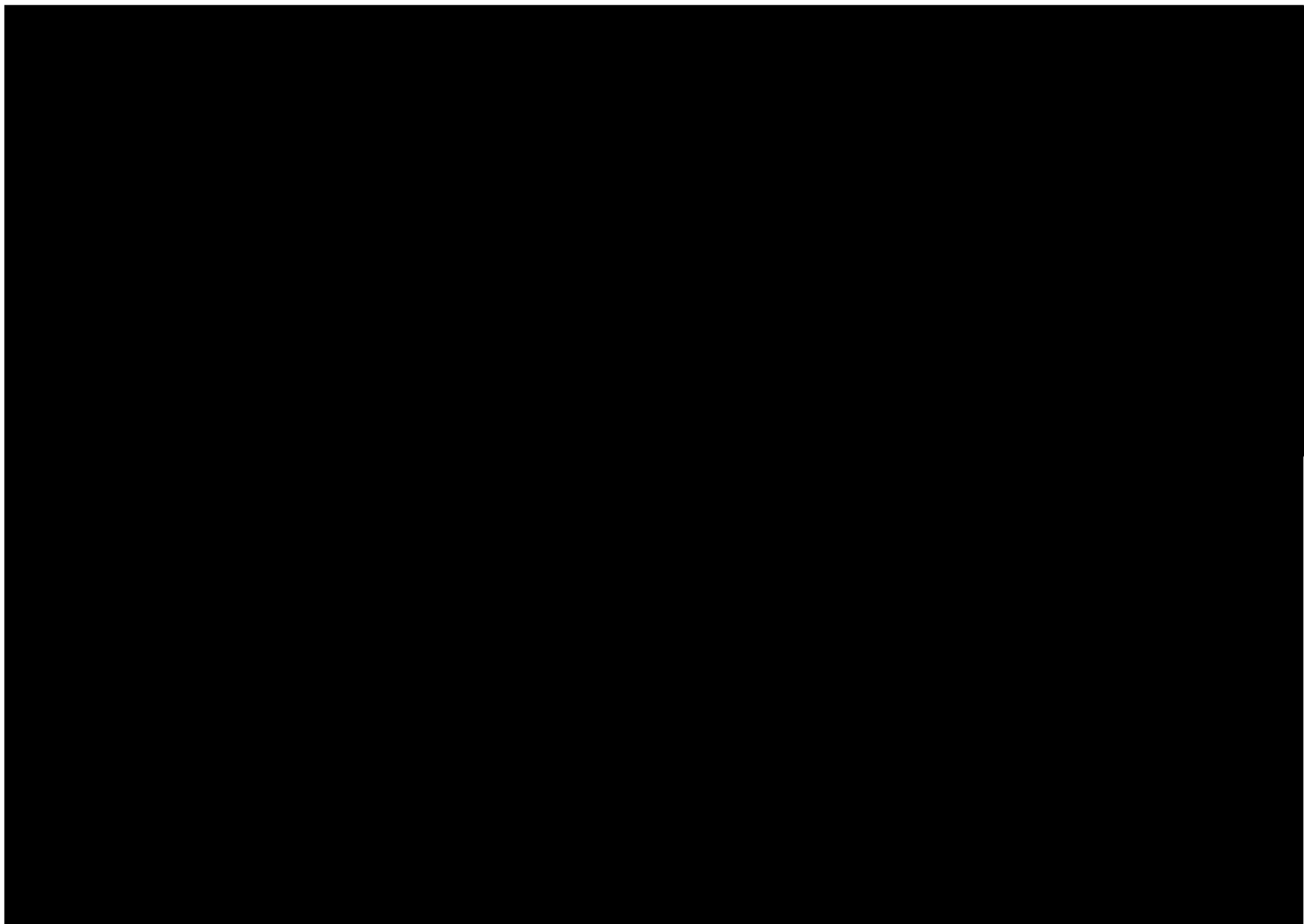


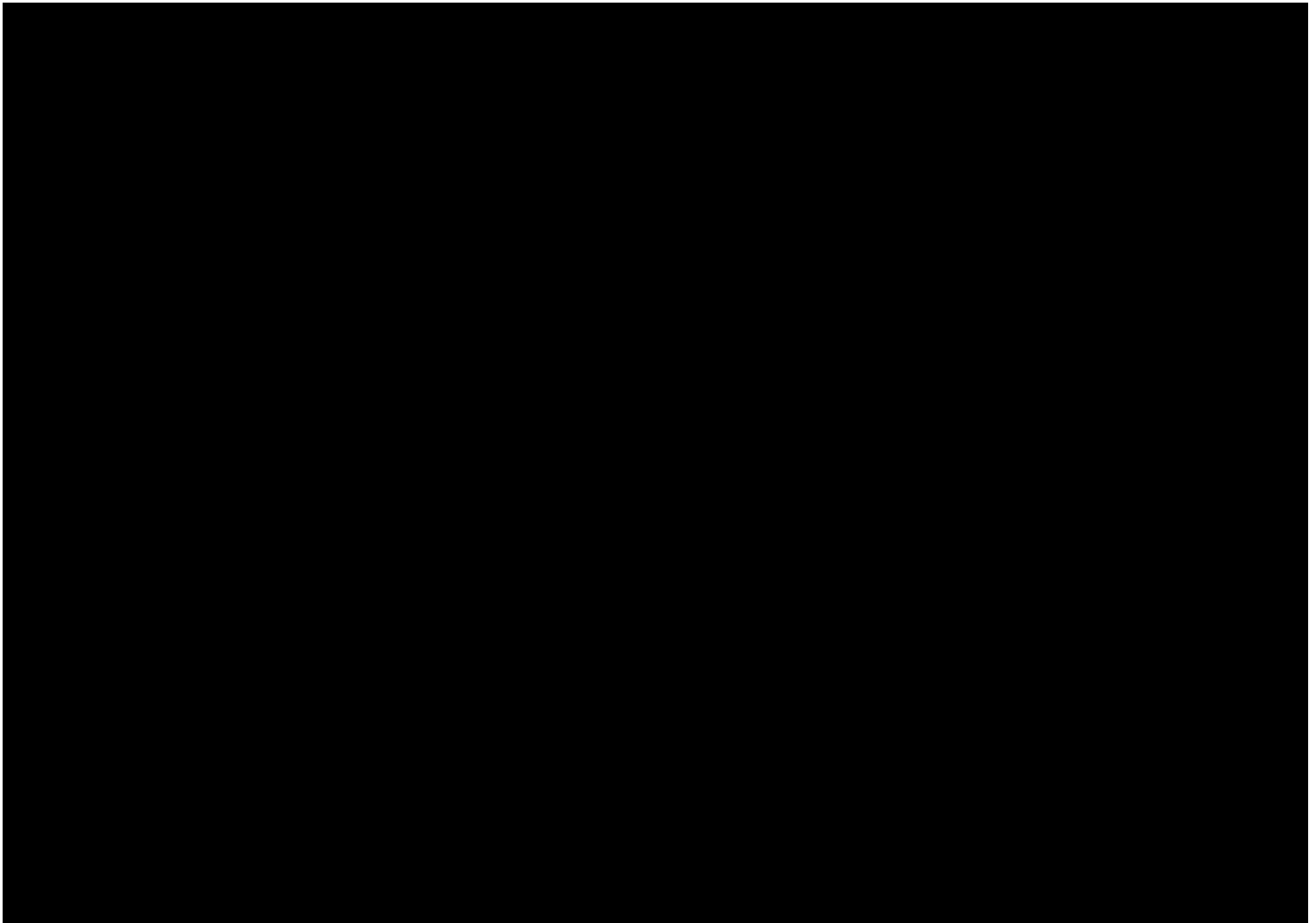




