

CULTURAL RESOURCES STUDY FOR THE VERDEMONT HEIGHTS (TTM 20707) PROJECT

**CITY OF SAN BERNARDINO,
SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA**

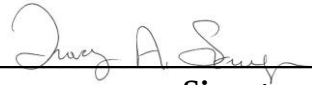
APNs 0261-011-02, -03, -10, 0348-121-14, -27, and -28

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<i>Report Title:</i>	Cultural Resources Study for the Verdemont Heights (TTM 20707) Project, City of San Bernardino, San Bernardino County, California (APNs 0261-011-02, -03, -10, 0348-121-14, -27, and -28)
<i>Type of Study:</i>	Phase I Cultural Resources Survey
<i>USGS Quadrangle:</i>	Section 1, Township 1 North, Range 5 West and Section 36, Township 2 North, Range 5 West of the USGS <i>San Bernardino North, California</i> (7.5-minute) topographic quadrangle map.
<i>Acreage:</i>	107.7 acres
<i>Key Words:</i>	Survey; Site SBR-7045H; historic structures not significant; archaeological monitoring recommended.

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MANAGEMENT SUMMARY/ABSTRACT

BFSA Environmental Services, a Perennial Company (BFSA) was retained by Lilburn Corporation to conduct a cultural resources study for the Verdemonst Heights (Tentative Tract Map [TTM] 20707) Project (Assessor's Parcel Numbers [APNs] 0261-011-02, -03, -10, 0348-121-14, -27, and -28). The project is located on the 7.5-minute U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) *San Bernardino North, California* topographic quadrangle map within Section 1, Township 1 North, Range 5 West and Section 36, Township 2 North, Range 5 West of the San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian. The property is situated northeast of the intersection of Verdemonst Drive and Antique Street in the city of San Bernardino, San Bernardino County, California. As proposed, the project will include the residential development of a 107.7-acre site.

The purpose of this investigation was to locate and record any cultural resources present within the project and subsequently evaluate any resources as part of the City of San Bernardino's environmental review process conducted in compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). The archaeological investigation of the project included the review of an archaeological records search performed at the South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC) at California State University, Fullerton (CSU Fullerton) in order to assess previous archaeological studies and identify any previously recorded archaeological sites within the project boundaries or in the immediate vicinity. A review of the records search provided by the SCCIC indicated that one previously recorded historic resource is located within the subject property (SBR-7045H). BFSA also requested a review of the Sacred Lands File (SLF) search by the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC), the results of which were positive.

The current study did not result in the identification of any newly discovered cultural resources. Previously recorded Site SBR-7045H was relocated and evaluated by BFSA staff. Based upon the results of the field survey, site research, and records searches, SBR-7045H has been evaluated as not significant under CEQA criteria. No impacts to significant resources are associated with the proposed development of the property. However, based upon the historic nature of the property and the presence of food and water resources utilized by prehistoric Native American inhabitants of this area, archaeological monitoring is recommended for any ground-disturbing activities associated with the Verdemonst Heights (TTM 20707) Project to identify any historic or prehistoric artifacts, features, or sites that may be exposed by earthwork.

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project Description

The archaeological survey program for the Verdemont Heights (TTM 20707) Project was conducted in order to comply with CEQA and City of San Bernardino environmental requirements. The project is located at the northeast corner of the intersection of Verdemont Drive and Antique Street in the city of San Bernardino, San Bernardino County, California (Figure 1.1–1). The property, which includes APNs 0261-011-02, -03, -10, 0348-121-14, -27, and -28, is located on the 7.5-minute USGS *San Bernardino North, California* topographic quadrangle map within Section 1, Township 1 North, Range 5 West and Section 36, Township 2 North, Range 5 West of the San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian (Figure 1.1–2). The project proposes to develop 107.7-acres of land for the construction of 115 residential lots and associated roadways, infrastructure, and landscaping (Figure 1.1–3).

The property is currently vacant, containing only gravel roadways in the southern half of the property and the remnants of previously recorded Site SBR-7045H in the central portion of the project. The southern half of the property exhibits high levels of disturbance, having been previously grubbed and cleared. What little vegetation is present is limited to scrubs and low-lying grasses. The northern half of the project has not been grubbed and contains dense vegetation. A drainage basin is present in the southwest quadrant of the property. While vacant, the southern portion of the property has been highly disturbed by agricultural activities throughout the twentieth century. Additionally, the remains of previously recorded historic Site SBR-7045H are present within the central portion of the property. The site was re-evaluated by BFSa staff during the cultural resources survey, who were able to relocate the remnants of three retaining walls and two cisterns that are likely associated with the previous agricultural development of the property. No previously unrecorded prehistoric or historic cultural resources were identified as a result of the cultural resources study.

1.2 Environmental Setting

The Verdemont Heights (TTM 20707) Project is generally located in southwestern San Bernardino County within the city of San Bernardino. The subject property is situated near Cajon Pass, the divide between the San Gabriel Mountains and the San Bernardino Mountains of the greater Transverse Ranges in southern California. The project lies at the foot of the southern slopes of the San Bernardino Mountains. The project area overlies alluvial fan deposits with various depositional ages. The oldest alluvial fan deposits are early Pleistocene, followed by late Pleistocene old alluvial fan deposits, and finally by early Holocene to late Pleistocene and Holocene young alluvial fan deposits (Miller et al. 2001).



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Figure 1.1–1 General Location Map

The Verdernont Heights Project
ESRI Street Map

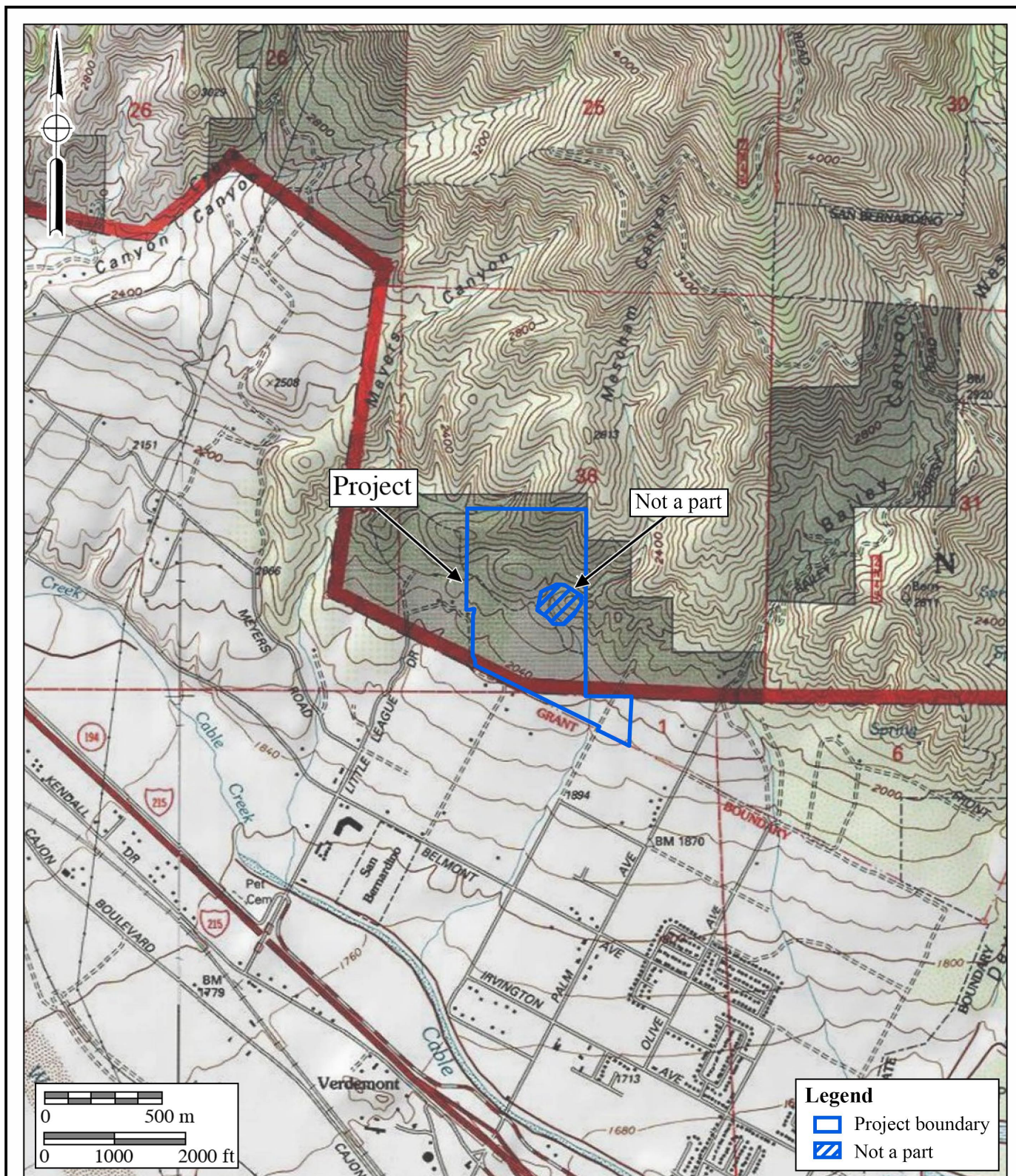


Figure 1.1-2
Project Location Map

The Verdernont Heights Project

USGS San Bernardino North and Devore Quadrangles (7.5-minute series)

SOURCE OF TOPOGRAPHY

DIGITAL AERIAL TOPOGRAPHY WAS
PREPARED BY:
DIGITAL MAPPING, INC.

A.P.N.

0348-121-14, 0348-121-27, 0261-011-10
0261-011-03, 0261-011-02, 0348-121-28

BASIS OF BEARINGS

THE CENTERLINE OF LITTLE LEAGUE
DRIVE BEING N27°48'02"E PER
PARCEL MAP NO. 1466, M.B. 14/69.

SITE ACREAGE

107.7 ACRES GROSS

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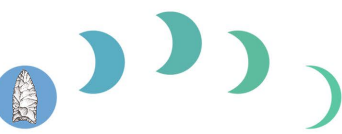
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1-0-4



Figure 1.1-3
Project Development Map
The Verdement Heights Project

The southern project area is characterized by relatively flat land that was previously used as farmland, while the northern portion of the project has remained relatively undeveloped and contains steep slopes, dense vegetation, and granite bedrock outcrops. Bedrock outcrops are often associated with prehistoric sites; however, some of the granite boulders in the southern portion of the project had been disturbed and moved prior to the start of the cultural resources survey. No evidence of milling or prehistoric use was observed in association with any of the outcrops during the course of the current study. An unnamed wash is present in the southeast corner of the project. As nearby water sources are often markers of prehistoric activity, this seasonal drainage could have been utilized by Native American populations that may have inhabited this region.

1.3 Cultural Setting

Paleo Indian, Archaic Period Milling Stone Horizon, and the Late Prehistoric Shoshonean groups are the three general cultural periods represented in San Bernardino County. The following discussion of the cultural history of San Bernardino County references the San Dieguito Complex, the Encinitas Tradition, the Milling Stone Horizon, the La Jolla Complex, the Pauma Complex, and the San Luis Rey Complex, since these culture sequences have been used to describe archaeological manifestations in the region. The Late Prehistoric component in the southwestern area of San Bernardino County was represented by the Gabrielino and Serrano Indians. According to Kroeber (1976), the Serrano probably owned a stretch of the Sierra Madre from Cucamonga east to above Mentone and halfway up to San Timoteo Canyon, including the San Bernardino Valley and just missing Riverside County. However, Kroeber (1976) also states that this area has been assigned to the Gabrielino, “which would be a more natural division of topography, since it would leave the Serrano pure mountaineers.”

Absolute chronological information, where possible, will be incorporated into this discussion to examine the effectiveness of continuing to use these terms interchangeably. Reference will be made to the geologic framework that divides the culture chronology of the area into four segments: late Pleistocene (20,000 to 10,000 years before the present [YBP]), early Holocene (10,000 to 6,650 YBP), middle Holocene (6,650 to 3,350 YBP), and late Holocene (3,350 to 200 YBP).

Paleo Indian Period (Late Pleistocene: 11,500 to circa 9,000 YBP)

The Paleo Indian Period is associated with the terminus of the late Pleistocene (12,000 to 10,000 YBP). The environment during the late Pleistocene was cool and moist, which allowed for glaciation in the mountains and the formation of deep, pluvial lakes in the deserts and basin lands (Moratto 1984). However, by the terminus of the late Pleistocene, the climate became warmer, which caused glaciers to melt, sea levels to rise, greater coastal erosion, large lakes to recede and evaporate, extinction of Pleistocene megafauna, and major vegetation changes (Moratto 1984; Martin 1967, 1973; Fagan 1991). The coastal shoreline at 10,000 YBP, depending upon the particular area of the coast, was near the 30-meter isobath, or two to six kilometers further west

than its present location (Masters 1983).

Paleo Indians were likely attracted to multiple habitat types, including mountains, marshlands, estuaries, and lakeshores. These people likely subsisted using a more generalized hunting, gathering, and collecting adaptation, utilizing a variety of resources including birds, mollusks, and both large and small mammals (Erlandson and Colten 1991; Moratto 1984; Moss and Erlandson 1995).

