

**Archaeological and Built Environment Resources
Inventory and Evaluation Report
for the
Colton Medical/Hotel Development Project**

San Bernardino County, California

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MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

The City of Colton retained ECORP Consulting, Inc. in 2024 to conduct an archaeological resources inventory for the Colton Medical/Hotel Development Project in the City of Colton in San Bernardino County, California. The proposed project would result in the construction of a new medical office, clinic, commercial hotel, and associated parking and road improvements, as well as setting aside a conservation area within the Project Area.

The inventory included a records search, literature review, and field survey. The records search results indicated that two previous cultural resources studies have been conducted within the Project Area. As a result of those studies, only one site was previously recorded within the Project Area: P-36-13627 (Southern Sierras Powerline).

As a result of the field survey, ECORP did not identify any new cultural resources within the Project Area. ECORP visited P-36-13627 during the survey and confirmed its condition to be consistent with previous records. This resource has been previously evaluated using the National Register of Historic Places and California Register of Historical Resources eligibility criteria and was recommended not eligible under all criteria. Based on current resource conditions, ECORP concurs with the prior evaluation recommendations. Recommendations for the management of unanticipated discoveries are provided.

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LIST OF ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

Term	Definition
AB	Assembly Bill
AC	Alternating Current
ACHP	Advisory Council on Historic Preservation
APE	Area of Potential Effect
APN	Assessor's Parcel Number
BERD	Built Environment Resource Directory
BLM	Bureau of Land Management
BP	Years before present
Caltrans	California Department of Transportation
CCR	California Code of Regulations
CEQA	California Environmental Quality Act
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
CHL	California Historical Landmarks
CHRIS	California Historical Resources Information System
CRHR	California Register of Historical Resources
DC	Direct Current
DPR	California Department of Parks and Recreation
ECORP	ECORP Consulting, Inc.
GLO	General Land Office
MLD	Most Likely Descendant
NAHC	Native American Heritage Commission
NEPA	National Environmental Policy Act
NHPA	National Historic Preservation Act
NPS	National Park Service
NRHP	National Register of Historic Places
OHP	California Office of Historic Preservation
PG&E	Pacific Gas and Electric Company
PRC	Public Resources Code
Project	Colton Medical/Hotel Development
RPA	Registered Professional Archaeologist
SCCIC	South Central Coastal Information Center
SHPO	State Historic Preservation Officer
TCR	Tribal Cultural Resource
USGS	U.S. Geological Survey

1.0 INTRODUCTION

The City of Colton retained ECORP Consulting, Inc. in 2024 to conduct an archaeological resources inventory for the Colton Medical/Hotel Development Project in the City of Colton in San Bernardino County, California. A survey of the Proposed Project Area was required to identify potentially eligible cultural resources (i.e., archaeological sites and historic buildings, structures, and objects) that could be affected by the Project.

1.1 Project Location

The Project Area consists of 8.95 acres of land located in the northwestern quarter of the northeastern quarter of Section 24 of Township 1 South, Range 5 West, San Bernardino Base and Meridian, as depicted on the 1967 (photorevised 1980) San Bernardino South, California U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle map (Figure 1). The Project Area includes one parcel, which is identified by Assessor Parcel Number (APN) 0254-071-10-0000, and is located to the west of North Pepper Avenue, south of West San Bernardino Avenue, and north of Valley Boulevard.

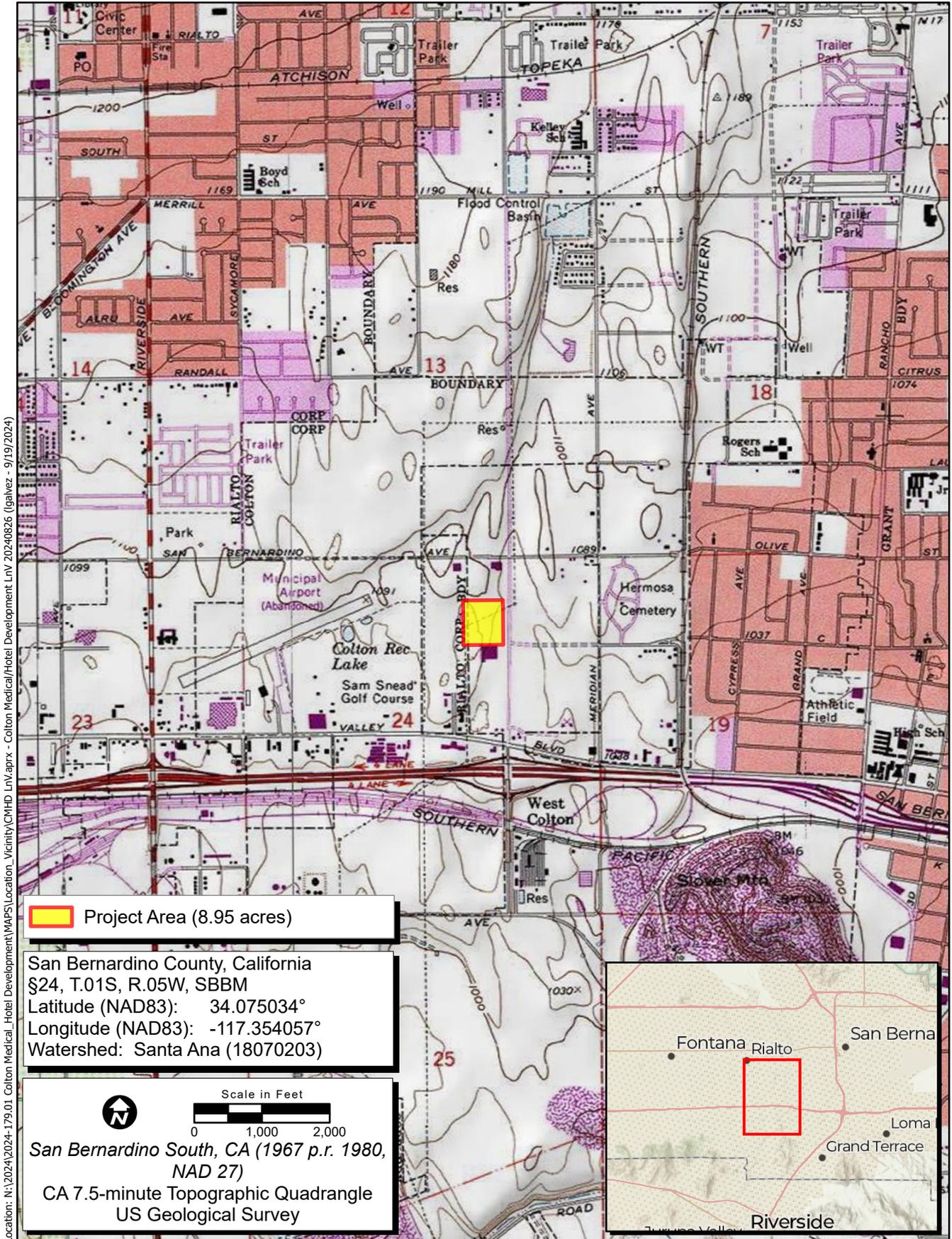
1.2 Project Description

The proposed project would result in the construction of a three-story 60,000-square-foot medical office clinic, a five-story 71,000-square-foot commercial hotel, a three-story parking structure, and surface parking areas within 3.83 acres of the Project Area. Associated site improvements include curbs and gutters, utilities, and landscaping. The remaining 5.12 acres in the western portion of the Project Area will be a dedicated conservation area for the Delhi Sands flower-loving fly (*Rhaphiomidas terminatus abdominalis*).

