

# **Cultural Resources Assessment Habitat Conservation Plan for the Federally Endangered Delhi Sands Flower-Loving Fly City of Colton, San Bernardino County, California**

**USGS San Bernardino South, CA. 7.5', Section 19 of Township 1 South, Range  
4 West and Sections 23, 24, and 25 of Township 1 South, Range 5 West  
54.8-Acre Area of Potential Effect**

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## Management Summary

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This report documents a cultural resources assessment (CRA) for the proposed Habitat Conservation Plan (HCP) for the federally endangered Delhi Sands Flower-Loving Fly (DSF) Project. The project proposes to support future commercial, industrial and residential growth within a portion of the City of Colton (City) while simultaneously fulfilling the City's obligations to protect federally listed species under the Endangered Species Act (ESA) by establishing conservation areas within the HCP Area. These areas are outlined in the *HCP for the Issuance of an Incidental Take Permit Under Section 10(A)(1)(B) of the ESA for the Federally Endangered Delhi Sands Flower-Loving Fly Projects within Colton*, prepared by RBF Consulting (2011). Atkins has completed this CRA at the request of The Altum Group and on behalf of the City.

The proposed project includes the issuance of an incidental take permit by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) under Section 10 of the ESA, and this constitutes a federal action. As such, this CRA has been completed in accordance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) of 1966, as amended. The purpose of this assessment is to identify the effects of the proposed project on cultural resources, including Historic Properties. The proposed study area for this assessment has been defined as an Area of Potential Effect (APE) that considers the proposed conservation area within the HCP Area (as presented in RBF 2011). This constitutes 54.8 non-contiguous acres within the 415 acre Plan Area. Vertical impacts are not proposed and no physical impacts are associated with the project within the APE. The APE has been assessed through existing literature searches and records reviews, as well as a pedestrian survey.

Atkins performed a records search and a background literature review for the APE and all lands situated within one mile of the APE on October 29, 2012. This search was completed at the Archaeological Information Center (AIC) located at the San Bernardino County Museum. The records search indicated that two formally recorded resources are located within the APE, including a historic age power transmission line right-of-way (ROW) (36-013627/CA-SBR-12613H) and one isolated resource (36-060,239). In addition, one pending resource is located within the APE (P-1074-4). Pending resources reflect the purported location of resources based upon oral histories, textual sources or incomplete site record data. The presence of a pending resource within a survey area can often indicate the potential for detecting resources. However, it is also possible that there are no remaining observable constituents of the listed pending resources.

36-013627/CA-SBR-12613H consists of a power transmission line ROW traversing portions of Orange, Riverside and San Bernardino Counties, including towers and a substation that emanate from a historic substation located in San Bernardino. The power transmission line was recommended as not significant pursuant to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) due to a lack of integrity (Dice 2007). 36-060,239 is an isolated find consisting of a possible mano and P-1074-4 is scattered lithic debitage fashioned from chert. These resources, as well as all known and previously recorded resources located within 0.25 mile of the APE are shown in relation to the APE boundary in Confidential Appendix A.

In addition, Atkins contacted the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) requesting a Sacred Lands File (SLF) database search. The SLF search was requested on October 25, 2012, and the response was received from the NAHC on October 26, 2012. The NAHC response indicated that no SLF-listed Native American resources were known within the APE or within 0.50 mile. However, the NAHC noted that the SLF database was not exhaustive and provided a list of Native Americans to contact regarding information about any sacred sites or resources not formally listed in the SLF. Information scoping letters were then sent to each of the contacts listed by the NAHC on November 5, 2012 and follow-up phone calls were placed on December 3, 2012. No information was obtained from the contacts regarding the presence of Native American resources within the APE. All correspondence has been incorporated into Appendix D.

The pedestrian survey was conducted for the APE on November 16, 29 and 30 and December 11, 2012. During the pedestrian survey, one pending resource (P-1074-4) and two previously recorded resources (36-060,239 and 36-013627/CA-SBR-12613H) were addressed. 36-013627/CA-SBR-12613H was observed in its recorded location; however, P-1074-4 and 36-060,239 could not be relocated. In addition, while no new prehistoric resources were detected, one previously undocumented historic age resource was recorded (HCP-001). HCP-001 consists of a historic age power transmission line ROW depicted on archival topographic maps dating to 1942. Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) 523 Forms were prepared for all resources known within the APE and are included in Confidential Appendix B. All DPR 523 forms have been submitted to AIC and the assignment of a primary number for HCP-001 is pending.

None of the known resources within the APE, including previously recorded resources (36-060,239 and 36-013627/CA-SBR-12613H), pending resources (P-1074-4) or resources recorded during the pedestrian survey (HCP-001) will be directly or indirectly impacted by the project, as the proposed project does not include horizontal or vertical disturbances. Instead, the APE is proposed to be set aside as a conservation area for the federally endangered DSF.

Based on the results of the AIC records search, NAHC SLF search, Native American information scoping process, and the pedestrian survey, as well as the parameters of the proposed project, Atkins recommends a finding of no Historic Properties affected for project. Additional survey and research efforts would be required if the project is revised to include areas not previously surveyed or if the project is altered to include ground disturbing activities.

# 1.0 Introduction and Project Description

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This report documents a CRA for the HCP for the federally endangered DSF Project. This report was completed in accordance with Section 106 of the NHPA, as amended.

This CRA presents the results of the cultural resources investigation, and documents Atkins' effort to identify cultural resources, including Historic Properties, which may be affected by the proposed project. This report follows the California Office of Historic Preservation (OHP) procedures for cultural resource surveys and the OHP Archaeological Resource Management Report format.

## 1.1 Project Location

The proposed project is generally located in the southwestern portion of San Bernardino County, south of State Route 210/30, west of Interstate 215 and immediately north and south of Interstate 10 (I-10) (Figure 1). Specifically, it can be found on the San Bernardino South, California, United States Geological Survey (USGS) 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle map, in Section 19 of Township 1 South, Range 4 West and Sections 23, 24, and 25 of Township 1 South, Range 5 West (Figure 2). The project is located within the City of Colton, east of Riverside Avenue, south of San Bernardino Avenue, west of Hermosa Avenue/Union Pacific Railroad, and north of Valley Boulevard. In addition, a small portion of the project is located along Slover Avenue (Figure 3).

## 1.2 Project Description

The project proposes to support future commercial, industrial and residential growth within a portion of the City while simultaneously fulfilling the City's obligations to protect federally listed species under the ESA. The DSF (*Rhaphiomidas terminatus*), federally endangered, is the only federally listed species known to occur within the City to the north of I-10. Project proponents for development in the City will likely need to address the possible presence of DSF as part of the CEQA documentation process before projects can be approved. This requires a minimum of two years of biological surveys, followed by one to two years of impact analysis, the development of an appropriate and acceptable level of mitigation, and the acquisition of federal Take Authority under Section 7 or 10 of the ESA if DSF is found to be present on the project site. These requirements are problematic and are blocking the development of projects in a key business area north of I-10 in the City, known as the Super Block Area. To effectively address the presence of DSF habitat in the City north of I-10, while allowing planned development to proceed, the City has begun the formal process of developing a City-wide conservation program for protecting DSF populations through the preparation of a HCP. This Plan will provide the necessary conservation of DSF north of the I-10, allowing the City to resume planned development of non-conservation areas within the Colton Super Block area. The Colton Super Block area is comprised of a mass of undeveloped/underdeveloped land adjacent to I-10, which offers opportunities for residential, retail, commercial, office, business park/light industrial, and hospitality uses (RBF 2011).

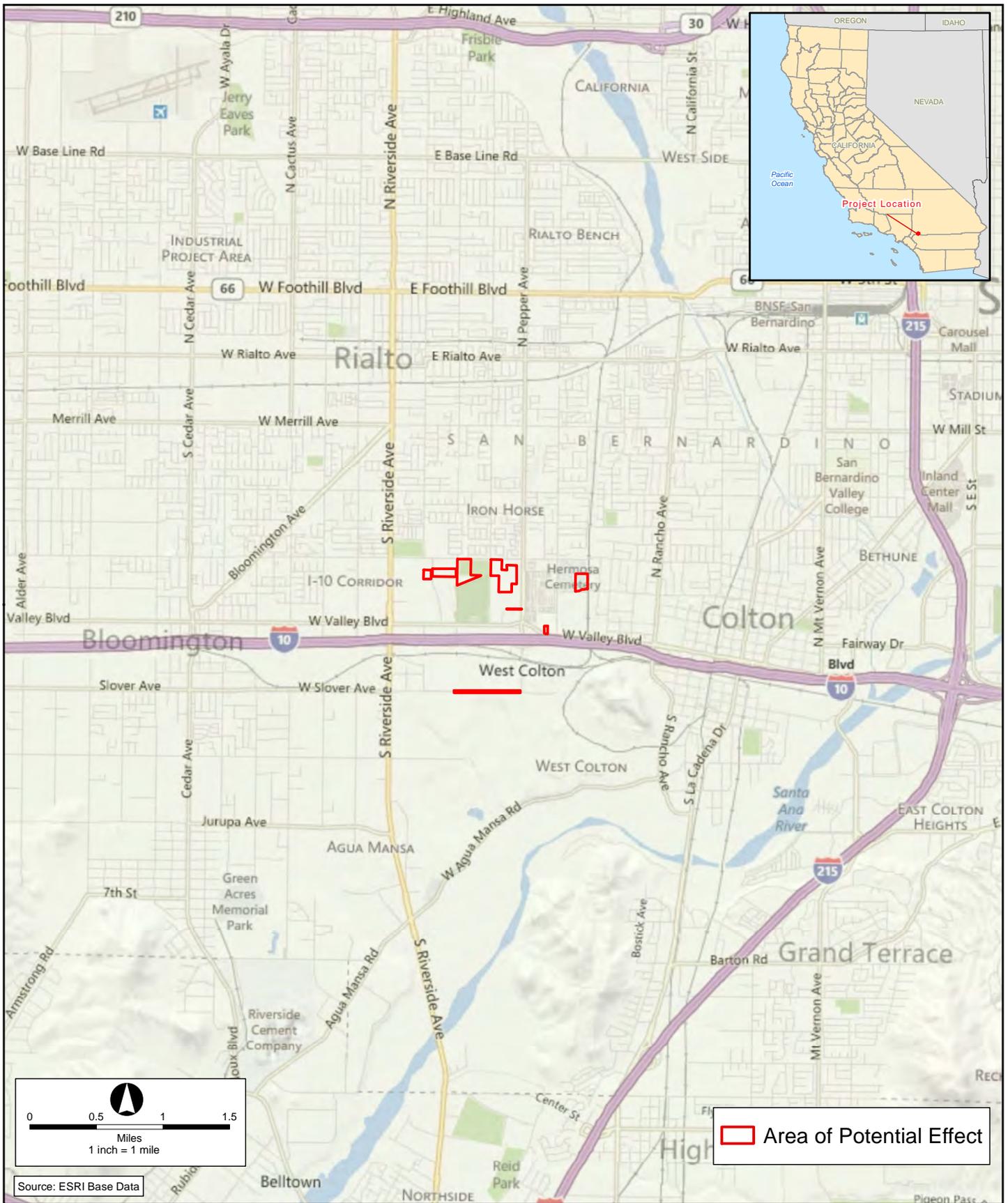


Figure 1  
Regional Location Map



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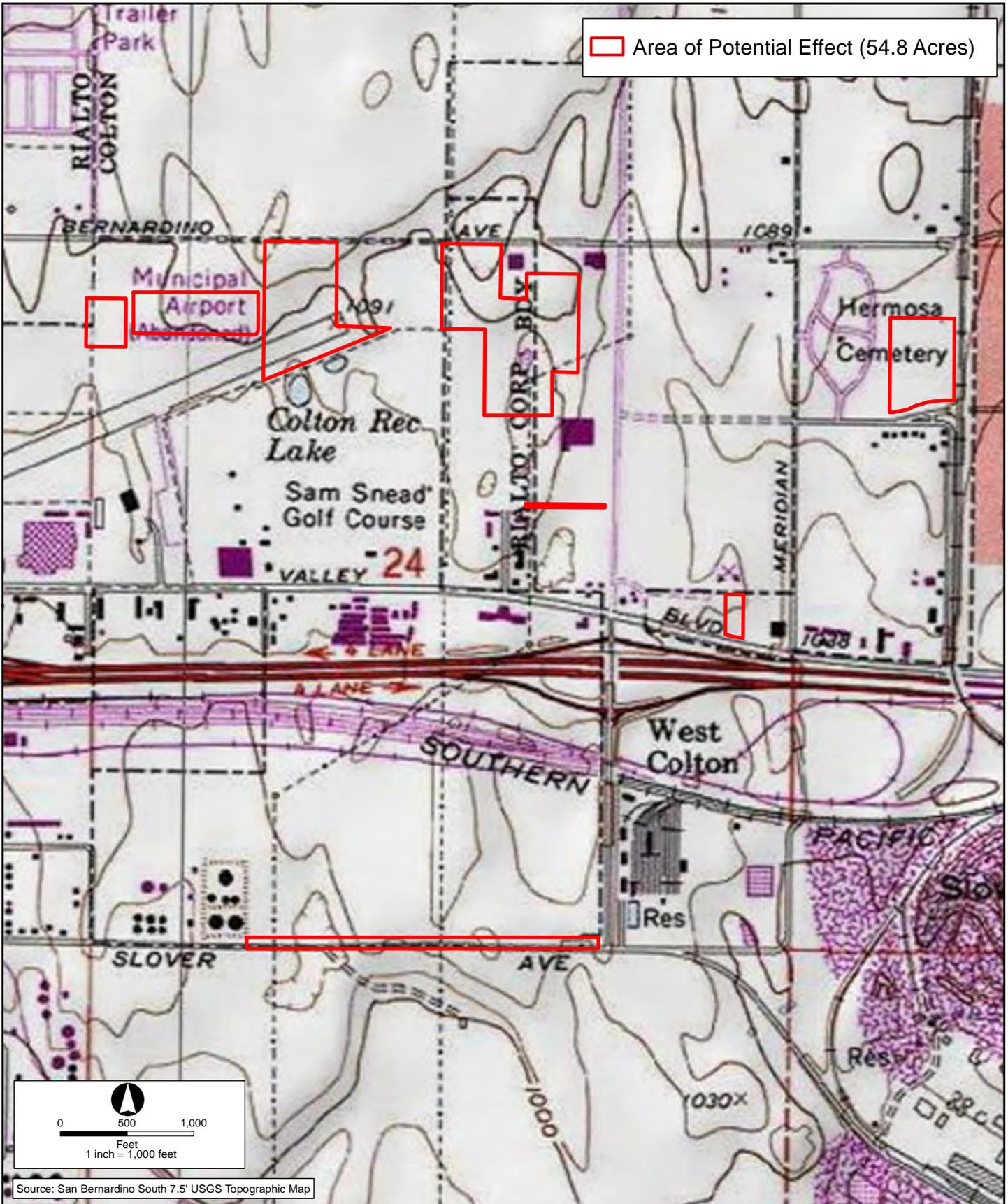


Figure 2  
Local Vicinity Topographic Map

Area of Potential Effect (54.8 Acres)



Figure 3  
 Local Vicinity Aerial Map



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### 1.3 Establishment of the Area of Potential Effect

The APE was delineated by considering the proposed conservation area within the HCP Area. This constitutes 54.8 non-contiguous acres within the 415 acre Plan Area. Vertical impacts are not proposed and no physical impacts are associated with the project within the APE. The APE totals 54.8 acres and is detailed on topographic and aerial maps in Figure 2 and Figure 3.

### 1.4 Cultural Resources Staff

The cultural resource records search was conducted by Atkins Archaeologist William R. Gillean, B.S. at the AIC on October 29, 2012. Mr. Gillean and Atkins Archaeologist Jennifer M. Sanka, M.A. completed the pedestrian survey on November 16, 29 and 30 and December 11, 2012. Ms. Sanka compiled the results of the study, and generated this CRA with contributions from Mr. Gillean.

Professional qualifications for all team members are located in Appendix E.

## 2.0 Regulatory Framework

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Government agencies, including federal, state, and local agencies, have developed laws and regulations designed to protect significant cultural resources that may be affected by projects regulated, funded, or undertaken by an agency. The following federal criteria were used to evaluate the significance of potential effects to cultural resources, including any Historic Properties, for the proposed project. An effect would be considered adverse if the proposed project affects the qualities that render a resource eligible for listing in the NRHP. The NRHP is a listing of resources found to be significant as determined by the evaluation processes outlined herein.