Archaic Period (Early and Middle Holocene: circa 9,000 to 1,300 YBP)

The Archaic Period of prehistory began with the onset of the Holocene around 9,000 YBP. The transition from the Pleistocene to the Holocene was a period of major environmental change throughout North America (Antevs 1953; Van Devender and Spaulding 1979). The general warming trend caused sea levels to rise, lakes to evaporate, and drainage patterns to change. In southern California, the general climate at the beginning of the early Holocene was marked by cool/moist periods and an increase in warm/dry periods and sea levels. The coastal shoreline at 8,000 YBP, depending upon the particular area of the coast, was near the 20-meter isobath, or one to four kilometers further west than its present location (Masters 1983).

The rising sea level during the early Holocene created rocky shorelines and bays along the coast by flooding valley floors and eroding the coastline (Curry 1965; Inman 1983). Shorelines were primarily rocky with small littoral cells, as sediments were deposited at bay edges but rarely discharged into the ocean (Reddy 2000). These bays eventually evolved into lagoons and estuaries, which provided a rich habitat for mollusks and fish. The warming trend and rising sea levels generally continued until the late Holocene (4,000 to 3,500 YBP).

At the beginning of the late Holocene, sea levels stabilized, rocky shores declined, lagoons filled with sediment, and sandy beaches became established (Gallegos 1985; Inman 1983; Masters 1994; Miller 1966; Warren and Pavesic 1963). Many former lagoons became saltwater marshes surrounded by coastal sage scrub by the late Holocene (Gallegos 2002). The sedimentation of the lagoons was significant in that it had profound effects upon the types of resources available to prehistoric peoples. Habitat was lost for certain large mollusks, namely *Chione* and *Argopecten*, but habitat was gained for other small mollusks, particularly *Donax* (Gallegos 1985; Reddy 2000). The changing lagoon habitats resulted in the decline of larger shellfish, the loss of drinking water, and the loss of Torrey Pine nuts, causing a major depopulation of the coast as people shifted inland to reliable freshwater sources and intensified their exploitation of terrestrial small game and plants, including acorns (originally proposed by Rogers 1929; Gallegos 2002).

The Archaic Period in southern California is associated with a number of different cultures, complexes, traditions, horizons, and periods, including San Dieguito, La Jolla, Encinitas, Milling Stone, Pauma, and Intermediate.

Late Prehistoric Period (Late Holocene: 1,300 YBP to 1790)

Approximately 1,350 YBP, a Shoshonean-speaking group from the Great Basin region moved into San Bernardino County, marking the transition to the Late Prehistoric Period. This period has been characterized by higher population densities and elaborations in social, political, and technological systems. Economic systems diversified and intensified during this period, with the continued elaboration of trade networks, the use of shell-bead currency, and the appearance of more labor-intensive, yet effective, technological innovations. Technological developments during this period included the introduction of the bow and arrow between A.D. 400 and 600 and the introduction of ceramics. Atlatl darts were replaced by smaller arrow darts, including the Cottonwood series points. Other hallmarks of the Late Prehistoric Period include extensive trade networks as far reaching as the Colorado River Basin and cremation of the dead.

Protohistoric Period (Late Holocene: 1790 to Present)

Gabrielino

The territory of the Gabrielino at the time of Spanish contact covers much of present-day Los Angeles and Orange counties. The southern extent of this culture area is bounded by Aliso Creek, the eastern extent is located east of present-day San Bernardino along the Santa Ana River, the northern extent includes the San Fernando Valley, and the western extent includes portions of the Santa Monica Mountains. The Gabrielino also occupied several Channel Islands including Santa Barbara Island, Santa Catalina Island, San Nicholas Island, and San Clemente Island. Because of their access to certain resources, including a steatite source from Santa Catalina Island, this group was among the wealthiest and most populous aboriginal groups in all of southern California. Trade of materials and resources controlled by the Gabrielino extended as far north as the San Joaquin Valley, as far east as the Colorado River, and as far south as Baja California (Bean and Smith 1978a; Kroeber 1976).

The Gabrielino lived in permanent villages and smaller resource gathering camps occupied at various times of the year depending upon the seasonality of the resource. Larger villages were comprised of several families or clans, while smaller seasonal camps typically housed smaller family units. The coastal area between San Pedro and Topanga Canyon was the location of primary subsistence villages, while secondary sites were located near inland sage stands, oak groves, and pine forests. Permanent villages were located along rivers and streams, as well as in sheltered areas along the coast. As previously mentioned, the Channel Islands were also the locations of relatively large settlements (Bean and Smith 1978a; Kroeber 1976).

Resources procured along the coast and on the islands were primarily marine in nature and included tuna, swordfish, ray, shark, California sea lion, Stellar sea lion, harbor seal, northern elephant seal, sea otter, dolphin, porpoise, various waterfowl species, numerous fish species, purple sea urchin, and mollusks such as rock scallop, California mussel, and limpet. Inland resources included oak acorn, pine nut, Mohave yucca, cacti, sage, grass nut, deer, rabbit, hare, rodent, quail, duck, and a variety of reptiles such as western pond turtle and snakes (Bean and

Smith 1978a; Kroeber 1976).

The social structure of the Gabrielino is little known; however, there appears to have been at least three social classes: 1) the elite, which included the rich, chiefs, and their immediate family; 2) a middle class, which included people of relatively high economic status or long-established lineages; and 3) a class of people that included most other individuals in the society. Villages were politically autonomous units comprised of several lineages. During times of the year when certain seasonal resources were available, the village would divide into lineage groups and move out to exploit them, returning to the village between forays (Bean and Smith 1978a; Kroeber 1976).

Each lineage had its own leader, with the village chief coming from the dominant lineage. Several villages might be allied under a paramount chief. Chiefly positions were of an ascribed status, most often passed to the eldest son. Chiefly duties included providing village cohesion, leading warfare and peace negotiations with other groups, collecting tribute from the village(s) under his jurisdiction, and arbitrating disputes within the village(s). The status of the chief was legitimized by his safekeeping of the sacred bundle, which was a representation of the link between the material and spiritual realms and the embodiment of power (Bean and Smith 1978a; Kroeber 1976).

Shamans were leaders in the spirit realm. The duties of the shaman included conducting healing and curing ceremonies, guarding the sacred bundle, locating lost items, identifying and collecting poisons for arrows, and making rain (Bean and Smith 1978a; Kroeber 1976).

Marriages were made between individuals of equal social status, and, in the case of powerful lineages, marriages were arranged to establish political ties between the lineages (Bean and Smith 1978a; Kroeber 1976).

Men conducted the majority of the heavy labor, hunting, fishing, and trading with other groups. Women's duties included gathering and preparing plant and animal resources, and making baskets, pots, and clothing (Bean and Smith 1978a; Kroeber 1976).

Gabrielino houses were domed, circular structures made of thatched vegetation. Houses varied in size and could house from one to several families. Sweathouses (semicircular, earth-covered buildings) were public structures used in male social ceremonies. Other structures included menstrual huts and a ceremonial structure called a *yuvar*, an open-air structure built near the chief's house (Bean and Smith 1978a; Kroeber 1976).

Clothing was minimal. Men and children most often went naked, while women wore deerskin or bark aprons. In cold weather, deerskin, rabbit fur, or bird skin (with feathers intact) cloaks were worn. Island and coastal groups used sea otter fur for cloaks. In areas of rough terrain, yucca fiber sandals were worn. Women often used red ochre on their faces and skin for adornment or protection from the sun. Adornment items included feathers, fur, shells, and beads (Bean and Smith 1978a; Kroeber 1976).

Hunting implements included wood clubs, sinew-backed bows, slings, and throwing clubs. Maritime implements included rafts, harpoons, spears, hook and line, and nets. A variety of other tools included deer scapulae saws, bone and shell needles, bone awls, scrapers, bone or shell

flakers, wedges, stone knives and drills, metates, mullers, manos, shell spoons, bark platters, and wood paddles and bowls. Baskets were made from rush, deer grass, and skunkbush. Baskets were fashioned for hoppers, plates, trays, and winnowers for leaching, straining, and gathering. Baskets were also used for storing, preparing, and serving food, and for keeping personal and ceremonial items (Bean and Smith 1978a; Kroeber 1976).

The Gabrielino had exclusive access to soapstone, or steatite, procured from Santa Catalina Island quarries. This highly prized material was used for making pipes, animal carvings, ritual objects, ornaments, and cooking utensils. The Gabrielino greatly profited from trading steatite since it was valued so much by groups throughout southern California (Bean and Smith 1978a; Kroeber 1976).

Serrano

Aboriginally, the Serrano occupied an area east of present-day Los Angeles. According to Bean and Smith (1978b), definitive boundaries are difficult to place for the Serrano due to their sociopolitical organization and a lack of reliable data:

The Serrano were organized into autonomous localized lineages occupying definite, favored territories, but rarely claiming any territory far removed from the lineage's home base. Since the entire dialectical group was neither politically united nor amalgamated into supralineage groups, as many of their neighbors were, one must speak in terms of generalized areas of usage rather than pan-tribal holdings. (Strong [1929] in Bean and Smith 1978b)

However, researchers place the Serrano in the San Bernardino Mountains east of Cajon Pass and at the base of and north of the mountains near Victorville, east to Twentynine Palms, and south to the Yucaipa Valley (Bean and Smith 1978b). Serrano has been used broadly for languages in the Takic family including Serrano, Kitanemuk, Vanyume, and Tataviam.

The Serrano were part of "exogamous clans, which in turn were affiliated with one of two exogamous moieties, *tuk^wutam* (Wildcat) and *wahi?iam* (Coyote)" (Bean and Smith 1978b). According to Strong (1971), details such as number, structure, and function of the clans are unknown. Instead, he states that clans were not political, but were rather structured based upon "economic, marital, or ceremonial reciprocity, a pattern common throughout Southern California" (Bean and Smith 1978b). The Serrano formed alliances amongst their own clans and with Cahuilla, Chemehuevi, Gabrielino, and Cupeño clans (Bean and Smith 1978b). Clans were large, autonomous, political, and landholding units formed patrilineally, with all males descending from a common male ancestor, including all wives and descendants of the males. However, even after marriage, women would still keep their original lineage, and would still participate in those ceremonies (Bean and Smith 1978b).

According to Bean and Smith (1978b), the cosmogony and cosmography of the Serrano

are very similar to those of the Cahuilla:

There are twin creator gods, a creation myth told in “epic poem” style, each local group having its own origin story, water babies whose crying foretells death, supernatural beings of various kinds and on various hierarchically arranged power-access levels, an Orpheus-like myth, mythical deer that no one can kill, and tales relating the adventures (and misadventures) of Coyote, a tragicomic trickster-transformer culture hero. (Bean [1962-1972] and Benedict [1924] in Bean and Smith 1978b)

The Serrano had a shaman, a person who acquired their powers through dreams, which were induced through ingestion of the hallucinogen datura. The shaman was mostly a curer/healer, using herbal remedies and “sucking out the disease-causing agents” (Bean and Smith 1978b).

Serrano village locations were typically located near water sources. Individual family dwellings were likely circular, domed structures. Daily household activities would either take place outside of the house out in the open, or under a ramada constructed of a thatched willow pole roof held up by four or more poles inserted into the ground. Families could consist of a husband, wife/wives, unmarried female children, married male children, the husband’s parents, and/or widowed aunts and uncles. Rarely, an individual would occupy his own house, typically in the mountains. Serrano villages also included a large ceremonial house where the lineage leader would live, which served as the religious center for lineages or lineage-sets, granaries, and sweathouses (Bean and Smith 1978b).

The Serrano were primarily hunters and gatherers. Vegetal staples varied with locality. Acorns and piñon nuts were found in the foothills, and mesquite, yucca roots, cacti fruits, and piñon nuts were found in or near the desert regions. Diets were supplemented with other roots, bulbs, shoots, and seeds (Heizer 1978). Deer, mountain sheep, antelopes, rabbits, and other small rodents were among the principal food packages. Various game birds, especially quail, were also hunted. The bow and arrow was used for large game, while smaller game and birds were killed with curved throwing sticks, traps, and snares. Occasionally, game was hunted communally, often during mourning ceremonies (Benedict 1924; Drucker 1937; Heizer 1978). Earth ovens were used to cook meat, bones were boiled to extract marrow, and blood was either drunk cold or cooked to a thicker consistency and then eaten. Some meat and vegetables were sun-dried and stored. Food acquisition and processing required the manufacture of additional items such as knives, stone or bone scrapers, pottery trays and bowls, bone or horn spoons, and stirrers. Mortars, made of either stone or wood, and metates were also manufactured (Strong 1971; Drucker 1937; Benedict 1924).

The Serrano were very similar technologically to the Cahuilla. In general, manufactured goods included baskets, some pottery, rabbit-skin blankets, awls, arrow straighteners, sinew-backed bows, arrows, fire drills, stone pipes, musical instruments (rattles, rasps, whistles, bull-roarers, and flutes), feathered costumes, mats for floor and wall coverings, bags, storage pouches,

cordage (usually comprised of yucca fiber), and nets (Heizer 1978).

Historic Period

The historic background of the project began with the Spanish colonization of Alta California. The first Spanish colonizing expedition reached southern California in 1769 with the intention of converting and civilizing the indigenous populations, as well as expanding the knowledge of and access to new resources in the region (Brigandi 1998). In the late eighteenth century, the San Gabriel (Los Angeles County), San Juan Capistrano (Orange County), and San Luis Rey (San Diego County) missions began colonizing southern California, and gradually expanded their use of the interior valley (presently western Riverside County) for raising grain and cattle to support the missions. The San Gabriel Mission claimed lands in what is presently Jurupa, Riverside, San Jacinto, and the San Gorgonio Pass, while the San Luis Rey Mission claimed land in what is presently Lake Elsinore, Temecula, and Murrieta (American Local History Network: Riverside County, California 1998). The indigenous groups who occupied these lands were recruited by missionaries, converted, and put to work in the missions (Pourade 1964). Throughout this period, the Native American populations were decimated by introduced diseases, a drastic shift in diet resulting in poor nutrition, and social conflicts due to the introduction of an entirely new social order (Cook 1976).