1.3 Area of Potential Effects

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

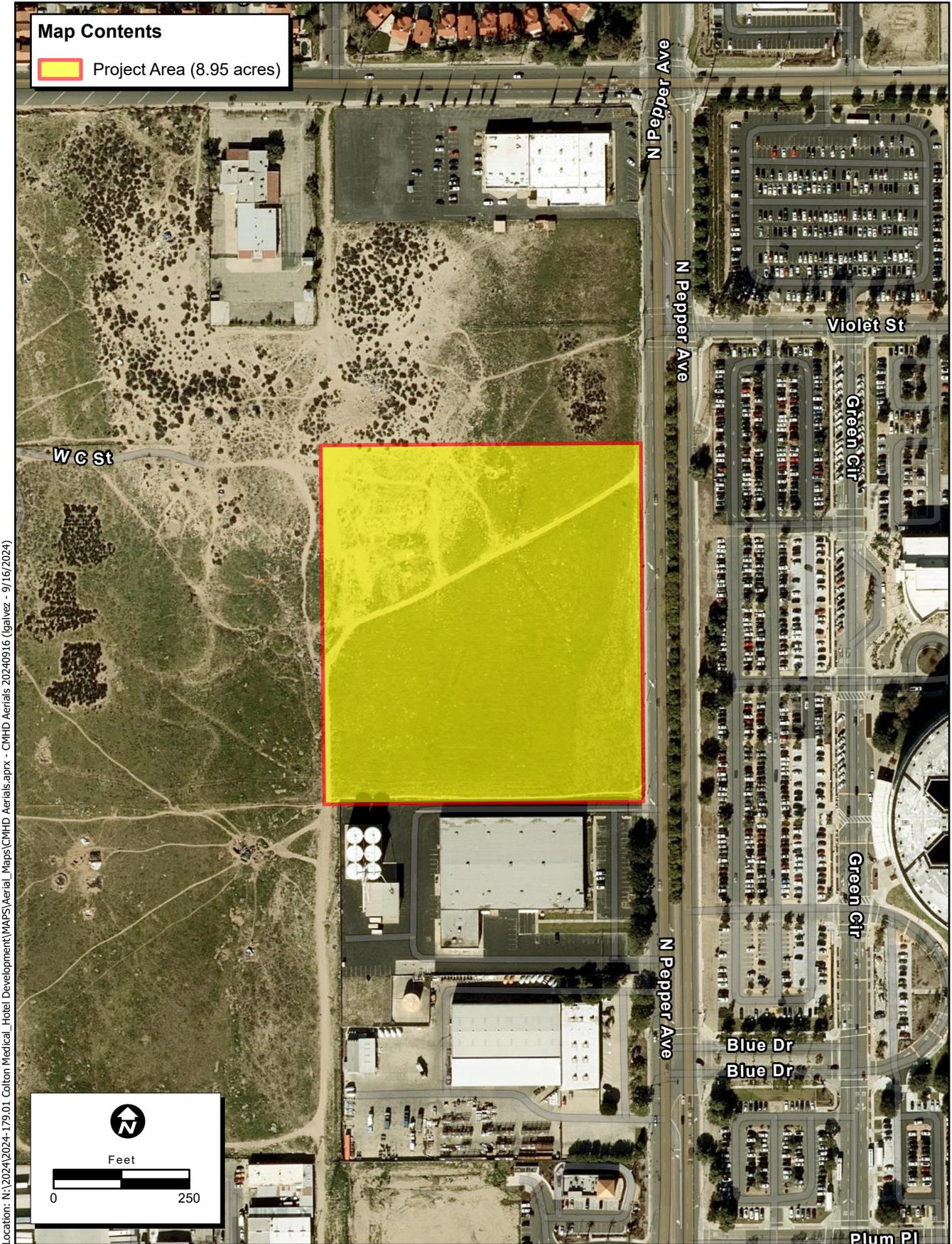
The horizontal APE consists of all areas where activities associated with a project are proposed and, in the case of this Project, equals the Project Area subject to environmental review under the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) and CEQA. This includes areas proposed for construction, vegetation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



Location: N:\2024\2024-179.01 Colton Medical_Hotel Development\MAPS\Location_Vicinity\CWHD LnV.aprx - Colton Medical/Hotel Development LnV.aprx - Colton Medical/Hotel Development LnV.aprx - 9/19/2024

Map Date: 9/16/2024
 Sources: ESRI, USGS

Figure 1. Project Location and Vicinity



Location: N:\2024\2024-179.01 Colton Medical_Hotel Development\MAPS\Aerial_Maps\C\MHD Aerials.aprx - CMHD Aerials 20240916 (jgalvez - 9/16/2024)

Figure 2. Project Aerial Overview Map

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

The vertical APE also is described as the maximum height of structures that could impact the physical integrity and integrity of setting of cultural resources, including districts and traditional cultural properties. For this Project, the above-surface vertical APE is as high as 60 feet above the surface, which is the maximum height of the tallest proposed building.

1.4 Regulatory Context

The CEQA lead agency for this Project is the City of Colton. The NEPA or Section 106 lead agency for this Project has yet to be determined.

A review of the regulatory context is provided below; however, the inclusion of any of these laws and regulations in this report does not make a law or regulation apply when it otherwise would not. Similarly, the omission of any other laws and regulations from this section does not mean that they do not apply. Rather, the purpose of this section is to provide context in explaining why the study was carried out in the manner documented herein.

1.4.1 National Environmental Policy Act

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

The definition of *effects* in the NEPA regulations includes adverse and beneficial effects on historic and cultural resources 40 CFR 1508.1(i)). When determining the level of NEPA review, Federal agencies must analyze if potential effects to historic or cultural resources that could result from the proposed action and each alternative would be significant (40 CFR 1501.3(d)). In considering whether an alternative may “significantly affect the quality of the human environment,” a federal agency must consider, among other things:

- Unique characteristics of the geographic area, such as proximity to historic or cultural resources (40 CFR 1501.3(d)(1) and 40 CFR 1501.3(2)(ii)), and
- The degree to which the action may adversely affect districts, sites, highways, structures, or objects listed in or eligible for listing in the NRHP (40 CFR 1501.3(2)(v)).

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

1.4.2 National Historic Preservation Act

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

- A. that are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; or

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

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

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

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

1.4.3 California Environmental Quality Act

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

A Historical Resource is a resource that:

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

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

1. It is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of local or regional history, or the cultural heritage of California or the United States;
2. It is associated with the lives of persons important to local, California, or national history;

3. It embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, or represents the work of a master or possesses high artistic values; or
4. It has yielded, or has the potential to yield, information important to the prehistory or history of the local area, California, or the nation.

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

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

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

1.5 Evaluation Criteria

1.5.1 Federal Evaluation Criteria

Resources are evaluated using the NRHP eligibility criteria following the regulations implementing Section 106 of the NHPA (36 CFR Part 800).

The eligibility criteria for the NRHP are as follows (36 CFR 60.4):

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

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

In addition, the resource must be at least 50 years old, except in exceptional circumstances (36 CFR 60.4).

Historical buildings, structures, and objects are usually eligible under Criteria A, B, and C based on historical research and architectural or engineering characteristics. Archaeological sites are usually eligible under Criterion D, the potential to yield information important in prehistory or history. The lead federal agency makes the determination of eligibility and seeks concurrence from the SHPO.

Effects to NRHP-eligible resources (historic properties) are adverse if the project may alter, directly or indirectly, any of the characteristics of a Historic Property that qualify the property for inclusion in the NRHP in a manner that would diminish the integrity of the property's location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, or association.

1.5.2 State Evaluation Criteria

Under State law (CEQA), cultural resources are evaluated using CRHR eligibility criteria in order to determine whether any of the sites are Historical Resources, as defined by CEQA. CEQA requires that impacts to Historical Resources be identified and, if the impacts would be significant, that mitigation measures to reduce the impacts be applied.

A Historical Resource is a resource that:

- 1. is listed in or has been determined eligible for listing in the CRHR by the State Historical Resources Commission;
- 2. is included in a local register of historical resources, as defined in PRC 5020.1(k);
- 3. has been identified as significant in a historical resources survey, as defined in PRC 5024.1(g); or
- 4. is determined to be historically significant by the CEQA lead agency CCR Title 14, § 15064.5(a)]. In making this determination, the CEQA lead agency usually applies the CRHR eligibility criteria.

The eligibility criteria for the CRHR (CCR Title 14, § 4852(b)) state that a resource is eligible if:

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

In addition, the resource must retain integrity. Integrity is evaluated with regard to the retention of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association (CCR Title 14, § 4852(c)).

Historical buildings, structures, and objects are usually eligible under Criteria 1, 2, and 3 based on historical research and architectural or engineering characteristics. Archaeological sites are usually eligible under Criterion 4, the potential to yield information important in prehistory or history. The CEQA lead agency makes the determination of eligibility. Cultural resources determined eligible for the NRHP by a federal agency are automatically eligible for the CRHR.

Impacts to a Historical Resource (as defined by CEQA) are significant if the resource is demolished or destroyed or if the characteristics that made the resource eligible are materially impaired (CCR Title 14, § 15064.5(a)).

Lastly, a Tribal Cultural Resource, as defined in Section 21074 of the California PRC, can only be identified and evaluated by culturally affiliated California Native American tribes through government-to-government consultation. As such, only the consultation record of the CEQA lead agency, and not this technical report, addresses Tribal Cultural Resources.

1.6 Report Organization

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

Sections 6253, 6254, and 6254.10 of the California Code authorize state agencies to exclude archaeological site information from public disclosure under the Public Records Act. In addition, the California Public Records Act (Government Code § 6250 et seq.) and California's open meeting laws (The Brown Act, Government Code § 54950 et seq.) protect the confidentiality of Native American cultural place information.

2.0 SETTING

2.1 Environmental Setting

The Project Area is located on the margins of San Bernardino Valley and Cucamonga Valley, to the south of the San Gabriel Mountains and north of the Jurupa Mountains, and has elevations that range from 1,040 to 1,080 feet above mean sea level. It is located approximately 1.75 miles northwest of the Santa Ana River and 0.80 mile northeast of Slover Mountain, which was originally quarried for marble as early as 1861 and has been a cement factory since 1892 (Landis 2010). It is also located approximately 2.80 miles west of the confluence of Lytle Creek and Warm Creek and the confluence of Warm Creek and the Santa Ana River.

2.2 Geology and Soils

The eastern half of the Project Area comprises Holocene Alluvium (likely deriving from Lytle Creek, Warm Creek, or the Santa Ana River) and the western half comprises Holocene Aeolian Sands (Dibblee and Minch 2004). Such sedimentation provides a high probability that archaeological deposits might be buried, if present, and also are indicative of a higher likelihood of human occupation.

The Project Area contains one soil type: *Delhi fine sand*. This soil type is a somewhat excessively drained, sandy alluvium derived from granite (Natural Resources Conservation Service 2024).

The Project Area has a high potential for buried pre-contact archaeological sites due to the presence of alluvial and aeolian deposits, in addition to the likelihood for pre-contact archaeological sites to be located near perennial waterways. However, soil composition and proximity to waterways are not the only factors in determining potential for buried resources; this is discussed further in Section 6.2.

2.3 Vegetation and Wildlife

The dominant plant community within the Project Area is wild oat and annual brome grassland, which is dominated by several invasive oat and brome species. The secondary plant community within the Project Area is disturbed California buckwheat scrub; in addition to California buckwheat, other species within this community may include California sagebrush, sticky monkeyflower, brittlebush, and white sage (ECORP 2024).