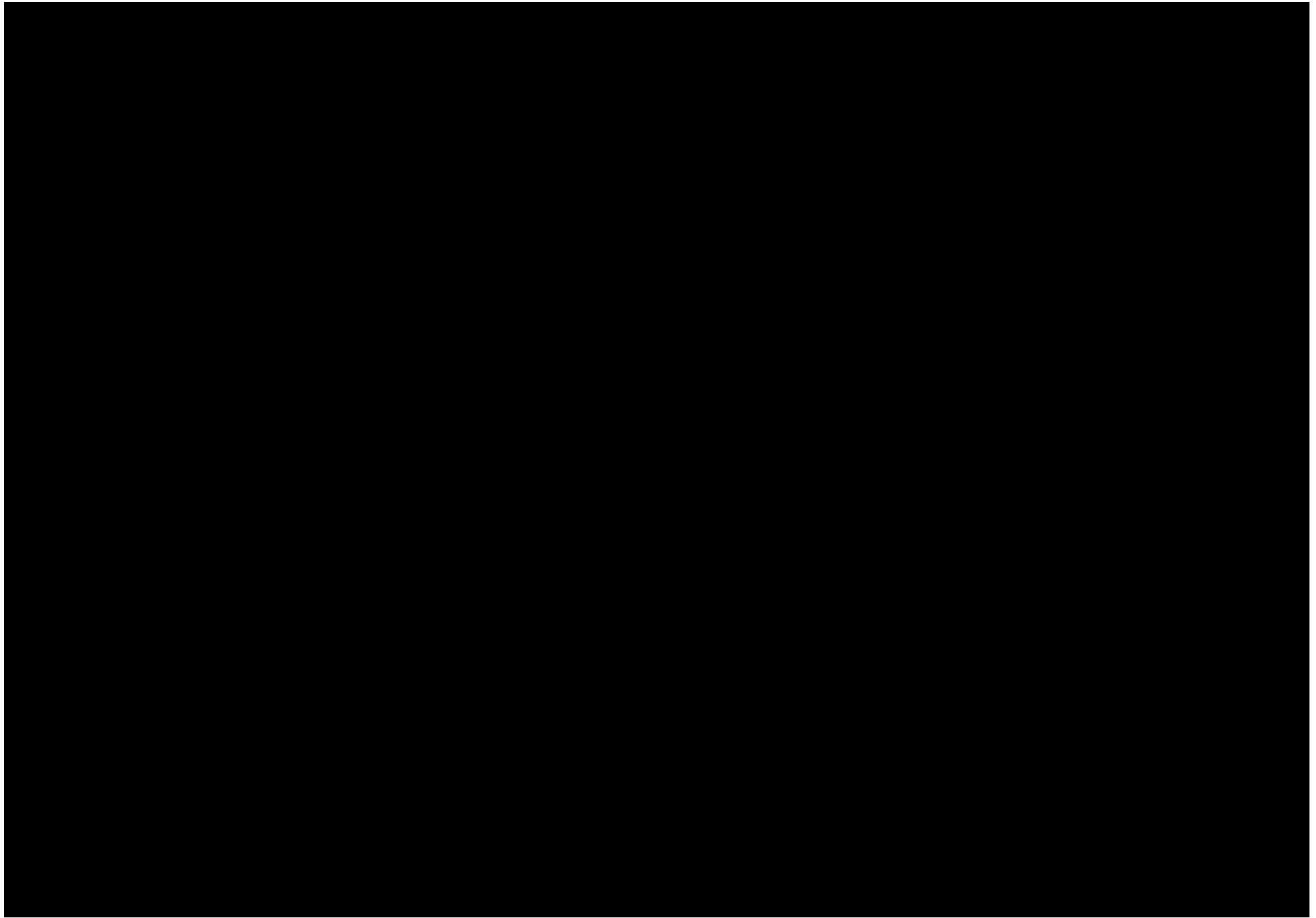


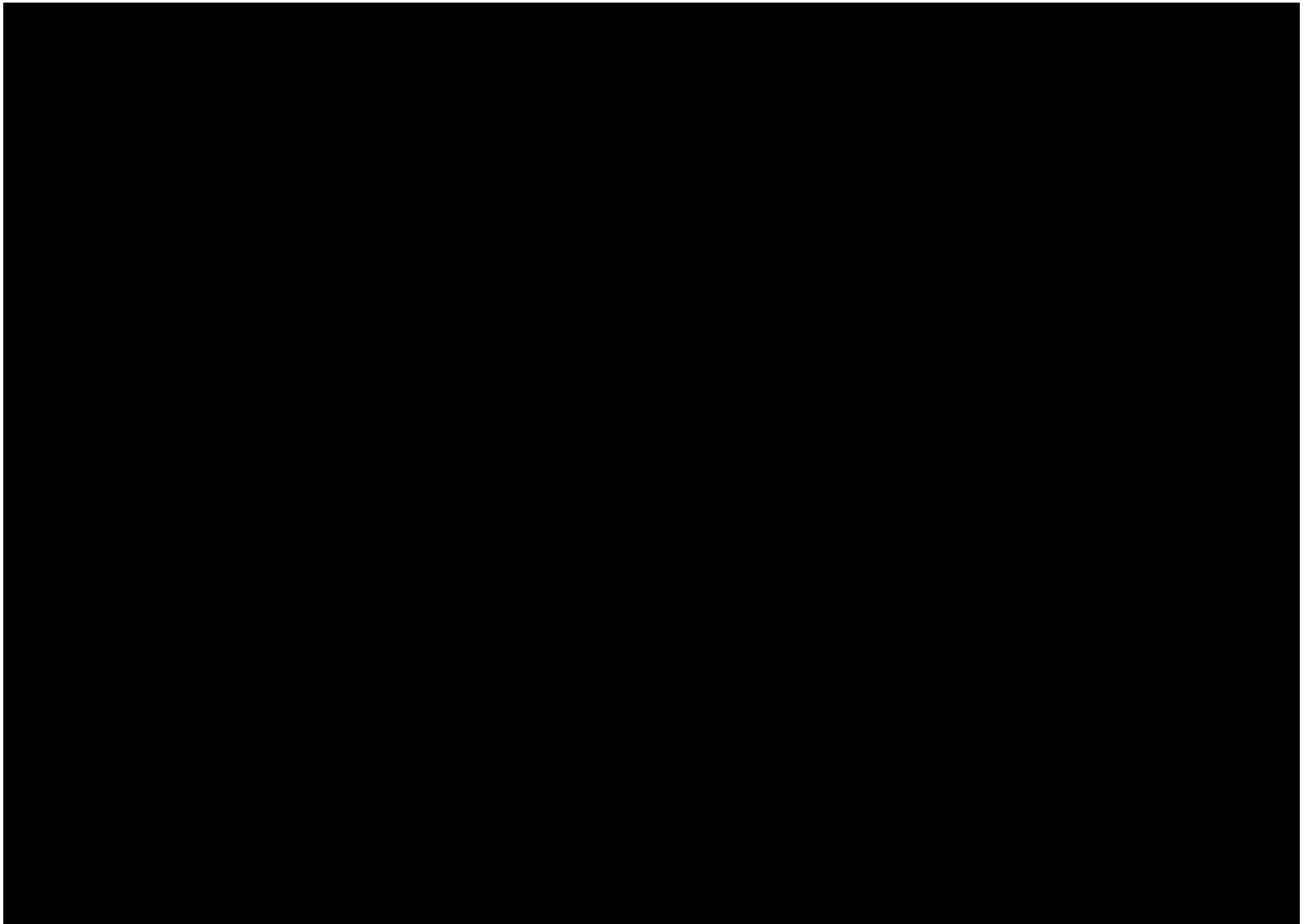


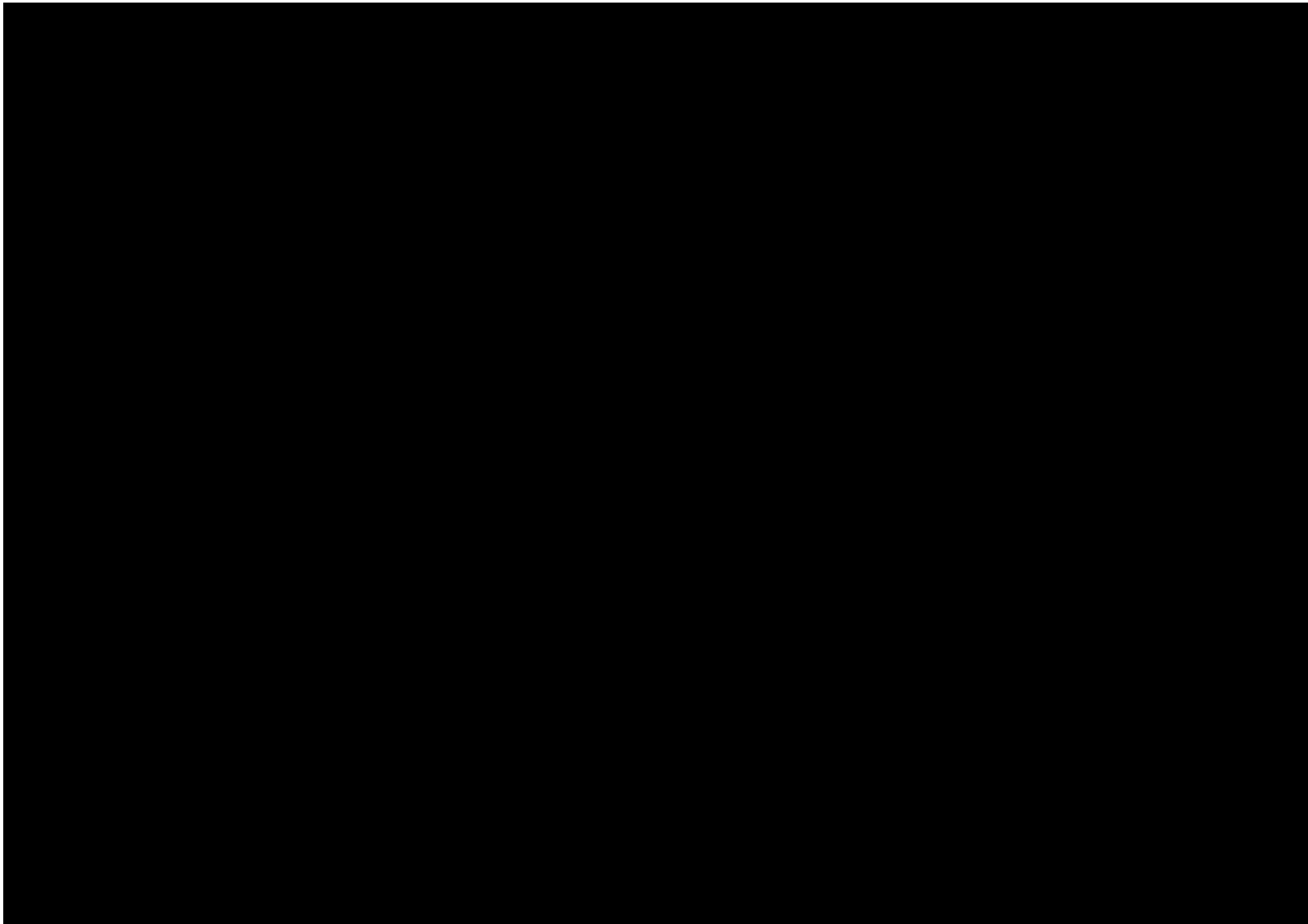