In the mid- to late 1770s, Juan Bautista de Anza passed through much of what is now Riverside County while searching for an overland route from Sonora, Mexico to San Gabriel and Los Angeles, describing fertile valleys, lakes, and sub-desert areas (American Local History Network: Riverside County, California 1998; Riverside County n.d.). Spanish missionaries formed Mission San Gabriel in the San Bernardino Valley in the early nineteenth century. The mission established Rancho San Bernardino in 1819, which included the present-day areas of San Bernardino, Fontana, Rialto, Redlands, and Colton (City of San Bernardino 2015). Since there was no reliable water source in the area, from 1819 to 1820, the missionaries developed a zanja through the use of Native American labor from the Guachama Rancheria (Smallwood 2006). The creation of the zanja was implemented to divert waters from Mill Creek all the way through the city of Redlands, ending near the mission to assist with agricultural enterprises. The new water source allowed nearby ranching districts to develop during the nineteenth century (City of Redlands 2010; Smallwood 2006).

Mexico gained independence in 1822 and desecularized the missions in 1832, signifying the end of the Mission Period (Brigandi 1998; Riverside County n.d.). By this time, the missions owned some of the best and most fertile land in southern California. In order for California to develop, the land would have to be made productive enough to turn a profit (Brigandi 1998). The new government began distributing the vast mission holdings to wealthy and politically connected Mexican citizens. The “grants” were called “ranchos,” many of which have lent their names to modern-day locales (American Local History Network: Riverside County, California 1998).

The treatment of Native Americans grew worse during the Rancho Period. Most of the

Native Americans were forced off of their land or put to work on the now privately-owned ranchos, most often as slave labor. In light of the brutal ranchos, the degree to which Native Americans had become dependent upon the mission system becomes evident when, in 1838, a group of Native Americans from the San Luis Rey Mission petitioned government officials in San Diego to relieve suffering at the hands of the rancheros:

We have suffered incalculable losses, for some of which we are in part to be blamed for because many of us have abandoned the Mission ... We plead and beseech you ... to grant us a Rev. Father for this place. We have been accustomed to the Rev. Fathers and to their manner of managing the duties. We labored under their intelligent directions, and we were obedient to the Fathers according to the regulations, because we considered it as good for us. (Brigandi 1998:21)

Native American culture had been disrupted to the point where they could no longer rely upon prehistoric subsistence and social patterns. Not only does this illustrate how dependent the Native Americans had become upon the missionaries, but it also indicates a marked contrast in the way the Spanish treated the Native Americans compared to the Mexican and United States ranchers. Spanish colonialism (missions) is based upon utilizing human resources while integrating them into their society. The Mexican and American ranchers did not accept Native Americans into their social order and used them specifically for the extraction of labor, resources, and profit. Rather than being incorporated, they were either subjugated or exterminated (Cook 1976).

In 1846, war erupted between Mexico and the United States. In 1848, with the signing of the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, the region was annexed as a territory of the United States, leading to California becoming a state in 1850. These events generated a steady flow of settlers into the area, including gold miners, entrepreneurs, health-seekers, speculators, politicians, adventurers, seekers of religious freedom, and individuals desiring to create utopian colonies.

In 1851, 500 Mormons purchased the western portion of the San Bernardino Rancho from the Lugo family, erecting an over 50-building settlement (Fort San Bernardino) near the present location of the San Bernardino County Courthouse. The following year, the leaders of the Mormon colony, Amasa Lyman and Charles Rich (Plates 1.0–1 and 1.0–2), founded the new settlement: the city of San Bernardino. The town-site was surveyed in 1953 by Henry G. Sherwood and consisted of one-square mile with a grid of wide streets of eight one-acre blocks. The city of San Bernardino became incorporated the following year, and in 1955 San Bernardino County was split from San Diego and Los Angeles counties (City of San Bernardino 2005).

The settlement that the Mormons created within the rancho was short-lived, however, in 1857, Brigham Young recalled all Mormons in San Bernardino back to Utah. Approximately 1,400 Mormons returned to Utah, while the remaining 45 percent stayed in San Bernardino, choosing “to forsake the church rather than leave their homes” (Lyman 1989).



Plate 1.0–1: Amasa Lyman.
Photograph courtesy of the City of San Bernardino.

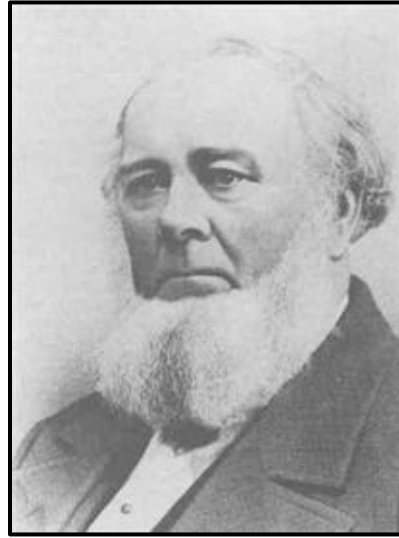


Plate 1.0–2: Charles Rich.
Photograph courtesy of the City of San Bernardino.

The city of San Bernardino grew slowly throughout the 1860s and 1870s. The center of town boasted two churches, two hotels, several large businesses, a stagecoach that ran regularly between San Bernardino and Los Angeles, and mule-drawn freight wagons that arrived regularly from Salt Lake City, Utah, and other cities to the east. The stagecoach and freight wagon routes established San Bernardino as an early transportation and freight center, which was further cemented by the connection of southern California to the national railroad network in 1876 (City of San Bernardino 2005):

The arrival of the railroad provided better and faster access for the farmers to bring crops to market. Packing houses and warehouses were built along the railroad corridors. The railroads also provided access to the county for tourists and immigrants alike. With the completion of rail connections between the desert and Los Angeles in 1887 by the Santa Fe Railroad, San Bernardino soon developed into a railhead boomtown. Commercial enterprises dominated the urban landscape, with emphases upon service and retail establishment, while industrial enterprises supported agricultural development.

The city's development has been closely linked with that of the Santa Fe Railroad and its important railroad shops and yards. By 1900, more than 85 percent of the city's population was directly employed by the railroad, despite increased industrial and agricultural development in the following decades. (City of San Bernardino 2005)

By the late 1880s and early 1890s, there was growing discontent between San Bernardino

and Riverside, its neighbor 10 miles to the south, due to differences in opinion concerning religion, morality, the Civil War, politics, and fierce competition to attract settlers. After a series of instances in which charges were claimed about unfair use of tax monies to the benefit of only San Bernardino, several people from Riverside decided to investigate the possibility of a new county. In May 1893, voters living within portions of San Bernardino County (to the north) and San Diego County (to the south) approved the formation of Riverside County. Early business opportunities were linked to the agriculture industry, but commerce, construction, manufacturing, transportation, and tourism also provided a healthy local economy (American Local History Network: Riverside County, California 1998; Riverside County n.d.).

The city of San Bernardino continued to grow into the twentieth century. Between 1900 and 1910, the population grew from 6,150 residents to 12,799 residents. By 1910, City Hall, San Bernardino High School, and an Opera House were constructed. By 1930, the city's population had reached approximately 50,000 residents. A department store, the San Bernardino County Courthouse, the Heritage Building, the California Theater, the Ritz Theater, the Casa Ramona School, and San Bernardino College were all constructed in the latter half of the 1920s, reflecting the enormous boom in population of San Bernardino. This was bolstered by the construction of Route 66 through San Bernardino between 1926 and 1937 (City of San Bernardino 2005).

Prior to World War II, one-quarter of the city's residents were employed by the railroad. With the War came the development and expansion of the Army Airfield on the grounds of the San Bernardino Municipal Airport, "replacing the railroad as the city's leading economic contributor" (City of San Bernardino 2005). Following the war, the Airfield became one of three maintenance facilities for jet engines. In 1948, the base was transferred to the US Air Force and named the San Bernardino Air Force Base. The base was subsequently renamed the "Norton Air Force Base" in 1950 (City of San Bernardino 2005).

The city and surrounding areas continued to develop commercially through the 1940s and 1950s, effectively replacing agriculture in San Bernardino County. By the 1960s, the population of the city reached over 100,000 residents. Economic downturn would hit the city of San Bernardino in the 1990s. By 1991, the Santa Fe Railroad moved its offices out of the city, and in 1994, the Norton Air Force Base was closed (City of San Bernardino 2005).

1.3.1 Results of the Archaeological Records Search

The results of the records search (Appendix C) indicate that three cultural resources have been recorded within one-half mile of the Verdemon Heights (TTM 20707) Project (Table 1.3-1), one of which (SBR-7045H) is located within the project. These resources include one historic irrigation system (SBR-7045H), one historic irrigation reservoir (P-36-014177), and one historic family cemetery (P-36-021515). The records search results also indicate that 22 cultural resource studies have been conducted within a one-half mile radius of the project, seven of which included portions of the current project (Hatheway 1998; Laska and Swanson 1991; Lerch 1989, 1990; Lerch et al. 2001; Love 1996; Tang et al. 2004)

Table 1.3–1

Archaeological Sites Located Within One-Half Mile
of the Verdumont Heights (TTM 20707) Project

Site(s)	Description
SBR-7045H	Historic irrigation system
P-36-014177	Historic irrigation reservoir
P-36-021515	Historic family cemetery

BFSA also requested a SLF search from the NAHC. The NAHC SLF search was returned with positive results for the presence of Native American sacred sites or locations of ceremonial importance within the vicinity of the project. All correspondence is provided in Appendix D.

Given the extensive nature of past ground disturbances, it is likely that any previously unrecorded prehistoric resources are highly disturbed. Further, the disturbed bedrock and the lack of prehistoric sites within one-half mile of the project indicates that the potential for prehistoric sites to be contained within the project area is low. Rather, the records search and literature review suggest that historic buildings associated with agricultural and residential development of the San Bernardino area are the most likely cultural resources to be encountered within the Verdumont Heights (TTM 20707) Project. Therefore, based upon the records search results, there is a high potential for historic resources to be located within the project.

1.4 Applicable Regulations

Resource importance is assigned to districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects that possess exceptional value or quality illustrating or interpreting the heritage of the city of San Bernardino in history, architecture, archaeology, engineering, and culture. A number of criteria are used in demonstrating resource importance. Specifically, the criteria outlined in CEQA provide the guidance for making such a determination, as provided below.

1.4.1 California Environmental Quality Act

According to CEQA (§15064.5a), the term “historical resource” includes the following:

- 1) A resource listed in or determined to be eligible by the State Historical Resources Commission for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) (Public Resources Code [PRC] SS5024.1, Title 14 CCR. Section 4850 et seq.).
- 2) A resource included in a local register of historical resources, as defined in Section 5020.1(k) of the PRC or identified as significant in a historical resource survey, meeting the requirements of Section 5024.1(g) of the PRC, shall be presumed to be historically or culturally significant. Public agencies must treat any such resource as significant unless the preponderance of evidence demonstrates that it is not historically or

culturally significant.

- 3) Any object, building, structure, site, area, place, record, or manuscript, which a lead agency determines to be historically significant or significant in the architectural, engineering, scientific, economic, agricultural, educational, social, political, military, or cultural annals of California may be considered to be a historical resource, provided the lead agency's determination is supported by substantial evidence in light of the whole record. Generally, a resource shall be considered by the lead agency to be "historically significant" if the resource meets the criteria for listing on the CRHR (PRC SS5024.1, Title 14, Section 4852) including the following:
 - a) Is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California's history and cultural heritage;
 - b) Is associated with the lives of persons important in our past;
 - c) Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, or represents the work of an important creative individual, or possesses high artistic values; or
 - d) Has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.
- 4) The fact that a resource is not listed in, or determined eligible for listing in the CRHR, not included in a local register of historical resources (pursuant to Section 5020.1[k] of the PRC), or identified in a historical resources survey (meeting the criteria in Section 5024.1[g] of the PRC) does not preclude a lead agency from determining that the resource may be a historical resource as defined in PRC Section 5020.1(j) or 5024.1.

According to CEQA (Section 15064.5b), a project with an effect that may cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource is a project that may have a significant effect upon the environment. CEQA defines a substantial adverse change as:

- 1) Substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource means physical demolition, destruction, relocation, or alteration of the resource or its immediate surroundings such that the significance of a historical resource would be materially impaired.
- 2) The significance of a historical resource is materially impaired when a project:
 - a) Demolishes or materially alters in an adverse manner those physical characteristics of a historical resource that convey its historical significance and that justify its inclusion in, or eligibility for, inclusion in the CRHR; or
 - b) Demolishes or materially alters in an adverse manner those physical

characteristics that account for its inclusion in a local register of historical resources pursuant to Section 5020.1(k) of the PRC or its identification in a historical resources survey meeting the requirements of Section 5024.1(g) of the PRC, unless the public agency reviewing the effects of the project establishes by a preponderance of evidence that the resource is not historically or culturally significant; or,

- c) Demolishes or materially alters in an adverse manner those physical characteristics of a historical resource that convey its historical significance and that justify its eligibility for inclusion in the CRHR as determined by a lead agency for purposes of CEQA.