Wildlife species that may occur within the Project Area include feral dogs (*Canis familiaris*), house cats (*Felis catus*), common side-blotched lizard (*Uta stansburiana*), house finch (*Haemorrhous mexicanus*), Cassin's kingbird (*Tyrannus vociferans*), and California ground squirrel (*Otospermophilus beecheyi*) (ECORP 2024).

3.0 CULTURAL CONTEXT

3.1 Regional Pre-Contact History

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

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

3.1.2 Early Archaic Period/Early Holocene (10,000 to 8,500 BP)

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

The San Dieguito Complex was defined based on material found at the Harris site (CA-SDI-149) on the San Dieguito River near Lake Hodges in San Diego County. San Dieguito artifacts include large leaf-shaped points; leaf-shaped knives; large ovoid, domed, and rectangular end and side scrapers; engraving tools; and crescentics (Koerper et al. 1991). The San Dieguito Complex at the Harris site dates to 9,000 to 7,500 years before present (BP) (Gallegos 1991). However, sites from this time period in coastal San Diego County have yielded artifacts and subsistence remains characteristic of the succeeding Encinitas Tradition, including manos, metates, core-cobble tools, and marine shell (Gallegos 1991; Koerper et al. 1991).

3.1.3 Encinitas Tradition or Milling Stone Period/Middle Holocene (8,500 to 1,250 BP)

The Encinitas Tradition (Warren 1968) and the Milling Stone Period (Wallace 1955) refer to a long period of time during which small mobile bands of people who spoke an early Hokan language foraged for a wide variety of resources including hard seeds, berries, and roots/tubers (yucca in inland areas), rabbits and other small animals, and shellfish and fish in coastal areas. Sites from the Encinitas Tradition consist of residential bases and resource acquisition locations with no evidence for overnight stays. Residential bases have hearths and fire-affected rock indicating overnight stays and food preparation. Residential bases along the coast have large amounts of shell and are often termed shell middens.

The Encinitas Tradition as originally defined (Warren 1968) applied to all of the non-desert areas of southern California. Recently, four patterns within the Encinitas Tradition have been proposed which apply to different regions of southern California (Sutton and Gardner 2010). The Topanga Pattern includes archaeological material from the Los Angeles Basin and Orange County. The Greven Knoll Pattern pertains to southwestern San Bernardino County and western Riverside County (Sutton and Gardner 2010). Each of the patterns is divided into temporal phases. The Topanga Pattern included the Los Angeles Basin and Orange County. The Topanga I phase extends from 8,500 to 5,000 BP and Topanga II runs from 5,000 to 3,500 BP. The Topanga Pattern ended about 3,500 BP with the arrival of Takic speakers, except in the Santa Monica Mountains where the Topanga III phase lasted until about 2,000 BP.

The Encinitas Tradition in inland areas east of the Topanga Pattern (southwestern San Bernardino County and western Riverside County) is the Greven Knoll Pattern (Sutton and Gardner 2010). Greven Knoll I (9,400 to 4,000 BP) has abundant manos and metates. Projectile points are few and are mostly Pinto points. Greven Knoll II (4,000 to 3,000 BP) has abundant manos and metates and core tools. Projectile points are mostly Elko points. The Elsinore site on the east shore of Lake Elsinore was occupied during Greven Knoll I and Greven Knoll II. During Greven Knoll I faunal processing (butchering) took place at the lakeshore and floral processing (seed grinding), cooking, and eating took place farther from the shore. The primary foods were rabbit meat and seeds from grasses, sage, and ragweed. A few deer, waterfowl, and reptiles were consumed. The recovered archaeological material suggests that a highly mobile population visited the site at a specific time each year. It is possible that their seasonal round included the ocean coast at other times of the year. These people had an unspecialized technology as exemplified by the numerous crescents, a multi-purpose tool. The few projectile points suggest that most of the small game was trapped using nets and snares (Grenda 1997). During Greven Knoll II, which included a warmer drier climatic episode known as the Altithermal, it is thought that populations in interior southern California concentrated at oases and that Lake Elsinore was one of them. The Elsinore site (CA-RIV-2798) is one of five known Middle Holocene residential sites around Lake Elsinore. Tools were mostly manos, metates, and hammerstones. Scraper planes were absent. Flaked-stone tools consisted mostly of utilized flakes used as scrapers. The Elsinore site during the Middle Holocene was a "recurrent extended encampment" which could have been occupied during much of the year.

The Encinitas Tradition lasted longer in inland areas because Takic speakers did not move east into these areas until circa 1,000 BP. Greven Knoll III (3,000 to 1,000 BP) is present at the Liberty Grove site in Cucamonga (Salls 1983) and at sites in Cajon Pass that were defined as part of the Sayles Complex (Kowta 1969). Greven Knoll III sites have a large proportion of manos and metates and core tools as well as scraper planes. Kowta (1969) suggested the scraper planes may have been used to process yucca and agave. The faunal assemblage consists of large quantities of lagomorphs (rabbits and hares) and lesser quantities of deer, rodents, birds, carnivores, and reptiles.

3.1.4 Palomar Tradition (1,250 to 150 BP)

The native people of southern California (north of a line from Agua Hedionda to Lake Henshaw in San Diego County) spoke Takic languages which form a branch or subfamily of the Uto-Aztecan language family. The Takic languages are divided into the Gabrielino-Fernandeño language, the Serrano-Kitanemuk group (the Serrano [includes the Vanyume dialect] and Kitanemuk languages), the Tataviam language, and

the Cupan group (the Luiseño-Juaneño language, the Cahuilla Language, and the Cupeño language) (Golla 2011). According to Sutton (2009), Takic speakers occupied the southern San Joaquin Valley before 3,500 BP. Perhaps because of the arrival of Yokutsan speakers (a language in the Penutian language family) from the north, Takic speakers moved southeast. The ancestors of the Kitanemuk moved into the Tehachapi Mountains and the ancestors of the Tataviam moved into the upper Santa Clara River drainage. The ancestors of the Gabrielino (Tongva) moved into the Los Angeles Basin about 3,500 BP, replacing the native Hokan speakers. Speakers of proto-Gabrielino reached the southern Channel Islands by 3,200 BP (Sutton 2009) and moved as far south as Aliso Creek in Orange County by 3,000 BP.

Takic people moved south into southern Orange County after 1,250 BP and became the ancestors of the Juaneño. Takic people moved inland from southern Orange County about 1,000 BP, becoming the ancestors of the Luiseño, Cupeño, and Cahuilla. Takic people from the Kitanemuk area moved east along the northern slopes of the San Gabriel Mountains and spread into the San Bernardino Mountains and along the Mojave River becoming the ancestors of the Serrano and the Vanyume.

The material culture of the inland areas where Takic languages were spoken at the time of Spanish contact is part of the Palomar Tradition (Sutton 2011). San Luis Rey I Phase (1,000 to 500 BP) and San Luis Rey II Phase (500 to 150 BP) pertain to the area occupied by the Luiseño at the time of Spanish contact. The Peninsular I (1,000 to 750 BP), II (750 to 300 BP), and III (300 to 150 BP) Phases are used in the areas occupied by the Cahuilla and Serrano (Sutton 2011).

San Luis Rey I is characterized by Cottonwood Triangular arrow points, use of bedrock mortars, stone pendants, shell beads, quartz crystals, and bone tools. San Luis Rey II sees the addition of ceramics, including ceramic cremation urns, red pictographs on boulders in village sites, and steatite arrow straighteners. San Luis Rey II represents the archaeological manifestation of the antecedents of the historically known Luiseño (Goldberg 2001). During San Luis Rey I there were a series of small permanent residential bases at water sources, each occupied by a kin group (probably a lineage). During San Luis Rey II people from several related residential bases moved into a large village located at the most reliable water source (Waugh 1986). Each village had a territory that included acorn harvesting camps at higher elevations. Villages have numerous bedrock mortars, large dense midden areas with a full range of flaked and ground stone tools, rock art, and a cemetery.

3.2 Ethnohistory

3.2.1 Gabrieliño

Ethnographic accounts of Native Americans indicate that the Gabrieliño (also known as Gabrieleno, or Tongva) once occupied the region that encompasses the Project Area. The Gabrieliño were not the first indigenous group to occupy what ultimately became their territory in the Los Angeles basin. Rather, there was what Kroeber (1925) described as a Takic-speaking “wedge” into the area around 500 B.C.E. The Gabrieliño language was derived from Uto-Aztec stock, being a Cupan language of the Takic family. It is unknown how many dialects existed, but estimates suggest there were between four and six. These divisions are suggested to have been not only geographical, but also based on village of origin and sociocultural factors (Bean and Smith 1978a). Knowledge of the Gabrieliño is limited because their

population had dwindled so significantly by the time of ethnographic research that most of their traditional lifeways had already gone extinct (Bean and Smith 1978a).

At the time of Spanish contact in 1769, the Gabrieliño were the main occupants of the southern Channel Islands, the Los Angeles Basin, much of Orange County, and their territory extended as far east as the western San Bernardino Valley. The term "Gabrieliño" came from the group's association with Mission San Gabriel Arcángel, established in 1771 (Bean and Smith 1978a; McCawley 1996; Moratto 1984). This was the primary mission to which these populations were removed under Spanish rule. Prior to European contact, the Gabrieliño are believed to have been one of the most populous and wealthy Native American tribes in southern California (Bean and Smith 1978a; McCawley 1996; Moratto 1984).