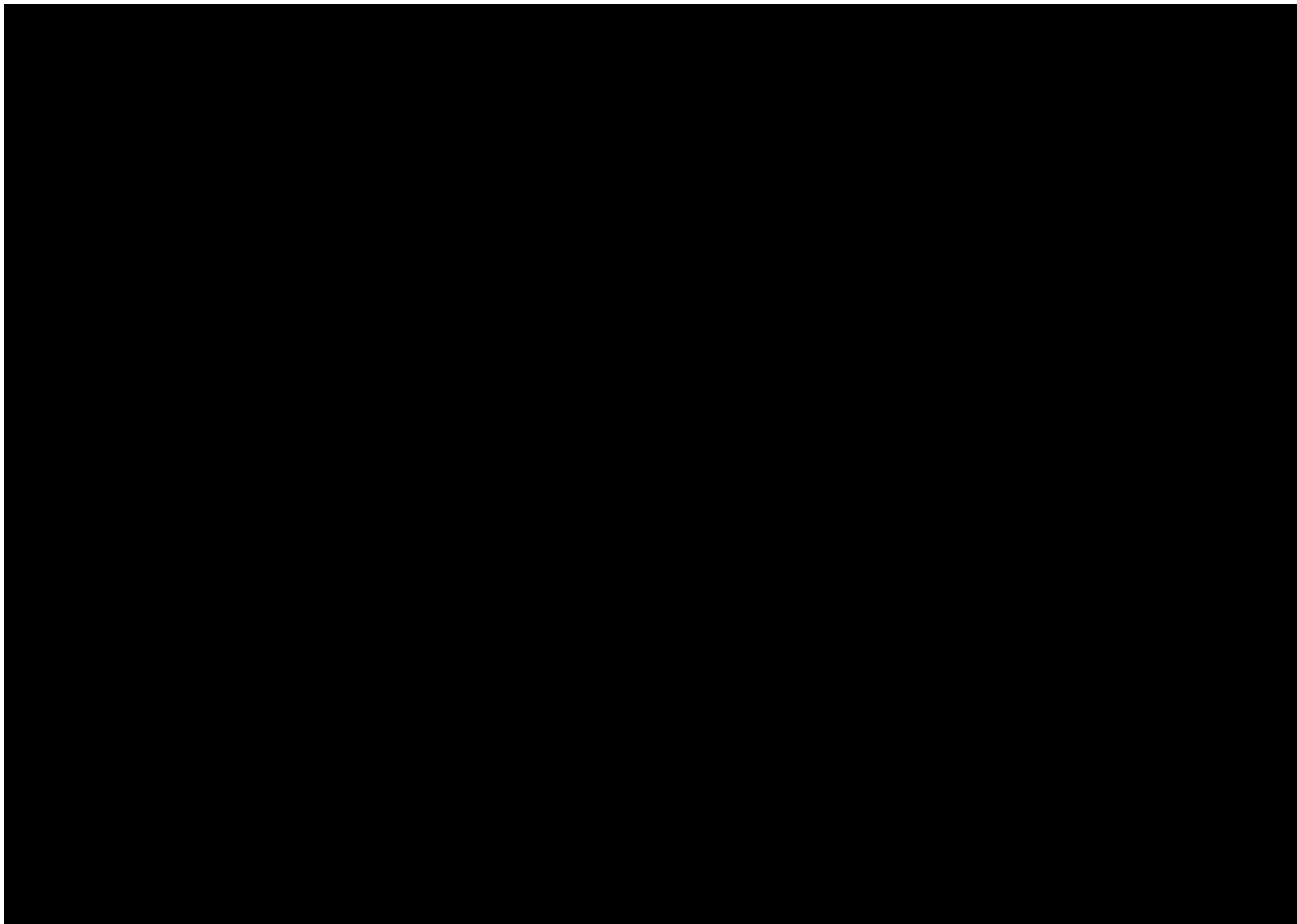


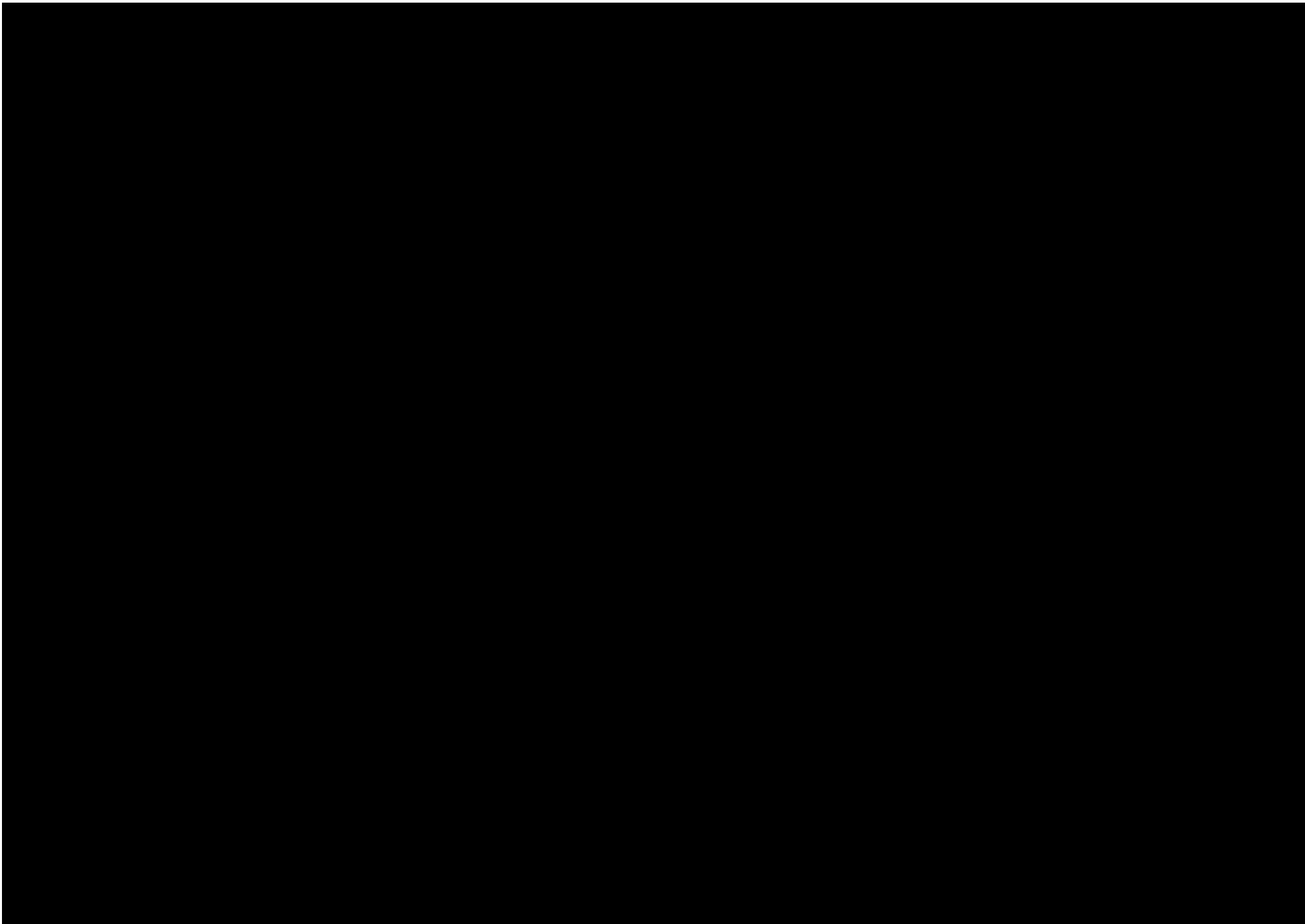