Section 15064.5(c) of CEQA applies to effects upon archaeological sites and contains the following additional provisions regarding archaeological sites:

1. When a project will impact an archaeological site, a lead agency shall first determine whether the site is a historical resource, as defined in subsection (a).
2. If a lead agency determines that the archaeological site is a historical resource, it shall refer to the provisions of Section 21084.1 of the PRC, Section 15126.4 of the guidelines, and the limits contained in Section 21083.2 of the PRC do not apply.
3. If an archaeological site does not meet the criteria defined in subsection (a), but does meet the definition of a unique archaeological resource in Section 21083.2 of the PRC, the site shall be treated in accordance with the provisions of Section 21083.2. The time and cost limitations described in PRC Section 21083.2 (c-f) do not apply to surveys and site evaluation activities intended to determine whether the project location contains unique archaeological resources.
4. If an archaeological resource is neither a unique archaeological nor historical resource, the effects of the project upon those resources shall not be considered a significant effect upon the environment. It shall be sufficient that both the resource and the effect upon it are noted in the Initial Study or Environmental Impact Report, if one is prepared to address impacts on other resources, but they need not be considered further in the CEQA process.

Section 15064.5 (d and e) contain additional provisions regarding human remains. Regarding Native American human remains, paragraph (d) provides:

- (d) When an initial study identifies the existence of, or the probable likelihood of, Native American human remains within the project, a lead agency shall work with the appropriate Native Americans as identified by the NAHC, as provided in PRC SS5097.98. The applicant may develop an agreement for treating or disposing of, with

appropriate dignity, the human remains and any items associated with Native American burials with the appropriate Native Americans as identified by the NAHC. Action implementing such an agreement is exempt from:

- 1) The general prohibition on disinterring, disturbing, or removing human remains from any location other than a dedicated cemetery (Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5).
- 2) The requirements of CEQA and the Coastal Act.

2.0 RESEARCH DESIGN

The primary goal of the research design is to attempt to understand the way in which humans have used the land and resources within the project area through time, as well as to aid in the determination of resource significance. For the current project, the study area under investigation is the southwestern portion of San Bernardino County. The scope of work for the cultural resources study conducted for the Verdumont Heights (TTM 20707) Project included the survey of a 107.7-acre area. Given the area involved, the research design for this project was focused upon realistic study options. Since the main objective of the investigation was to identify the presence of and potential impacts to cultural resources, the goal here is not necessarily to answer wide-reaching theories regarding the development of early southern California, but to investigate the role and importance of the identified resources. Nevertheless, the assessment of the significance of a resource must take into consideration a variety of characteristics, as well as the ability of the resource to address regional research topics and issues.

Although survey programs are limited in terms of the amount of information available, several specific research questions were developed that could be used to guide the initial investigations of any observed cultural resources:

- Can located cultural resources be associated with a specific time period, population, or individual?
- Do the types of located cultural resources allow a site activity/function to be determined from a preliminary investigation? What are the site activities? What is the site function? What resources were exploited?
- How do the located sites compare to others reported from different surveys conducted in the area?
- How do the located sites fit existing models of settlement and subsistence for the region?

Data Needs

At the survey level, the principal research objective is a generalized investigation of changing settlement patterns in both the prehistoric and historic periods within the study area. The overall goal is to understand settlement and resource procurement patterns of the project area occupants. Further, the overall goal of the historic structure assessment is to understand the construction and use of the structures within their associated historic context. Therefore, adequate information on site function, context, and chronology from both an archaeological and historic perspective is essential for the investigation. The fieldwork and archival research were undertaken with the following primary research goals in mind:

- 1) To identify cultural and historic resources occurring within the project;

- 2) To determine, if possible, site type and function, context of the deposit, and chronological placement of each cultural resource identified, and the type, style, and method of construction for any structures;
- 3) To place each cultural resource identified within a regional perspective;
- 4) To identify persons or events associated with any structures and their construction; and
- 5) To provide recommendations for the treatment of each cultural and historic resource identified.

3.0 ANALYSIS OF PROJECT EFFECTS

The cultural resources study of the project consisted of an institutional records search, an intensive cultural resource survey of the entire 107.7-acre project, and the detailed recordation of all identified cultural resources. This study was conducted in compliance with City of San Bernardino environmental requirements, Section 21083.2 of the California PRC, and CEQA. Statutory requirements of CEQA (Section 15064.5) were followed for the identification and evaluation of resources. Specific definitions for archaeological resource type(s) used in this report are those established by the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO 1995).

3.1 Methods

3.1.1 Archival Research

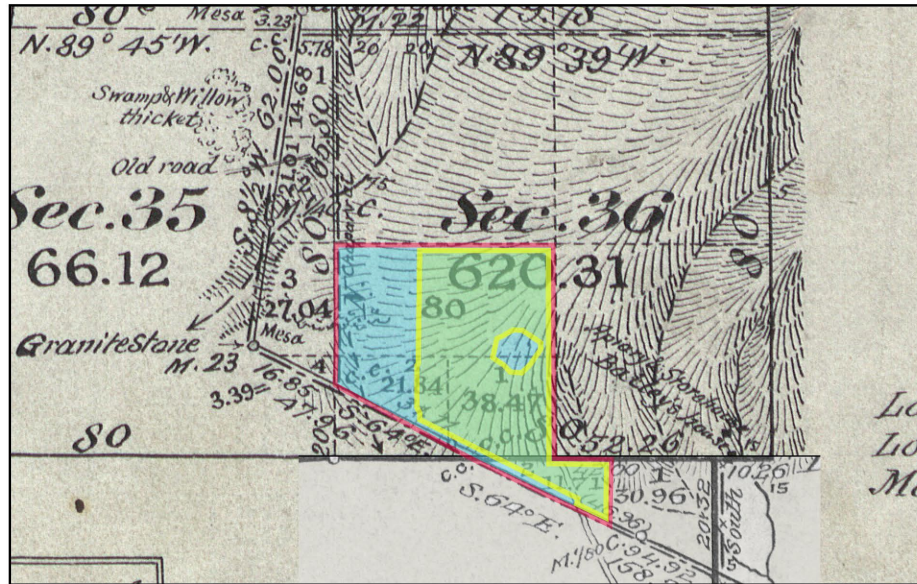
Records relating to the ownership and developmental history of this project were sought to identify any associated historic persons, historic events, or architectural significance. Records research was conducted at the BFSa research library, the SCCIC, the San Bernardino Historical Society, the San Bernardino County Public Library, and the offices of the San Bernardino Assessor/County Recorder/County Clerk.

3.1.2 Survey Methods

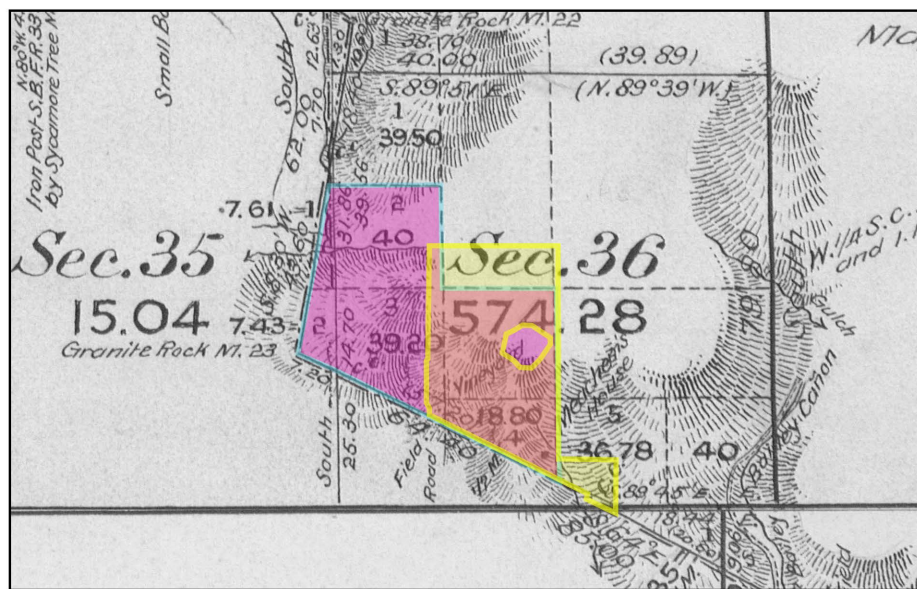
The survey methodology employed during the current investigation followed standard archaeological field procedures and was sufficient to accomplish a thorough assessment of the project. The field methodology employed for the project included walking evenly spaced survey transects set 10 meters apart, oriented north to south in the eastern half of the project, and east to west in the western half, while visually inspecting the ground surface. All potentially sensitive areas where cultural resources might be located were closely inspected. The previously recorded site (SBR-7045H) identified by the records search was investigated and re-evaluated. An updated DPR form for the site was submitted to the SCCIC (Appendix B). Photographs documenting survey discoveries and overall survey conditions were taken frequently.

3.2 Results of Archival Research

The project area is depicted as early as 1898 on the BLM GLO plat map. The map indicates that the property was vacant at that time, with the exception of one road cutting through the southeast portion of the property (Figure 3.2–1). The 1898 survey plat map also indicates that a “swamp and willow thicket,” a mesa landform, chaparral vegetation, locations of “Granite Stone,” “Bailey’s house,” an apiary, and a storehouse are located within close proximity of the project.



1898 Survey Plat Map



1905 Survey Plat Map

Legend

- Project boundary
- 1902 Homestead Claim of Intent land
- 1910 Homestead Registered land (excluding Lot 2 of Section 1, Township 1 North, Range 2 West, as it is not depicted on the map)

A review of available records indicates that ownership of the subject property and surrounding area was granted to Lafayette Mecham on May 15, 1911, under the Homestead Act of 1862 (BLM GLO n.d.). Although records indicate that he started working the property by 1874 at the earliest (Brown and Boyd 1922), Mecham filed a notice of intent to claim the acreage in 1902. This included lots 1 and 2 and the north ½ of the southwest ¼ of Section 36, Township 2 North, Range 5 West and Lot 2, Section 1, Township 1 North, Range 5 West (*Weekly Sun* 1902). When the claim went through in 1911, it also included lots 1 and 2 of Section 35, as depicted on the 1905 survey plat map (*San Bernardino County Sun* 1911) (see Figure 3.2–1). Although the 1905 map was rejected in 1913 for incorrect mapping of the Township and Ranges, it does depict features of the project and surrounding area. Lafayette Mecham's house was located in the southeast corner of Lot 4, within the project. The map also indicates that a vineyard was located within the southern half of the property and that a road crossed through the southeast portion.

Charles Lafayette Mecham Sr. (known as Lafayette Mecham) is considered a pioneer of the city of San Bernardino. He was born on September 20, 1829, in New York. "In 1849 Lafayette Mecham started for California, via the North Platte and, after wintering in Utah, came by the southern route to San Bernardino, arriving in 1852" (*San Bernardino County Sun* 1914). In March of 1852, he married Letitia Yager.

The Mechams had eight children between 1852 and 1867: William Edwin in 1852, George Franklin in 1855, Charles Lafayette Jr. in 1856, Henry Denver in 1858, Alida Ann in 1861, Rance Marshall in 1863, Stephen Clarence in 1865, and Isaac Augustus in 1867 (*San Bernardino County Sun* 1914). Henry died the year he was born and Alida died in 1863. Plate 3.2–1 depicts the Mecham family between 1890 and 1902.

Lafayette Mecham left San Bernardino in 1853, going to San Francisco, Salt Lake City, and Los Angeles, before returning to San Bernardino in 1863.

On coming to San Bernardino he took a government contract to carry mail between that point and Los Angeles, and his regular stage brought the first daily mail facilities into the valley. He is also credited with bringing the first pepper tree to San Bernardino, was an extensive bee keeper, and acquired a large ranch near the city.

His homestead ranch of a hundred sixty acres were located at Verdamont [Verdemont], and that was his permanent home for some thirty five or forty years, until his death July 24, 1914 at the age of eighty-four. (Brown and Boyd 1922)



Plate 3.2–1: Mecham family photograph taken circa 1890 to 1902. Charles Jr. at top left, Lafayette Sr. and Letitia at bottom center, and William at bottom right. George, Rance, Stephen, and Isaac are also pictured, however, it is unclear who is who. (Photograph courtesy of Ancestry.com)

According to Lafayette Mecham’s son, Charles:

About the year 1869 or 1870, father kept a little store at Camp Cady, a government post. This post was in command of Captain Drum. It was about 106 miles from San Bernardino by wagon road... Father remained at the garrison about two years and then, thinking the place he later named the Fish Ponds would be a suitable place for a station, he left Camp Cady and moved there.

Father was at this station alone for a number of years. There was a great deal of travel over the road as at the time there were no railroads and all transportation was carried by horse and mule teams. (*San Bernardino County Sun* 1952)

The establishment of the Fish Ponds station ultimately led to the discovery of “the Calico mines, and he himself [Lafayette Mecham] followed a prospecting career for many years. Later he turned to ranching and for a number of years was a painting contractor in San Bernardino” (*San Bernardino County Sun* 1936). The establishment of the Calico mines also led to the discovery of the Silver King mine by his son, George, and the Green Horn Silver Mine by his son, Charles, in 1881 (Brown and Boyd 1922).