Gabrieliño society was organized by kinship groups, with each group composed of several related families who together owned hunting and gathering territories. Settlement patterns varied according to the availability of floral and faunal resources (Bean and Smith 1978a; McCawley 1996; Miller 1991). These settlements included continuously occupied primary villages and smaller satellite camps which were seasonally occupied depending on resource availability. Village populations ranged from 50 to 200 inhabitants. These sites were generally near fresh water sources such as springs or rivers and at the mouths of canyons. Coastal Gabrieliño groups established primary villages along the coast, with secondary sites more inland in areas with an abundance of plant resources. Structures present in each village included houses, sweathouses, menstrual huts, and elaborately decorated ceremonial enclosures which were considered sacred. Residential structures, which were large and often housed multiple families, were domed, circular, and made from thatched tule or other available wood (Bean and Smith 1978a).

The Gabrieliño were semi-sedentary hunters and gatherers. Subsistence patterns varied across their territory due to the differing ecological zones they encompassed, including coastal marsh, coastal strand, prairie, chaparral, oak woodland, and pinion forest. In general, Gabrieliño food systems included the utilization of mammals, fish, birds, nuts, and numerous plant resources. Vegetal staples consisted of acorns, chia, seeds, piñon nuts, sage, cacti, roots, and bulbs. Animals hunted included deer, antelope, coyote, rabbits, squirrels, rodents, birds, and snakes. (Bean and Smith 1978a; McCawley 1996; Miller 1991). Acorns gathered from oak groves in canyons, drainages, and foothills were one of the most important food resources for inland groups. Acorns were ground with a mortar and pestle. Seeds from sage and grasses, goosefoot, and California buckwheat were collected and ground with manos and metates. Protein was supplied by hunting deer, rabbits, birds, and other animals using a bow and arrow, as well as various traps and snares. Coastal dwellers frequently ate shellfish, fish, sharks, and rays. Offshore kelp beds were valued fishing locations for tuna and swordfish, and these were utilized year-round. Dried shellfish and fish were probably exchanged for inland products such as acorns (Bean and Smith 1978a; McCawley 1996). The islands off the coast were sparse in plant resources and had very few land mammals, so those populations exploited the abundance of sea mammals that congregated around the islands, such as seals, sea lions, and sea otters. Birds were also an important food source for the island dwelling Gabrieliño (Bean and Smith 1978a).

In Gabrieliño culture, women were typically the only wearers of clothing, which included deerskin, rabbit fur, and bird skins, feathers included. Footwear of yucca fibers were typically only used on rough terrain,

otherwise everyone went barefoot. Ceremonial costumes donned by chiefs, shamans, and warriors were adorned with colorful feathers, furs, shells, and beads. The attire included elaborate feathered headdresses, skirts, and capes. Exposed skin was decorated with colorful paints. Other physical adornments included red ochre face paint and tattoos. Facial tattoos in particular were used on women to cover the area below their eyes down to their chests, and men adorned tattooed lines on their foreheads. These tattoos were created using thorns as needles and charcoal as pigment. Gabrieliño hygiene practices included clay and charcoal for scalp and hair health and daily bathing, usually before sunrise (Bean and Smith 1978a).

Material culture included the utilization of shells, asphaltum, and steatite to create tools and other goods. Steatite was highly coveted in Gabrieliño culture and was used for cooking utensils as well as decorative and ritual objects such as pipes and animal carvings. Bedrock mortars, portable metates, manos, and wooden utensils were also utilized. Animal bone was also frequently fashioned into tools such as saws, needles, fishhooks, awls, flakers, and wedges. A primary tool of Gabrieliño culture was the basket, woven from different grasses and bush into decorative colored patterns, with various forms for different purposes, including ceremonial uses and grave offerings. Bows, clubs, and slings were the weapons most commonly manufactured for hunting. Knives, projectile points, scrapers, and choppers were manufactured from stone, both imported and locally available (Bean and Smith 1978a).

Little is known about Gabrieliño social structure. There was some level of hierarchy, with those in the top echelon having their own specialized language. Social hierarchy was based in large part on a kin group's economic status. Political leadership consisted of polygamous chiefs who had ceremonial and economic responsibilities and several assistants to help in these duties. Shamans were also of important status and had a revered position of spiritual leadership. Chiefs and shamans typically only presided over a single village, and these roles were always reserved for men. The Gabrieliño tracked kinship through patrilineal descent. Marriage is thought to have been only between people of comparable social rank. While chiefs were polygamous, other marriages were monogamous. Bride price was paid by the groom and his family, and it could be returned by the bride's family to free her from the marriage. Events such as puberty, birth, and marriage were associated with certain dietary restrictions and often accompanied by ceremonial rites. Death was a significant even in Gabrieliño culture. The dead were typically burned, with some inland groups practicing burial instead. Possessions of the decedent not burned or buried with their remains were used in an annual mourning ceremony, Gabrieliño culture's most significant yearly event (Bean and Smith 1978a).

The first contact between the Spanish and the Gabrieliño occurred as early as 1542, when Juan Rodriguez Cabrillo arrived in their territory. Spanish missions would not be established until the 1770s, however, by which time the Gabrieliño population had reportedly already dwindled significantly from its greatest numbers. By the late 18th century, the Gabrieliño population had been further reduced due to introduced European diseases and dietary deficiencies. Communities disintegrated as families were taken to the missions (Bean and Smith 1978a; McCawley 1996; Miller 1991). By this time, most Gabrieliño had died from disease, were forced into labor on the missions, or had escaped to other territories as fugitives, leaving no intact facet of the precontact Gabrieliño culture (Bean and Smith 1978a). Recently, Gabrieliño

culture has undergone a resurgence and current descendants are actively preserving their traditions and heritage.

3.3 Regional History

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

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

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

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

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

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

3.3.1 City of Colton History

The City of Colton is located on the Old Spanish Trail from Santa Fe to Los Angeles. By 1838, travelers had spoken with Don Antonio Lugo, the owner of Rancho San Bernardino to establish a settlement on his land by the Santa Ana River, establishing a small farming community. However, Lugo's many cattle and caballeros made maintaining the fences, irrigation, and crops difficult. By 1845, settlers from Politana had moved to the north side of the Santa Ana River, establishing the new settlement of La Placita de Los Truillos on Juan Bandini's Rancho Jurupa. A chapel built at La Placita collapsed due to poor foundations, and a new chapel was built on the north side, strengthening the importance of the northern settlement. These settlements eventually merged to form Agua Mansa by about 1855 (Inside the Inland Empire 2022; Schuiling 1984).

In 1874, David Douty Colton, then a Vice President of the Southern Pacific Railroad, attended a meeting with the City of San Bernardino. The city wanted Union Pacific's transcontinental railroad to run directly through town (Colton 2005). Unsatisfied with San Bernardino's offer, Southern Pacific Railroad established the town layout for Colton south of San Bernardino in 1875 (City of Colton 2008). In 1882, tracks for the California Southern Railroad reached from San Diego to the outskirts of Colton for a planned crossing to Barstow (San Bernardino County 2022).

Mining for limestone began on the 1,184-foot tall Slover Mountain in 1861, with the local people making plaster and mortar from the limestone (San Bernardino County 2019, 2022). The Colton Marble and Lime Company was founded in 1881 to harvest more resources from Slover Mountain (San Bernardino County 2019). By 1894, California Portland Cement company was incorporated and began to manufacture cement at Slover Mountain; this production continues to this day. The early 1896 USGS maps indicate the original mountain peak was at an altitude of 1,509 feet on a plain with an altitude of about 1,000 feet. The current Slover Mountain is actually the northern slope of the mountain and rises to 1,080 feet. Where the original peak was, the hill is now a pit, with an elevation of 960 feet, 40 feet below the surrounding plain (San Bernardino County 2022; USGS 1896, 2021).

Today, the City of Colton is largely a bedroom community for neighboring cities, but within the city, there are industrial, manufacturing, commercial, retail, and other industries which support the area (Southern California Association of Governments 2019).

3.3.2 Transmission Lines History

The following broad historical overview of electric transmission is included to provide a sense of the historical developments, techniques, and significant events associated with electric transmission systems. Specific historical accounts and important information about electric transmission systems are often not documented in the historical record because these types of systems primarily serve a utilitarian function and their historical developments through time are linked to the service they provide. In order to assess whether or not a specific electric transmission line is relevant within the historical developments of these types of utilities, it is important to identify the major significant events of electric transmission, important companies, and other developments through time in addition to the property-specific information identified during focused archival research.

3.3.2.1 Early Electric Transmission

Stephen Gray is generally credited with discovering electric transmission in the 1700s (Adams 2010; Heilbron 1979). Gray originally transmitted electricity vertically because, at the time, there was no way to prevent the electric charge from transmitting down the electrical supports. In other words, insulators were not invented yet. Eventually, with the help of wealthy scientist Granville Wheler, Gray was able to transmit electricity horizontally using silk thread to hold the wire. Utilizing this method, Gray and Wheler were able to transmit an electric current several hundred feet, which led to many breakthroughs in electric transmission during the following years (Adams 2010; Heilbron 1979).