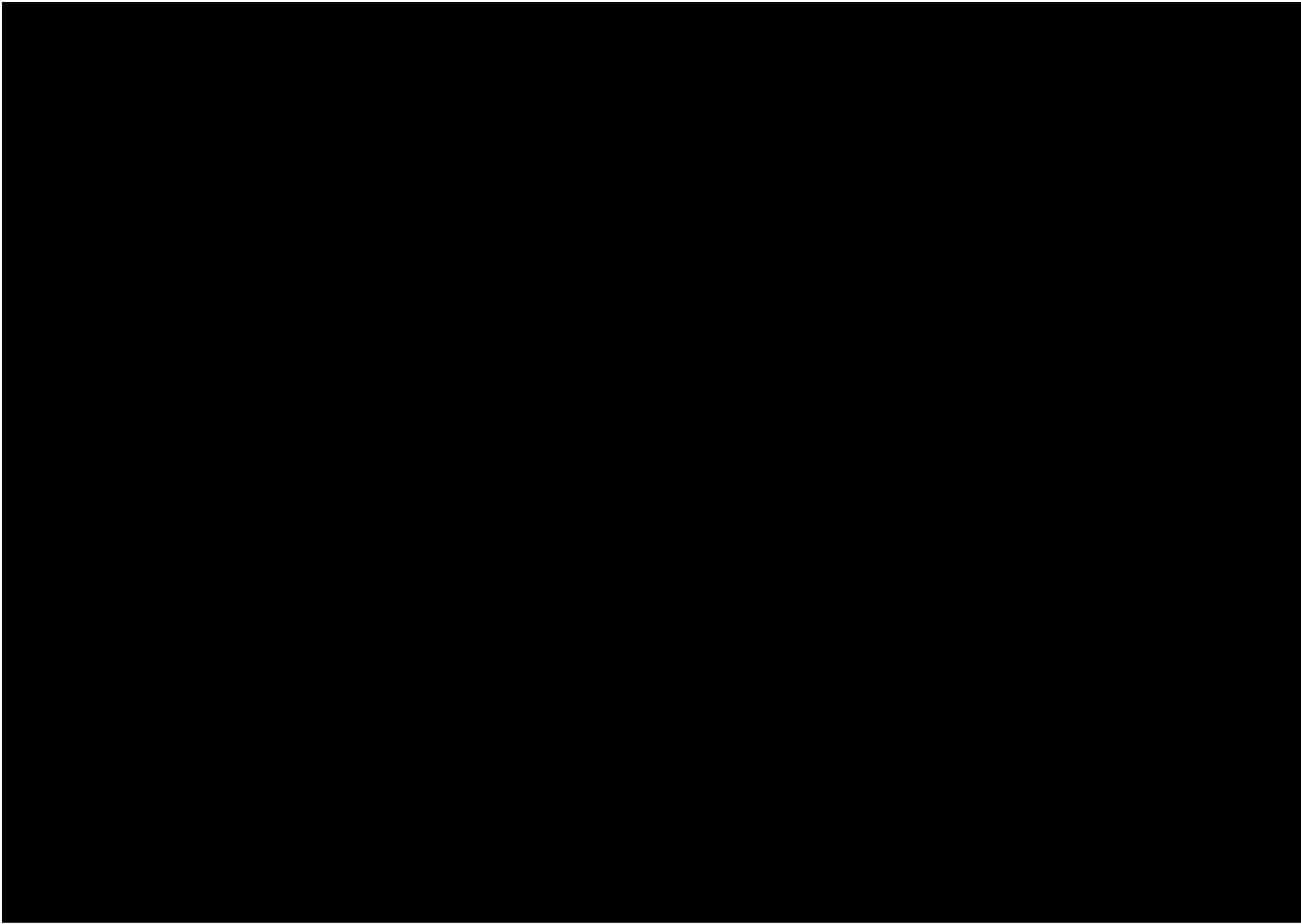


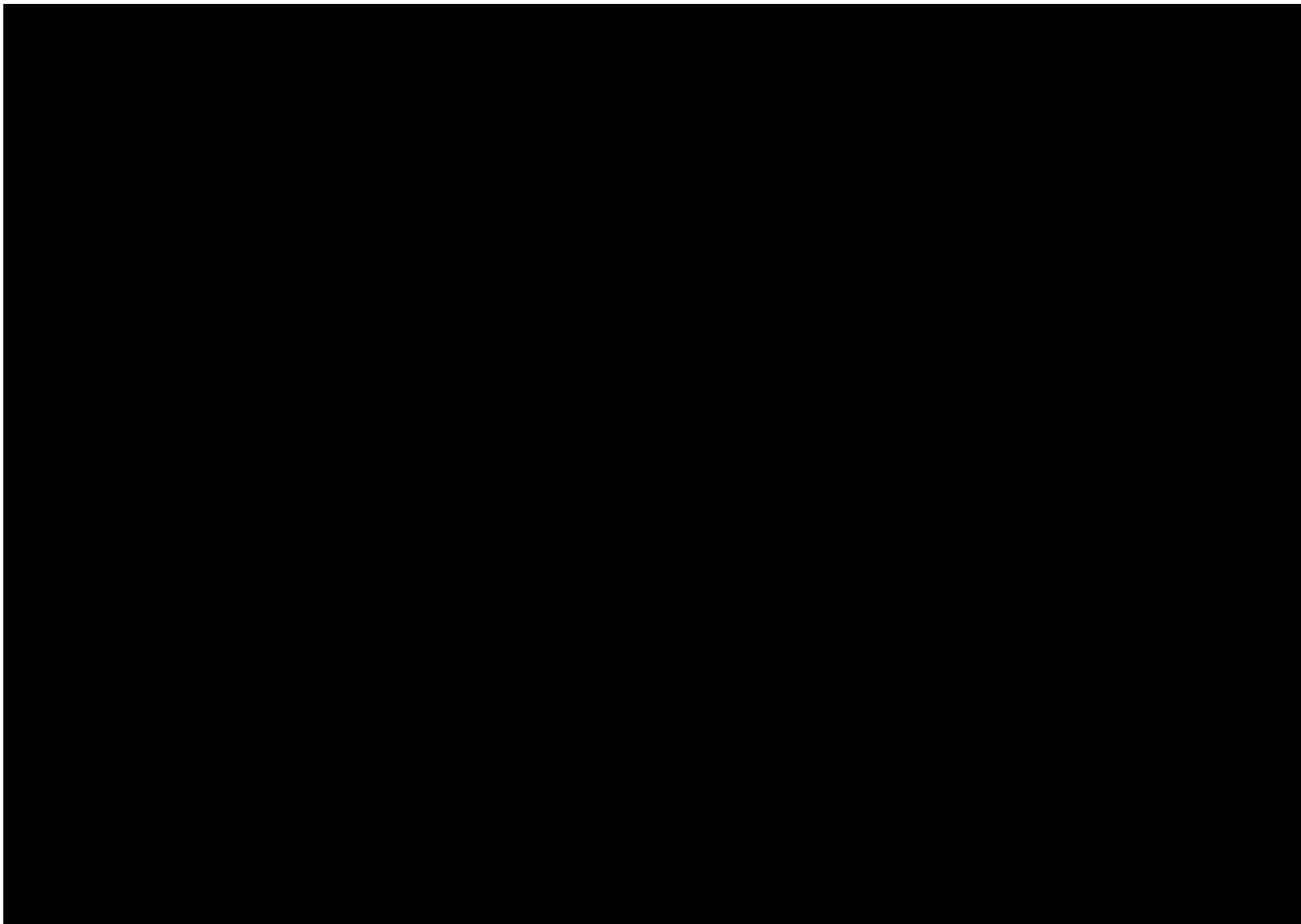




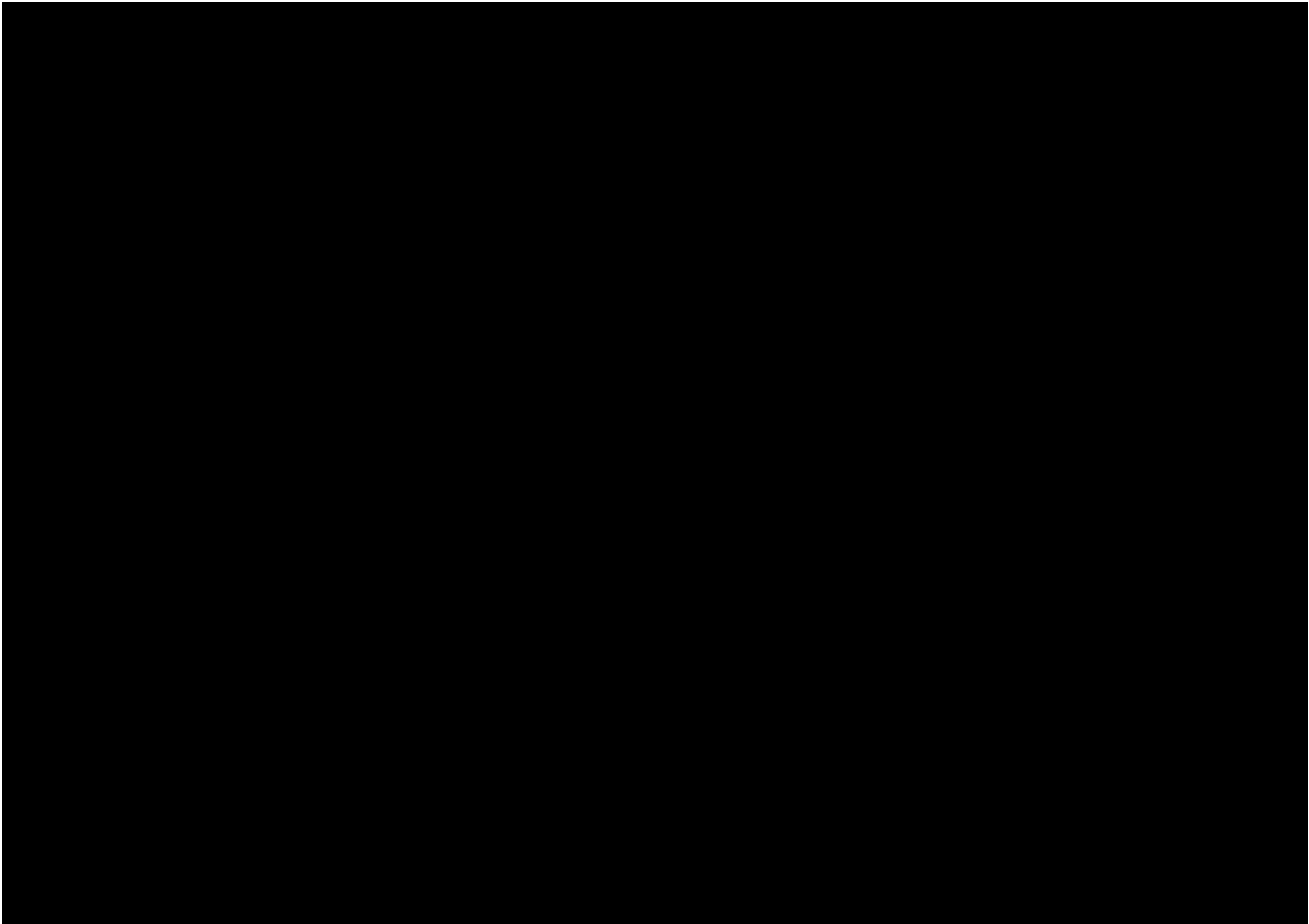