Letitia passed away in 1902 due to an illness (*San Bernardino County Sun* 1902) and as stated previously, Lafayette passed in 1914. In 1913, the Mecham property was transferred to the eldest son, William, who then divided it between himself and his brothers. The parcels which include the current project were transferred to George (current APN 0348-121-14), William (current APNs 0348-121-27, 0261-011-02 and -03), and Stephen (current APN 0348-121-28).

In 1915, George transferred his property to his sons, Harry Franklin and Harold Bryan Mecham. The brothers retained ownership of the property until 1952, although records indicate they never lived on the property. Between 1952 and 1955, Russell and Ruth G. Macguiddy owned the parcel. In 1955, after the parcel was assigned the APN 0348-121-14, the Macguiddys sold the parcel to Peter Ancich. In 1959, he sold the property to James and Juanita Pollard, Stanley and Jane K. Meyer, and J. and Hellen Wollock, who retained partial ownership of APN 0348-121-14, including trust transfers, until 2004. In 2004, the parcel was sold to Verdemon Heights LLC and in 2005, it was sold to Beazer Homes Holdings Corp. The parcel was transferred to Beazer Homes Holdings LLC in 2019, and in 2020 it was sold to 201** LLC. By 2022, the parcel was owned by Verdemon Heights I LLC.

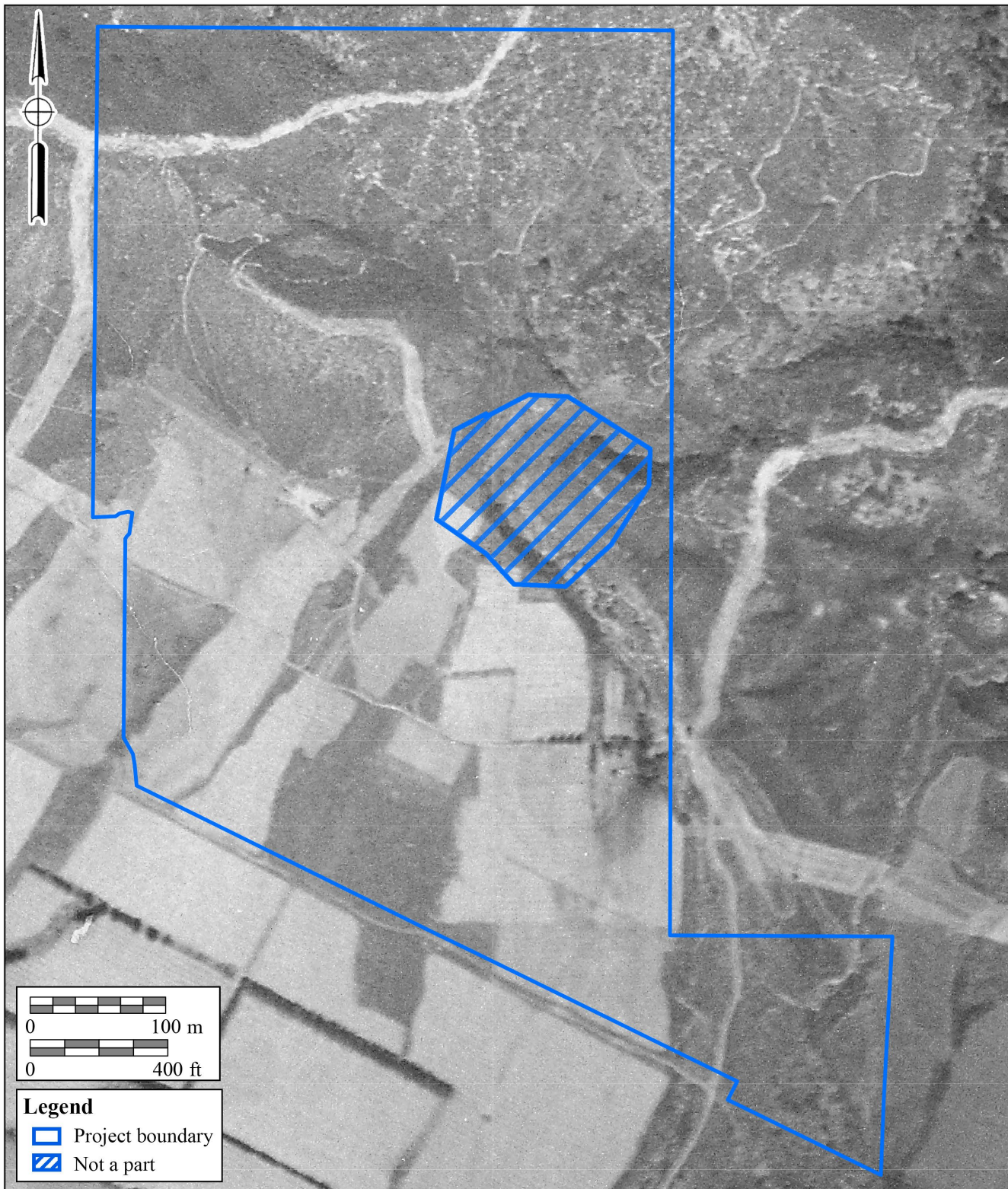
William retained ownership of 0348-121-27 until 1939, when it was purchased by Dorothy Witmer. In 1942, Claire N. Hayman purchased the property. Records for the ownership of APN 0261-011-03 are inconsistent through the 1930s. By 1939, this parcel was also purchased by Claire N. Hayman. Betrice Waddington purchased both parcels in 1950 and in 1955, they received their first parcel numbers: 0348-121-13 and 0261-011-03. In 1957, Betrice Waddington sold APN 0261-011-03 to Anni J. and James A. Simpson. The Simpsons sold the property to Harry E. and Francis M. Sabol in 1963, and in 1980, it was purchased by O. Taft Nelson. Betrice Waddington sold APN 0348-121-27 (0348-121-13) to O. Taft Nelson in 1960, who retained ownership of the property with his wife Dorothy until 1990. Also in 1990, the property was divided into two parcels, APNs 0348-121-27 and -26. APN 0348-121-26 is not included in the current project. Augustine J. Jaso purchased both parcels in 1990, who sold the properties that same year to Vemon Limited Partnership.

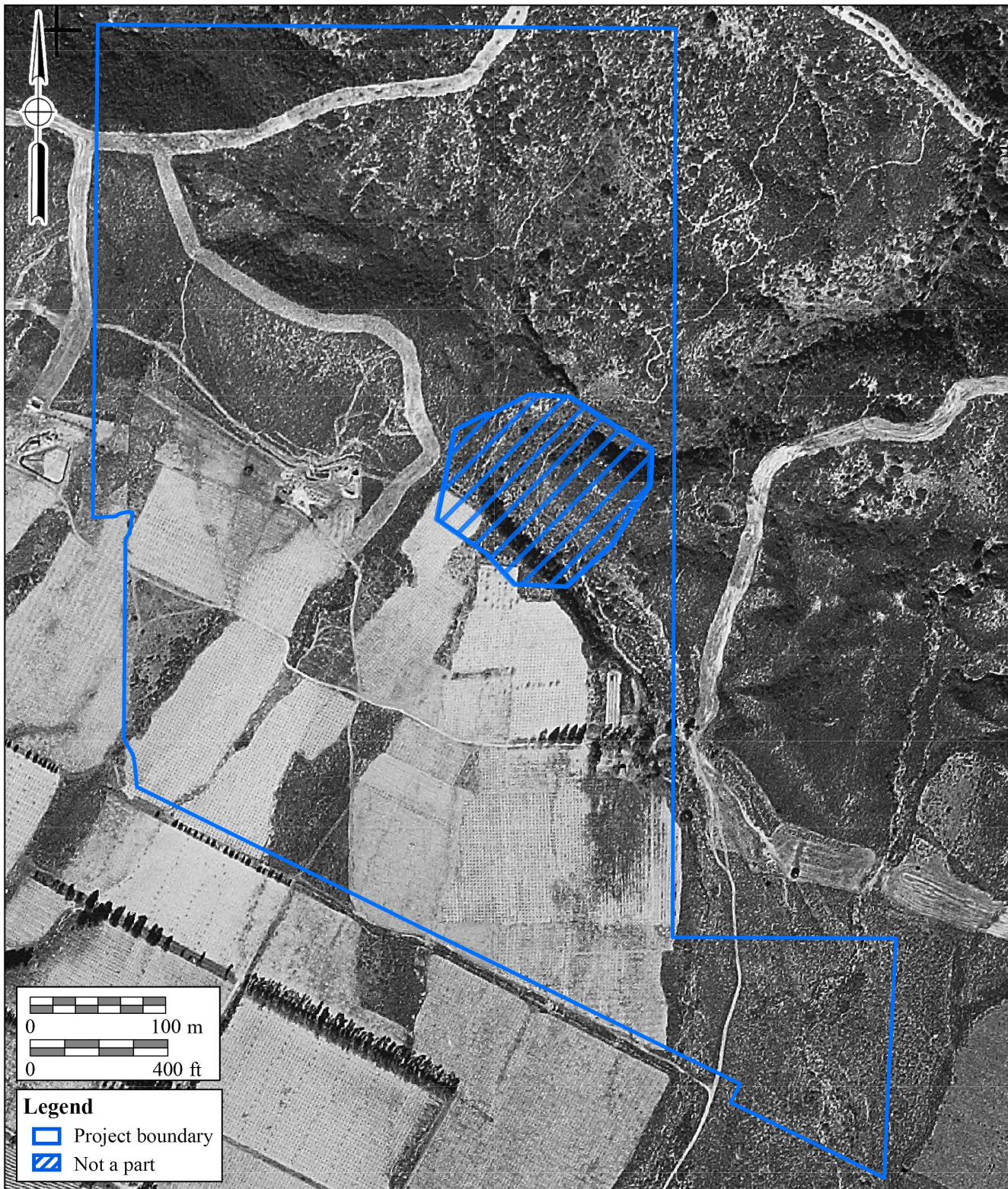
Lot book records for current APNs 0348-121-28 and 0261-011-02 were also inconsistent through the 1930s. Between 1913 and 1928, Stephen Mecham transferred ownership of APN 0348-121-28 to his daughter, Lucy Mecham. She retained ownership of that property until at least 1933. By 1936, Elmer Stephen Mecham owned APN 0261-011-02, and by 1937, George and Josephine Guzzetta owned both parcels. In 1938, the parcels were owned solely by George Guzzetta and in 1943, he added his new wife Mary to the deed. Sometime between 1945 and 1950, the Guzzettas sold the parcels to Victor and Santa Traina. In 1955, the parcels were assigned APNs 0348-121-12 (0348-121-28) and 0261-011-02. Lot book records for APN 0348-121-12 were not available from 1955 to 1962. By 1963, the parcel was owned by Land Equities, Inc. and between 1969 and 1976, it was sold to San Bernardino Valley Holdings. APN 0261-011-02 transferred owners each year between 1956 and 1961, until it was owned by San Bernardino Valley Holdings. In 1990, APN 0348-121-12 was divided into two parcels: 0348-121-28 and -29. APN 0348-121-

29 is not included in the current project. APN 0348-121-28 and 0261-011-02 were transferred through various trusts from 1990 until 2004.

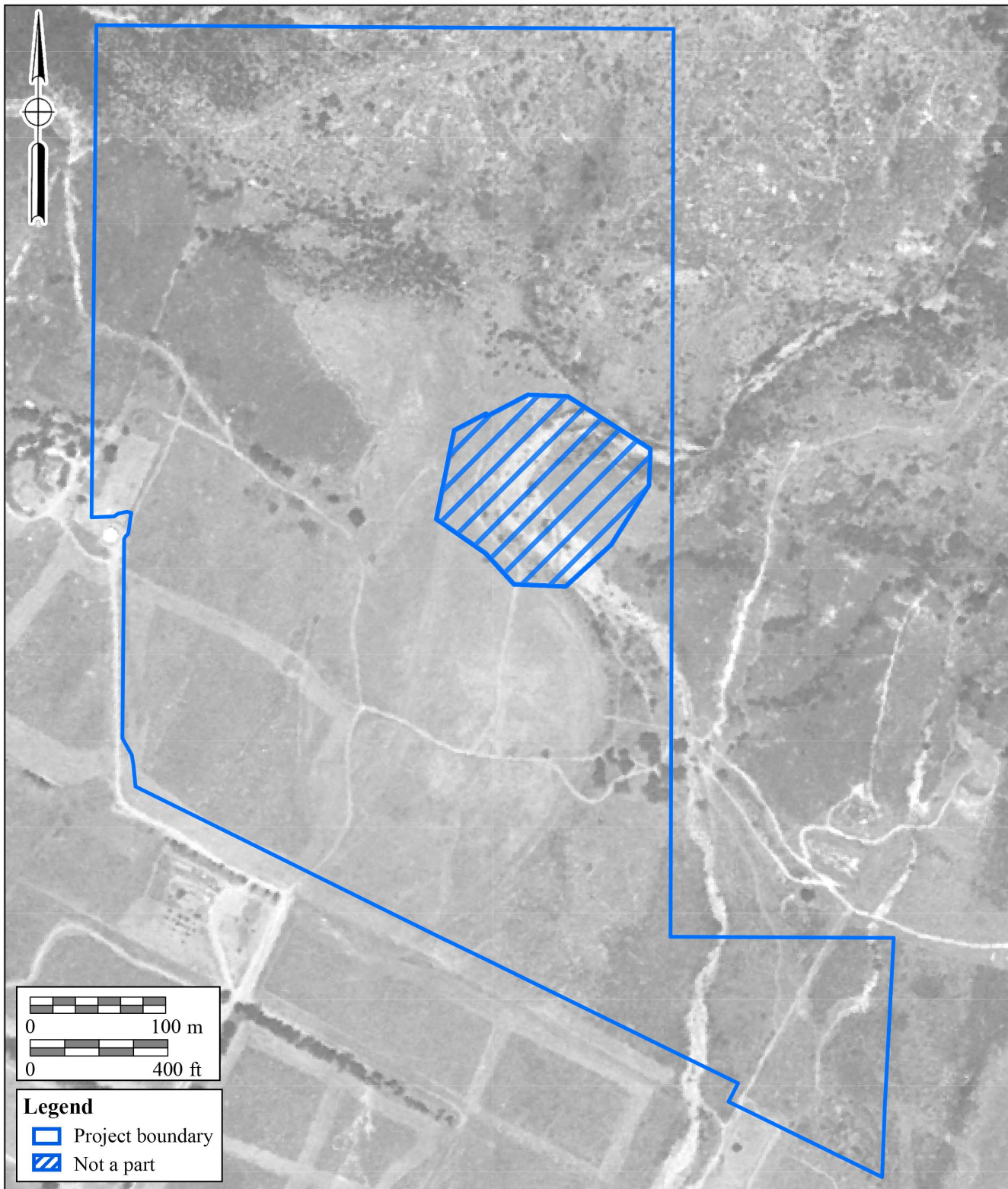
In 2004, APNs 0348-121-27, -28, 0261-011-02, and -03 were sold to Verdemon Heights LLC. Finally, in 2022, the parcels were transferred to Verdemon Heights I LLC.