The telegraph is one of the most important inventions in the development of electric transmission systems because it required the use of long-range transmission lines to transmit a message. Many versions of the telegraph were invented between 1749 and 1837 when Samuel Morse first demonstrated his new version (Adams 2010). Morse's telegraph allowed a user to transmit a message, in the form of electrical impulses that triggered a pencil on the receiving end to draw a series of dots and lines, over a maximum distance of approximately 10 miles (Meyers 1972). It was not long after Morse's improvement to the telegraph that the federal government became involved in electric transmission. In 1843, Congress passed a bill appropriating \$30,000 to Samuel Morse to build a telegraph line connecting Washington and Baltimore (Meyers 1972). The transmission line was originally designed to be underground, but difficulties in welding the conduit pipes together without destroying the conductor wire led to a halt in the project. Eventually, Morse and his associates decided to stand the pipes (which were originally designed to act as conduits underground) erect and align them with the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad right-of-way. Morse then installed insulators around the conductors and strung the wire across the poles. The completion of this line in 1844 marked the first long-distance overhead electric transmission line in the U.S. (Meyers 1972).

3.3.2.2 Electric Transmission in California

The number of electric utility companies in California significantly increased in the 1880s to meet the demand of the growing population and widespread use of Thomas Edison's new version of the incandescent light bulb (Adams 2010). Electric utility companies prior to the 1880s typically used low-voltage direct current (DC), also invented by Edison, which transmitted electricity only about three miles. Since electricity could not travel a long distance, only urban, densely populated areas could economically be served by these electric companies. Despite the limitations of DC systems, the California Electric Light Company of San Francisco was the first to begin installing long-distance electric transmission lines in California in 1879 (Adams 2010).

The Alternating Current (AC) system was developed later by Nikola Tesla and William Stanley (of the Westinghouse Company) and was more powerful than the DC system with the capability of transmitting higher voltages of electricity a significantly further distance (Adams 2010). California first saw use of the AC system when electrical engineer Almerian Decker and his partners opened the San Antonio Light and Power Company and in 1892 transmitted electricity over 14 miles in Pomona (JRP Historical 2007). In 1895 the Folsom power plant, designed by James Lighthipe of General Electric, produced and transmitted power to Sacramento approximately 22 miles away (JRP Historical 2007). By the end of the 1890s, several cities in California began to use AC systems in their power plants because of the capability to transmit electricity over longer distances. Another new invention in electrical transmission and distribution was the "converter", also called the transformer. Transformers are designed to reduce high electrical voltages passing along transmission lines to lower voltages to be safely distributed to residences or businesses (Adams 2010).

Electric transmission lines throughout California continued to grow in length significantly into the twentieth century. In 1899, the Edison Electric Company, predecessor of Southern California Edison, used glazed porcelain insulators to hold the conductor wire, which allowed construction of an 83-mile-long electric transmission line from the Santa Ana River to Los Angeles, the longest line at the time (Adams 2010). The length of electric transmission lines continued to increase over the next decade. In 1901, the Bay Counties Power Company constructed a 142-mile-long electric transmission line from the Colgate Powerhouse in the Sierra Nevada to Oakland. John Debo Galloway was the engineer who designed the 142-mile-long transmission line, which is given credit for being the longest in the world at the time. Galloway was a major pioneer in the design of electric transmission lines in California (Adams 2010).

The Pacific Gas and Electric Company (PG&E) is one of the oldest electric utility companies in California. The California Electric Light Company was originally founded in 1879 by George Roe. The California Electric Company later opened the Folsom Powerhouse to develop hydroelectric power and distribute it to the area. This event was significant because it required the transmission of electricity over a long distance, a range only achieved by few at the time. At this time, several electric utility companies were springing up throughout California, all competing in the electricity sales market. The Folsom Powerhouse and long-distance electric transmission capabilities of the California Electric Light Company gave them a significant advantage over competitors. Eventually, PG&E was formed in 1905 as a merger of the San Francisco Gas and Electric Company and the California Gas and Electric Corporation. Since formation, the company has

expanded operations throughout the U.S. Currently, PG&E operates thousands of miles of electric transmission systems in California powering millions of homes (PG&E 2014).

3.3.2.3 Engineering

In order to adequately determine the eligibility of transmission lines for inclusion on the NRHP and CRHR, it is essential to understand the mechanical and physical components of the tower structures supporting the conductor wires. All of the components and technologies of electric transmission lines discussed below are currently in use by Nevada-California Electric Corporation, and other electric utility companies in California and were included in this report to assist in the evaluation of the historic-age transmission lines within the Project Area (Calectric-Highgrove #1 115kV).

The basic considerations of electric transmission tower construction focus on safety and structural load requirements. Towers are designed to be able to withstand specific loads depending on environmental surroundings. A tower built in a valley must be able to withstand the structural loads of heavy winds while a tower built on a high mountain must be able to withstand the structural loads of heavy ice. A structure also has to withstand heavy stresses that are imposed on it, such as the tension of the wires it is supporting, the weight of conductors, stresses from guy wires stabilizing the towers, and the angles in the lines (Gonen 2009). Transmission towers span a variety of environments in long transmission systems, and therefore, tower foundations are selected depending on the characteristics of the ground at the location of a particular tower. Since towers typically stand on four angled legs, the foundation they sit on is generally designed to cover a small surface. These foundations are called spread foundations and contain steel plates and grillages set in concrete (Adams 2010).

Conductor wires are typically made of copper and/or aluminum metals (Sevick 2001). Aluminum is a lighter metal and is stronger than copper, but not as conductive of electricity. Insulators are used as separators between the conductor and the structure holding the wire. Insulators are typically made of porcelain, glass treated with epoxy resins, or fiberglass, though porcelain is the most commonly used (Gonen 2009). There are several types of insulators commonly used on today's electric transmission lines. These are the pin type, suspension type, and strain type insulators. Pin insulators are designed and commonly used for small-voltage transmission lines under 44kV. Suspension insulators hold the conductor wire suspended from an arm of a tower and are typically seen on high-voltage transmission lines (Gonen 2009). Strain insulators are designed to withstand heavy stress and are typically used where a transmission line system turns a curve or crosses an obstruction or where a system closes off a circuit. In addition, high-voltage electric transmission lines typically support overhead grounding wire. Overhead grounding wires are designed to absorb electrical impulses in the atmosphere that could interfere with electrical currents in the conductor wire or damage the transmission line (Gonen 2009).

4.0 METHODS

4.1 Personnel Qualifications

Registered Professional Archaeologist (RPA) Michael M. DeGiovine, who meets the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualifications Standards for prehistoric and historical archaeology, was responsible for this archaeological resources investigation. Archaeologist Steve Wintergerst conducted the fieldwork. Mr. DeGiovine, archaeologist Nicholas Bizzell, and Mr. Wintergerst prepared the technical report. Senior Architectural Historian Jeremy Adams oversaw the built environment analysis of this report. Lisa Westwood, RPA provided technical report review and quality assurance.

Michael M. DeGiovine, RPA is a Staff Archaeologist with more than 19 years of experience in cultural resources management. He meets the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualifications Standards for prehistoric and historic archaeology. Mr. DeGiovine holds an M.A. in Anthropology from California State University, Fullerton in addition to a B.A. in Anthropology from the University of California-San Diego. He has prepared or contributed to environmental documents, such as Environmental Impact Reports/Environmental Impact Statements or Cultural Resource studies that deal with CEQA and NHPA Sections 106 and 110.

Steve Wintergerst is an Associate Archaeologist with 15 years of experience in cultural resources management. He holds a B.A. in Anthropology. Mr. Wintergerst has participated in all aspects of archaeological fieldwork and laboratory process, with extensive experience throughout California and western Arizona. His experience has involved working as an archaeological crew chief, archaeological technician, archaeological monitor, paleontological monitor, and paleontological preparator. He is experienced in the organization and execution of field projects in compliance with CEQA and Section 106 of the NHPA. He has contributed to multiple cultural resource reports. Andrew Bursan is an Architectural Historian with 16 years of experience in historic preservation and land planning. He has worked on a variety of projects with organizations like the California Department of Transportation (Caltrans), Los Angeles County Metro, and several city governments, including Pasadena, Santa Monica, San Francisco, and Los Angeles. Andrew's expertise covers project management, architectural surveys, historical assessments, and extensive historical research. He has contributed to historic context statements, technical reports, and impact analyses for cultural resources.

Nicholas Bizzell is an Associate Archaeologist with ECORP and has more than 12 years of experience in cultural resources management. He holds a B.A. in Anthropology from Sonoma State University in Rohnert Park, California. Mr. Bizzell has participated in numerous archaeological projects throughout California, experience that includes working with clients in both public and private sectors. Mr. Bizzell has substantial archaeological experience with cultural resources monitoring, inventory surveys, excavation and subsurface testing, and laboratory analysis for projects in northern and southern California. Additionally, Mr. Bizzell is cross trained as a paleontological monitor for projects requiring both archaeological and paleontological monitoring.

Jeremy Adams meets the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Architectural History and History and serves as the Northern California Cultural Resources Group Manager for ECORP. He holds an M.A. in

History (Public History) and a B.A. in History and has 15 years of experience specializing in historic resources of the built environment and is skilled in carrying out historical research at repositories such as city, state, and private archives, libraries, CHRIS information centers, and historical societies. He has experience conducting field reconnaissance and intensive survey and has conducted evaluations of cultural resources for eligibility to the NRHP and CRHR.

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

4.2 Records Search Methods

ECORP conducted a records search for the Project Area at the South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC) of the CHRIS at California State University, Fullerton on August 28, 2024 (Appendix A). The purpose of the records search was to determine the extent of previous surveys within a 1-mile (1,600-meter) radius of the Project Area, and whether previously documented pre-contact or historic archaeological sites, architectural resources, or traditional cultural properties exist within this area.