### 2.1 Federal Evaluations

Federal agencies are required to consider the effects of their actions on Historic Properties and afford the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP) a reasonable opportunity to comment on such undertakings under Section 106 of the NHPA. Federal agencies are responsible for initiating the NHPA Section 106 review and completing the steps in the process that are outlined in the regulations. They must determine if Section 106 of the NHPA applies to a given project and, if so, initiate review in consultation with the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) and/or Tribal Historic Preservation Officer (THPO). Federal agencies are also responsible for involving the public and other interested parties. Furthermore, the NHPA Section 106 requires that any federal or federally assisted undertaking, or any undertaking requiring federal licensing or permitting, consider the effect of the action on Historic Properties, defined as cultural resources listed in or eligible for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). Under the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR), 36 CFR Part 800.8, federal agencies are specifically encouraged to coordinate compliance with NHPA Section 106 and the NEPA process. The implementing regulations "Protection of Historic Properties" are found in 36 CFR Part 800. Resource eligibility for listing on the NRHP is detailed in 36 CFR Part 63 and the criteria for resource evaluation are found in 36 CFR Part 60.4 [a-d].

The NHPA established the NRHP as the official federal list for cultural resources that are considered important for their historical significance. To be determined eligible for listing in the NRHP, properties must meet specific criteria for historic significance and possess certain levels of integrity of form, location, and setting. The criteria for listing on the NRHP are significance in American history, architecture, archaeology, engineering, and culture as present in districts, sites, buildings, structures and objects that possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. In addition, a resource must meet one or all of these eligibility criteria:

- A. Is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B. Is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.

- C. Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction; represent the work of a master; possess high artistic values; or represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction.
- D. Have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criterion D is usually reserved for archaeological resources. Eligible properties must meet at least one of the criteria and exhibit integrity, measured by the degree to which the resource retains its historical properties and conveys its historical character.

### 2.1.1 Criteria Considerations

Ordinarily cemeteries, birthplaces, graves of historical figures, properties owned by religious institutions or used for religious purposes, buildings that have been moved from their original locations, reconstructed historic buildings, properties primarily commemorative in nature, and properties that have achieved significance within the past 50 years are generally not considered eligible for the NRHP. However, such properties will qualify if they are integral parts of districts that do meet the criteria or if they fall within the following categories:

- A. A religious property deriving primary significance from architectural or artistic distinction or historical importance.
- B. A building or structure removed from its original location which is primarily significant for architectural value, or which is the surviving structure most importantly associated with a historic person or event.
- C. A birthplace or grave of a historical figure of outstanding importance if there is no appropriate site or building associated with his or her productive life.
- D. A cemetery that derives its primary importance from graves of persons of transcendent importance, from age, from distinctive design features, or from association with historic events.
- E. A reconstructed building when accurately executed in a suitable environment and presented in a dignified manner as part of a restoration master plan, and when no other building or structure with the same association has survived.
- F. A property primarily commemorative in intent if design, age, tradition, or symbolic value has invested it with its own exceptional significance.
- G. A property achieving significance within the past 50 years if it is of exceptional importance.

## 2.2 Thresholds of Significance

In consultation with the SHPO/THPO and other entities that attach religious and cultural significance to identified Historic Properties, public agencies are required to apply the criteria

of adverse effect on Historic Properties within the APE. Agencies shall consider the views of consulting parties and the public when considering adverse effects.

### 2.2.1 Federal Criteria of Adverse Effects

Under federal regulations, 36 CFR Part 800.5, an adverse effect is found when an undertaking alters, directly or indirectly, any of the characteristics of a Historic Property that qualifies the property for inclusion in the NRHP in a manner that diminishes the integrity of the property's location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, or association. Consideration will be given to all qualifying characteristics of a Historic Property, including those that may have been identified subsequent to the original evaluation of the property's eligibility for listing in the NRHP. Adverse effects may include reasonably foreseeable effects caused by the undertaking that may occur later in time, be further removed in distance, or be cumulative.

According to 36 CFR Part 800.5, adverse effects on Historic Properties include, but are not limited to, those listed below:

- Physical destruction of or damage to all or part of the property.
- Alteration of a property, including restoration, rehabilitation, repair, maintenance, stabilization, hazardous material remediation, and provision of handicapped access, that is not consistent with the US Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties per 36 CFR Part 68 and applicable guidelines.
- Removal of the property from its historic location.
- Change of the character of the property's use or physical features within the property's setting that contribute to its historic significance.
- Introduction of visual, atmospheric, or audible elements that diminish the integrity of the property's significant historic features.
- Neglect of a property that causes its deterioration, except where such neglect and deterioration are recognized qualities of a property of religious and cultural significance to an Indian Tribe or Native Hawaiian Organization.
- Transfer, lease, or sale of property out of federal ownership or control without adequate and legally enforceable restrictions or conditions to ensure long term preservation of the property's historic significance.

### 2.2.2 If Adverse Effects Are Found

If adverse effects are found, public agency consultation is required as stipulated at 36 CFR Part 800.6. Consultation with the SHPO/THPO and other consulting parties is necessary to develop alternatives to the undertaking that could avoid, minimize, or mitigate adverse

effects to resources. According to 36 CFR Part 800.14(d), if adverse effects cannot be avoided then standard treatments established by the ACHP may be used as a basis for Memorandum of Agreement (MOA).

According to 36 CFR Part 800.11(e), the filing of an approved MOA, and appropriate documentation, concludes the Section 106 process. The MOA must be signed by all consulting parties and approved by the ACHP prior to construction activities. If no adverse affects are found and the SHPO/THPO or the ACHP do not object within 30 days of receipt, the public agencies' responsibilities under Section 106 will be satisfied upon completion of report and documentation as stipulated in 36 CFR Part 800.11. The information must be made available for public review upon request, excluding information covered by confidentiality provisions.

## 3.0 Methods of Investigation

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The primary purpose of this CRA is to determine whether cultural resources, including Historic Properties, are located within or near the APE and whether these resources will be or could be affected by project implementation. To accomplish this, research and a pedestrian survey were conducted. The results of these efforts assist in determining if resources are present, and if present, potentially affected by the proposed project. The assessment included the following tasks:

- Establishment of the APE for the proposed project.
- Review of regional history and previous cultural resource sites and studies within the APE and the vicinity.
- Examination of archival maps and aerial photographs for the APE and the general vicinity.
- Request of an NAHC SLF record search, and contact with appropriate Tribal groups and individuals as named by the NAHC.
- Conduct a pedestrian survey of the APE.
- Completion and submittal of DPR 523 Forms and updates for resources, as appropriate.
- Evaluate the potential for the proposed project to affect cultural resources, including Historic Properties.
- Develop recommendations associated with impacts to existing cultural resources following the guidelines as outlined in Section 2.0, Regulatory Framework.

### 3.1 Record Searches

#### 3.1.1 California Historical Resources Information System Search

The primary purpose of a cultural resources record search is to determine what cultural resources have been recorded in the vicinity of or within the APE, and whether known resources will be or could be affected by project implementation. A records search was performed at the AIC, which is located at San Bernardino County Museum in Redlands. The AIC is the California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS) historical resource data repository for San Bernardino County. The records search included reviews of archival maps and examinations of current inventories, including:

- National Register of Historic Places (NRHP)
- California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR)
- California Historical Landmarks (CHL)
- California Points of Historical Interest (CPHI)

- California State Historic Resources Inventory (HRI)

### 3.1.2 Native American Heritage Commission Record Search

Atkins sent a SLF database search request to the NAHC to determine whether any properties of traditional cultural value were recorded within the APE or in the general vicinity. Thereafter, information request letters were sent to the Tribal groups and individuals named by the NAHC as having potential knowledge of sacred sites. Follow-up phone calls were also placed to all of the Native American contacts to elicit input on the presence or absence of resources within the APE.

### 3.2 Pedestrian Survey

The primary purpose of the pedestrian survey is to locate and document previously recorded or new cultural resource sites or isolates that are more than 50 years old within the APE, and to determine whether such resources will be or could be impacted by project implementation. The APE was examined using a block-transect technique, with 15-meter spacing and photographs and notes were taken to document existing conditions. In the vicinity of previously recorded or pending sites, areas were further scrutinized via meandering transects with one to two meter spacing to allow for additional visual examination of the ground surface.

In the event that previously unknown cultural resources were detected during the field survey, resources would be recorded onto DPR 523 Forms in accordance with professional standards. DPR 523 Update Forms would be prepared for previously documented resources.

## 4.0 Cultural Setting

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The following is a brief overview of the prehistoric and historic context in which to understand the relevance of sites found in the general vicinity of the proposed project. Additional background information can be found in ethnographic studies, mission records, and major published sources including Kroeber (1925), Wallace (1955), Warren (1968), Heizer (1978), Moratto (1984), Chartkoff and Chartkoff (1984), Fagan (2003) and Jones and Klar (2007).

### 4.1 Prehistoric Background

The purpose of establishing a cultural sequence is to allow for the meaningful comparison of material culture attributes on an intra- and inter-site basis, and to provide the basis for culture-model building. To this end, regional archaeologists generally follow Wallace's Southern California format (1955 and 1978) for discussing the prehistoric chronology of the project area. However, the established chronologies are often augmented or even abandoned. For example, Fagan (2003) does not use the traditional archaeological cultural sequences for his regional analysis, instead he describes the stages as generalized models related to recent environmental change and socio-economic models, all associated with an ever-changing environment. Thusly, it should be noted that all of the presented cultural sequences are regularly challenged, as are the meanings of the individual frames of reference. Wallace's prehistoric format is as follows:

- Early Period (before 6000 B.C.)
- Millingstone Period (6000 to 3000 B.C.)
- Intermediate Period (3000 B.C. to A.D. 500)
- Late Prehistoric Period (A.D. 500 to A.D. 1769)

Wallace also argued (Wallace, in Heizer 1978) that the stages prior to 2000 B.C. in southern California could be assigned to:

- San Dieguito Period (Period I: 9000 to 6000 B.C.)
- Standard Millingstone Period (Period II: 6000 to 3000 B.C.)
- Modified Millingstone Period (Period III: 3000 to 2000 B.C.)

Warren (1968) uses the following terms to subdivide the periods.

- San Dieguito Tradition (before 5500 B.C.)
- Encinitas Tradition (5500 B.C. to A.D. 600)
- Shoshonean Tradition (A.D. 600 to A.D. 1769)

#### 4.1.1 Early Period (before 6000 B.C.)

Beginning with the first human presence in California, prehistoric artifacts and cultural activities appear to represent a big-game hunting tradition. Very few sites from the Early

Period exist, especially in inland areas. Of the Early Period sites that have been excavated and dated, most exhibit a refuse assemblage suggesting short-term occupation. Such sites have been detected in caves and around fluvial lakes fed by streams that existed near the end of the last glaciation. Chipped stone tools at these sites are surmised to reflect a specialized tool kit used by hunters. Large-stemmed bifaces are common. Millingstones and dart points are not part of the Early Period tool assemblage.

### **4.1.2 Millingstone Period (6000 to 3000 B.C.)**

Characterized by the appearance of handstones and millingstones, the onset of the Millingstone Period appears to correspond with an interval of warm and dry weather known as the Altithermal (Wallace 1978). Artifact assemblages begin to reflect an emphasis on plant foods and foraging subsistence systems, as evidenced by the grinding tools found at these sites. Assemblages also include choppers and scraper planes; however, there is a reduced number of large bifaces. Sites are occupied for a greater duration than Early Period sites, based on an increase in occupational debris. The distribution of millingstone sites reflects the theory that groups may have followed a modified central-based wandering settlement pattern. In this semi-sedentary pattern, a base camp would have been occupied for a portion of the year, but small population groups seasonally occupied subsidiary camps in order to exploit resources not generally available near the base camp. Sedentism apparently increased in areas possessing an abundance of resources that were available for longer periods. More arid inland regions would have provided a seasonally dispersed resource base, restricting sedentary occupation.

### **4.1.3 Intermediate Period (3000 B.C. to A.D. 500)**

Dating between roughly 3000 B.C. and A.D. 500, the Intermediate Period represents a slow technological transition, which is presumably related to the slowly drying and warming climate. Site artifact assemblages retain many attributes of the Millingstone Period. Technologically, these sites are difficult to distinguish from earlier sites in the absence of radiometric dates. Additionally, these sites generally contain a reduced number of large-stemmed or notched projectile points but with an increase in portable mortars and pestles. The lack of large points combined with the mortars and pestles suggest that the indigenous populations may have preferred harvesting, processing, and consuming acorns and other seeds over hunting. Due to a general lack of data, neither the settlement and subsistence systems nor the cultural evolution of this period are well understood. It has been proposed by some researchers that group sedentism increased with the exploitation of storable, high-yield plant food resources such as acorns. The duration and intensity of occupation at base camps increased during this period, especially in the later part of the period.

### **4.1.4 Late Prehistoric Period (A.D. 500 to A.D. 1769)**

Extending from about A.D. 500 to Spanish contact in A.D. 1769, the Late Prehistoric Period reflects an increased sophistication and diversity in technology. Village sites are common. Late assemblages characteristically contain small projectile or dart points, which imply the use of the bow and arrow. Use of bedrock milling stations is purported to have been

widespread during this period, as it was in the previous period. Increased hunting efficiency and widespread exploitation of acorns provided reliable and storable food resources.

## **4.2 Ethnohistoric Background**

The City is found in an ethnographic transitional region, and is situated near the borders of the traditional use areas of the Gabrieliño/Tongva, Serrano and Cahuilla groups. The project area is found in the eastern-most portion of the Gabrieliño/Tongva tribal territory, which is mapped as extending north from Aliso Creek to just beyond Topanga Canyon along the Pacific Coast, and inland to the City of San Bernardino (Bean and Smith 1978a). The Serrano traditional use is mapped as encompassing the San Bernardino Mountains from the Cajon Pass in the west to beyond modern Twentynine Palms in the east, and from about Victorville in the north to near the San Gorgonio Pass in the south (Bean and Smith 1978b). The project area is also located adjacent to the northwestern-most portion of documented Cahuilla territory, mapped as extending just beyond the City of Riverside (Bean 1978). Tribal boundaries were likely very fluid in this area, allowing for the exchange of ideas and technology among these groups.

### **4.2.1 The Gabrieliño/Tongva**

The Tongva, historically known as the Gabrieliño and also referred to as the Gabrieliño/Tongva, were one of the most influential and powerful Native American groups in southern California. They once inhabited a large area that included present-day Los Angeles and the surrounding region with estimated populations numbering in the thousands. The Tongva spoke a language that belongs to the Cupan group of the Takic subfamily of the Uto-Aztecan language family (a language family that includes the Shoshonean groups of the Great Basin), and can be divided into the Coastal and Inland Tongva. The Inland Tongva lived in primary villages occupied year-round, supplemented by seasonal gathering camps in thatched, domed, circular structures. Other structures included sweathouses and ceremonial structures. The Inland Tongva subsistence economy included a variety of plants and animals, including deer, piñon nuts, and acorns. Acorns were used as trade items for marine resources acquired by coastal groups and other goods, such as obsidian, offered by desert groups (Bean and Smith 1978a).

The first modern social analyses of Tongva culture took place in the early part of the twentieth century, and early ethnographers viewed the Gabrieliño as a chief-oriented society of semi-sedentary hunter-gatherers (Kroeber 1925). Influenced by coastal and interior environmental settings, their material culture was quite elaborate and consisted of well-made utilitarian and ceremonial items, bedrock and portable mortars, milling slabs, handstones, a variety of wooden, bone, and shell tools, flaked stone artifacts, coiled and twined baskets, and elaborately decorated steatite items.

### **4.2.2 The Serrano**

The Serrano traditional use area is mapped as encompassing the San Bernardino Mountains from the Cajon Pass in the west to beyond modern Twentynine Palms in the east, and from

about Victorville in the north to near the San Gorgonio Pass in the south (Bean and Smith 1978b). However, these borders are ill defined, due to a lack of reliable data and to the Serrano sociopolitical organization. The Serrano were organized into autonomous lineages occupying defined territories; however, these groups rarely identified a permanent habitation site. These groups were neither politically aligned, nor were they socially connected outside of each localized lineage (Strong 1972). For these reasons, the borders of the arbitrarily grouped Serrano peoples would vary greatly from lineage to lineage, depending upon their respective worldviews.

Studies on linguistic characteristics have indicated that the term Serrano had been academically applied to four different groups, including the Serrano, Kitanemuk, Vanyume, and the Tataviam (Alliklik) (Bean and Smith 1978b; Johnston 1965). The Vanyume use area has been mapped to the north of Victorville, extending from the Cajon Pass in the west, to near modern Ludlow between the Cady and Bristol Mountains (Bean and Smith 1978b). The Kitanemuk and Tataviam are found within the general vicinity of the Tehachapi Mountains.