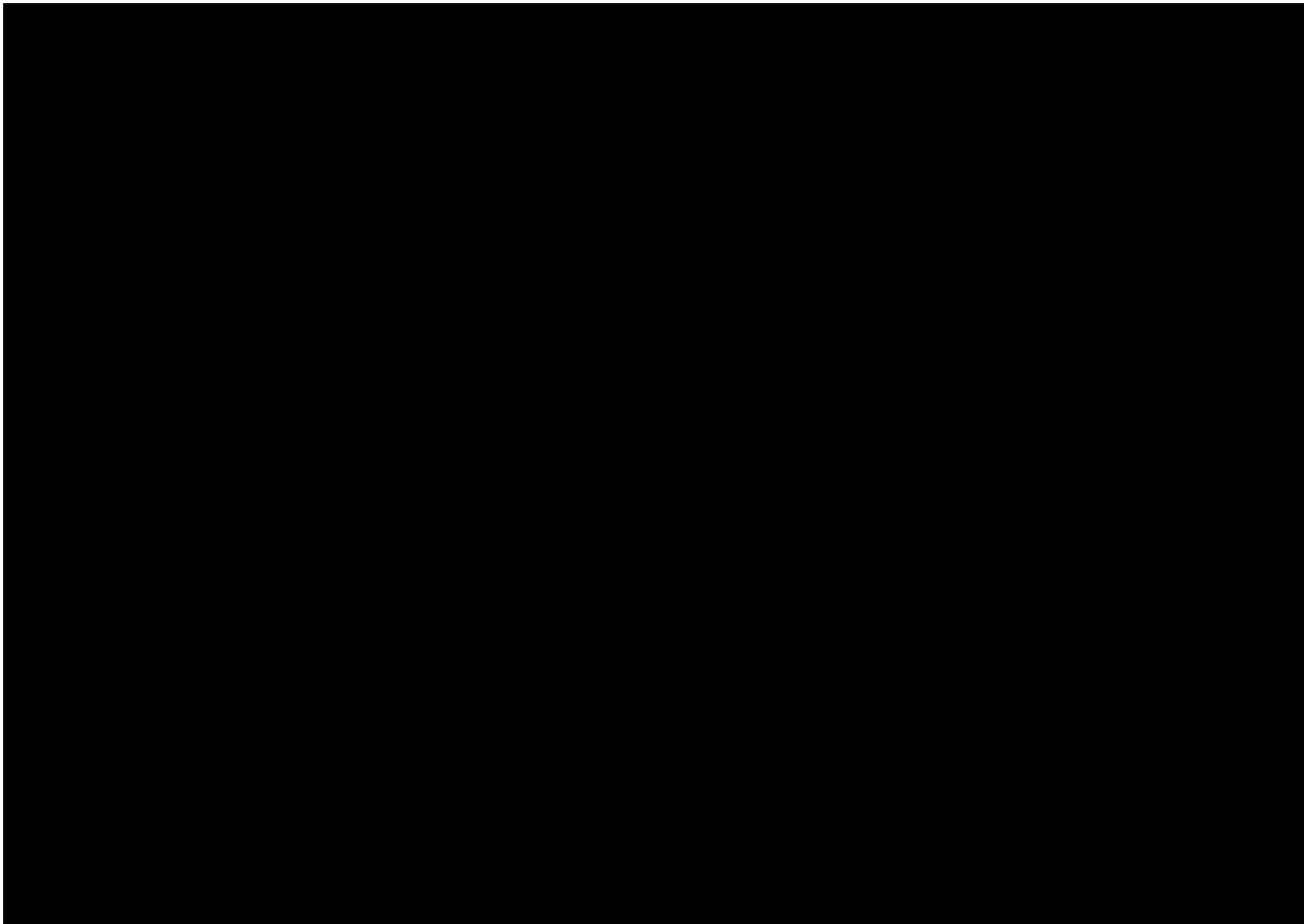


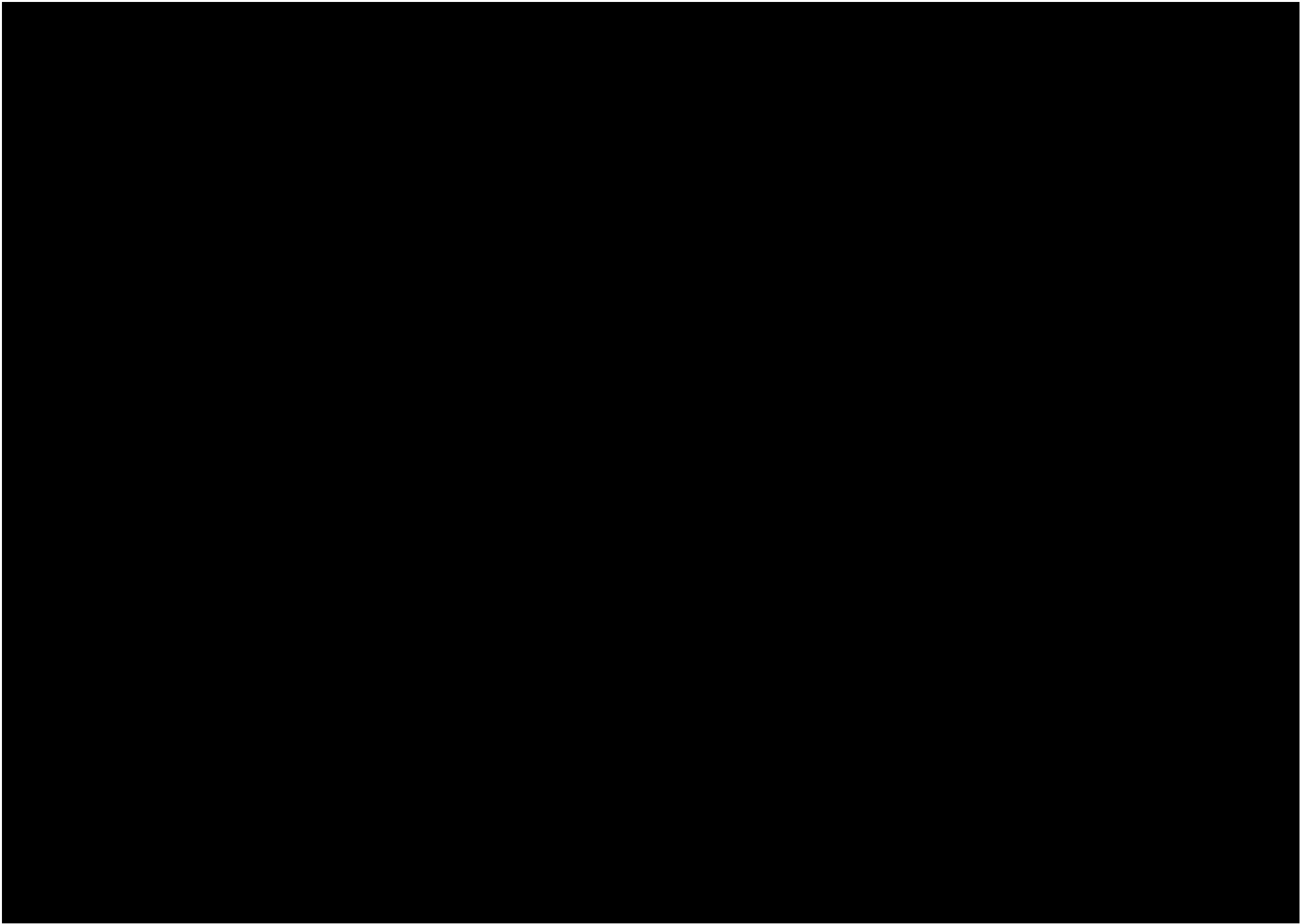