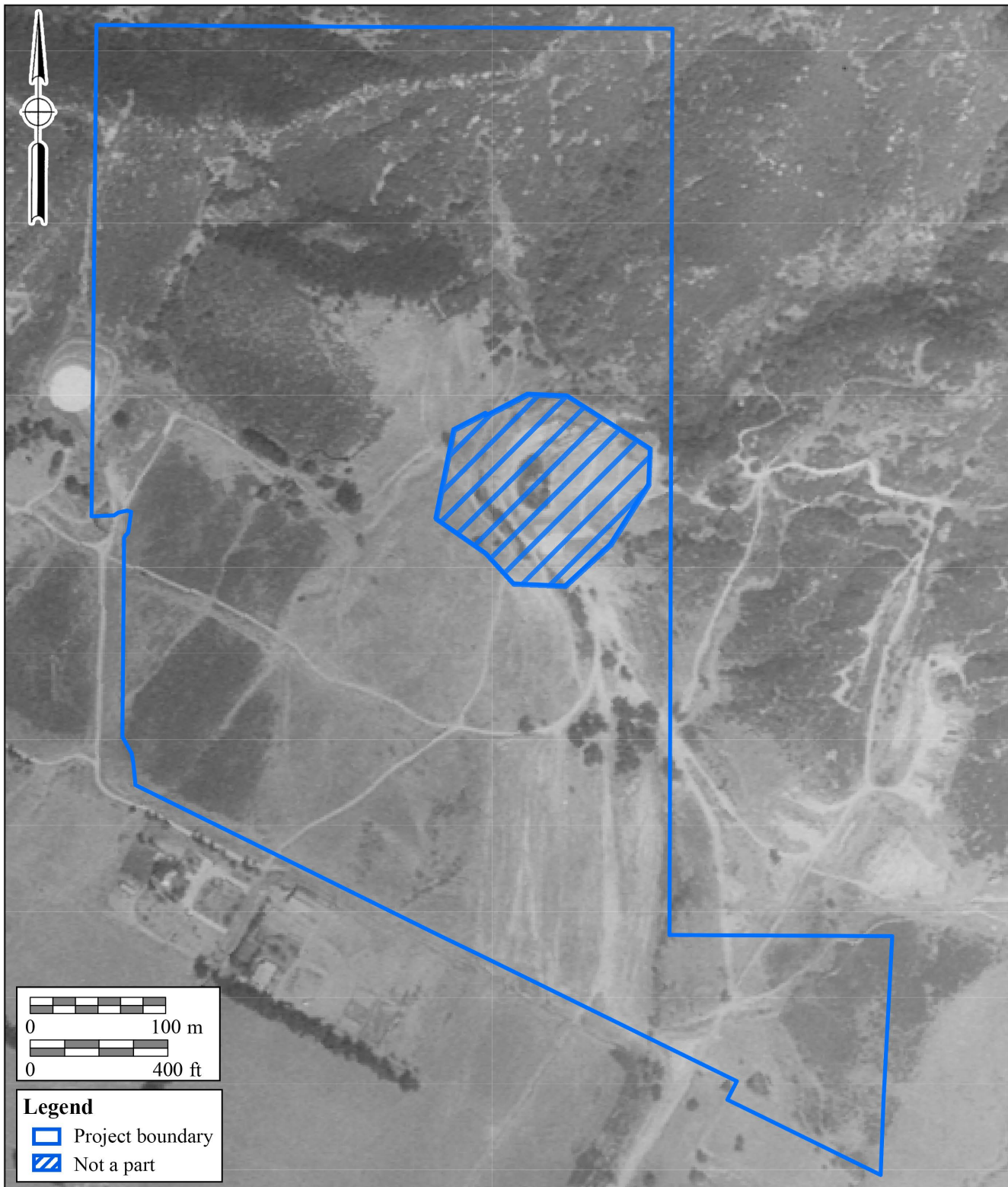
The earliest available aerial photograph of the project area was taken in 1930 and indicates that the southern portion of the property was being used agriculturally, as evidenced by plowed and tilled swaths of land, while the northern portion of the property appears undeveloped (Plate 3.2–2). Structures within the boundaries of Site SBR-7045H can be seen in the south-central portion of the property along a line of trees. Several dirt roads provide access to the agricultural fields and structures throughout the southern portion of the property and are present, but less extensive, in the northern portion of the property. A 1937 aerial photograph depicts these fields, structures, and roads in greater detail (Plate 3.2–3). Between 1930 and 1953 (Plate 3.2–4), the property appears relatively unchanged, with only minor changes to the layout of the dirt roads. By 1980, the agricultural fields within the property appear barren and the structures associated with SBR-7045H are no longer visible (Plate 3.2–5). Subsequent aerial photographs demonstrate that the property remained vacant and relatively unchanged throughout the 1980s until the present day, with periodic grading and clearing occurring in the southern portion of the project (Plates 3.2–6 through 3.2–8).

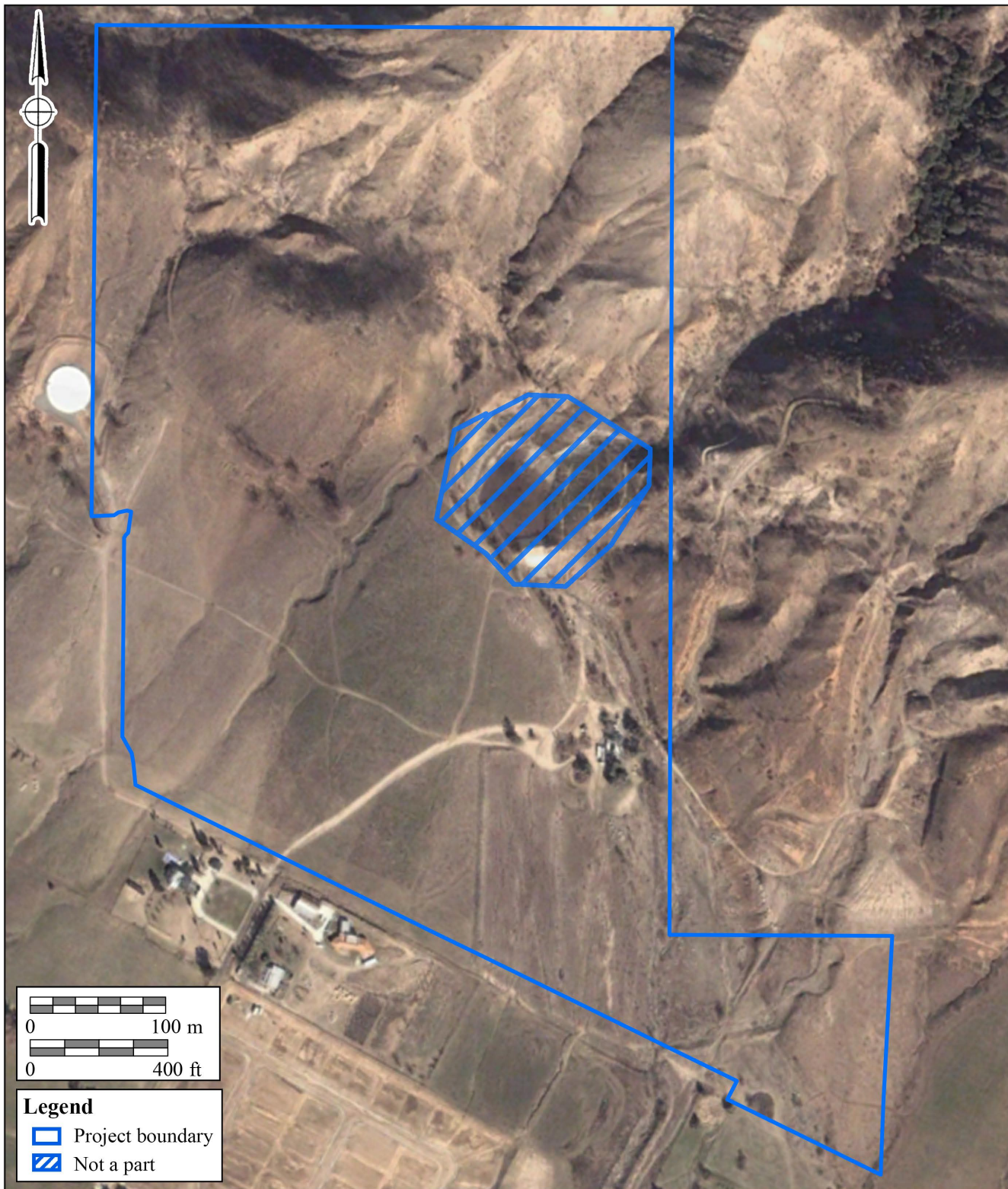


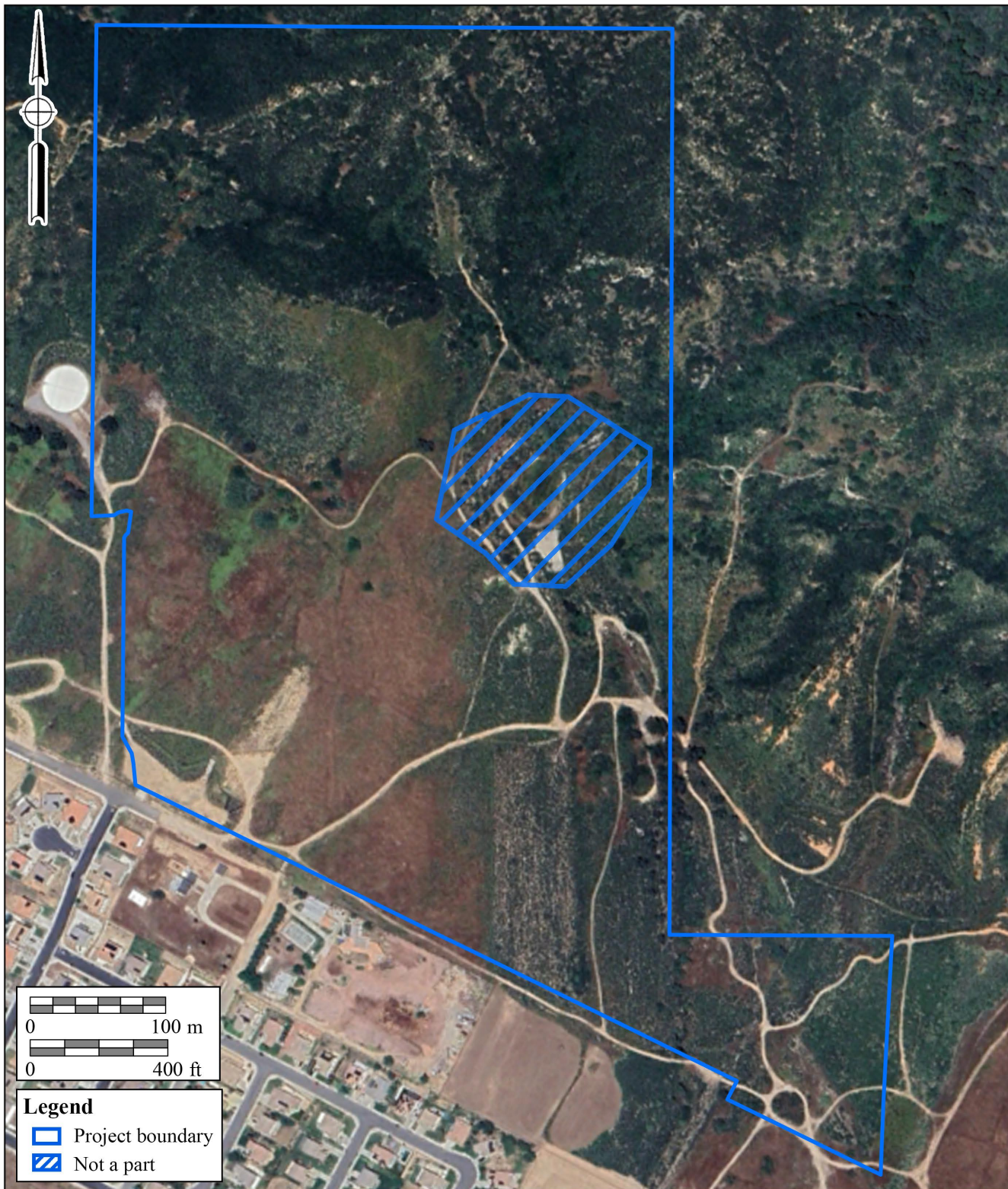












3.3 Results of the Field Survey

Field archaeologists David Grabski and Alexander Brill conducted the intensive pedestrian survey on July 16 and 17, 2024, under the direction of Principal Investigator Tracy A. Stropes, M.A., RPA. Ground visibility was generally good in the southern half of the project (approximately 80 to 90 percent ground visibility) and poor in the northern half of the project (approximately 10 percent ground visibility). The southern half of the project was grubbed and cleared, therefore, vegetation within this portion of the project was sparse and limited to low-lying scrubs and grasses. Vegetation in the northern portion of the project was dense and consisted of inland sage scrub (Plates 3.3–1 and 3.3–2). The field survey did not result in the identification of any new or unrecorded cultural resources; however, BFS staff located previously recorded historic Site SBR-7045H and recorded and evaluated its present condition (Figure 3.3–1).