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

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

- 1856 and 1873 GLO Plat maps for Township 11 South, Range 5 West;
- 1896, 1899, and 1901 USGS California, San Bernardino topographic quadrangle maps (1:62,500 scale);
- 1938 USGS Colton California topographic quadrangle map (1:31,680 scale);
- 1942 USGS San Bernardino, California topographic quadrangle map (1:62,500 scale);
- 1943 USGS Colton, California topographic quadrangle map (1:31,680 scale);
- 1954 USGS San Bernardino South, California topographic quadrangle map (1:24,000 scale); and
- 1975 USGS San Bernardino South, California orthographic quadrangle (1:24,000 scale).

ECORP reviewed historic aerial photographs taken in 1938, 1948, 1959, 1968, 1980, and from 1995 through 2002 for any indications of Project Area usage and built environment.

ECORP conducted a search of the local historical registry, maintained by the City of Colton.

4.3 Sacred Lands File Coordination Methods

In addition to the records search, ECORP contacted the California Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) on August 30, 2024 to request a search of the Sacred Lands File for the Project Area (Appendix B). This search determines whether California Native American tribes have recorded Sacred Lands within the Project Area. This is because the Sacred Lands File is populated by members of the Native American community with knowledge about the locations of tribal resources. In requesting a search of the Sacred Lands File, ECORP solicited information from the Native American community regarding TCRs, but the responsibility to formally consult with the Native American community lies exclusively with the federal and local agencies under applicable state and federal laws. The lead agencies do not delegate government-to-government authority to any private entity to conduct tribal consultation.

4.4 Other Interested Party Consultation Methods

ECORP emailed the Colton Area Museum and Historical Society on August 30, 2024 to solicit comments or obtain information on events, people, or resources of historical significance in the area (Appendix A).

4.5 Field Methods

ECORP conducted an intensive pedestrian survey of the Project Area on September 13, 2024 using 15-meter transects and in compliance with the *Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Identification of Historic Properties* (NPS 1983). At the time, ECORP archaeologists examined the ground surface for indications of surface or subsurface cultural resources and inspected the general morphological characteristics of the ground surface for indications of subsurface deposits that may be manifested on the surface, such as circular depressions or ditches. Whenever possible, the archaeologists examined the locations of subsurface exposures caused by such factors as rodent activity, water or soil erosion, or vegetation disturbances for artifacts or for indications of buried deposits. ECORP did not conduct any subsurface investigations or artifact collections during the pedestrian survey.

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

5.0 RESULTS

5.1 Records Search

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

5.1.1 Previous Research

The records search results indicate that 33 previous cultural resources investigations have been conducted within 1 mile of the Project Area, covering approximately 35 percent of the total area surrounding the Project Area within the records search radius (Appendix A). These studies revealed the presence of pre-contact sites, including lithic scatters, ceramic scatters, and isolates (such as projectile points); the studies also revealed the presence of historical sites, including quarries, railroad infrastructure, and farms. The previous studies were conducted between 1978 and 2014 and vary in size from 80 to 375 acres. Two of the 33 studies within the 1-mile radius included the Project Area (Table 1).

Report No.	Author	Report Title	Year
106-1558	David Bixler	Archaeological Site Survey: West Valley Redevelopment Project in the City of Colton	1986
106-1635	David Bixler	Archeological Surface Survey: Colton Dune Site	1987

The results of the records search indicate that all of the Project Area has been previously surveyed for cultural resources; however, these studies were conducted in smaller segments, at different times, as many as 46 years ago under obsolete standards. Therefore, ECORP conducted a pedestrian survey of the Project Area for the Project.

The records search also identified 17 previously recorded cultural resources within 1 mile of the Project Area (Table 2). Of these, six are believed to be associated with Native American occupation of the vicinity, and 11 are historic-era sites associated with early European-American agriculture, ranching, logistics, and mining activities. A portion of one resource is located within the Project Area: P-36-13627 (Southern Sierras Powerline).

Site No. (CA-SBR-)	Primary No. (P-36-)	Recorder and Year	Age/ Period	Site Description	Within Project Area?
004314H	004314	Teal 1980	Historic	Slover Mountain; PHI - SBr-018	No

Table 2. Previously Recorded Cultural Resources within 1 Mile of the Project Area					
Site No. (CA-SBR-)	Primary No. (P-36-)	Recorder and Year	Age/ Period	Site Description	Within Project Area?
007976H	007976	Schmidt and Schmidt 1994	Historic	Other - CT-1; California Portland Cement Plant; PHI - SBr-018	No
010330H	010330	Paul 2012; Tibbet 2010; Harper 2008; Goodwin 2002; Ashkar 1999;	Historic	Union Pacific Railroad; Other - Southern Pacific Railroad; Other - West Line Basin Alignment; Other - Union Pacific Railroad Crossing at Anderson Street; Other - 19- 186112	No
012613H	013627	Stropes 2016; Sanka and Gillean 2012; Hoffman 2011; Dice 2007	Historic	Southern Sierras Powerline	Yes
-	021603	Hollins 2008	Historic	Industrial building/Tank Farm	No
-	021604	Hollins 2008	Historic	Industrial building/Tank Farm	No
016173H	025455	Brunzell 2013; Sanka and Gillean 2012	Historic	Power transmission right of way	No
16174H	025456	Sanka and Gillean 2013	Historic	Colton Recreational Lake	No
16175H	025457	Sanka and Gillean 2013	Historic	Pepper tree windrow	No
-	025580	White 2013	Historic	Single family property	No
-	033058	Sanka and Gillean 2012; Bixler 1986	Pre-contact	Lithic scatter	No

Table 2. Previously Recorded Cultural Resources within 1 Mile of the Project Area					
Site No. (CA-SBR-)	Primary No. (P-36-)	Recorder and Year	Age/ Period	Site Description	Within Project Area?
–	033059	Sanka and Gillean 2012; Bixler 1986	Pre-contact	Lithic scatter	No
–	060236	Smith 1969	Pre-contact	Projectile point	No
–	060239	Sanka and Gillean 2012; Bixler 1986	Pre-contact	Lithic isolate	No
–	060240	Bixler 1986	Pre-contact	Isolate; Projectile point and ceramic sherd	No
–	060241	Bixler 1986	Pre-contact	Ceramic isolate	No
–	060253	Hogan and Parker 1991	Historic	Isolate of sun- colored amethyst glass	No

5.1.2 Records

The OHP's BERD for San Bernardino County (dated September 23, 2023) included five resources within 1 mile of the Project Area (OHP 2023). These resources are located within the City of Colton at 850 West C Street, 291 Cypress Avenue, 854 Olive Street, 635 Hermosa Avenue, and 931 Walnut Cove. The BERD categorizes these resources as 6Y, which indicates that they have been determined to be ineligible for listing on the NRHP but have not been evaluated for listing on the CRHR or local registers. The Project Area does not contain any resources listed on the BERD.

The National Register Information System (NPS 2024) failed to reveal any eligible or listed properties within the Project Area. The nearest National Register property is the Carnegie Public library, which is located at 380 North La Cadena Drive in the City of Colton, approximately 1.7 miles east of the Project Area.

ECORP reviewed resources listed as CHLs (OHP 1996) on August 23, 2024. The nearest listed landmark is CHL No. 121, the Agua Mansa Cemetery. The associated plaque is located 3.3 miles southwest of the Project Area.

Historic Spots in California (Kyle 2002) mentions that Agua Mansa, which means *gentle water*, was the site of a chapel that was built in 1851 and remained in use until 1893.

Historic GLO land patent records from the BLM's patent information database (BLM 2024) revealed that Section 24 was patented to William Pierce on May 10, 1870 as a sale-cash entry.

A RealQuest online property search for APN 0254-071-10-0000 revealed that it consists of 9.55 acres of vacant land. No other Project Area history information was on record with RealQuest.

The Caltrans State Bridges Inventory (Caltrans 2018) lists the Slover Mountain Underpass (Bridge 54 0835) located approximately 0.7 mile southeast of the Project Area. Caltrans classifies the bridge as Category 5, which indicates that it is ineligible for the NRHP. The Caltrans Local Bridges Inventory (Caltrans 2019) does not list any bridges within 1 mile of the Project Area.

The *Handbook of North American Indians* (Bean and Smith 1978a) mentions that the Gabrielino population was significantly reduced prior to systematic ethnographic work being conducted; as such, settlement locations are unknown.

A review of the City of Colton local historical registry indicates that Hermosa Gardens Cemetery, which is located 0.27 mile east of the Project Area, is the City of Colton's Historical Landmark No. 31. The Cemetery was established in 1887 and is the location where lawman Morgan Earp was reinterred in 1892. His grave was dedicated as a Historical Landmark by the Historical Preservation Commission in 1993 (City of Colton n.d.).

5.1.3 Map Review and Aerial Photographs

ECORP reviewed historical aerial photographs and maps of the Project Area to obtain information about past land-use practices and the potential for buried archaeological sites. The following is a summary of the review of historical maps and photographs.

- The 1856 and 1873 GLO Plat maps for Township 11 South, Range 5 West indicate that the Project Area was undeveloped.
- The 1896, 1899, and 1901 USGS California, San Bernardino maps (1:62,500 scale) do not depict any buildings within the Project Area. The maps depict a city grid that comprises unnamed roads as well as the railroad to the south of the Project Area.
- The 1938 USGS Colton, California map (1:31,680 scale) depicts the area between Manning Avenue and U.S. Highway 99 to the south of the Project Area, as well as the area between Line Street and Meridian Street to the east of the Project Area, as being undeveloped, which indicates that the Project Area and its immediate vicinity are undeveloped. The map depicts a dirt road that corresponds with present-day Pepper Avenue to the immediate east of the Project Area.
- Aerial photographs from 1938 show San Bernardino Avenue passing through an undeveloped or agricultural area to the north of the Project Area. The photographs do not show any development within the Project Area. The photographs show an unimproved road that runs north to south and corresponds with present-day Pepper Avenue to the immediate east of the Project Area.
- The 1942 USGS San Bernardino, California map (1:62,500 scale) depicts a northwest to southeast-trending unimproved roadway within the Project Area.
- Aerial photographs from 1948 show a series of dirt roads or trails within the Project Area that connect the Project Area to an airfield to the west identified on the map as Morrow Field.