The Serrano generally spoke a language that also belongs to the Cupan group of the Takic subfamily of the Uto-Aztecan language family, a language family that includes the Shoshonean groups of the Great Basin. The total Serrano population at contact was roughly 2,000 persons. The range of this group was limited and restricted by reliable water sources.

Kroeber (1925) and Bean and Smith (1978b) form the primary historical sources for this group, and view them as clan and moiety-oriented or local lineage-oriented group tied to traditional territories or use-areas. Typically, a “village” consisted of a collection of families centered about a ceremonial house, with individual families inhabiting willow-framed huts with tule thatching. Considered hunter-gatherers, the Serrano exhibited a sophisticated technology devoted to hunting small animals and gathering roots, tubers, and seeds of various kinds.

### 4.2.3 The Cahuilla

The Cahuilla belong to the Shoshonean linguistic family and have had definitive historical relationships with the Hopi of Arizona, the Gabrieliño, and Digueño of the southern Californian coast and the Luiseño of Riverside County, as well as other desert tribes such as the Kamia, Chemehuevi, Paiute, and Serrano. The Cahuilla population prior to Spanish contact could have been as numerous as 6,000 persons, in an area encompassing more than 2,400 square miles (Bean 1978; Bean and Saubel 1979; Strong 1972).

The Cahuilla villages were determined according to their proximity to a defined water source and access to a food-gathering locale. Village sites were usually located near alluvial fans, streams or at the base of mountains for protection against the winds. The Cahuilla can be discussed according to their primary village locality: Desert Cahuilla, Mountain Cahuilla, and Pass Cahuilla, while other Desert Cahuilla settlements were located around hand dug wells and watering holes. Typically, one clan or family occupied several food-gathering locations and guarded these areas against other Cahuilla clans (Bean 1972 and 1978; Oswalt 1988; Strong 1972).

The pottery associated with the Cahuilla has been stylistically and ornamentally compared to that of an ancient Pueblo style, as well as to the Colorado River Indians, the Digueño, Luiseño, and Mohave (Bean and Lawton 1975; Kroeber and Hooper 1978). It is constructed in coil form, and then shaped with a polishing stone and wooden paddle to be baked or fired in the sun. In many cases, their pottery was incised for decoration (Bean and Lawton 1975; Kroeber and Hooper 1978). Kroeber and Hooper (1978) suggest that the Cahuilla had four definitive pottery forms: an open bowl or dish, a cooking pot, a small-rimmed vessel and a wider opening rimmed vessel; while Bean and Lawton (1975) suggest that ladles, trays and pipes were also manufactured. Baskets were also an important item to a Cahuilla clan and were typically made in a variety of shapes and sizes, but always produced from a coil of mesquite branches, willow, or palm leaves. Grasses were used in the foundation and the only tool used to manufacture these baskets was a needle. These needles were either fashioned from the leg bone of a deer or made from a heavy cactus needle set into a wooden handle (Bean 1978).

Cahuilla homes were generally constructed with forked posts, which supported wood ceiling beams. These structures were then completely covered in thatch, which was slightly mixed with sand or soil. In some cases, the floor was slightly subterranean and each house was positioned so that a level of privacy was attained (Bean 1978; Kroeber and Hooper 1978). Wilke (1978) notes that the Cahuilla homes were generally hidden in mesquite groves which effectively obscured them from plain view.

### 4.3 Historic Era Background

#### 4.3.1 The Spanish Period (1769 to 1821)

The Spanish colonization of California was achieved through a program of military-civilian-religious conquest. Under this system, soldiers secured areas for settlement by suppressing Native and foreign resistance and established fortified structures (presidios) from which the colony would be governed. Civilians established towns (pueblos) and stock-grazing operations (ranchos) that supported the settlement and provided products for export. The missionary component of the colonization strategy was led by Spanish priests, who were charged with converting Native Americans to Catholicism, introducing them to Spanish culture, and training them as a labor force. Ultimately, four presidios and 21 missions were established in Spanish California between 1769 and 1821 (Beck and Haase 1974).

After initial contacts with Spanish soldier Pedro Fages and Father Francisco Garcés in the 1770s (Colton 2012), the history of the modern City of Colton relates to the Mission San Gabriel, established in 1771. In the early decades of the nineteenth century, the Missions began establishing ranchos for the purpose of expanding their agricultural holdings. The Colton area and vicinity was affiliated with the Rancho San Bernardino, which was established by the Mission San Gabriel. The history of the Rancho San Bernardino influenced the entire San Bernardino valley region, including portions of the northern Coachella valley. According to Juan Caballeria (1902 in Lugo 1950), on May 20, 1810, Father Francisco Dumetz founded and performed a ceremony to consecrate a new Mission San Gabriel supply station, including a chapel at the Guachama Ranchería. This was an

existing native village near the mouth of San Timoteo Canyon. In 1819, the San Bernardino Asistencia of Mission San Gabriel was established near the Guachama Ranchería. This followed a decision by the heads of the mission system to expand their agricultural holdings into the interior and later establish a chain of additional Missions in the desert interior (Harley 1989).

### 4.3.2 The Mexican Period (1821-1848)

Mexico achieved independence from Spain in 1821, and California became a distant outpost of the Mexican Republic. Under a law adopted by the Mexican congress in 1833, the former mission lands were secularized and subdivided into land grants. Antonio Maria Lugo and Juan Bandini established the Rancho San Bernardino and the Rancho Jurupa in the 1830s on 37,000 acres and 30,000 acres, respectively. Lugo and Bandini then persuaded a group of settlers from New Mexico to buy small plots of land on the Upper Santa Ana River, establishing a buffer against criminals along the trade route from Santa Fe to Los Angeles. In 1842, the New Mexico immigrants gathered at Politana. A portion of these families, led by Lorenzo Trujillo, moved to the most northeasterly portion of Rancho Jurupa on the east bank of the Santa Ana River. This new village was eventually named La Placita. Later, a group moved to the west side of the river at Agua Mansa. The land was deemed more suitable for farming and grazing and soon farmsteads were cordoned off, an irrigation system was excavated, and fields of grapes, grain, and vegetables, as well as fruit trees, were planted. The mesa, located to the southeast of the APE and near present-day Riverside, proved sufficient pasture land for horses, sheep, and cattle. By 1845, both communities were thriving (MBA 2008). During this period of rancho land grants, Mexico's hold on California was threatened by the steady overland migration of American settlers into the region. War between the U.S. and Mexico commenced in May 1846, and the Mexican Period ended in 1848, at the end of the Mexican-American War.

### 4.3.3 American Period (1848 to Present)

The American Period began in 1848 when Mexico ceded California to the U.S. under the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo. Mexican ranchos were subdivided or sold during this period, and much of the land that once constituted rancho holdings became available for settlement by immigrants to California. In 1851, nearly 500 Mormons arrived in the valley. After purchasing 35,000 acres of the San Bernardino Rancho, the Mormon settlers built a stockade around the rancho and named it Fort San Bernardino. The immigrants established an irrigation system and farmlands outside of the fort. When Brigham Young recalled the Mormons to Salt Lake City in 1857, their lands were purchased by homesteaders and farmers (SBRA 2005; MBA 2008).

A flood struck the community of Agua Mansa in 1862 when the Santa Ana River breached its banks. Only the cemetery, the chapel and an adjoining store were spared. Across the river and to the north, the community of La Placita was also impacted. The small farming community was reconstructed, but failed to reestablish its viability. With the exception of the growth of the citrus industry, primarily agrarian life was replaced by the railroad, and rise of the cement industry. The inhabitants of La Placita and Agua Mansa abandoned these

communities for opportunities elsewhere. La Placita remained a community of Riverside until 1926 while the last burial at Agua Mansa occurred in 1963 (MBA 2008).

By the end of the nineteenth century, railway companies extended their alignments into the area. In 1875, the Southern Pacific Railway was constructed across the San Bernardino valley heading eastward from Los Angeles, and the townsite of Colton was laid out. That same year the town was named after David Colton in honor of the Civil War general and the Vice President of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company (Colton 2012; MBA 2008).

Access to the railroad insured economic opportunity and financial growth, as agricultural crops and other goods could be imported and exported from burgeoning communities. This was especially important to the development of the San Bernardino valley. The ability to transfer citrus by way of the railroad led to an economic and population explosion, resulting in the commercialization of citrus production in the region. Citri-culture was integral to the development of the region.

Colton was incorporated July 11, 1887 after 119 of the 176 citizens voted for incorporation (Colton 2012). Currently, Colton is the location of one of the busiest at-grade railroad crossings in the United States. Known as Colton Crossing, the area is also the location of the crossing point of the main transcontinental trunk lines of the Union Pacific and Burlington Northern Santa Fe Railroads (MBA 2008).

### 4.3.4 APE and Immediate Vicinity

The APE is located on eight non-contiguous areas east of Riverside Avenue, south of San Bernardino Avenue, west of Hermosa Avenue, and north of Valley Boulevard. In addition, one of the areas is located along Slover Avenue, south of I-10. Prehistoric material culture within the APE and immediate vicinity is represented by several isolated and pending prehistoric resources, including two projectile points, lithic debitage, a ceramic sherd, and a possible mano (36-060,236; 36-060,239; 36-060,240; 36-060,241; P-1074-4; and P-1074-5). Two of these resources are located within the APE boundaries, and are comprised of scattered lithic debitage and one possible mano (36-060,239 and P-1074-4). Neither of these resources could be relocated during the current study.

Historic era land use within the APE and vicinity was informed by the review of aerial photographs taken between 1930 and 2002 and archival topographic maps dated between 1901 and 1967 (photorevised as recently as 1980) (EDR 2008a and EDR 2008b). The Hermosa Gardens Cemetery is observable on an aerial photograph from 1930, as it was established in 1887 (MBA 2008). The cemetery is designated as a historic site in the City of Colton *Cultural Resources Preservation Element* (2000). Established by European settlers, the cemetery is notable for hosting the gravesite of Morgan S. Earp, Virgil Earp and other Earp family members related to the famous Wyatt Earp. Morgan S. Earp was assassinated at Tombstone, Arizona in 1882 and his body was transported for burial in Colton at the Slover Mountain Cemetery. His body was later reinterred at the Hermosa Gardens Cemetery when mining operations on Slover Mountain encroached on the cemetery (Hermosa Gardens 2012). Virgil Earp served both as Colton's Marshall and the first Police

Chief in the City's history (MBA 2008). Beyond the cemetery, the general area appears to have been used for dry farming and grazing activities since the early portion of the twentieth century. These agricultural areas were transitioned to residential uses as early as the 1950s, and were developed with the Colton Golf Club and Colton Recreational Lake in the 1960s (EDR 2008a). This development, including the Hermosa Gardens Cemetery, is located beyond the APE boundaries.

Of note within the APE is a single lane runway airfield, known as Morrow Field. This airfield was constructed in 1942 (EDR 2008a) and runway traversed the portion of the APE located to the southeast of the intersection of Indigo Avenue and San Bernardino Avenue. While neither the runway nor any other components of the airfield are observable within the APE at this time, aerial photographs show the runway beginning in 1953. The runway begins to be obscured by nearby development or environmental processes steadily over time, with the runway partially unobservable in the late 1980s and thoroughly obscured by 1995.

## 5.0 Results

### 5.1 Cultural Resources Records Search Results

#### 5.1.1 CHRIS Records Search

Atkins Archaeologist William R. Gillean, B.S. conducted the cultural resource records search at the AIC located at the San Bernardino County Museum on October 29, 2012. To identify any cultural resources, including any known Historic Properties within or near the APE, a one mile search radius was used. Mr. Gillean additionally examined current inventories of the NRHP, CHL, CPHI, and HRI. The Office of Historic Preservation Historic Property Data File for San Bernardino County and archival maps were also inspected for indications of historic age structures and features in the area.

The results of the records search indicated that two formally recorded resources are located within the APE, including a historic age power transmission line ROW (36-013627/CA-SBR-12613H) and one isolated resource (36-060,239). In addition, one pending resource is located within the APE (P-1074-4). Pending resources are unique to the AIC and reflect the purported location of resources based upon oral histories, textual sources or incomplete site record data. Including these three resources, a total of 23 cultural resources have been recorded within the APE and the one mile search radius. These resources and their locations in regards to the APE are summarized in Table 1 below. In addition, all known and previously recorded resources located within 0.25 mile of the APE are shown in relation to the APE boundary in Confidential Appendix A.

**Table 1: Known Cultural Resources Located Within the One Mile Records Search Radius**

Site Number	Recorder Name and Date	Resource Description	Within ~1-mile to 0.5-mile Radius	Within ~0.5-mile to 0.25-mile Radius	Within ~0.25-mile Radius	Within APE?
P36-060,236	Recorded by G. Smith, 1969.	Prehistoric – Isolated find described as a typical arrowpoint.	—	—	●	No
P36-060,239	Recorded by D. Bixler, 1986.	Prehistoric – Isolated find described as a smooth pebble, which is possibly a mano.	—	—	—	Yes. However, this resource was not relocated during the present study.
P36-060,240	Recorded by D. Bixler, 1986.	Prehistoric – Isolated find consisting of a chalcedony, desert side-notched point.  The isolate is plotted on the AIC base maps as within the APE; however, the site record	—	—	●	No

		location map depicts this resource beyond the APE boundary.				
P36-060,241	Recorded by D. Bixler, 1986.	Prehistoric – Isolated find consisting of a ceramic sherd.  The isolate is plotted on the AIC base maps as within the APE; however, the site record location map depicts this resource beyond the APE boundary.	—	—	●	No
P36-060,253	Recorded by M. Hogan and M. Pritchard-Parker of the Archaeological Research Unit (ARU), 1991.	Historic age – Isolated find consisting of a fragment of solarized glass.	—	●	—	No
CA-SBR-1576	Originally recorded by G. Smith of the Archaeological Information Center, 1938/1962. The site information was updated by M.C. Hall of the ARU, 1975; K.J. Peter and P. Easter of URS Consultants, Inc., 1988; and J. Schmidt and J.J. Schmidt of Greenwood and Associates, 1994.  Additional data included in the site record lacks an author or date information.	Prehistoric – Site consisting of several artifact concentrations within dune ridges on two terraces overlooking the Santa Ana River floodplain. This site was subjected to a subsurface testing program in 1988 and was found to be a Late Prehistoric habitation site. No cultural deposits were encountered and the site was found to exhibit a depth of 20 centimeters. Due to a lack of subsurface deposits, extensive Off Highway Vehicle disturbance, and artifact collection over time, the site was deemed to lack integrity and was recommended as ineligible for inclusion in the NRHP. In addition, the site was described as not important pursuant to CEQA.  A 1994 site visit encountered artifacts within a portion of the recorded site boundaries.	●	—	—	No
CA-SBR-1572	Recorded by G. Smith, 1956.	Prehistoric – This resource is described as charcoal pits located five to eight feet below present surface. The pits were destroyed due to gravel quarrying operations.	●	—	—	No
CA-SBR-1579	Recorded by G. Smith, 1963.	Prehistoric – This resource is described as projectile points	●	—	—	No

		and flakes.				
CA-SBR-7976H/CPHI-SBR-018	Recorded by J. Schmidt and J.J. Schmidt of Greenwood and Associates, 1994.	Historic age – The remnants of the California Portland Cement Plant, known as Mill A. The resource is considered a CPHI (SBR-018) in association with CA-SBR-4314H (Slover Mountain).	●	●	—	No
CA-SBR-6007H	Recorded by J. Romani and A. Corbin of Greenwood and Associates, 1978.	Prehistoric and Historic age – Dual-component site containing seven ceramic sherds of Tizon Brown ware, historic faunal remains of saw cut sheep and cattle bones, and glass.	●	—	—	No
CA-SBR-4314H/CPHI-SBR-018	Recorded by G. Teal, 1980.	Historic age – This resource is Slover Mountain. This landmark was used as a point of origin for laying out the boundaries for the Lugo family's Rancho San Bernardino. The hill is considered a CPHI (SBR-018) in association with CA-SBR-7976H (Mill A of the California Portland Cement Plant).	●	●	—	No
CA-SBR-7047H	Recorded by M. Hogan, M. Pritchard-Parker, and B. Love of the ARU, 1991.	Historic age – This resource consists of two stone and mortar walls and a scatter of glass and ceramics.	●	—	—	No
P36-021603	Recorded by J. Hollins of URS Corporation, 2008.	Historic age – This resource is an actively used storage tank facility built between 1955 and 1966 and modified between 1968 and 1980. The resource was recommended as ineligible for inclusion in the NRHP and the CRHR.	●	●	●	No
P36-021326/CA-SBR-13700H	Recorded by J. George of Applied Earthworks, Inc., 2009.	Historic age – This resource consists of the 78 mile Colton-Palmdale Cutoff traversed by the Union Pacific Railroad. A small portion of this linear resource located beyond the records search radius was recommended as ineligible for inclusion in the NRHP and the CRHR.	●	●	●	No
P36-020676	Recorded by P. Daly of Daly & Associates, 2009.	Historic age – A single family dwelling originally associated with poultry and citrus farming in the 1930s. This resource	●	—	—	No