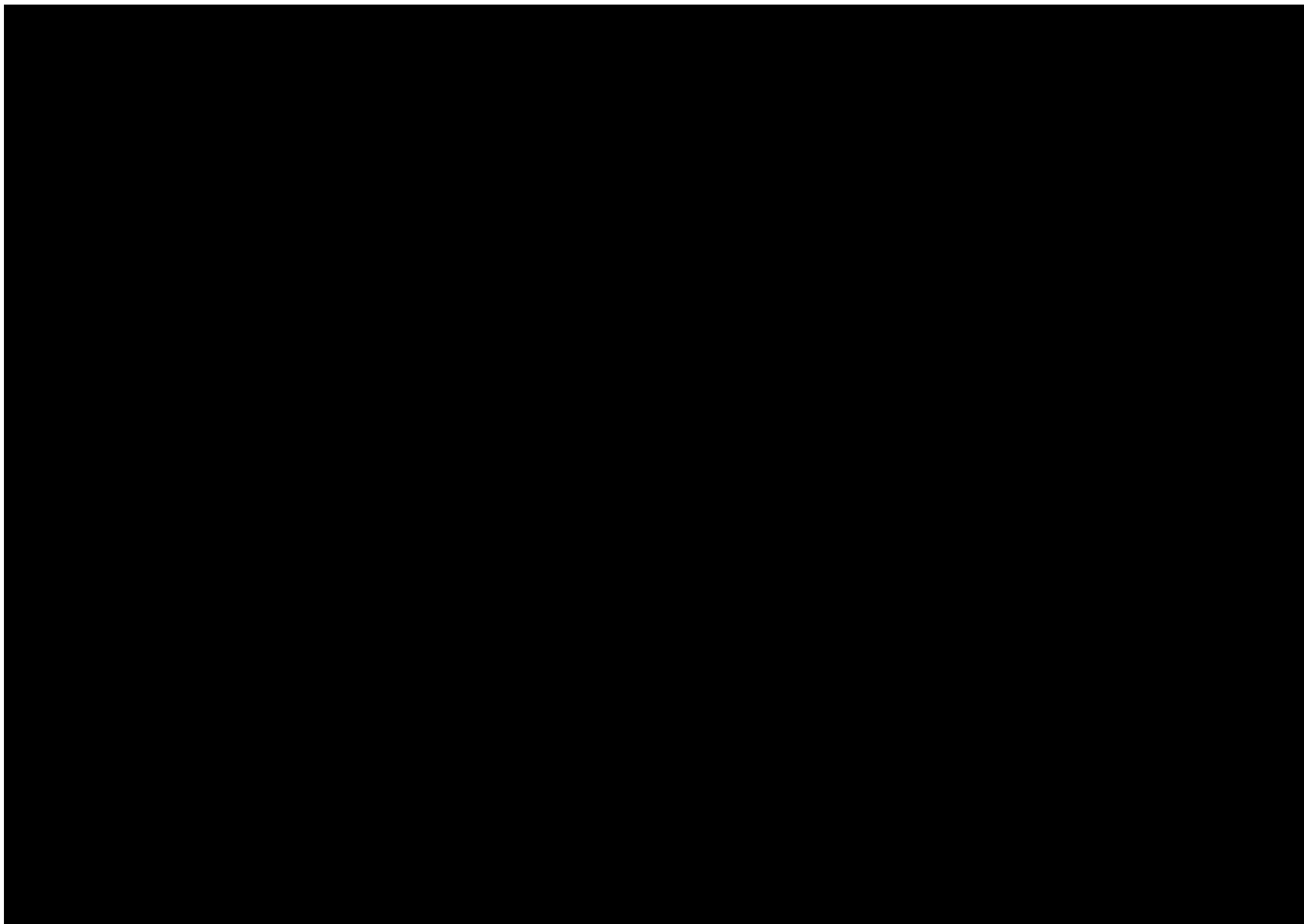


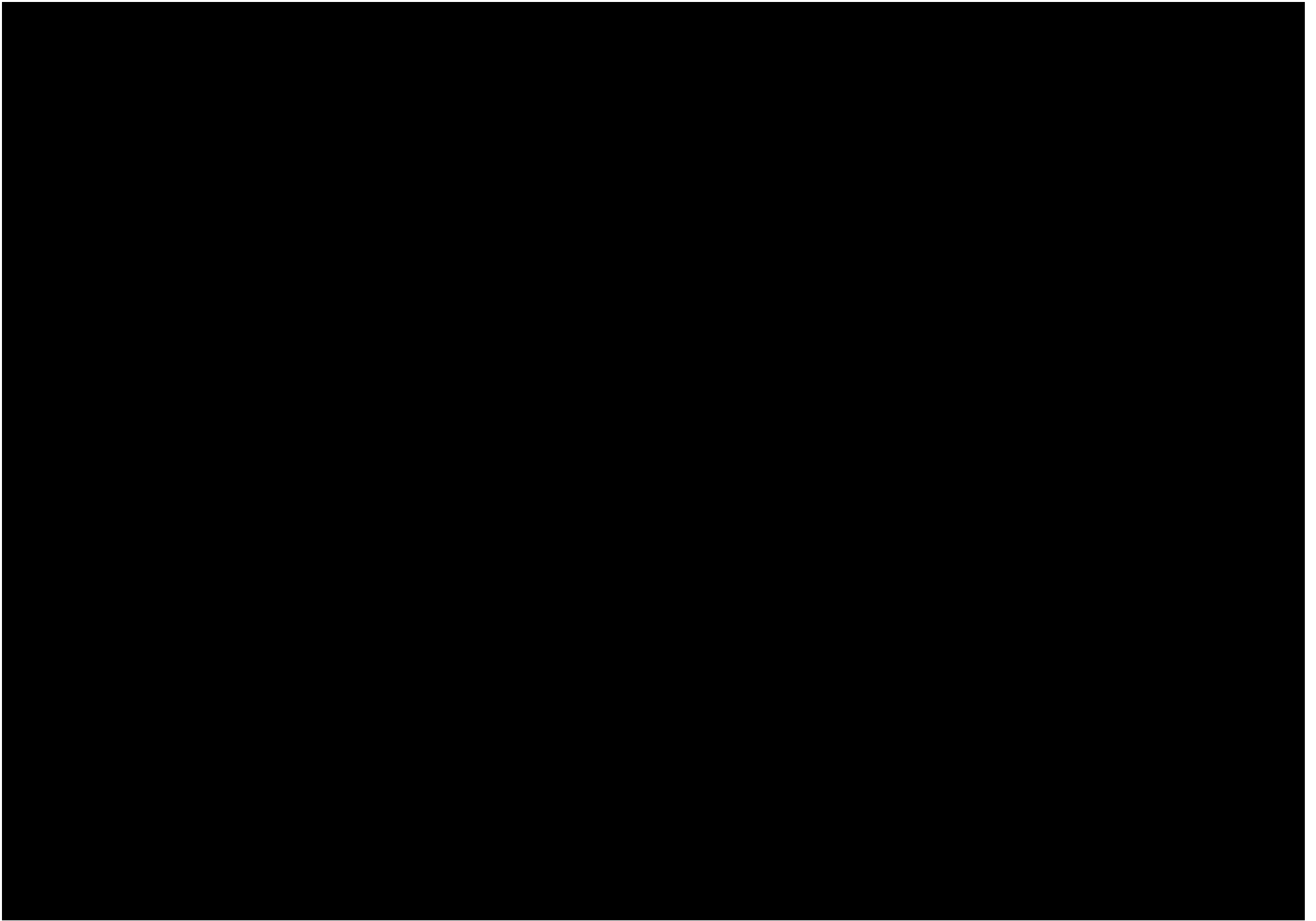


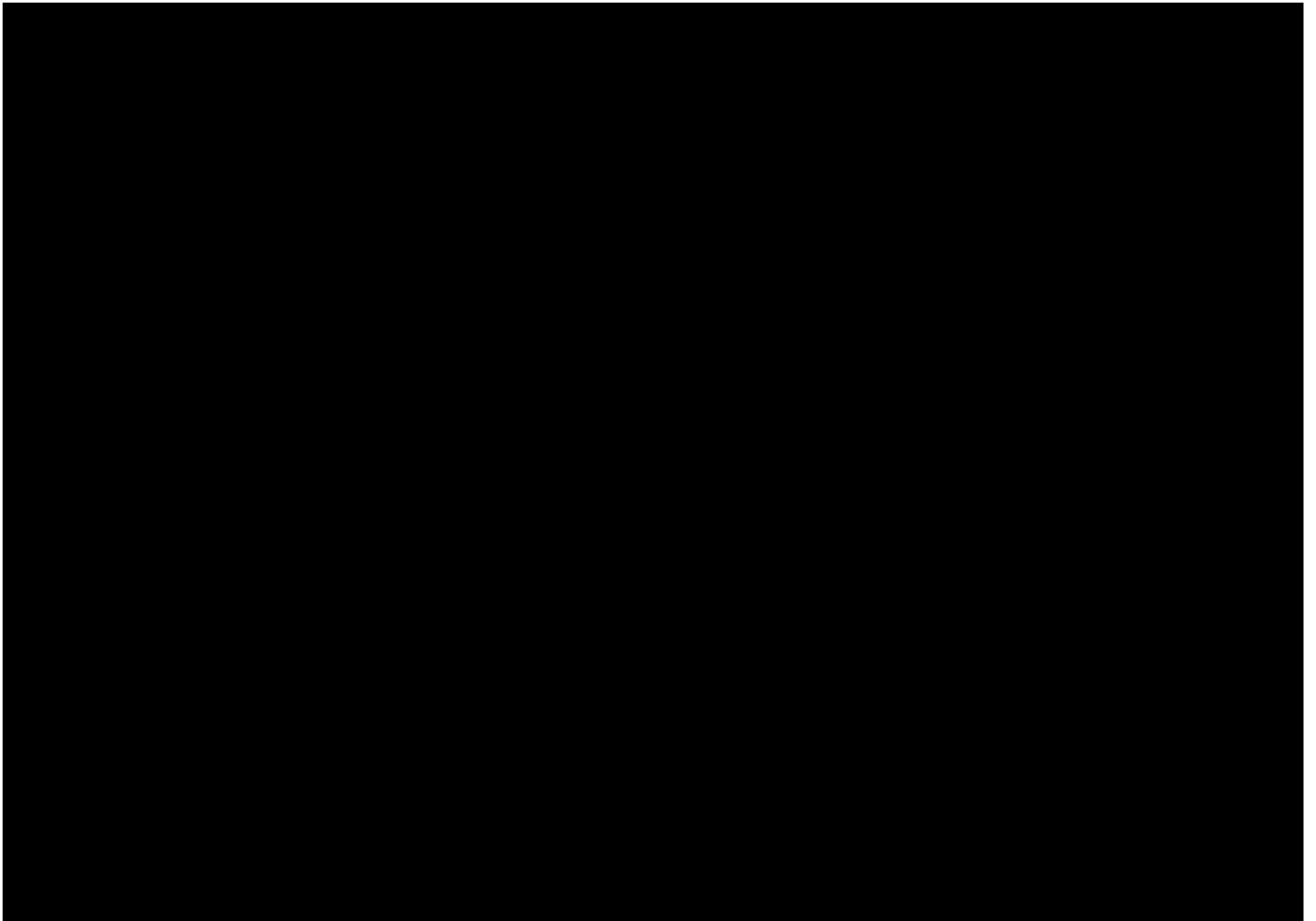