- The 1954 USGS San Bernardino South, California map (1:2400 scale) depicts Morrow Field to the west of the Project Area. The map also depicts a transmission line within the Project Area, as well as an unimproved road or trail that runs north to south within the Project Area.
- Aerial photographs from 1959 show an unimproved access road associated with the Southern Sierras Powerline within the Project Area; this access road persists to the present day.
- Aerial photographs from 1968 show agricultural buildings immediately southwest of the Project Area. The Project Area remains undeveloped except for the powerline and associated road.
- The 1975 USGS San Bernardino South, California orthographic quadrangle (1:24,000 scale) depicts Pepper Avenue along the eastern edge of the Project Area.
- Aerial photographs from 1980 show the building immediately north of the Project Area.
- Aerial photographs from 1995 through 2002 reveal the construction of the medical campus to the east of the Project Area.

In sum, the review indicates that no development has taken place within the Project Area, except for the transmission line and associated access road. The review also indicates nearby rural activities related to agriculture and Morrow Field.

5.2 Sacred Lands File Results

A search of the Sacred Lands File by the NAHC failed to indicate the presence of Native American cultural resources within the Project Area. Appendix B provides a record of all correspondence to date.

5.3 Other Interested Party Consultation Results

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

5.4 Field Survey Results

ECORP surveyed the Project Area for archaeological resources on September 13, 2024. Within the Project Area, the ground visibility to the south of the powerline that crosses the Project Area was approximately 60 percent due to recent mowing and minimal overgrowth; the ground visibility on the associated access road was 100 percent. To the north of the powerline, recent digging activities associated with a homeless camp resulted in the removal of vegetation and increased ground visibility; however, modern debris and trash on the ground reduced the visibility to between 80 and 90 percent (Figure 3).



Figure 3. Project Area Overview (view south; September 13, 2024).

5.4.1 Cultural Resources and Evaluation

As a result of previous investigations by other firms, one historic-period transmission line was previously recorded within the Project Area: P-36-13627 (Southern Sierras Powerline).

ECORP's 2024 survey did not identify any new cultural resources within the Project Area. During the survey, ECORP was able to revisit and update the previously recorded transmission line. Appendix D provides the DPR site record update.

5.4.1.1 P-36-13627, Southern Sierras Powerline

Resource P-36-13627, also known as CA-SBR-12613H, is a historic-period powerline that travels through Orange, Riverside, and San Bernardino counties. ECORP archaeologists identified two towers, and one roadway associated with this resource within the Project Area. The roadway is a two-track dirt road that is typical for supporting maintenance and improvements to small-scale utility lines, with a standard driveway curb off of Pepper Avenue. The towers are of two types—*A-Frame* and *Transposition*—and are both composed of steel girder lattice held together using nuts and bolts and equipped with brown ceramic insulators. The northeastern tower is a vertical lattice tower on a single 4-by-4-foot concrete foundation poured into a mold made of horizontally set, 4-inch-tall wooden planks. The tower has six arms, with six single insulators hanging downward from each arm. Six utility lines attach to this tower and extend straight in either direction, running from the northeast to the southwest. The southwestern tower has a wider base and is set on four individual 2-by-2-foot concrete footings set 10 feet apart, giving the footprint a total size of 12 by 12 feet. The southwestern tower has two sets of insulators that extend

outward from each arm and run in-line with the direction of the utility lines that they support. The lines angle at the southwestern tower, running into the tower from the northeast and continuing southward.

Resource P-36-13627 (Southern Sierras Powerline) was originally recorded and evaluated by Michael Dice (Dice 2007). The evaluation by Dice (2007) included the recording of the entirety of the powerline. Dice found the Southern Sierras Powerline not eligible for the CRHR under all criteria due to lack of historical associations and significance. The 2007 powerline evaluation was supported by Droessler and McGinnis in 2017 for a segment of the line in Chino, which is outside of the Project Area (Droessler and McGinnis 2017). Another segment of the powerline was updated and found ineligible for the NRHP (Stropes 2019). Both Dice (2007) and Stropes (2019) found the powerline not eligible for the CRHR and NRHP, respectively, under all criteria. Further, Gillean and Sanka (2012) found that the original towers were replaced by the existing lattice-style towers between 1953 and 1954, thereby reducing the resource's physical integrity.

The 2019 DPR523 form for P-36-13627 by Stropes evaluated the resource for eligibility in the NRHP as follows:

"Based upon the background research, CA-SBR-12,613H is not eligible for listing on the NRHP under Criterion A, identified in 36 CFR 60.4, as there is no indication that the site is directly associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of the nation's history and cultural heritage. Background research regarding the history of Chino and Riverside/San Bernardino County in general does not indicate that any event occurred within the location of CA-SBR- 12,613H that would qualify the site as significant under Criterion A.

Site CA-SBR-12,613H is not eligible for listing on the NRHP under Criterion B, identified in 36 CFR 60.4, as background research does not indicate that the site is associated with the lives of persons important in our past on the national, regional, or local level. No individuals or groups of individuals of importance, who are historically known or identified in ethnographic accounts of the region, could be directly tied to CA-SBR-12,613H.

According to the previously recorded archaeological data, Site CA-SBR-12,613H is not eligible for listing on the NRHP under Criterion C, identified in 36 CFR 60.4, as it does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, nor does it represent the work of an important creative individual, nor does it possess high artistic values. Previous studies indicate that the towers associated with the power lines are typical of tower construction types throughout the region and are neither distinctive nor unique.

The information already obtained suggests that the site does not have additional historic research potential given the known history of electrical tower construction and alignments and the loss of integrity due to the replacement of many of the original towers within the alignment. The site is unlikely to contribute important information to city of Chino and county of Riverside/San Bernardino history beyond the recordation of the alignment, which has exhausted its historic

research potential. As a result, the site is not eligible under Criterion D, as it is not likely to yield further information important in history.”

Dice (2007) notes that P-36-13627 is not considered a significant resource due to incompleteness, because more than half of the original utility poles have been lost. While Dice mentions the results of his evaluation of the resource for the CRHR, and is repeated by successive updates, the report (titled *Phase I Archaeological Survey Assessment, Paleontological Records Review, Edgewater Lake Communities Project, Chino, California*) is not on file at the SCCIC.

Evaluation of P-36-13627

Archival research and field studies performed by ECORP as part of the current study did not yield any new information that would warrant a reconsideration of the previous findings of ineligibility. Therefore, based on a review of previously conducted investigations, ECORP concurs with Dice (2007) and Stropes (2019) that P-36-13627 (Southern Sierra Powerline) is recommended not eligible for listing on the CRHR and NRHP. ECORP’s field analysis of the segment within the Project Area indicates that, due to the current condition of the transmission line, it should remain not eligible based on the lack of historical significance and loss of integrity. Although the previous evaluations included segments that were not located within the Project Area, ECORP concurs with the findings and analysis of the Southern Sierra Powerline as a whole and concludes that the resource remains not eligible for the NRHP and CRHR under all criteria.

6.0 MANAGEMENT CONSIDERATIONS

6.1 Conclusions

The records search and the 2024 field survey identified one previously recorded built environment resource within the Project Area: P-36-13627 (Southern Sierra Powerline). This resource was previously evaluated and recommended not eligible for listing on NRHP and CRHR under all criteria. ECORP concurs with this eligibility recommendation. Therefore, P-36-13627 is not considered a Historical Resource under CEQA or a Historic Property under NHPA Section 106. Until the lead agencies concur with the identification and evaluation of eligibility of cultural resources, no project activity should occur.

6.2 Likelihood for Subsurface Cultural Resources

Due to the presence of alluvium within the eastern portions of the Project Area (likely deriving from nearby Lytle Creek, Warm Creek, or the Santa Ana River), given the likelihood for pre-contact archaeological sites to be located along perennial waterways such as the creeks and rivers mentioned above, and given that the western portion of the project area is covered by aeolian deposits which can cover archaeological sites, the Project Area has a high potential for buried pre-contact archaeological sites. The survey of the Project Area did not identify any pre-contact resources on the surface; however, considerable homeless encampment refuse and disturbance was present in the Project Area. It is possible that any historic resources present on the surface have been removed. ECORP assumes that the subsurface areas within the Project Area still have a high potential for buried pre-contact archaeological resources.

6.3 Recommendations

6.3.1 Contractor Awareness Training

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

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

6.3.2 Archaeological Monitoring

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

The Monitoring Archaeologist shall meet or work under the direct supervision of someone meeting the Secretary of the Interior's professional qualifications standards for prehistoric and historic archaeology. The Monitoring Archaeologist shall have the authority to temporarily halt ground-disturbing or construction-related work within 100 feet of any discovery of potential historical or archaeological resources in order to address unanticipated discoveries. In addition, if the find includes human remains, or remains that are potentially human, the procedures in section 6.3.3, Post-Review Discoveries, should be followed.