3.3.1 Site SBR-7045H

Previous Work

Site SBR-7045H was first recorded in September 1991, during a cultural resources survey conducted by Robin E. Laska and Mark T. Swanson of Research Associates (Laska and Swanson 1991). The survey focused upon APNs 0348-121-013 (current APN 0348-121-27) and 0261-011-10 within the current Verdemon Heights (TTM 20707) Project. Site SBR-7045H was identified at the base of a steep hill and was described as containing six features which included two mortared rock cisterns lined with concrete (Features 1 and 2), one rock and earthen cistern (Feature 3), a rock and mortar retaining wall with four embedded metal fence posts (Feature 4), and two metal irrigation pipes (Features 5 and 6) (Laska and Swanson 1991). One of the irrigation pipes (Feature 5) overlapped an unnamed wash, located at the southeastern portion of the site, and the other emptied into that same wash (Feature 6). No artifacts or other cultural constituents were identified in association with the site. Laska and Swanson (1991) noted that the site exhibited “heavy disturbance” due to previous cultivation and modern vehicle use. As a result, Site SBR-7045H was recorded as not significant and ineligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places. Further archaeological testing was not recommended; however, due to the possibility of buried cultural resources, Laska and Swanson (1991) recommended archaeological monitoring for any future earthmoving activities within the project area.

In 2004, SBR-7045H was re-evaluated as part of a cultural resources survey for APN 0348-121-14 conducted by CRM Tech (Tang et al. 2004). This study renumbered several of the features (Table 3.3–1) and updated the site to include four additional features. These additional features included an earthen reservoir (Feature 4), two stacked rock walls (Features 5 and 6), and a refuse scatter (Feature 8) (Tang et al. 2004). The metal irrigation pipes recorded as Features 5 and 6 by Laska and Swanson in 1991 were noted during the 2004 study but were not re-evaluated or assigned new numbers because they were outside of the APE. The 2004 study evaluated Site SBR-7045H as not CEQA significant and ineligible for listing on the CRHR (Tang et al. 2004).



Plate 3.3-1: Overview of the southern half of the project, facing northeast.



Plate 3.3-2: Overview of the northern half of the project, facing west.

Figure 3.3-1
Cultural Resource Location Map
(Deleted for Public Review; Bound Separately)

Current Study

On July 16 and 17, 2024 BFSA archaeologists David Grabski and Alexander Brill relocated Site SBR-7045H during the pedestrian survey. Overgrowth of vegetation within the site limited visibility, however the site appears to have deteriorated since it was last evaluated in 2004 (Plates 3.3–3 and 3.3–4).



Plate 3.3–3: Overview of Site SBR-7045H from the dirt road that bisects the site, facing southwest.



Plate 3.3–4: Overview of Site SBR-7045H from the dirt road that bisects the site, facing northeast.

BFSA relocated eight of the 10 total features identified during the 1991 and 2004 surveys (Figure 3.3–2). Table 3.3–1 details the features encountered by BFSA and their identifications at the time of the 1991 and 2004 surveys. As numbers were changed and skipped during the 2004 survey, new feature numbers were assigned in order to encompass all features identified within Site SBR-7045H.

Table 3.3–1
Features Identified at Site SBR-7045H

Feature	1991 Survey	2004 Survey		Current Study	
	Feature	Feature	Status	Feature	Status
Rectangular cistern	1	1	Relocated	1	Relocated
Octagonal cistern/reservoir	2	3	Relocated (new number)	2	
Circular cistern	3	2		3	
Rock wall	4	7		4	
2" irrigation pipe	5	Outside APE		5	
8" irrigation pipe	6			6	
Earthen reservoir		4	New	7	Not relocated
Stacked rock retaining wall		5		8	Relocated
Stacked rock retaining wall		6		9	
Refuse scatter		8			10

Overall, the features identified at Site SBR-7045H include three rock and mortar cisterns, three rock walls, two irrigation pipes, one earthen reservoir, and one refuse scatter. Although one pull-tab can was identified during the current survey, the historic refuse scatter (BFSA Feature 10) was not. Additionally, the earthen reservoir identified in 2004 was not relocated (BFSA Feature 7). Dimensions of all features are provided in Table 3.3–2. Photographs of the features are provided in Plates 3.3–5 through 3.3–11. With the exception of the pull-tab can, no additional cultural materials were identified during the survey.

Based upon archival research and the results of the current study, Site SBR-7045H appears to be associated with the irrigation for the agricultural development of the property that began as early as 1911. The site appears to be in poor condition due to environmental factors. As such, Site SBR-7045H lacks research integrity and, therefore, is considered not significant according to CEQA.

Figure 3.3-2
Archaeological Investigation Map
(Deleted for Public Review; Bound Separately)



Plate 3.3-5: Feature 1 at Site SBR-7045H, facing northeast.



Plate 3.3-6: Feature 2 at Site SBR-7045H, facing southwest.



Plate 3.3-7: Feature 3 at Site SBR-7045H, facing northeast.



Plate 3.3-8: Feature 4 at Site SBR-7045H, facing northeast.



Plate 3.3-9: Features 5 and 6 at Site SBR-7045H, facing west.



Plate 3.3-10: Feature 8 at Site SBR-7045H, facing northeast.



Plate 3.3–11: Feature 9 at Site SBR-7045H, facing northeast.

Table 3.3–2

Dimensions of Features Identified at Site SBR-7045H

Feature	Dimensions (in feet unless otherwise noted)			Notes
	Length	Width	Depth	
1	14	10	4.5	-
2	16 (diameter)		Unknown	Too overgrown to measure depth
3	11 (diameter)		5	-
4	5	1	2	
5	2" (diameter)		-	
6	8" (diameter)			
7	30	40	Unknown	Not relocated, dimensions from CRM Tech (2004)
8	12	1	1 to 2	-
9	30	1	2	
10	50	25	Unknown	Not relocated, dimensions from CRM Tech (2004)

3.4 Discussion/Summary

During the field survey, BFSA staff re-evaluated previously recorded Site SBR-7045H within the Verdemont Heights (TTM 20707) Project. The site is likely associated with the irrigation of the agricultural activities that took place within the property from 1911 to 1980, at the latest. Since the site was last documented in 2004, it has been disturbed by heavy machinery, periodic grading, and environmental factors. Due to these disturbances, the site lacks any further research integrity. In concurrence with previous evaluations of the site in 1991 and 2004, SBR-7045H has been evaluated as not historically significant under CEQA criteria. However, due to the historic use of the property, the potential for buried cultural deposits within the site and the larger Verdemont Heights (TTM 20707) Project remains. Therefore, archaeological monitoring of any grading activities within the project area is recommended.

4.0 INTERPRETATION OF RESOURCE IMPORTANCE AND IMPACT IDENTIFICATION

4.1 Resource Importance

The cultural resources survey of the Verdemont Heights (TTM 20707) Project resulted in the evaluation of one previously recorded historic resource (SBR-7045H) likely associated with the agricultural development of the property. No further cultural resources were identified during the cultural resources survey. The conclusion of the current assessment is that Site SBR-7045H is not CEQA-significant and is ineligible for listing on the CRHR. Site SBR-7045H has been thoroughly recorded and no additional information can be derived from further analysis.

4.2 Impact Identification

The proposed development of the Verdemont Heights (TTM 20707) Project will include the removal of Site SBR-7045H. However, the removal of the site as part of the development of the property will not constitute an adverse impact because it has been evaluated as not CEQA-significant and is not eligible for listing on the CRHR. While the subject property has been continually disturbed by agricultural activities throughout the twentieth century, the presence of SBR-7045H indicates that there is a potential to encounter historic features or artifacts associated with other aspects of SBR-7045H. Further, the presence of bedrock outcrops and an unnamed wash in the southeast corner of the project indicates there is the potential for the discovery of previously unrecorded prehistoric cultural resources, particularly in the undeveloped northern portion of the project. Therefore, archaeological monitoring is recommended for any earth-disturbing activities within the project area.

5.0 MANAGEMENT CONSIDERATIONS – MITIGATION MEASURES AND DESIGN CONSIDERATIONS

The cultural resources study for the Verdemont Heights (TTM 20707) Project was positive for the presence of historic cultural resources. Archival research and aerial photographs indicate that the southern portion of the property has been disturbed by agricultural activities throughout the twentieth century, beginning in 1911 at the latest. Given the former presence of historic structures in the southern portion of the property and its proximity to freshwater resources, there is potential that buried cultural deposits exist within the property boundaries that may be impacted by the project. Therefore, it is recommended that a cultural resources construction monitoring program be implemented during site grading. The cultural resources monitoring program recommended as a condition of approval for this project is presented in Section 5.1.

5.1 Mitigation Measures

The proposed development of the Verdemont Heights (TTM 20707) Project may encounter unrecorded cultural deposits or features. To mitigate for potential impacts to resources that have not been detected, a cultural resources monitoring program is provided below:

General Procedures and Protocols to Be Implemented During Construction Monitoring During Grading

A. Monitor(s) Shall Be Present During Grading/Excavation/Trenching

1. The archaeological monitor with at least 3 years of regional experience in archaeology shall be present for the initial clearing of the property and then periodically, as determined by the project archaeologist.
2. The Principal Investigator (PI) may submit a detailed letter to the City of San Bernardino during earthwork to inform the City and the Consulting Tribes, including Yuhaaviatam of San Manuel Nation Cultural Resources Management Department (YSMN), of a modification to the monitoring program when field conditions require a change in monitoring status. The suspension of archaeological monitoring will be determined in consultation with the Consulting Tribes.
3. After the initial grading, the Project Archaeologist, in consultation with the Lead Agency and YSMN, may reevaluate the requirements of archaeological monitoring during ground-disturbing activities based on the conditions present at the project site.

B. Discovery Notification Process

1. In the event of an archaeological discovery, either historic or prehistoric, the archaeological monitor shall direct the contractor to temporarily divert all soil-disturbing activities, including but not limited to, digging, trenching, excavating, or grading activities in the area of discovery and in the area reasonably suspected to overlay adjacent resources.

2. If the discovered resource is associated with the precontact Native American occupation of this area, all ground-disturbing activities shall be suspended 60 feet around the resource(s), and an Environmentally Sensitive Area (ESA) physical demarcation/barrier constructed. The Consulting Tribes, including YSMN, shall be contacted to review and participate in the evolution of the discovered resource.
3. The monitor shall immediately notify the PI (unless monitor is the PI) of the discovery, and subsequently the property owner, Lead Agency, and the Consulting Tribes shall be notified of the discovery.

C. Determination of Significance

1. The PI shall evaluate the significance of the resource. If human remains are involved, follow protocol in Section D, below.
 - a. The PI shall immediately notify the Lead Agency and the Consulting Tribes to discuss significance determination and develop a research design that shall include a plan to evaluate the resource for significance under CEQA criteria. Representatives from YSMN, the Archaeologist, and the Lead Agency shall confer regarding the research design, as well as any testing efforts needed to delineate the resource boundary. Following the completion of evaluation efforts, all parties shall confer regarding the resource's archaeological significance, its potential as a Tribal Cultural Resource (TCR), and avoidance (or other appropriate treatment) of the discovered resource. This Plan shall allow for a monitor to be present that represents YSMN for the remainder of the project, should YSMN elect to place a monitor on-site.
 - b. If the resource is significant, the PI shall submit an Archaeological Data Recovery Program (ADRP) to the Lead Agency and YSMN to review and approve. Impacts to significant resources must be mitigated by the implementation of the ADRP before ground-disturbing activities in the area of discovery will be allowed to resume.
 - c. If the resource is not significant, the PI shall submit a letter to the City of San Bernardino and the Consulting Tribes, indicating that artifacts will be collected, curated, and documented in the final monitoring report. The letter shall also indicate that no further archaeological work is required.

D. Discovery of Human Remains

If human remains are discovered, work shall halt in that area until a determination can be made regarding the provenance of the human remains, and the following procedures as set forth in CEQA Section 15064.5(e), the California PRC (Sec. 5097.98), and the State Health and Safety Code (Sec. 7050.5) shall be undertaken:

I. Notification

1. The archaeological monitor shall notify the PI, if the monitor is not qualified

as a PI.