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		was recommended as ineligible for inclusion in the NRHP, CRHR, and local registers.				
P36-013627/CA-SBR-12613H	Recorded by M. Dice of MBA, 2007.	Historic age – This resource is an electric power transmission line ROW, including towers and a substation that emanate from an historic substation located in San Bernardino. The power transmission line was recommended as not significant pursuant to CEQA due to a lack of integrity. However, the substation/switching yard located near the corner of Chestnut and Mill in San Bernardino was recommended as significant. This building is located beyond the records search radius.	●	●	●	Yes. This resource was observed within the APE during the current study.
P-1074-4	Not formally recorded, but documentation was prepared by D. Bixler, 1986.	Prehistoric – Pending resource comprised of scattered lithic debitage fashioned from chert.	—	—	—	Yes. However, this pending resource was not relocated during the present study.
P-1074-5	Recorded by D. Bixler, 1986.	Prehistoric – Pending resource consisting of lithic debitage and a possible chunk of chalcedony.	—	—	●	No
P-1074-61H	Not formally recorded	Historic age – Pending resource consisting of the location of a road alignment on a Township 1 South, Range 5 West plat map dated July 20, 1856.	●	●	●	No
P-1074-68H	Not formally recorded	Historic age – Pending resource consisting of the location of the Colton Packing House and/or Union Block, which is a historic era commercial area. Union Block was built in 1890 by Samuel Fox and Dr. W.R. Fox.	●	—	—	No
P-1074-107H	Not formally recorded	Historic age – Pending resource known as the Meeks and Daley Ditch. The ditch was constructed in 1887 and was an associated water facility of	●	—	—	No

		the Santa Ana River Basin.				
P-1074-108H	Not formally recorded	Historic age – Pending resource known as the Stockman Connecting Flume. The wooden flume was constructed in 1895 and linked the end of the Meeks and Daley Ditch to the North Riverside and Jurupa Canal. This flume, along with the Parks Connection (P-1074-109H), provided water to the rancho properties west of Riverside and north of the Santa Ana River.	●	●	—	No
P-1074-109H	Not formally recorded	Historic age – Pending resource known as the Parks Connection. Constructed in 1892, the connection linked the Meeks and Daley Ditch to North Riverside and Jurupa Canal. This connection, along with the Stockman Flume (P-1074-108H), provided water to the rancho properties west of Riverside and north of the Santa Ana River.	●	—	—	No

Twenty-seven area-specific survey reports are on file with the AIC for the one mile search radius (Table 2). As a result of these studies, approximately 60 percent of the land located within the search radius has been previously inventoried for the presence or absence of cultural resources. Four of the reports addressed various portions of the APE, indicating that 95 percent of the APE has been previously surveyed for cultural resources and 100 percent of the APE has been addressed through literature reviews. The details of these reports are summarized below.

**Table 2: Cultural Resources Reports Within the One Mile Records Search Radius**

	Report Number	Details
1	1064261	This report did not address APE.
2	1066516	This report did not address APE.
3	1061772	This report did not address the APE.
4	1061468	This report did not address the APE.
5	1061558	In association with report 1061635, this study addressed approximately 85 percent of the APE, including 100 percent of the APE located to the north of I-10. These studies returned positive results for cultural resources within the APE, including previously recorded isolated find 36-060,239 and Pending Resource P-1074-4 (Mohave Environmental Consultants 1986).
6	1061635	In association with report 1061558, this study addressed approximately 85 percent of the APE, including 100 percent of the APE located to the north of I-10. These studies returned positive results

	Report Number	Details
		for cultural resources within the APE, including previously recorded isolated find 36-060,239 and Pending Resource P-1074-4 (Bixler 1987).
7	1062464	This report did not address the APE.
8	1062103	This report did not address the APE.
9	1061711	This report did not address the APE.
10	1061712	This report did not address the APE.
11	1062516	This report did not address the APE.
12	1062887	This report addressed a small portion of the APE located to the south of I-10 with negative results for cultural resources within the current APE (Greenwood and Associates 1994).
13	1066445	This report did not address the APE.
14	1066089	This report did not address the APE.
15	1066305	This report did not address the APE.
16	1066443	This report did not address the APE.
17	1064634	This report did not address the APE.
18	1064334	This report addressed the APE located to the south of I-10 through a records search and archival literature review. No resources were reported within the APE in association with this study (Greenwood and Associates 1997).
19	1064345	This report did not address the APE.
20	1064244	This report did not address the APE.
21	1062289	This report did not address the APE.
22	1062063	This report did not address the APE.
23	1061828	This report did not address the APE.
24	1061750	This report did not address the APE.
25	1061819	This report did not address the APE.
26	1061875	This report did not address the APE.
27	1063214	This report did not address the APE.

### 5.1.2 Native American Heritage Commission Record Search

On October 25, 2012, Atkins sent a letter to the NAHC to determine whether any sacred sites were listed in the SLF for the APE, and the general vicinity. The response from the NAHC was received on October 26, 2012, and indicated that no Native American resources were known within the APE or within 0.50 mile. However, the NAHC noted that the SLF is not exhaustive and provided a listing of Native American contacts that might have knowledge about the APE, and might have knowledge about any sacred sites or resources not listed in the SLF. For this reason, letters to each of the listed tribal contacts were sent on November 5, 2012. Follow-up phone calls were then placed to all of the Native American contacts on

December 3, 2012. The results of the information scoping process are summarized in Table 4 below and all correspondence is included in Appendix D.

**Table 3: Summary of Native American Correspondence**

Contact Name and Affiliation	Method of Correspondence	Date of Correspondence	Comments	Actions Required
Ann Brierty, Policy/Cultural Resources Department, San Manuel Band of Mission Indians	Letter sent via USPS	November 5, 2012	None Received.	None.
Ann Brierty, Policy/Cultural Resources Department, San Manuel Band of Mission Indians	Telephone Call	December 3, 2012	Atkins was directed to Cliff Batton for comment on the project. Mr. Batton indicated that he would provide project-related information to Daniel McCarthy and that Mr. McCarthy would return the call if he had any questions or concerns.	None.
Michael Contreras, Cultural Heritage Program, Morongo Band of Mission Indians	Letter sent via USPS	November 5, 2012	None Received.	None.
Michael Contreras, Cultural Heritage Program, Morongo Band of Mission Indians	Telephone Call	December 3, 2012	None Received.	None.
Sam Dunlap, Cultural Resources Director, Gabrielino Tongva Nation	Letter sent via USPS	November 5, 2012	None Received.	None.
Sam Dunlap, Cultural Resources Director, Gabrielino Tongva Nation	Telephone Call	December 3, 2012	None Received.	None.
Joseph Hamilton, Chairman, Ramona Band of Cahuilla Mission Indians	Letter sent via USPS	November 5, 2012	None Received.	None.
Paul Macarro, Cultural Resources Manager, Pechanga Band of Luiseno Indians	Letter sent via USPS	November 5, 2012	None Received.	None.
Paul Macarro, Cultural Resources Manager, Pechanga Band of Luiseno Indians	Telephone Call	December 3, 2012	Mr. Macarro asked for additional time to review the project-related materials and stated that he would return the telephone call with any questions or comments.	None.
Paul Macarro, Cultural Resources Manager, Pechanga Band of Luiseno Indians	Telephone Call	December 7, 2012	Mr. Macarro returned the telephone call from December 3, 2012 and left a voicemail stating that the Tribe had no comment on the project.	None.
Joseph Hamilton, Chairman, Ramona Band of Cahuilla Mission Indians	Telephone Call	December 3, 2012	None Received.	None.

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Anthony Morales, Chairperson, Gabrielino/Tongva San Gabriel Band of Mission Indians	Letter sent via USPS	November 5, 2012	None Received.	None.
Anthony Morales, Chairperson, Gabrielino/Tongva San Gabriel Band of Mission Indians	Telephone Call	December 3, 2012	None Received.	None.
Joseph Ontiveros, Cultural Resources Department, Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians	Letter sent via USPS	November 5, 2012	Letter received and dated November 7, 2012 (see below).	None.
Joseph Ontiveros, Cultural Resources Department, Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians	Letter received via USPS	November 7, 2012	Mr. Ontiveros indicated that the project is located beyond the existing reservation, but within their Tribal Traditional Use Areas. Further, the Soboba Band indicated that they had no specific concerns about the project at this time.	None.
Joseph Ontiveros, Cultural Resources Department, Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians	Telephone Call	December 3, 2012	Mr. Ontiveros deferred further comment to the San Manuel Band of Mission Indians.	Continue to discuss the project with the San Manuel Band of Mission Indians.
Carla Rodriguez, Chairperson, San Manuel Band of Mission Indians	Letter sent via USPS	November 5, 2012	None Received.	None.
Carla Rodriguez, Chairperson, San Manuel Band of Mission Indians	Telephone Call	December 3, 2012	Atkins was directed to Cliff Batton for comment on the project. Mr. Batton indicated that he would provide project-related information to Daniel McCarthy and that Mr. McCarthy would return the call if he had any questions or concerns.	None.
Ernest H. Siva, Tribal Elder, Morongo Band of Mission Indians	Letter sent via USPS	November 5, 2012	None Received.	None.
Ernest H. Siva, Tribal Elder, Morongo Band of Mission Indians	Telephone Call	December 3, 2012	Mr. Siva indicated that he had no comments or concerns regarding the project.	None.
Goldie Walker, Chairwoman, Serrano Nation of Mission Indians	Letter sent via USPS	November 5, 2012	None Received.	None.

Goldie Walker, Chairwoman, Serrano Nation of Mission Indians	Telephone Call	December 3, 2012	Ms. Walker stated that the Tribe had no concerns, but if anything was uncovered as a result of the project she requested notification. She also requested, if possible, a copy of the final report.	Forward copy of the final cultural resources report upon authorization from Lead Agency and client.
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## 5.2 Intensive Pedestrian Survey

On November 16, 29 and 30 and December 11, 2012 Atkins Archaeologists Jennifer M. Sanka, M.A. and William Gillean, B.S. visited the APE to complete a pedestrian survey. The entirety of the APE was examined using the block-transect method with 15 meter spacing as shown in Figure 4. In the vicinity of previously recorded or pending sites, areas were further scrutinized via meandering transects with one to two meter spacing to allow for additional visual examination of the ground surface. Photographs documenting existing conditions within the APE are included in Appendix C.

The APE consists of the proposed conservation area within the HCP Plan Area, which constitutes 54.8 non-contiguous acres. The APE is comprised of vacant lands surrounded by sporadic residential, commercial, and industrial development, as well as vacant lots (Appendix C: Photographs 1 through 10). Generally, the APE exhibited good to excellent surface visibility (50 to 100 percent), with a decrease in certain areas due to the presence of vegetation (0 to 50 percent) (Appendix C: Photographs 1 through 10).

### 5.2.1 Cultural Resources Within the APE

During the pedestrian survey, one pending resource (P-1074-4) and two previously recorded resources (36-060,239 and 36-013627/CA-SBR-12613H) were addressed. In addition, while no new prehistoric resources were detected, one previously undocumented historic age resource was recorded (HCP-001). These resources and their locations relative to the APE are depicted in Confidential Appendix A.

#### Previously Recorded Cultural Resources Within the APE

##### ***P-1074-4***

P-1074-4 is a pending resource originally recorded in 1986 by D. Bixler as a scatter of chert flakes (Bixler 1986a). In addition, this resource is reported to contain possible cores and a few pieces of lithic debitage which may have been reworked, potentially representing a scraper or scrapers.

The recorded location of this pending resource is mapped along the western edge of the portion of the APE found east of the Hermosa Gardens Cemetery, north of C Street, and west of Hermosa Avenue/Union Pacific Railroad. This resource could not be relocated



Figure 4  
 Survey Areas Within the APE



100031766

during the survey, and the mapped location currently exhibits disturbed soils and some refuse associated with the nearby Hermosa Gardens Cemetery.

While this resource has never been formally recorded or assigned a primary number, a DPR 523 Update Form was prepared for this pending resource and was submitted to the AIC during the course of this study. This form is included in Confidential Appendix B.

### **36-060,239**

36-060,239 is an isolated find originally recorded in 1986 by D. Bixler as a smooth pebble and possible mano (Bixler 1986b). This resource is reported to exhibit some wear marks, is flattened, roughly rounded, and has a diameter of about 4 inches. Further, it was noted that it was difficult to tell if the resource was altered and may have been a natural water-worn cobble.

The recorded location of this isolated find is within the portion of the APE found east of the Hermosa Gardens Cemetery, north of C Street, and west of Hermosa Avenue/Union Pacific Railroad. This resource could not be relocated during the survey, and the mapped location currently exhibits disturbed soils and modern refuse from a small transient encampment (Appendix C: Photograph 11).

A DPR 523 Update Form was prepared for this resource and was submitted to the AIC during the course of this study. This form is included in Confidential Appendix B.

### **36-013627/CA-SBR-12613H**

36-013627/CA-SBR-12616H was originally recorded in 2007 by M. Dice of Michael Brandman Associates (Dice 2007). This resource is a historic age power line ROW through portions of Orange, Riverside and San Bernardino Counties and originating at a substation in San Bernardino. This ROW was mapped via the review of 1940s era topographic maps, and is described as the "O" line. The "O" line allowed for a connection between the Southern Sierras Power Company First Steam Plant building and the Seal Beach power plant. Overall, the resource was found to lack integrity, as the majority of the original towers have been removed. Further, the ROW is described as not significant, which is presumably with reference to CEQA and recommended as ineligible for inclusion in the CRHR; however, the original substation located near the corner of Chestnut and Mill in San Bernardino was recommended as significant.

The recorded location of this resource traverses a portion of the APE at Slover Avenue and a portion of the APE located south of San Bernardino Avenue, east of Eucalyptus Avenue, and west of Pepper Avenue as depicted on the current USGS San Bernardino South, CA 7.5-minute map (1967, photorevised 1980). This resource was relocated within the APE during the pedestrian survey in its mapped location (Appendix C: Photographs 12, 13 and 15).

From a review of aerial photographs taken between 1930 and 2002 and archival topographic maps dated between 1901 and 1967 (photorevised as recently as 1980) (EDR 2008a and EDR 2008b), the portion of 36-013627/CA-SBR-12613H as found within the APE is depicted

as early as 1954 on topographic maps (USGS 1954 San Bernardino, CA 15-minute map). Further, this portion of the resource is not shown on aerial photographs taken in 1953, but does appear by 1966. Thus, it appears that the segment(s) of 36-013627/CA-SBR-12613H within the APE were installed in 1953 or 1954 and have been in place since this time. Currently, two lattice-style tower types are located within the APE including A Frame and Transposition towers (Appendix C: Photographs 12, 13 and 15), and these towers extend along an ROW with a dirt access road.

A DPR 523 Update Form was prepared for this resource and was submitted to the AIC during the course of this study. This form is included in Confidential Appendix B.

### **Previously Undocumented Cultural Resources Within the APE**

#### ***HCP-001***

HCP-001 is a historic age power transmission ROW observable in archival topographic maps dating to 1942 (USGS 1942 San Bernardino, CA 15-minute map).

From a modern topographic map review, HCP-001 generally trends southeast from its intersection with Slover Avenue toward the modern San Bernardino and Riverside County border at Armstrong Road and as shown on the USGS Fontana, CA 7.5-minute map (1967, photorevised 1980). This resource also trends north and then east from its intersection with San Bernardino Avenue to near the Rogers Elementary School (Colton Unified School District) as shown on the USGS San Bernardino South, CA 7.5-minute map (1967, photorevised 1980). Topographic mapping from 1942 shows this resource as extending beyond the vicinity of the modern Rogers Elementary School (USGS 1942 San Bernardino, CA 15-minute map). Only the segment of HCP-001 found within the APE was observed and recorded. This transmission line has likely been subject to maintenance activities undertaken over time, and currently exhibits lattice style Transposition towers (Appendix C: Photographs 14 and 15).

A DPR 523 Form was prepared for this resource and was submitted to the AIC for the assignment of a primary number. This form is included in Confidential Appendix B.