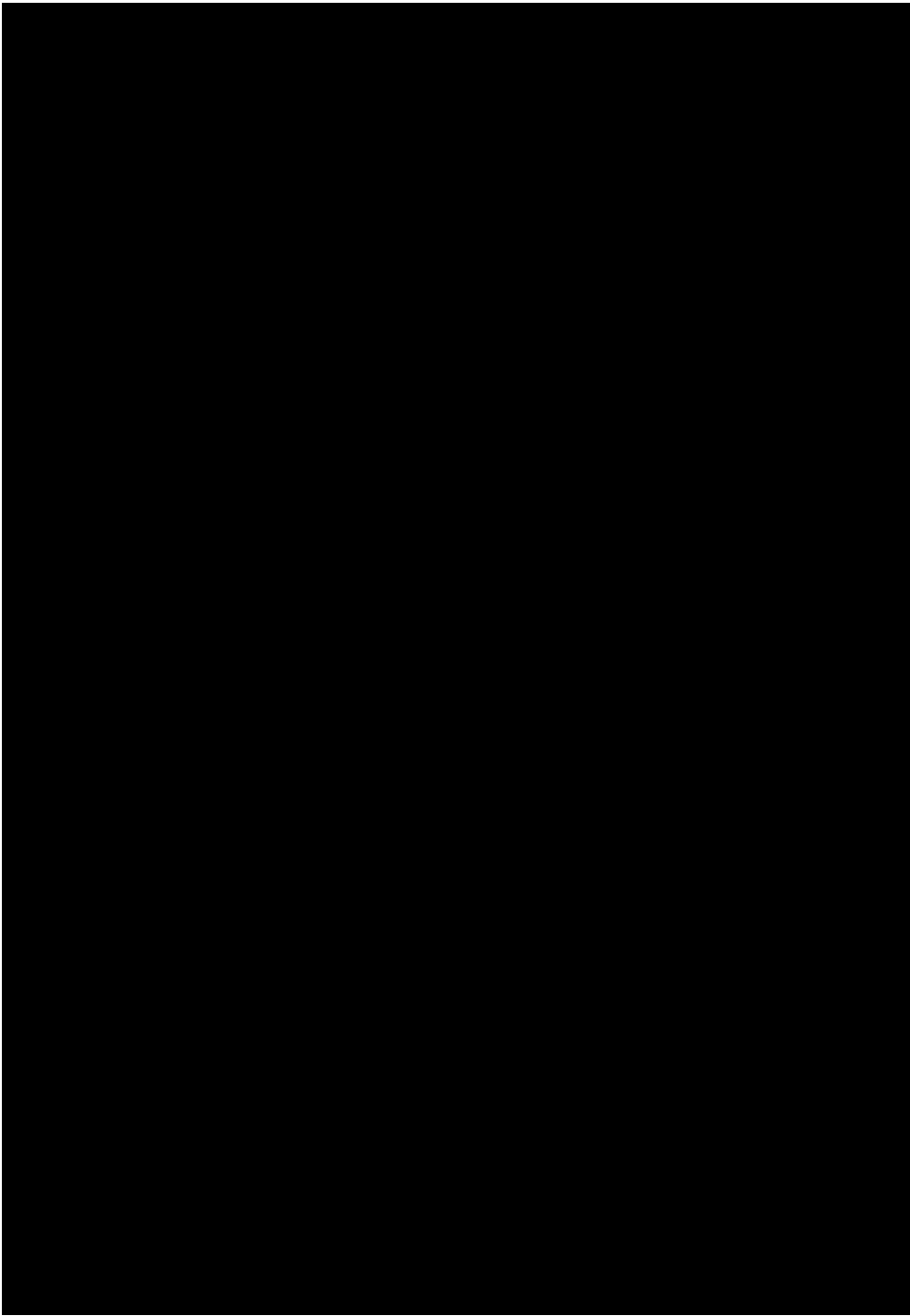














***Confidential*** Cultural Resource Site Locations and Site Records (***Redacted***)

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