2. The PI shall notify the medical examiner after consultation with the lead agency, either in person or via telephone.

II. Isolate discovery site

1. Work shall be directed away from the location of the discovery and any nearby area reasonably suspected to overlay adjacent human remains until a determination can be made by the medical examiner in consultation with the PI concerning the provenance of the remains.
2. The medical examiner, in consultation with the PI, will determine the need for a field examination to determine the provenance.
3. If a field examination is not warranted, the medical examiner will determine, with input from the PI, if the remains are or are most likely to be of Native American origin.

III. If human remains **ARE** determined to be Native American

1. The medical examiner will notify the NAHC within 24 hours. By law, **ONLY** the medical examiner can make this call.
2. The NAHC will immediately identify the person or persons determined to be the Most Likely Descendent (MLD) and provide contact information.
3. The MLD will contact the PI within 24 hours or sooner after the medical examiner has completed coordination to begin the consultation process in accordance with CEQA Section 15064.5(e), the California Public Resources, and the State Health and Safety Code.
4. The MLD will have 48 hours to make recommendations to the property owner or representative for the treatment or disposition with proper dignity of the human remains and associated grave goods.
5. Disposition of Native American human remains will be determined between the MLD and the PI, and, if:
 - a. The NAHC is unable to identify the MLD, OR the MLD failed to make a recommendation within 48 hours after being notified by the NAHC; OR
 - b. The landowner or authorized representative rejects the recommendation of the MLD and mediation in accordance with PRC 5097.94 (k) by the NAHC fails to provide measures acceptable to the landowner; THEN
 - c. Upon the discovery of multiple Native American human remains during a ground-disturbing land development activity, the landowner may agree that additional conferral with descendants is necessary to consider culturally appropriate treatment of multiple Native American human remains. Culturally appropriate treatment of such a discovery may be ascertained from review of the site utilizing cultural and archaeological

standards. Where the parties are unable to agree upon the appropriate treatment measures, the human remains and grave goods buried with the Native American human remains shall be reinterred with appropriate dignity.

IV. If human remains are **NOT** Native American

1. The PI shall contact the medical examiner and notify them of the historic-era context of the burial.
2. The medical examiner will determine the appropriate course of action with the PI and lead agency staff (PRC 5097.98).
3. If the remains are of historic origin, they shall be appropriately removed and conveyed to the lead agency. The decision for internment of the human remains shall be made in consultation with the lead agency, the applicant/landowner, and any known descendant group.

Post-Construction

A. Preparation and Submittal of Draft Monitoring Report

1. The PI shall submit to the City a draft monitoring report (even if negative) prepared in accordance with the agency guidelines, which describes the results, analysis, and conclusions of all phases of the archaeological monitoring program (with appropriate graphics).
 - a. For significant archaeological resources encountered during monitoring, the ADRP shall be included in the draft monitoring report.
 - b. Recording sites with the State of California DPR shall be the responsibility of the PI, including recording (on the appropriate forms-DPR 523 A/B) any significant or potentially significant resources encountered during the archaeological monitoring program.
 - c. All draft records/reports containing the significance and treatment findings and data recovery results shall be prepared by the archaeologist and submitted to the Lead Agency and YSMN for their review and comment. After approval from all parties, the final reports and site/isolate records are to be submitted to the local CHRIS Information Center, the Lead Agency, and YSMN.
2. The PI shall submit a revised draft monitoring report to the City and the Consulting Tribes for approval, including any changes or clarifications requested by the City and the Consulting Tribes.

B. Handling of Artifacts

1. The PI shall be responsible for ensuring that all cultural remains collected are cleaned and cataloged.

2. Removal of any precontact cultural resource(s) shall be conducted with the presence of a Tribal monitor representing the YSMN, unless otherwise decided by YSMN. All plans for analysis shall be reviewed and approved by the Applicant and YSMN prior to implementation, and all removed material shall be temporarily curated on-site in a secure location. No precontact cultural resource(s) shall be removed from the project area without prior approval from YSMN.
3. The PI shall be responsible for ensuring that all artifacts are analyzed to identify function and chronology as they relate to the history of the area; that faunal material is identified as to species; and that specialty studies are completed, as appropriate.
4. The cost for curation is the responsibility of the property owner.

C. Curation of Artifacts

1. Any historical artifacts recovered from the project shall be curated in an approved facility, such as the Western Science Center.
2. It is the preference of YSMN that removed precontact cultural material be reburied as close to the original find location as possible. However, should reburial within/near the original find location during project implementation not be feasible, then a reburial location for future reburial shall be decided upon by YSMN, the landowner, and the Lead Agency, and all finds shall be reburied within this location. Additionally, in this case, reburial shall not occur until all ground-disturbing activities associated with the project have been completed, all monitoring has ceased, all cataloguing and basic recordation of cultural resources have been completed, and a final monitoring report has been issued to Lead Agency, CHRIS, and YSMN. All reburials are subject to a reburial agreement that shall be developed between the landowner and YSMN outlining the determined reburial process/location, and shall include measures and provisions to protect the reburial area from any future impacts.
3. Should it occur that avoidance, preservation in place, and on-site reburial are not an option for treatment, the landowner shall relinquish all ownership and rights to this material and confer with YSMN to identify an American Association of Museums (AAM)-accredited facility within the County that can accession the materials into their permanent collections and provide for the proper care of these objects in accordance with the 1993 CA Curation Guidelines. A curation agreement with an appropriate qualified repository shall be developed between the landowner and museum that legally and physically transfers the collections and associated records to the facility. This agreement shall stipulate the payment of fees necessary for permanent curation of the collections and associated records and the obligation of the Project developer/applicant to pay for those fees.

D. Final Monitoring Report(s)

1. The PI shall submit the approved final monitoring report to the City, the Consulting Tribes, and any interested parties.

6.0 LIST OF PREPARERS AND ORGANIZATIONS CONTACTED

The archaeological survey program for the Verdemonst Heights (TTM 20707) Project was directed by Principal Investigator Tracy A. Stropes. The archaeological fieldwork was conducted by Field Archaeologists David K. Grabski and Alexander S. Brill. The report text was prepared by Katelyn R. Kepka. Background research for this report was conducted by Jillian L.H. Conroy and Katelyn R. Kepka. Graphics were prepared by Emily T. Soong. Technical editing and report production was conducted by Caitlin A.M. Foote. The SCCIC at CSU Fullerton provided the archaeological records search information. Archival research was conducted at the BFSa research library, the SCCIC, the San Bernardino Historical Society, the San Bernardino County Public Library, and the offices of the San Bernardino Assessor/County Recorder/County Clerk.

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APPENDIX A

Resumes of Key Personnel

Tracy A. Stropes, MA, RPA

Director/Principal Investigator

BFSA Environmental Services, A Perennial Company

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Phone: (858) 679-8218 • Fax: (858) 679-9896 • E-Mail: tstropes@bfsa.perennialenv.com



Education

Master of Arts, Anthropology, San Diego State University, California 2007

Bachelor of Science, Anthropology, University of California, Riverside 2000

Professional Memberships

Register of Professional Archaeologists

Society for California Archaeology

Archaeological Institute of America

Experience

Director/Principal Investigator
BFSA Environmental Services, a Perennial Company

March 2009–Present
Poway, California

Project Management of all phases of archaeological investigations for local, state, and federal agencies, field supervision, lithic analysis, National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) and California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) site evaluations, and authoring/coauthoring of cultural resource management reports.

Archaeological Principal Investigator
TRC Solutions

June 2008–February 2009
Irvine, California

Cultural resource segment of Natural Sciences and Permitting Division; management of archaeological investigations for private companies and local, state, and federal agencies, personnel management, field and laboratory supervision, lithic analysis, Native American consultation and reporting, MRHP and CEQA site evaluations, and authoring/coauthoring cultural resource management reports.

Principal Investigator and Project Archaeologist
Archaeological Resource Analysts

June 2006–May 2008
Oceanside, California

As a sub consultant, served as Principal Investigator and Project Archaeologist for several projects for SRS Inc., including field direction, project and personnel management, lab analysis, and authorship of company reports.

Project Archaeologist
Gallegos & Associates

September 1996–June 2006
Carlsbad, California

Project management, laboratory management, lithic analysis, field direction, Native American consultation, report authorship/technical editing, and composition of several data recovery/preservation programs for both CEQA and NEPA level compliance.

**Project Archaeologist
Macko Inc.**

**September 1993–September 1996
Santa Ana, California**

Project management, laboratory management, lithic analysis, field supervision, and report authorship/technical editing.

**Archaeological Field Technician
Chambers Group Inc.**

**January 1993–September 1993
Irvine, California**

Archaeological excavation, surveying, monitoring, wet screen facilities management, and project logistics.

**Archaeological Field Technician
John Minch and Associates**

**May 1992–September 1992
San Juan Capistrano, California**

Archaeological excavation, surveying, monitoring, wet screen facilities management, and project logistics.

Professional Accomplishments

Mr. Stropes is a professional archaeologist with over 30 years of experience in cultural resource management. His experience includes over ten years in project management, report authorship, lithic analysis, laboratory management, Native American consultation, and editing for several technical reports for numerous projects throughout southern California. Mr. Stropes has conducted cultural resource surveys, archaeological site testing and evaluations for National Register eligibility and California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) compliance, mitigation of resources through data recovery for archaeological sites, budget and report preparation, and direction of crews of all sizes for projects ranging in duration from a single day site visit to one year. Mr. Stropes is a Registered Professional Archaeologist and on the list of archaeological consultants qualified to conduct archaeological investigations southern California and the County of San Diego. He has served as project archaeologist for numerous projects and composed data recovery and preservation programs for sites throughout California for both CEQA and NEPA level compliance. He has acted as teaching assistant for archaeological field classes at several sites in Orange (Cypress College), Los Angeles (Cypress College), and San Diego Counties (San Diego State University). In addition, Mr. Stropes was employed to teach discussion sessions for introduction to cultural anthropology classes at SDSU. Internationally, Mr. Stropes has acted as field surveyor for the Natural History Foundation of Orange County & Institucion Nacional de Antropologia y Historia surveying and relocating several sites in northern Baja California. Mr. Stropes has served as the senior project archaeologist on the following select projects.

1900 and 1912 Spindriff Drive: An extensive data recovery and mitigation monitoring program at the Spindriff Site, an important prehistoric archaeological habitation site stretching across the La Jolla area. The project resulted in the discovery of over 20,000 artifacts and nearly 100,000 grams of bulk faunal remains and marine shell, indicating a substantial occupation area (2013-2014).

Ocean Breeze Ranch: An extensive CEQA and Section 106 archaeological investigation of 1,400 acres and 20 cultural resources, both prehistoric and historic, within the Bonsall neighborhood of the county of San Diego. The project included an assessment of sites for eligibility for listing on the California Register of Historical Resources, the County of San Diego Resource Protection Ordinance, and the National Register of Historic Places, which resulted in the identification of four CRHR-eligible, RPO-significant, and NRHP-eligible sites.

Citracado Parkway Extension: An ongoing project in the city of Escondido to mitigate impacts to an important archaeological occupation site. Various archaeological studies have been conducted by BFSA, including CEQA-level survey and testing programs and Section 106 historic resources studies, resulting in the identification of a significant cultural deposit within the project area (2009-present).

Otay Ranch Village 13: An extensive archaeological investigation of nearly 2,000 acres and 84 archaeological sites, both prehistoric and historic, within the county of San Diego, which included prehistoric habitation sites, quarry sites, resource processing sites, and extensive lithic scatters. The project included an assessment of sites for eligibility for listing on the National Register of Historic Places (2016-2018).

Westin Hotel and Timeshare (Grand Pacific Resorts): Data recovery and mitigation monitoring program in the city of Carlsbad consisted of the excavation of 176 one-square-meter archaeological data recovery units which produced thousands of prehistoric artifacts and ecofacts, and resulted in the preservation of a significant prehistoric habitation site. The artifacts recovered from the site presented important new data about the prehistory of the region and Native American occupation in the area (2017).

Cantarini Ranch: A Section 106 archaeological assessment and evaluation for the NRHP of 15 archaeological sites and three isolates, including NRHP-significant prehistoric temporary camp/habitation sites, in the city of Carlsbad (2015-2017).

Citracado Business Park West: An archaeological survey and testing program at a significant prehistoric archaeological site and historic building assessment for a 17-acre project in the city of Escondido. The project resulted in the identification of 82 bedrock milling features, two previously recorded loci and two additional and distinct loci, and approximately 2,000 artifacts (2018).

College Boulevard: A Section 106 archaeological assessment and evaluation for the NRHP of seven archaeological sites, including prehistoric temporary camp/habitation sites, bedrock milling feature sites, and both prehistoric and historic artifact scatters in the city of Carlsbad (2015).

The Everly Subdivision Project: Data recovery and mitigation monitoring program in the city of El Cajon resulted in the identification of a significant prehistoric occupation site from both the Late Prehistoric and Archaic Periods, as well as producing historic artifacts that correspond to the use of the property since 1886. The project produced an unprecedented quantity of artifacts in comparison to the area encompassed by the site, but lacked characteristics that typically reflect intense occupation, indicating that the site was used intensively for food processing (2014-2015).

APPENDIX B

Site Record Form Update

(Deleted for Public Review; Bound Separately)

APPENDIX C

Archaeological Records Search Results

(Deleted for Public Review; Bound Separately)

APPENDIX D

NAHC Sacred Lands File Search Results

(Deleted for Public Review; Bound Separately)

APPENDIX E

Confidential Maps

(Deleted for Public Review; Bound Separately)