### **Potential Effects on Cultural Resources Within the APE**

None of the known resources within the APE, including previously recorded resources (36-060,239 and 36-013627/CA-SBR-12613H), pending resources (P-1074-4) or resources recorded during the pedestrian survey (HCP-001) will be subject to effects as a result of the project, as the proposed project does not include horizontal or vertical disturbances. Instead, the APE is proposed to be set aside as a conservation area for the federally endangered DSF.

## 6.0 Summary and Recommendations

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### 6.1 Summary

In accordance with Section 106 of the NHPA, as amended, Atkins has assessed the effects of the proposed project on the APE. The results of the AIC records search indicated that two formally recorded resources are located within the APE, including a historic age power transmission line ROW (36-013627/CA-SBR-12613H) and one isolated resource (36-060,239). In addition, one pending resource is located within the APE (P-1074-4). 36-013627/CA-SBR-12613H consists of a power transmission line ROW traversing portions of Orange, Riverside and San Bernardino Counties, including towers and a substation that emanate from an historic substation located in San Bernardino. The power transmission line was recommended as not significant pursuant to CEQA due to a lack of integrity (Dice 2007). 36-060,239 is an isolated find consisting of a possible mano and P-1074-4 is scattered lithic debitage fashioned from chert. Including these resources, a total of 23 known and previously recorded resources are found within one mile of the APE. In addition, the records search showed that 27 area-specific survey reports have been conducted within one mile of the APE. As a result of these studies, approximately 60 percent of the land located within the search radius has been previously inventoried for the presence or absence of cultural resources. Four of the reports addressed various portions of the APE, indicating that 95 percent of the APE has been previously surveyed for cultural resources and 100 percent of the APE has been addressed through literature reviews.

The results of the NAHC SLF database search indicated that no SLF-listed Native American resources were known within the APE or within 0.50 mile. Information-scoping efforts with the contacts named by the NAHC failed to indicate the presence of Native American resources within the APE.

During the pedestrian survey, one pending resource (P-1074-4) and two previously recorded resources (36-060,239 and 36-013627/CA-SBR-12613H) were addressed. 36-013627/CA-SBR-12613H was observed in its recorded location; however, P-1074-4 and 36-060,239 could not be relocated. In addition, while no new prehistoric resources were detected, one previously undocumented historic age resource was recorded (HCP-001). HCP-001 consists of a historic age power transmission line ROW depicted shown on archival topographic maps dated to 1942. DPR 523 Forms were prepared for all resources known within the APE and are included in Confidential Appendix B. All DPR 523 Forms have been submitted to AIC and the assignment of a primary number for HCP-001 is pending.

None of the known resources within the APE, including previously recorded resources (36-060,239 and 36-013627/CA-SBR-12613H), pending resources (P-1074-4) or resources recorded during the pedestrian survey (HCP-001) will be subject to effects as a result of the project, as the proposed project does not include horizontal or vertical disturbances. Instead, the APE is proposed to be set aside as a conservation area for the federally endangered DSF.

## 6.2 Recommendations

Based on the results of the records searches and the pedestrian survey, as well as the parameters of the proposed project, Atkins recommends a finding of no Historic Properties affected for the proposed project. Additional survey and research efforts would be required if the project is revised to include areas not previously surveyed or if the project is altered to include ground disturbing activities.

## 7.0 Certification

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I hereby certify that the statements furnished above and in the attached exhibits and appendices present the data and information required for this archaeological report, and that the facts, statements, and information presented are true and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Signed:  Date: December 18, 2012  
Jennifer M. Sanka, M.A., RPA  
Associate Project Manager/Archaeologist  
Atkins

## 8.0 References

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**Confidential Appendix A:  
Detailed Area of Potential Effects (APE) Map**



**Confidential Appendix B:  
Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) 523 Forms**



## **Appendix C: Photographs**





Photograph 1. Overview of the APE and the area located west of Wildrose Avenue. View to the south.



Photograph 2. Overview of the APE and the area located north of Woodpine Avenue, west of Indigo Avenue, and east of Wildrose Avenue. View to the east.

Source: Atkins, 2012



Habitat Conservation Plan for the Federally Endangered Delhi Sands Flower-Loving Fly Project

Appendix C: Photographs



Photograph 3. Overview of APE and the area located immediately southeast of the intersection of Indigo Avenue and San Bernardino Avenue. View to the southwest.



Photograph 4. Overview of APE and the area located immediately southeast of the intersection of Indigo Avenue and San Bernardino Avenue. View of the eastern-most portion of this area, facing east.

Source: Atkins, 2012





Photograph 5. Overview of APE and the area located immediately southeast of the intersection of Eucalyptus Avenue and San Bernardino Avenue. View to the north.



Photograph 6. Overview of APE and the area located immediately south of the McNeilus Facility and west of Pepper Avenue. View to the east.

Source: Atkins, 2012





Photograph 7. Overview of APE and the area located east of the Hermosa Garden Cemetery, north of C Street and west of Hermosa Avenue (Union Pacific Railroad). View to the northeast.



Photograph 8. Overview of APE and the area located immediately north of Valley Boulevard, facing Valley Boulevard and Interstate 10. View to the south.

Source: Atkins, 2012





Photograph 9. Overview of APE and the area located along Slover Avenue. View to the west.



Photograph 10. Overview of APE and the area located along Slover Avenue. View to the east.

Source: Atkins, 2012





Photograph 11. Overview of the area located east of the Hermosa Garden Cemetery, north of C Street and west of Hermosa Avenue (Union Pacific Railroad) and the recorded location of 36-060,239. View to the south.



Photograph 12. Overview of the area located along Slover Avenue and recorded resource 36-013627. View to the north.

Source: Atkins, 2012





Photograph 13. Overview of the area located immediately southeast of the intersection of Eucalyptus Avenue and San Bernardino Avenue and recorded resource 36-013627. View to the northeast.



Photograph 14. Overview of the area located along Slover Avenue and Temporary Resource HCP-001. View to the north.

Source: Atkins, 2012





Photograph 15. Overview of the area located immediately southeast of the intersection of Eucalyptus Avenue and San Bernardino Avenue. Recorded resource 36-013627 is shown on the left and Temporary Resource HCP-001 is shown on the right. View to the south.

Source: Atkins, 2012



**Appendix D:  
Native American Heritage Commission Sacred Lands File  
Search and Information Scoping**

**NAHC Request Letter**

**NAHC Response Letter**

**Information Scoping Letter Sample**

**Information Scoping Responses and Follow up Telephone Logs**





Atkins North America, Inc.  
650 East Hospitality Lane, Suite 450  
San Bernardino, California 92408

Telephone: +1.909.890.5951  
Fax: +1.909.890.3610

[www.atkinsglobal.com/northamerica](http://www.atkinsglobal.com/northamerica)

October 25, 2012

Native American Heritage Commission  
c/o Dave Singleton  
915 Capitol Mall, Suite 364  
Sacramento, CA 95814-4801

VIA EMAIL: Dave Singleton ([ds\\_nahc@pacbell.net](mailto:ds_nahc@pacbell.net))

Subject: Request for a Sacred Lands File Search for the Habitat Conservation Plan (HCP) Project for the Federally Endangered Delhi Sands Flower-Loving Fly (DSF), located on approximately 54.8-acres in the City of Colton, San Bernardino County, California (USGS San Bernardino South, CA. 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle)

Dear Mr. Singleton:

Atkins would like to determine whether any sacred sites are listed in the NAHC Sacred Lands File (SLF) for a project area relating to the HCP Project for the DSF within the City of Colton. In an effort to support future development in the City of Colton, while fulfilling their obligations to protect federally listed species under the Endangered Species Act (ESA), an HCP for the DSF has been prepared in consultation with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) to fulfill the requirements of a Section 10(a)(1)(B) Permit application for proposed projects within DSF habitat within the City of Colton north of the I-10 Freeway. Because the issuance of an incidental take permit by the USFWS under Section 10 of the ESA constitutes a federal action, the USFWS will need to determine the potential for effects on Historic Properties through a cultural resources investigation within an Area of Potential Effects (APE) measuring approximately 54.8-acres in the City of Colton, San Bernardino County, California.

**The APE is located in San Bernardino County, and is found on the USGS San Bernardino South, CA 7.5' topographic quadrangle in Section 19 of Township 1 South, Range 4 West and Sections 23, 24 and 25 of Township 1 South, Range 5 West.**

Please notify us of any SLF-listed resources that may be affected by the proposed project. This project and impacts on cultural resources will be explained in further detail in forthcoming environmental documents.

If you have any questions or concerns, please do not hesitate to contact me via the contact information listed below. Atkins thanks you in advance for your time and effort.

Sincerely,

Jennifer M. Sanka, M.A., RPA  
Associate Project Manager/Archaeologist

[jennifer.sanka@atkinsglobal.com](mailto:jennifer.sanka@atkinsglobal.com)

**NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION**

915 CAPITOL MALL, ROOM 364  
SACRAMENTO, CA 95814  
(916) 653-6261  
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October 26, 2012

Ms. Jennifer M. Sanka, M.A., RPA, Associate Project Manager

**Atkins North America, Inc.**

650 East Hospitality Lane, Suite 450  
San Bernardino, CA 92408

Sent by FAX to: 909-890-3610  
No. of Pages: 5

Re: Sacred Lands File Search and Native American Contacts list for the proposed Sacred Lands File Search and Native American Contacts list for the proposed "Habitat Conservation Plan (HCP) for the Delhi Sands Flower-Loving Fly Project ::" located in the City of Colton; San Bernardino County, California

Dear. Ms. Sanka:

The Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) conducted a Sacred Lands search based on the data provided and **Native American cultural resource sites were not identified** within one-half mile of the project site, the 'other area of potential effect' (e.g. APEs): you specified.. Also the absence of archaeological fixtures and other cultural resource items does not preclude their existence at the subsurface level. In addition, please note; the NAHC Sacred Lands Inventory is not exhaustive and does not preclude the discovery of cultural resources during any project groundbreaking activity.

California Public Resources Code §§5097.94 (a) and 5097.96 authorize the NAHC to establish a Sacred Land Inventory to record Native American sacred sites and burial sites. These records are exempt from the provisions of the California Public Records Act pursuant to. California Government Code §6254 (r). The purpose of this code is to protect such sites from vandalism, theft and destruction.

In the 1985 Appellate Court decision (170 Cal App 3rd 604), the court held that the NAHC has jurisdiction and special expertise, as a state agency, over affected Native American resources, impacted by proposed projects including archaeological, places of religious significance to Native Americans and burial sites

The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA -- CA Public Resources Code §§ 21000-21177, amendments effective 3/18/2010) requires that any project that causes a substantial adverse change in the significance of an historical resource, that includes archaeological resources, is a 'significant effect' requiring the preparation of an Environmental Impact Report (EIR) per the CEQA Guidelines defines a significant impact on the environment as 'a substantial, or potentially substantial, adverse change in any of physical conditions within an area affected by the proposed project, including ...objects of historic or aesthetic significance.' In order to comply with this provision, the lead agency is required to assess whether the project will have an adverse impact on these resources within the 'area of potential

effect (APE), and if so, to mitigate that effect. CA Government Code §65040.12(e) defines "environmental justice" provisions and is applicable to the environmental review processes. The NAHC recommends *avoidance* as defined by CEQA Guidelines §15370(a) to pursuing a project that would damage or destroy Native American cultural resources and California Public Resources Code Section 21083.2 (Archaeological Resources) that requires documentation, data recovery of cultural resources, construction to avoid sites and the possible use of covenant easements to protect sites.

Early consultation with Native American tribes in your area is the best way to avoid unanticipated discoveries once a project is underway. Local Native Americans may have knowledge of the religious and cultural significance of the historic properties of the proposed project for the area (e.g. APE). Consultation with Native American communities is also a matter of environmental justice as defined by California Government Code §65040.12(e). We urge consultation with those tribes and interested Native Americans on the list that the NAHC has provided in order to see if your proposed project might impact Native American cultural resources. Lead agencies should consider avoidance as defined in §15370 of the CEQA Guidelines when significant cultural resources as defined by the CEQA Guidelines §15064.5 (b)(c)(f) may be affected by a proposed project. If so, Section 15382 of the CEQA Guidelines defines a significant impact on the environment as "substantial," and Section 21083.2 which requires documentation, data recovery of cultural resources.

The 1992 *Secretary of the Interiors Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties* were revised so that they could be applied to all historic resource types included in the National Register of Historic Places and including cultural landscapes. Also, federal Executive Orders Nos. 11593 (preservation of cultural environment), 13175 (coordination & consultation) and 13007 (Sacred Sites) are helpful, supportive guides for Section 106 consultation. The aforementioned Secretary of the Interior's *Standards* include recommendations for all 'lead agencies' to consider the historic context of proposed projects and to "research" the cultural landscape that might include the 'area of potential effect.'

Partnering with local tribes and interested Native American consulting parties, on the NAHC list, should be conducted in compliance with the requirements of federal NEPA (42 U.S.C 4321-43351) and Section 106 4(f), Section 110 and (k) of the federal NHPA (16 U.S.C. 470 *et seq*), Section 4(f) of the Department of Transportation Act of 1966 (23 CFR 774); 36 CFR Part 800.3 (f) (2) & .5, the President's Council on Environmental Quality (CSQ, 42 U.S.C 4371 *et seq.* and NAGPRA (25 U.S.C. 3001-3013) as appropriate. The 1992 *Secretary of the Interiors Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties* were revised so that they could be applied to all historic resource types included in the National Register of Historic Places and including cultural landscapes. Also, federal Executive Orders Nos. 11593 (preservation of cultural environment), 13175 (coordination & consultation) and 13007 (Sacred Sites) are helpful, supportive guides for Section 106 consultation. The NAHC remains concerned about the limitations and methods employed for NHPA Section 106 Consultation.

Also, California Public Resources Code Section 5097.98, California Government Code §27491 and Health & Safety Code Section 7050.5 provide for provisions for accidentally discovered archeological resources during construction and mandate the processes to be followed in the event of an accidental discovery of any human remains in a project location other than a 'dedicated cemetery', another important reason to have Native American Monitors on board with the project.

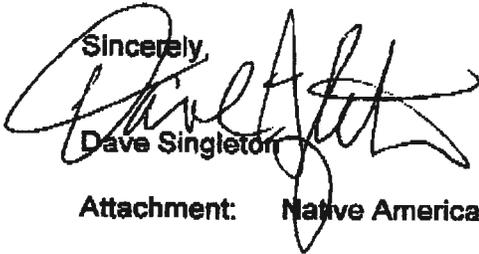
To be effective, consultation on specific projects must be the result of an ongoing

relationship between Native American tribes and lead agencies, project proponents and their contractors, in the opinion of the NAHC. An excellent way to reinforce the relationship between a project and local tribes is to employ Native American Monitors in all phases of proposed projects including the planning phases.

Confidentiality of "historic properties of religious and cultural significance" may also be protected under Section 304 of the NHPA or at the Secretary of the Interior discretion if not eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places. The Secretary may also be advised by the federal Indian Religious Freedom Act (cf. 42 U.S.C., 1996) in issuing a decision on whether or not to disclose items of religious and/or cultural significance identified in or near the APE and possibility threatened by proposed project activity.

If you have any questions about this response to your request, please do not hesitate to contact me at (916) 653-6251.

Sincerely,



Dave Singleton

Attachment: Native American Contact List

**Native American Contacts  
San Bernardino County  
October 26, 2012**

**Pechanga Band of Mission Indians**  
Paul Macarro, Cultural Resources Manager  
P.O. Box 1477 Luiseno  
Temecula , CA 92593  
**(951) 770-8100**  
pmacarro@pechanga-nsn.  
gov  
**(951) 506-9491 Fax**

**Ramona Band of Cahuilla Mission Indians**  
Joseph Hamilton, Chairman  
P.O. Box 391670 Cahuilla  
Anza , CA 92539  
admin@ramonatribe.com  
**(951) 763-4105**  
**(951) 763-4325 Fax**

**San Manuel Band of Mission Indians**  
Carla Rodriguez, Chairwoman  
26569 Community Center Drive Serrano  
Highland , CA 92346  
**(909) 864-8933**  
**(909) 864-3724 - FAX**  
**(909) 864-3370 Fax**

**Gabrieleno/Tongva San Gabriel Band of Mission**  
Anthony Morales, Chairperson  
PO Box 693 Gabrielino Tongva  
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**Gabrielino Tongva Nation**  
Sam Dunlap, Cultural Resources Director  
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**Morongo Band of Mission Indians**  
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**San Manuel Band of Mission Indians**  
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**Serrano Nation of Mission Indians**  
Goldie Walker, Chairwoman  
P.O. Box 343 Serrano  
Patton , CA 92369  
**(909) 528-9027 or**  
**(909) 528-9032**

**This list is current only as of the date of this document.**

**Distribution of this list does not relieve any person of the statutory responsibility as defined in Section 7050.5 of the Health and Safety Code, Section 5097.94 of the Public Resources Code and Section 5097.98 of the Public Resources Code.**

**This list is applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources for the proposed Habitat Conservation Plan (HCP) Project to the Delhi Sands Flow-Loving Fly; located in 54.8-acres in the City of Colton; San Bernardino County, California for which a Sacred Lands File search and Native American Contacts list were requested.**

Native American Contacts  
San Bernardino County  
October 26, 2012

Ernest H. Siva  
Morongo Band of Mission Indians Tribal Elder  
9570 Mias Canyon Road      Serrano  
Banning, CA 92220      Cahulla  
[siva@dishmail.net](mailto:siva@dishmail.net)  
(951) 849-4676

SOBOBA BAND OF LUISENO INDIANS  
Joseph Ontiveros, Cultural Resource Department  
P.O. BOX 487      Luiseno  
San Jacinto, CA 92581  
[jontiveros@soboba-nsn.gov](mailto:jontiveros@soboba-nsn.gov)  
(951) 663-5279  
(951) 654-5544, ext 4137

**This list is current only as of the date of this document.**

**Distribution of this list does not relieve any person of the statutory responsibility as defined in Section 7050.5 of the Health and Safety Code, Section 5097.94 of the Public Resources Code and Section 5097.98 of the Public Resources Code.**

**This list is applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources for the proposed Habitat Conservation Plan (HCP) Project to the Delhi Sands Flow-Loving Fly; located in 54.8-acres in the City of Colton; San Bernardino County, California for which a Sacred Lands File search and Native American Contacts list were requested.**



Atkins North America, Inc.  
650 East Hospitality Lane, Suite 450  
San Bernardino, California 92408

Telephone: +1.909.890.5951  
Fax: +1.909.890.3610

[www.atkinsglobal.com/northamerica](http://www.atkinsglobal.com/northamerica)

November 5, 2012

**SAMPLE**

**Subject: Habitat Conservation Plan Project for the Federally Endangered Delhi Sands Flower-Loving Fly, located on approximately 54.8-acres in the City of Colton, San Bernardino County, California (USGS San Bernardino South, CA. 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle)**

To Whom It May Concern:

Atkins is preparing a cultural resources report for the Habitat Conservation Plan (HCP) for the Federally Endangered Delhi Sands Flower-Loving Fly (DSF). The City of Colton is in the process of preparing the HCP for the DSF in an effort to support future development in Colton, while fulfilling their obligations to protect federally listed species under the Endangered Species Act (ESA). To accomplish this goal, the City has prepared the HCP for the DSF in consultation with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS). The USFWS has oversight for this project, and they require that the City provide environmental studies and documents for approval before the City may proceed with the HCP. The required environmental documentation includes a cultural resources investigation, which will present the results of a records search completed at the Archaeological Information Center (AIC), a search of the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) Sacred Lands File, and a pedestrian survey for an Area of Potential Effects (APE). The APE for this project measures approximately 54.8-acres, and is located within seven non-contiguous units in the City of Colton, San Bernardino County, California.

The project area is generally found north and south of Interstate 10, east of Riverside Avenue and west of Cypress Avenue in the central portion of the City of Colton. Specifically, the project is located on the USGS San Bernardino South, CA 7.5' topographic quadrangle in Section 19 of Township 1 South, Range 4 West, and Sections 23, 24 and 25 of Township 1 South, Range 5 West (see Record Search Map).

The Native American Heritage Commission has identified you as an individual who may have knowledge concerning cultural resources within the immediate project area. If you are aware of any such properties, or if you have any information or concerns about this project area, please feel free to contact me at 909.890.5951, x. 2505 or [jennifer.sanka@atkinsglobal.com](mailto:jennifer.sanka@atkinsglobal.com). You may also address and mail a response to my attention at our San Bernardino Office.

Sincerely,

Jennifer M. Sanka, M.A., RPA  
Associate Project Manager/Archaeologist  
Atkins  
[jennifer.sanka@atkinsglobal.com](mailto:jennifer.sanka@atkinsglobal.com)

Enclosure: Record Search Map

November 7, 2012

Attn: Jennifer Sanka, Associate Project Manager/Archaeologist  
Atkins North America  
650 East Hospitality Lane, Suite 450  
San Bernardino, CA 92408



EST. JUNE 19, 1883

**Re: Habitat Conservation Plan Project for the Federally Endangered Delhi Sands Flower-Loving Fly, located on approximately 54.8-acres in the City of Colton, San Bernardino County, CA**

The Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians appreciates your observance of Tribal Cultural Resources and their preservation in your project. The information provided to us on said project(s) has been assessed through our Cultural Resource Department, where it was concluded that although it is outside the existing reservation, the project area does fall within the bounds of our Tribal Traditional Use Areas. At this time the Soboba Band does not have any specific concerns regarding this project.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "JOE ONTIVEROS", written over a large, stylized flourish.

Joseph Ontiveros  
Soboba Cultural Resource Department  
P.O. Box 487  
San Jacinto, CA 92581  
Phone (951) 654-5544 ext. 4137  
Cell (951) 663-5279  
[jontiveros@soboba-nsn.gov](mailto:jontiveros@soboba-nsn.gov)



### RECORD OF TELEPHONE CONVERSATION

<b>Project Name</b>	Habitat Conservation Plan for the Delhi Sands Flower-Loving Fly Project	<b>Project Number</b>	100031766
<b>Date</b>	Monday, December 3, 2012		
<b>Call From</b>	William Gillean	<b>Telephone #</b>	909.890.5951
<b>Call To</b>	Ann Brierty San Manuel Band of Mission Indians	<b>Telephone #</b>	909.864.8933
<b>Issues Discussed:</b>	<p>A follow-up call was placed at 1:46 pm to Ann Brierty of the San Manuel Band of Mission Indians in regards to a letter sent concerning the Habitat Conservation Plan for the Delhi Sands Flower-Loving Fly Project in the City of Colton, San Bernardino County on December 3, 2012.</p> <p>I was directed to Cliff Batton with whom I stated my name and company affiliation, and asked him if he or the tribe had any comments or concerns in regards to the project. He then stated that he would refer this information to Daniel McCarthy who would return the call if he had any questions or concerns.</p>		
<b>Follow-Up Actions Required</b>			
<b>Signed</b>	William Gillean	<b>Title</b>	Field Technician II
<b>Distribution</b>			



### RECORD OF TELEPHONE CONVERSATION

<b>Project Name</b>	Habitat Conservation Plan for the Delhi Sands Flower-Loving Fly Project	<b>Project Number</b>	100031766
<b>Date</b>	Monday, December 3, 2012		
<b>Call From</b>	William Gillean	<b>Telephone #</b>	909.890.5951
<b>Call To</b>	Michael Contreras Morongo Band of Mission Indians	<b>Telephone #</b>	951.201.1866
<b>Issues Discussed:</b>	<p>A follow-up call was placed at 1:38 pm to Michael Contreras of the Morongo Band of Mission Indians in regards to a letter sent concerning the Habitat Conservation Plan for the Delhi Sands Flower-Loving Fly Project in the City of Colton, San Bernardino County on December 3, 2012.</p> <p>Mr. Contreras was not available to respond so I left a message with his voicemail stating my name and company affiliation. I asked him if he or the tribe had any comments or concerns in regards to the project and if so to please return my call.</p>		
<b>Follow-Up Actions Required</b>			
<b>Signed</b>	William Gillean	<b>Title</b>	Field Technician II
<b>Distribution</b>			



**RECORD OF TELEPHONE CONVERSATION**

<b>Project Name</b>	Habitat Conservation Plan for the Delhi Sands Flower-Loving Fly Project	<b>Project Number</b>	100031766
<b>Date</b>	Monday, December 3, 2012		
<b>Call From</b>	William Gillean	<b>Telephone #</b>	909.890.5951
<b>Call To</b>	Sam Dunlap Gabrielino Tongva Nation	<b>Telephone #</b>	909.262.9351
<b>Issues Discussed:</b>	<p>A follow-up call was placed at 1:28 pm to Sam Dunlap of the Gabrielino Tongva Nation in regards to a letter sent concerning the Habitat Conservation Plan for the Delhi Sands Flower-Loving Fly Project in the City of Colton, San Bernardino County on December 3, 2012.</p> <p>Mr. Dunlap was not available to respond so I left a message with his voicemail stating my name and company affiliation. I asked him if he or the tribe had any comments or concerns in regards to the project and if so to please return my call.</p>		
<b>Follow-Up Actions Required</b>			
<b>Signed</b>	William Gillean	<b>Title</b>	Field Technician II
<b>Distribution</b>			



## RECORD OF TELEPHONE CONVERSATION

<b>Project Name</b>	Habitat Conservation Plan for the Delhi Sands Flower-Loving Fly Project	<b>Project Number</b>	100031766
<b>Date</b>	Monday, December 3, 2012		
<b>Call From</b>	William Gillean	<b>Telephone #</b>	909.890.5951
<b>Call To</b>	Joseph Hamilton Ramona Band of Cahuilla Mission Indians	<b>Telephone #</b>	951.763.4105
<b>Issues Discussed:</b>	<p>A follow-up call was placed at 1:33 pm to Joseph Hamilton of the Ramona Band of Cahuilla Mission Indians in regards to a letter sent concerning the Habitat Conservation Plan for the Delhi Sands Flower-Loving Fly Project in the City of Colton, San Bernardino County on December 3, 2012.</p> <p>Mr. Hamilton was not available to respond so I left a message with his voicemail stating my name and company affiliation. I asked him if he or the tribe had any comments or concerns in regards to the project and if so to please return my call.</p>		
<b>Follow-Up Actions Required</b>			
<b>Signed</b>	William Gillean	<b>Title</b>	Field Technician II
<b>Distribution</b>			



### RECORD OF TELEPHONE CONVERSATION

<b>Project Name</b>	Habitat Conservation Plan for the Delhi Sands Flower-Loving Fly Project	<b>Project Number</b>	100031766
<b>Date</b>	Monday, December 3, 2012		
<b>Call From</b>	William Gillean	<b>Telephone #</b>	909.890.5951
<b>Call To</b>	Paul Macarro Pechanga Band of Mission Indians	<b>Telephone #</b>	951.770.8100
<b>Issues Discussed:</b>	<p>A follow-up call was placed at 1:20 pm to Paul Macarro of the Pechanga Band of Mission Indians in regards to a letter sent concerning the Habitat Conservation Plan for the Delhi Sands Flower-Loving Fly Project in the City of Colton, San Bernardino County on December 3, 2012.</p> <p>Mr. Macarro asked for a little more time to review the materials and stated that he would return my call with any comments or questions. On Friday, December 7, Mr. Macarro left a message on my voice mail and stated that the Tribe had "No comment" on this project.</p>		
<b>Follow-Up Actions Required</b>			
<b>Signed</b>	William Gillean	<b>Title</b>	Field Technician II
<b>Distribution</b>			



## RECORD OF TELEPHONE CONVERSATION

<b>Project Name</b>	Habitat Conservation Plan for the Delhi Sands Flower-Loving Fly Project	<b>Project Number</b>	100031766
<b>Date</b>	Monday, December 3, 2012		
<b>Call From</b>	William Gillean	<b>Telephone #</b>	909.890.5951
<b>Call To</b>	Anthony Morales Gabrielino/Tongva San Gabriel Band of Mission Indians	<b>Telephone #</b>	626.286.1632
<b>Issues Discussed:</b>	<p>A follow-up call was placed at 2:00 pm to Anthony Morales of the Gabrielino/Tongva Band of Mission Indians in regards to a letter sent concerning the Habitat Conservation Plan for the Delhi Sands Flower-Loving Fly Project in the City of Colton, San Bernardino County on December 3, 2012.</p> <p>Mr. Morales was not available so I left a detailed message stating my name and company affiliation. I asked him if he or the tribe had any comments or concerns in regards to the project and if so to return my call.</p>		
<b>Follow-Up Actions Required</b>			
<b>Signed</b>	William Gillean	<b>Title</b>	Field Technician II
<b>Distribution</b>			



**RECORD OF TELEPHONE CONVERSATION**

<b>Project Name</b>	Habitat Conservation Plan for the Delhi Sands Flower-Loving Fly Project	<b>Project Number</b>	100031766
<b>Date</b>	Monday, December 3, 2012		
<b>Call From</b>	William Gillean	<b>Telephone #</b>	909.890.5951
<b>Call To</b>	Joseph Ontiveros Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians	<b>Telephone #</b>	951.654.5544, ext. 4137
<b>Issues Discussed:</b>	<p>A follow-up call was placed at 1:15 pm to Joseph Ontiveros of the Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians in regards to a letter sent concerning the Habitat Conservation Plan for the Delhi Sands Flower-Loving Fly Project in the City of Colton, San Bernardino County on December 3, 2012.</p> <p>I spoke with Mr. Ontiveros, stating my name and company affiliation. I asked him if he or the tribe had any comments or concerns and he responded, "We defer to San Manuel."</p>		
<b>Follow-Up Actions Required</b>			
<b>Signed</b>	William Gillean	<b>Title</b>	Field Technician II
<b>Distribution</b>			



### RECORD OF TELEPHONE CONVERSATION

<b>Project Name</b>	Habitat Conservation Plan for the Delhi Sands Flower-Loving Fly Project	<b>Project Number</b>	100031766
<b>Date</b>	Monday, December 3, 2012		
<b>Call From</b>	William Gillean	<b>Telephone #</b>	909.890.5951
<b>Call To</b>	Carla Rodriguez San Manuel Band of Mission Indians	<b>Telephone #</b>	909.864.8933
<b>Issues Discussed:</b>	<p>A follow-up call was placed at 1:46 pm to Carla Rodriguez of the San Manuel Band of Mission Indians in regards to a letter sent concerning the Habitat Conservation Plan for the Delhi Sands Flower-Loving Fly Project in the City of Colton, San Bernardino County on December 3, 2012.</p> <p>Ms. Rodriguez referred me to Cliff Batton with whom I stated my name and company affiliation. I asked him if he or the tribe had any comments or concerns in regards to the project. He then stated that he would refer this information to Daniel McCarthy who would return the call if he had any questions or concerns.</p>		
<b>Follow-Up Actions Required</b>			
<b>Signed</b>	William Gillean	<b>Title</b>	Field Technician II
<b>Distribution</b>			



### RECORD OF TELEPHONE CONVERSATION

<b>Project Name</b>	Habitat Conservation Plan for the Delhi Sands Flower-Loving Fly Project	<b>Project Number</b>	100031766
<b>Date</b>	Monday, December 3, 2012		
<b>Call From</b>	William Gillean	<b>Telephone #</b>	909.890.5951
<b>Call To</b>	Ernest H. Siva Morongo Band of Mission Indians Tribal Elder	<b>Telephone #</b>	951.849.4676
<b>Issues Discussed:</b>	<p>A follow-up call was placed at 1:06 pm to Ernest H. Siva of the Morongo Band of Mission Indians in regards to a letter sent concerning the Habitat Conservation Plan for the Delhi Sands Flower-Loving Fly Project in the City of Colton, San Bernardino County on December 3, 2012.</p> <p>I spoke with Mr. Siva, stating my name and company affiliation. I asked him if he or the tribe had any comments or concerns and he responded, "No we do not."</p>		
<b>Follow-Up Actions Required</b>			
<b>Signed</b>	William Gillean	<b>Title</b>	Field Technician II
<b>Distribution</b>			



### RECORD OF TELEPHONE CONVERSATION

<b>Project Name</b>	Habitat Conservation Plan for the Delhi Sands Flower-Loving Fly Project	<b>Project Number</b>	100031766
<b>Date</b>	Monday, December 3, 2012		
<b>Call From</b>	William Gillean	<b>Telephone #</b>	909.890.5951
<b>Call To</b>	Goldie Walker Serrano Nation of Mission Indians	<b>Telephone #</b>	909.528.9027
<b>Issues Discussed:</b>	<p>A follow-up call was placed at 2:08 pm to Goldie Walker of the Serrano Nation of Mission Indians in regards to a letter sent concerning the Habitat Conservation Plan for the Delhi Sands Flower-Loving Fly Project in the City of Colton, San Bernardino County on December 3, 2012.</p> <p>Ms. Walker stated that the tribe had no concerns but if anything was uncovered to please contact her. She also requested, if possible, a copy of the final report.</p>		
<b>Follow-Up Actions Required</b>			
<b>Signed</b>	William Gillean	<b>Title</b>	Field Technician II
<b>Distribution</b>			

**Appendix E:  
Professional Qualifications**



# Jennifer M. Sanka, RPA

*Cultural Resources Project Manager, Archaeologist*

*Atkins*

## Education

M.A., Religion (Hebrew Bible and Archaeology), Duke University, Durham, North Carolina, 2003

Graduate Certification, Women's Studies, Duke University, Durham, North Carolina, 2003

B.A., Anthropology, Comparative Religion (with Honors), Classical Humanities, Miami University, Oxford, Ohio, 2001

## Registrations/Licenses

Registered Professional Archaeologist (RPA), California, 15927, 2006

## Certifications

Certified Riverside County Archaeologist, California, 103, 2007

Certified San Diego County CEQA Consultant for Archaeological Resources, California, 2010

## Professional Affiliations

Archaeological Institute of America

Register of Professional Archaeologists

Society for California Archaeology

Ms. Sanka, RPA, has 13 years of archaeological field experience throughout the United States and the Kingdom of Jordan. During this time, she has gained nine years of cultural resource management experience, including eight years of professional experience in southern California. She has extensive project management experience, completing numerous projects from the scope of work and fee proposal phase to the production of deliverables and subsequent invoicing. She has conducted pre-field assessments, archival research, pedestrian field surveys, site evaluation, testing programs, data recovery projects and analyses, and has authored, certified and provided third-party assessments of numerous Cultural Resources Environmental Impact Report (EIR) and Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) sections, California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) and Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) compliant documents. Her projects in Kern, Los Angeles, Orange, Imperial, Riverside, San Bernardino, and San Diego counties have included residential, commercial, and mixed use developments; public schools; transportation expansions; and military training facilities. Through these projects, Ms. Sanka has built and maintained strong relationships with a variety of federal, state and local entities, including the Bureau of Land Management (BLM), the U.S. Forest Service, the National Parks Service, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE), Bureau of Indian Affairs, County and City planning departments, County and City cultural resource managers, and Native American groups throughout southern California. She is qualified as a principal investigator, and is listed on the BLM Cultural Use Permit for California (CA-11-19) and Nevada for Historic Resources (N-85647).

Ms. Sanka's selected project experience includes:

**Essential Phase III Road Improvements Project, Riverside County, Desert Hot Springs, California.** Project manager and archaeologist responsible for completing an Archaeological Survey Report (ASR) and a Historic Property Survey Report (HPSR) in support of the City of Desert Hot Springs Essential Phase III Road Improvements Project. This Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) Local Assistance Funding Project requires California State Department of Transportation (Caltrans) compliant documentation, and Caltrans review under Section 106 of the NHPA. The proposed project includes pavement rehabilitation activities, drainage improvements, and the installation of gutters and American Disability Act (ADA) ramps on several City streets.

**Prado Wetlands Regional General Permit Project, Riverside County, Corona Vicinity, California.** Project manager and principal investigator for the Orange County Water District (OCWD) Prado Wetlands Regional General Permit Project. This project considers a variety of OCWD maintenance activities within the Prado Basin, and requires USACE review under Section 106 of the NHPA. The project area considers approximately 500-acres of land proposed to be subject to OCWD maintenance activities, and is currently being completed at the request of the OCWD.

## Jennifer M. Sanka, RPA

*Cultural Resources Project Manager, Archaeologist*

**Safe Routes to School Project, Riverside County, Palm Springs, California.** Project manager and archaeologist responsible for completing an Archaeological Survey Report (ASR) and a Historic Property Survey Report (HPSR) in support of the City of Palm Springs Safe Routes to School Project. This Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) Local Assistance Funding Project requires California State Department of Transportation (Caltrans) compliant documentation, and Caltrans review under Section 106 of the NHPA. The proposed project includes the installation of a variety of medians, bulb-outs and chokers designed to control the flow of traffic in the vicinity of local elementary and middle schools. The project area consists of ten non-contiguous sites found throughout the entire City.

**Johnson Avenue Sewer Relief Survey, San Diego County, City of El Cajon, California.** Project archaeologist responsible for a pedestrian survey and author of a Cultural Resources Assessment addressing upgrades to the existing City of El Cajon sewer system. The study was performed at the request of the City of El Cajon, and was completed in accordance with the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) CEQA-Plus guidelines. Responsibilities included generating the technical report, as well as coordination with the SWRCB Cultural Resources Officer (CRO) and local Native American groups and individuals.

**Adelfa Booster Station Redesign Survey, Riverside County, Community of Lakeland Village, California.** Principal investigator and senior reviewer for a Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment addressing upgrades to the existing Elsinore Valley Municipal Water District (EVMWD) distribution system. The study was performed at the request of the EVMWD, and was completed in accordance with CEQA.

**Carlsbad Sewer, Water and Recycled Water Master Plans EIR, Carlsbad and Carlsbad Municipal Water District (CMWD) Service Area, San Diego County, California.** Author of the cultural resources section of the Carlsbad Sewer, Water and Recycled Water Master Plans EIR. Section included a summary of the cultural resources potentially impacted by the Capital Improvements Projects (CIPs) associated with the Master Plans, Native American information scoping, and measures to address potential future impacts on cultural resources. The City and CMWD service area considered by the project encompasses approximately 40 square miles in northern San Diego County.

**Escondido General Plan Update Draft EIR, San Diego County, Escondido, California.** Author of the cultural resources section of the City of Escondido General Plan Update EIR. Section included a summary of the significant resources within the City and the Sphere of Influence, Native American information scoping, and proposed measures and policies to address potential future impacts on cultural resources.

**San Bernardino Redevelopment Project Area – Merger B Project Program Environmental Impact Report (PEIR) Project, San Bernardino County, San Bernardino, California.** Cultural resources

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*Cultural Resources Project Manager, Archaeologist*

project manager and author of a Cultural Resources Assessment generated to support the San Bernardino Redevelopment Agency Project Area – Merger B Project PEIR. Duties included managing records search data, completing an existing conditions site visit, and generating mitigation recommendations for the project area. The project area encompassed approximately 8,000 acres, and is comprised of seven Redevelopment Project Areas and 14 Added Areas within the City of San Bernardino.

### **Massachusetts Avenue and Boulevard Drive Sewer Main Improvements Survey, San Diego County, La Mesa, California.**

Archaeologist responsible for a pedestrian field survey and author of a Cultural Resources Assessment. The archaeological survey was completed at the request of the City of La Mesa and considered proposed improvements to an existing sewer main. The resultant study was completed in compliance with Section 106 of the NHPA to support USACE permitting efforts for the project.

**Temescal Canyon Road Improvements Survey, Riverside County, Corona Vicinity, California.** Project manager and archaeologist responsible for a pedestrian field survey and the author of a Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment for proposed improvements to Temescal Canyon Road. The study was performed at the request of the Riverside County Redevelopment Agency, and was completed in accordance with CEQA. One previously recorded prehistoric archaeological site was detected within the project area, and was recommended ineligible for inclusion in the CRHR. Additional project duties included the completion of the cultural resources section of the Initial Study/Environmental Assessment at the request of the County. The Cultural Resources Assessment was submitted to the USACE to support permitting efforts for the project.

**Vista Chino at Farrell Drive Intersection Project, Riverside County, Palm Springs, California.** Project manager and archaeologist responsible for completing an Archaeological Survey Report (ASR) and a Historic Property Survey Report (HPSR) in support of the Vista Chino at Farrell Drive Intersection Project. This Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) Local Assistance Funding Project required California State Department of Transportation (Caltrans) compliant documentation, and Caltrans review under Section 106 of the NHPA. The proposed project includes the construction of a new right-turn lane on Farrell Drive and the relocation of an existing bus stop from Farrell Drive to Vista Chino. The project area encompassed 2.56 acres, and was completed at the request of the City of Palm Springs.

**Western Avenue and Scenic Drive Paving Project, Riverside County, Desert Hot Springs, California.** Project manager for the archaeological and biological resource assessments and archaeologist responsible for completing an Archaeological Survey Report (ASR) and a Historic Property Survey Report (HPSR) in support of the Western Avenue and Scenic Drive Paving Project. This Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) Local Assistance Funding Project required California State Department of Transportation (Caltrans) compliant documentation, and

# Jennifer M. Sanka, RPA

*Cultural Resources Project Manager, Archaeologist*

Caltrans review under Section 106 of the NHPA. The proposed project includes the construction of 30-feet of asphalt paving along Western Avenue and Scenic Drive to mitigate for dust, and to comply with PM10 requirements. The project area encompassed 7.40 acres, and was completed at the request of the City of Desert Hot Springs.

**Vallecitos Water District (VWD) Water Resources Master Plan Program Environmental Impact Report (PEIR) Project Records Searches and Sensitivity Designations for the VWD Service Area, VWD, San Diego County, California.** Author of a letter report generated to support the VWD Water Resources Master Plan PEIR. Duties included conducting and managing records search data and generating a cultural resources sensitivity map with correlating mitigation recommendations for the entire VWD service area. The VWD service area encompasses approximately 45 square miles and includes portions of the City of San Marcos, Carlsbad, Escondido, Vista and Unincorporated Areas within San Diego County.

**Public Safety Enterprise Communication (PSEC) Project Survey for the Green River Communication Site, Riverside County Economic Development Agency, Riverside County, California.** Project archaeologist and author of a Cultural Resources Assessment completed in accordance with Section 106 of the NHPA for the PSEC Project Green River Communication Site located on USACE managed land. Responsibilities included agency coordination and authoring the resultant report generated to support an EA submitted to the USACE.

**Mount Lowe Road Environmental Studies, Federal Highway Administration, Los Angeles County, Angeles National Forest, California.** Archaeologist responsible for the pedestrian field survey and a contributing author to the Cultural Resources Report. The archaeological survey was completed in support of proposed improvements to Mount Lowe Road (2N50) and the Mueller Tunnel in the Angeles National Forest. The report included the results of the archaeological survey, architectural history inventory, and NRHP evaluations for the Mueller Tunnel, constructed in 1942. The report was generated in compliance with Section 106 of the NHPA.

**Ivy Street Bridge Replacement Archaeological Monitoring Project, Riverside County, Murrieta, California.** Principal investigator for the mitigation-monitoring program implemented for the Ivy Street Bridge Replacement Project. The monitoring program was required by an Initial Study/Mitigated Negative Declaration (IS/MND) for the project, as well as the recommendations of Caltrans. The IS/MND and Caltrans compliant cultural resources documentation identified one Historic Property within the Ivy Street Bridge Replacement Project Site, and established an Environmentally Sensitive Area (ESA) where all ground-disturbing activities required full-time archaeological and Native American Monitoring. The detected prehistoric resources were documented and evaluated in the field and subsequently provided to the Native American Monitors in accordance with a Mitigation Monitoring and Resource Treatment plan drafted by the Pechanga Band of Luiseno Indians. Responsibilities included management of field crew members,

## Jennifer M. Sanka, RPA

*Cultural Resources Project Manager, Archaeologist*

coordination with Native American monitors, and co-authoring the resultant report.

**Public Safety Enterprise Communication (PSEC) Project Survey and Limited Subsurface Testing Program for the Palo Verde Communication Site, Riverside County Economic Development Agency, Riverside County, California.** Principal investigator for the Class III intensive pedestrian survey and limited subsurface testing program at the PSEC Project Palo Verde Communication Site located on BLM land. Responsibilities included permitting and agency coordination with the BLM Palm Springs-South Coast Field Office, management of field crew members, coordination with a Native American monitor, and authoring the resultant report.

**Brasada Residential Project (TTM 70583) Survey, Los Angeles County, San Dimas, California.** Project archaeologist responsible for a pedestrian field survey and the author of a Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment written in support of the project EIR. The study was performed at the request of the City of San Dimas, and was completed in accordance with CEQA. Additional project duties included SB 18 assistance and authoring the cultural resources section of the EIR.

**Public Safety Enterprise Communication (PSEC) Project Cultural Resources Monitoring Program for the Rice Communication Site, Riverside County Economic Development Agency, Riverside County, California.** Principal investigator for the cultural resources monitoring program at the PSEC Project Rice Communication Site located on BLM land. Responsibilities included permitting and agency coordination with the BLM Palm Springs-South Coast Field Office, management of field crew members, authoring the Cultural Resources Plan For Discovery and co-authoring the resultant Monitoring Report.

**Prado Basin Sediment Management Demonstration Archaeological Studies and EIR-EIS Services, Orange County Water District, Riverside, San Bernardino and Orange Counties, California.** Project archaeologist and project manager for the Prado Basin Sediment Management Demonstration Project. This project considers the potential impacts of removing sediment from behind the Prado Dam and its subsequent distribution within the main channel of the Santa Ana River. This work effort includes the consideration of the Prado Basin, as well as the Santa Ana River from the Dam to the Pacific Ocean. Duties include managing a monitoring program, managing records searches at CHRIS centers and with the NAHC, completing an intensive pedestrian survey, completing an assessment document, and providing contributions to the resultant EIR-EIS.

**Caltrain High Speed Train Corridor - San Francisco to San Jose Archaeological Studies and EIR-EIS Services, California High Speed Rail Authority, San Francisco, San Mateo, and San Jose Counties, California.** Archaeologist responsible for local jurisdiction planning document review and quality assurance/quality control (QA/QC) of project Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) 523 forms. The studies and documentation were completed in support of the proposed

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Caltrain High Speed Train Corridor, San Francisco to San Jose segment, to be submitted to the Federal Railroad Administration. This project entails assessing a 47-mile corridor of the Caltrain route, envisioned to link with other proposed High Speed Train Routes throughout the entirety of California.

### **Anaheim Rapid Connection Transit Corridor Survey, Federal Transportation Authority, Orange County, Anaheim, California.**

Archaeologist responsible for the pedestrian field survey and a contributing author to the Archaeological Survey Report. The survey and report were completed in support of the proposed Anaheim Rapid Connection Transit Corridor Study, submitted to the Federal Transportation Authority (FTA Region IX Office). This project envisions connecting the proposed Anaheim Regional Transportation Intermodal Center (ARTIC) in the Platinum Triangle area of the City of Anaheim to the general area of the Anaheim Resort.

### **Public Safety Enterprise Communication (PSEC) Project Environmental Compliance Services Phase 3, Riverside County Economic Development Agency, Riverside County, California.**

Associate project manager for the third phase of the PSEC project which involves placement of up to 65 new communication facilities for the County sheriff and fire departments throughout Riverside County. Responsible for mitigation compliance at all sites, as well as compilation of NEPA Environmental Assessments (EAs) for 19 sites on BLM, U.S. Forest Service, National Park Service, and Bureau of Indian Affairs lands.

### **Public Safety Enterprise Communication (PSEC) Project Environmental Compliance Services Phase 3, Riverside County Economic Development Agency, Riverside County, California.**

Cultural resource manager for the third phase of the PSEC project which involves the assessment of any new PSEC Project communication sites and/or associated infrastructure not considered during Phases 1 and 2 of the project. Duties include conducting and managing records searches at CHRIS centers and Class III intensive pedestrian surveys throughout Riverside County, on both public and private lands.

### **Public Safety Enterprise Communication (PSEC) Project Environmental Compliance Services Phases 1 and 2, Riverside County Facilities Management, Riverside County, California.**

Project archaeologist and project manager for the cultural resources constraints analysis, and certifying author of the Cultural Resources Assessment in support of an EIR/EA. Ms. Sanka's role included conducting and managing records searches and Class III intensive pedestrian surveys/Phase I surveys for over 125 proposed emergency services radio tower facilities throughout Riverside County, and along the Riverside County borders in Orange, Imperial, San Bernardino and San Diego Counties. This sizable work effort included communication and permitting efforts with several district offices of the BLM, the U.S. Forest Service, and the National Park Service, as well as informal consultation efforts with local resource agencies and numerous Southern California Native American groups and individuals. Phases 1 and 2 of this on-going project involved the supervision of various staff members and several

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subcontracted archaeologists and architectural historians.

**Blythe Mining Cultural Resources Assessment, Bureau of Land Management, Riverside County, Blythe, California.** Project archaeologist and author of a Cultural Resources Assessment, including records review and Class III Intensive Pedestrian Survey results, for the Collective Asset Partners, LLC Surface Mining project located on BLM lands near the Big Maria Mountains and Blythe.

**Marina Park Assessment, Orange County, Newport Beach, California.** Project archaeologist and co-author of a Cultural Resources Assessment and Significance Evaluation document completed in accordance with CEQA and Section 106 of the NHPA for the City of Newport Beach. This document included the recordation of six historic-age properties within and adjacent to the proposed Area of Potential Effect, as well as determinations of eligibility for the NRHP, CRHR and the local registers. The proposed mixed-use development included portions of the culturally sensitive California coastline, as well as resultant informal consultations with local Native American groups and individuals.

**University Hills Specific Plan Survey, San Bernardino County, San Bernardino, California.** Project archaeologist and author of a Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment for the proposed University Hills Specific Plan in the City of San Bernardino. Ms. Sanka served as the field crew chief, as well as the certifying author.

**Desert Oasis Plaza Survey and Paleontologic Mitigation Program, San Bernardino County, Victorville, California.** Project archaeologist and certifying author of a Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment. Ms. Sanka also served as the project manager for the paleontologic mitigation-monitoring program for this Hall and Foreman, Inc. commercial development project in the City of Victorville.

**Victorville WinCo Survey, San Bernardino County, Victorville, California.** Project archaeologist and certifying author of a Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment for the Hall and Foreman, Inc. commercial development project in the City of Victorville.

**Springbrook Estates Detention Basin Survey, Riverside County, Highgrove, California.** Project archaeologist and certifying author of a Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment for the Springbrook Estates Detention Basin. This project amended a previously assessed residential development project in Unincorporated Riverside County.

**Desert Plaza Survey, San Bernardino County, Victorville, California.** Project archaeologist and certifying author of a Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment for this Hall and Foreman, Inc. commercial development project in the City of Victorville.

**Silverlakes Recreation Complex Assessment, Riverside County, Norco, California.** Project archaeologist and co-author of a Cultural Resources Assessment and Significance Evaluation document completed in accordance with CEQA and Section 106 of the NHPA for Belstarr, Inc.

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This document included the recordation of a historic age property and determinations of eligibility for the NRHP, CRHR and the local registers. This project included sensitive historic-age residential and equestrian structures of local significance, and resultant informal consultations with various members of City of Norco historic resources groups. A Section 106 compliant document was generated to support anticipated USACE permitting efforts for the project.

## **Stetson Crossing Survey, Riverside County, Hemet, California.**

Project archaeologist and author of a Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment for the Stetson Crossing Partners, LLC Stetson Crossing project. This document was written in support of an EIR located in the City of Hemet.

**Holy Name of Jesus Catholic Church Survey, San Bernardino County, Redlands, California.** Project Archaeologist and author of a Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment for this Urban Environs project in the City of Redlands. Mitigation included the recordation of an historic-age water conveyance system and evaluations for inclusion in the CRHR.

## **Almond Plaza Project, San Bernardino County, Redlands, California.**

Project Archaeologist and author of a Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment for this Urban Environs project in the City of Redlands. Mitigation included the recordation of an historic age water conveyance system and evaluations for inclusion in the CRHR.

## **Highgrove Business Center Survey, Riverside County, Highgrove, California.**

Project archaeologist and author of a Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment for this Bixby Land Company light industrial development project. The proposed project was located within unincorporated Riverside County and written to their published standards.

**Stagecoach Park Survey and Paleontologic Mitigation Program, Riverside County, Corona, California.** Project archaeologist and author of a Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment. Ms. Sanka also served as the project manager for the paleontologic mitigation-monitoring program for this City of Corona Department of Parks and Recreation proposed public park.

## **Brookside South Streambed Recharge Survey, Riverside County, Beaumont, California.**

Project archaeologist and author of a Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment and subsequent addendum on the Noble Creek recharge project in the City of Beaumont. This project was completed on behalf of the San Geronio Pass Water Agency.

## **TTM 32270 Survey and Test Excavations, Riverside County, Riverside, California.**

Project archaeologist, project manager and field crew chief for the Phase I and Phase II Cultural Resources Assessment and Significance Evaluation for a project in the City of Riverside. This proposed residential development was completed for the Hawarden Development Corporation and assessed several prehistoric age bedrock milling sites. The report and subsurface testing program was completed

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to support the USACE permitting process for the project.

**Palm Desert Sheriff Station Survey, Riverside County, Palm Desert, California.** Project archaeologist and author of a Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment completed for the County of Riverside Department of Facilities Management. This project assessed a potential Riverside Sheriff Station Site and was written to the published specifications of Riverside County.

**Mid-County Land Reserve Survey, Riverside County, Cabazon, California.** Project archaeologist and author of a Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment for the County of Riverside Department of Facilities Management. This project assessed a potential Riverside Jail Site and was written to the published specifications of Riverside County. Mitigation included the recordation of several historic age isolated finds.

**Garnet Site Reclamation Survey, Riverside County, North Palm Springs, California.** Project archaeologist and author of a Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment for the Granite Construction Company. This project considered the impacts of a comprehensive surface reclamation project, and was written in accordance with the published specifications of Riverside County.

**Oleander Avenue Survey, Riverside County, Perris, California.** Project archaeologist and author of a Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment for the Sares-Regis Group. This assessment was written in accordance with the published Riverside County guidelines, and detected numerous prehistoric age bedrock milling sites. The sites consisted of approximately 20 previously recorded sites, and about 10 new features.

**Penhill-Muscoy Property Survey, San Bernardino County, Muscoy, California.** Staff archaeologist and author of a Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment. Mitigation included the recordation of several historic age resources and evaluation for inclusion in the CRHR.

**Renaissance Specific Plan Survey, San Bernardino County, Rialto, California.** Staff archaeologist and author of a Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment for the City of Rialto, on behalf of the Lewis Operating Company. This assessment provided program-level recommendations for more than 50 historic age residential structures and structures associated with a municipal airport, as well as approximately 30 previously undetected historic age archaeological sites.

**Sycamore Canyon Boulevard Survey and Test Excavations, Riverside County, Riverside, California.** Staff archaeologist and field crew chief for the Phase I and Phase II Cultural Resources Assessment and Significance Evaluation for a project in the City of Riverside. This proposed residential development was completed for the Investment Banking Group, and assessed several prehistoric age bedrock milling sites.

**City of Hesperia General Plan Update Cultural Resource Element, San Bernardino County, Hesperia, California.** Staff archaeologist and

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author of a cultural resources and paleontological records summary for the City of Hesperia General Plan Update.

**Redlands Commerce Center Survey, San Bernardino County, Redlands, California.** Staff archaeologist and author of a Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment and paleontological records review for the proposed Redlands Commerce Center. Mitigation included the recordation and evaluation of an historic age water conveyance system for inclusion in the CRHR.

**Najavo Road Survey, San Bernardino County, Apple Valley, California.** Staff archaeologist, field crew chief, and author of a Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment and paleontological records review for a due diligence completed at the request of the Watsonland Company. Mitigation included the recordation of several historic age resources, and updates to several previously recorded historic age resources.

**Tropica Ranch Road Survey, San Bernardino County, Colton, California.** Staff archaeologist and author of a Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment for a development proposed by the Medlin Company.

**Ohio Avenue Survey, San Bernardino County, San Bernardino, California.** Staff archaeologist and author of a Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment for a residential development. This assessment was completed at the request of John Laing Homes within the City of San Bernardino.

**Iowa Industrial Park Survey, San Bernardino County, Redlands, California.** Staff archaeologist and author of a Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment for a light industrial project proposed by the IDS Real Estate Group. Mitigation included the recordation and evaluation for inclusion in the CRHR for numerous historic age resources.

**Mesa Verdes Estates Secondary Access Road Survey, Riverside County, Calimesa, California.** Staff archaeologist and author of a Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment for a proposed road alignment to provide access to a City school facility. This project also included the implementation of a paleontologic mitigation-monitoring program completed by a subcontracted firm.

**Merill Avenue Survey, San Bernardino County, Chino, California.** Staff archaeologist and author of a Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment for the Watson Land Company. Mitigation included the recordation and evaluation for inclusion in the CRHR of two historic age dairies known locally as the Van Vliet and Albers Dairy Farms.

**APN 0163-351-24 Survey, San Bernardino County, Colton, California.** Staff archaeologist and author of a Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment and paleontological records review for a property in the City of Colton.

**Ramona Expressway and Alessandro Avenue Survey, Riverside**

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**County, San Jacinto, California.** Staff archaeologist and author of a Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment. Mitigation included the recordation and evaluation of the remains of an historic age dairy for inclusion in the CRHR.

**Shandin Hills Survey, San Bernardino County, San Bernardino, California.** Staff archaeologist, field crew chief and author of a Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment for a proposed residential development. This project was located in the City of San Bernardino and was completed at the request of MICAL, LLC.

**East Avenue Survey, San Bernardino County, Rancho Cucamonga, California** Staff archaeologist and author of a Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment completed for the Chaffey Joint School District. Mitigation included the recordation and evaluation of an historic age water conveyance system and associated landscape architecture for inclusion in the CRHR.

# William R. Gillean

*Field Technician II*

*Atkins*

## Education

B.S., Anthropology (with Honors), California State Polytechnic University, Pomona, 2002

## Professional Affiliations

Society for California Archaeology

Mr. Gillean has nine years of experience in cultural resource management and has extensive experience working on projects requiring inventory, testing, and data recovery efforts. He has performed field work throughout Riverside and San Bernardino Counties, including projects in the Mojave Desert and throughout the San Bernardino National Forest. Mr. Gillean has worked for, and under the auspices of several federal and state government agencies, including: The U.S Forest Service (USFS), the Bureau of Land Management (BLM), and the California Department of Transportation (Caltrans). In addition, Mr. Gillean has completed work on various military installations in California. He has conducted or assisted in all aspects of archaeological data recovery, documentation and research, archaeological inventories, pedestrian surveys and excavations, and has monitored for cultural resources during project implementation. Mr. Gillean has also worked on various projects involving the recordation of historical-period sites and has authored or contributed to numerous technical reports.

Examples of Mr. Gillean's projects and experience includes:

**Prado Wetlands Regional General Permit Project, Riverside County, Corona Vicinity, California.** Field technician for the Orange County Water District (OCWD) Prado Wetlands Regional General Permit Project. Responsibilities included conducting records searches at CHRIS centers, completing Native American Information Scoping, performing intensive pedestrian survey in the proposed project area, completing Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) 523 Forms, and contributing to the resultant report. This project considers a variety of OCWD maintenance activities within the Prado Basin, and requires USACE review under Section 106 of the NHPA. The project area considers approximately 500-acres of land proposed to be subject to OCWD maintenance activities, and is currently being completed at the request of the OCWD.

**Safe Routes to School Project, Riverside County, Palm Springs, California.** Field technician responsible for completing an archaeological survey, contributing to the resultant report, submitting Native American Scoping letters and conducting an archaeological records search at the EIC in support of the City of Palm Springs Safe Routes to School Project. This Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) Local Assistance Funding Project requires California State Department of Transportation (Caltrans) compliant documentation, and Caltrans review under Section 106 of the NHPA. The proposed project includes the installation of a variety of medians, bulb-outs and chokers designed to control the flow of traffic in the vicinity of local elementary and middle schools. The project area consists of ten non-contiguous sites found throughout the entire City, and is currently being prepared at the request of the City of Palm Springs.

**Adelfa Booster Station Redesign Survey, Riverside County, Community of Lakeland Village, California.** Archaeological technician responsible for a Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment addressing upgrades to the existing Elsinore Valley Municipal Water District (EVMWD) distribution system. The study was performed at the request of the EVMWD, and was completed in accordance with CEQA.

**Johnson Avenue Sewer Relief Survey, San Diego County, City of El Cajon, California.** Field technician responsible for contributing to the resultant Cultural Resources Assessment addressing upgrades to the existing City of El Cajon sewer system and completing Native American Information Scoping letters. The study was performed at the request of the City of El Cajon, and was completed in accordance with the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) CEQA-Plus guidelines.

**Escondido General Plan Update Draft EIR, San Diego County, Escondido, California.** Assisted with portions of the cultural resources section of the City of Escondido General Plan Update EIR and submitted Native American information scoping letters, and proposed measures and policies to address potential future impacts on cultural resources.

**San Bernardino Redevelopment Project Area – Merger B Project Program Environmental Impact Report (PEIR) Project, San Bernardino County, San Bernardino, California.** Field technician in support of a Cultural Resources Assessment generated to support the San Bernardino Redevelopment Agency Project Area – Merger B Project PEIR. Duties included conducting an archaeological records search and assisting with an existing conditions site visit. The project area encompassed approximately 8,000 acres, and is comprised of seven Redevelopment Project Areas and 14 Added Areas within the City of San Bernardino.

**Public Safety Enterprise Communication (PSEC) Project Environmental Compliance Services Phase 3, Riverside County Economic Development Agency, Riverside County, California.** Field Technician for the third phase of the PSEC project which involves placement of up to 65 new communication facilities for the County sheriff and fire departments throughout Riverside County. Responsibilities include conducting records searches at CHRIS centers, completing Native American Information Scoping, performing intensive pedestrian surveys in Riverside County on private lands, completing Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) 523 Forms, and contributing to the resultant reports.

**Ivy Street Bridge Replacement Archaeological Monitoring Project, Riverside County, Murrieta, California.** Monitoring Crew Chief for the mitigation-monitoring program implemented for the Ivy Street Bridge Replacement Project. All detected prehistoric resources were documented and evaluated in the field and subsequently provided to the Native American Monitors in accordance with a Mitigation Monitoring and Resource Treatment plan drafted by the Pechanga Band of Luiseno Indians. Responsibilities included coordination with Native American monitors, completing DPR 523 Forms, and co-authoring the resultant report.

**Temescal Canyon Road Improvements Survey, Riverside County, Corona Vicinity, California.** Field Technician responsible for conducting a records search at the Eastern Information Center (EIC), completing Native American Information Scoping, and participating in the pedestrian field survey.

**Vista Chino at Farrell Drive Intersection Project, Riverside County, Palm Springs, California.** Field Technician responsible for conducting a records search at the EIC, completing Native American Information Scoping, participating in an intensive pedestrian survey, and contributing to the resultant report. This Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) Local Assistance Funding Project required California State Department of Transportation (Caltrans) compliant documentation, and Caltrans review under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA).

**Western Avenue and Scenic Drive Paving Project, Riverside County, Desert Hot Springs, California.** Field Technician responsible for conducting a records search at the EIC, completing Native American Information Scoping, participating in an intensive pedestrian survey, and contributing to the resultant report. This Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) Local Assistance Funding Project required California State Department of Transportation (Caltrans) compliant documentation, and Caltrans review under Section 106 of the NHPA.

**Mount Lowe Road Environmental Studies, Federal Highway Administration, Los Angeles County, Angeles National Forest, California.** Field Technician responsible for conducting a records search at the South central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC) and the Angeles National Forest. The resultant report was generated in compliance with Section 106 of the NHPA.

**Baldy Mesa Unauthorized OHV Rehabilitation Project on the Front Country Ranger District, San Bernardino National Forest, California.** Archaeologist responsible for pedestrian survey of several miles of unauthorized OHV trails, the relocation and update of previously recorded sites, location and recordation of new sites, and performed mitigation-monitoring during project implementation.

**San Sevaine Hazard Tree Removal Project on the Front Country Ranger District, San Bernardino National Forest, California.** Archaeologist responsible for the relocation and update of previously recorded sites, location and recordation of new sites, and performed mitigation-monitoring during project implementation.

**Intensive Archaeological Inventory of Forest Service (FS) Road 3N12 on the Mountain Top Ranger District, San Bernardino National Forest, California.** Archaeologist responsible for pedestrian survey within 150 meters of each side of FS 3N12, throughout its length of 2.5-miles. Served as crew chief and authored the Archeological Reconnaissance Report for the study findings.

**Cienega Redonda Meadow Restoration Cultural Resources Inventory on the Mountain Top Ranger District, San Bernardino National Forest, California.** Archaeologist responsible for a survey of approximately 100-acres in the Cienega Redonda region. Served as crew chief and authored the Archeological Reconnaissance Report for the study findings.

**Makayla Mine Expansion Phase II Testing Program, Inyo County, California.** Assisted and provided technical support for all aspects of data

William R. Gillean  
*Field Technician II*

recovery for the project, including: pedestrian survey, site recordation, and excavation. Assisted senior staff with portions of the final report.

**Southern California Edison Survey, San Bernardino National Forest, California.** Provided technical support for the archaeological reconnaissance and inventory of over 40-miles of a Southern California Edison power-line corridor located within the San Bernardino National Forest.

**Butler II, Grass Valley, and Slide Fires Survey Project on the Mountain Top Ranger District, San Bernardino National Forest, California.** Conducted archeological reconnaissance/inventory of fire suppression dozer lines in support of the Butler II, Grass Valley, and Slide fires. Made recommendations for minimizing impacts to archeological sites, and performed mitigation-monitoring in archeologically sensitive areas.

**Station Fire, Angeles National Forest, California.** Archeologist and Resource Advisor (READ) for the Station Fire within the Angeles National Forest.

**Sheep Fire, San Bernardino National Forest, California.** Archeologist and Resource Advisor (READ) for the Sheep Fire within the San Bernardino National Forest.