6.3.3 Post-Review Discoveries

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

- If subsurface deposits believed to be cultural or human in origin are discovered during construction, all work must halt within a 100-foot radius of the discovery. The Monitoring Archaeologist shall evaluate the significance of the find, and shall have the authority to modify

the no-work radius as appropriate, using professional judgment. The following notifications shall apply, depending on the nature of the find:

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

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LIST OF APPENDICES

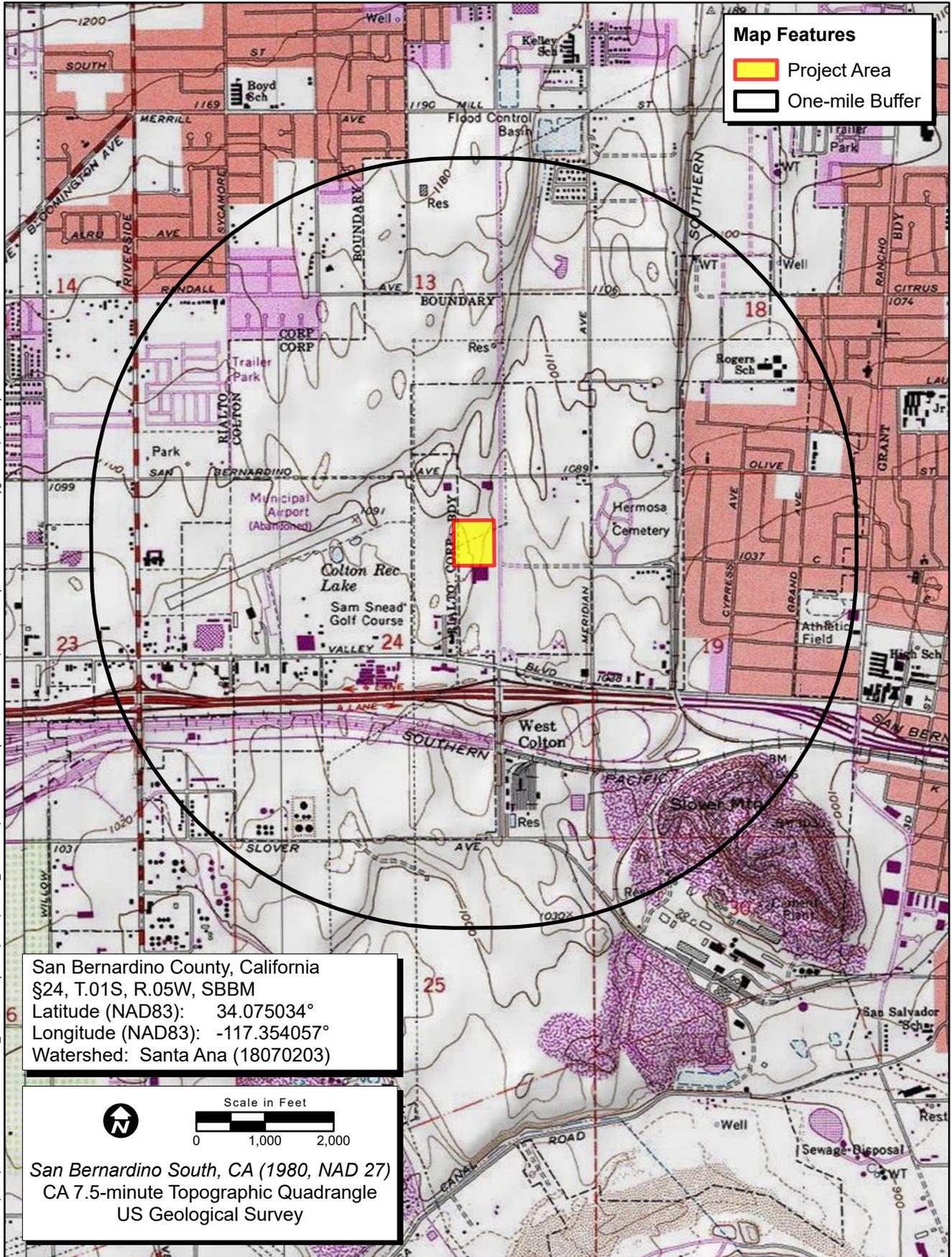
Appendix A – Records Search Confirmation and Historical Society Coordination

Appendix B – Sacred Lands File Coordination

Appendix C – Project Area Photographs

Appendix D – Built Environment Resource Site Locations and Site Records

Records Search Confirmation and Historical Society Coordination



Map Features

- Project Area
- One-mile Buffer

San Bernardino County, California
 §24, T.01S, R.05W, SBBM
 Latitude (NAD83): 34.075034°
 Longitude (NAD83): -117.354057°
 Watershed: Santa Ana (18070203)

Scale in Feet

0 1,000 2,000

San Bernardino South, CA (1980, NAD 27)
 CA 7.5-minute Topographic Quadrangle
 US Geological Survey

Map Date: 8/23/2024
 Sources: ESRI, USGS

Records Search

Report List

2024-179.04 Colton Med

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
SB-00711	NADB-R - 1060711; Voided - 78-12.2A	1978	CHAVEZ, DAVID	CULTURAL RESOURCES EVALUATION OF THE RIALTO TANK FARM LOCATION AND ASSOCIATED PIPELINE AND PUMP STATION LOCATIONS, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA		36-001578
SB-00712	NADB-R - 1060712; Voided - 78-12.2B	1978	CHAVEZ, DAVID	CULTURAL RESOURCES EVALUATION OF THE FOUR CORNERS PIPELINE INTERCONNECT FACILITIES, SAN BERNARDINO AND RIVERSIDE COUNTIES, CALIFORNIA		36-001578
SB-00713	NADB-R - 1060713; Voided - 78-12.2C	1978	CHAVEZ, DAVID	FINAL: CULTURAL RESOURCES EVALUATION FOR THE NAVAL PETROLEUM RESERVE NO. 1 (ELK HILLS) TO RIALTO CRUDE OIL PIPELINE	URS COMPANY	36-000116, 36-000425, 36-001578, 36-002419, 36-003430, 36-004411
SB-00714	NADB-R - 1060714; Voided - 78-12.2D	1978	CHAVEZ, DAVID	FINAL: CULTURAL RESOURCES EVALUATION FOR THE RIALTO CRUDE OIL TANK FARM TO THE FOUR CORNERS PIPELINE, KERN COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	URS COMPANY	36-000314, 36-001578
SB-01558	NADB-R - 1061558; Voided - 86-3.4	1986	BIXLER, DAVID	ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE SURVEY: WEST VALLEY REDEVELOPMENT PROJECT IN THE CITY OF COLTON	MOHAVE ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTANTS	
SB-01635	NADB-R - 1061635; Voided - 87-1.4	1987	BIXLER, DAVID	ARCHEOLOGICAL SURFACE SURVEY: COLTON DUNE SITE		
SB-01772	NADB-R - 1061772; Voided - 88-2.3	1988	HALLARAN, KEVIN B. and KAREN K. SWOPE	ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT EVALUATION: AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT OF THE RIALTO GATEWAY PROJECT, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH UNIT, UCR	
SB-01819	NADB-R - 1061819; Voided - 88-7.10	1988	DE MUNCK, VICTOR C.	ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT EVALUATION: A CULTURAL ASSESSMENT OF A 49 ACRE TRACT OF LAND DESIGNATED AS TENTATIVE TRACT NO. 13457 LOCATED IN COLTON, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	RESEARCH ASSOCIATES	
SB-02063	NADB-R - 1062063; Voided - 90-1.10	1990	MCKENNA, JEANETTE A.	AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION OF TRACT 14346 IN THE CITY OF SAN BERNARDINO, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	MCKENNA ET AL.	
SB-02103	NADB-R - 1062103; Voided - 90-5.7	1990	OLSON, RICHARD V.	AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF TENTATIVE TRACT NO. 14390 IN THE CITY OF SAN BERNARDINO, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	RESEARCH ASSOCIATES	

Report List

2024-179.04 Colton Med

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
SB-02289	NADB-R - 1062289; Voided - 90-12.11	1990	WEISBORD, JILL	COUNTY OF SAN BERNARDINO, REGIONAL MEDICAL CENTER RELOCATION PROJECT EIR		
SB-02464	NADB-R - 1062464; Voided - 91-10.2	1991	HOGAN, MICHAEL and DICKEN EVERSON	CULTURAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT: TENTATIVE TRACT 15315, CITY OF SAN BERNARDINO, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	UNIV. OF CALIFORNIA, RIVERSIDE, ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH UNIT	36-007047, 36-060253
SB-02516	NADB-R - 1062516; Voided - 91-0.7	1991	CALIFORNIA PORTLAND CEMENT COMPANY	QUALITY UNSURPASSED, 1891-1991: A CENTURY OF CALIFORNIA PORTLAND CEMENT COMPANY	CALIFORNIA PORTLAND CEMENT COMPANY, GLENDDORA, CA	
SB-03214	NADB-R - 1063214	1996	Schmidt, James J.	Cultural Resource Investigation: CA-SBR- 1576 City of Colton New Substation and Transmission Facilities	Greenwood and Associates	36-001576
SB-03586	NADB-R - 1063586	2000	LOVE, BRUCE	ONTARIO TO COLTON PIPELINE, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CA. 26PP	CRM TECH	36-006859
SB-03603	NADB-R - 1063603	1998	LOVE, BRUCE	INSTALLATION OF WATER PIPES ALONG I- 10 BETWEEN COLTON AND FONTANA. 10PP	CRM TECH	
SB-03917	NADB-R - 1063917	1998	BRECHBIEL, BRANT	CULTURAL RESOURCE RECORDS SEARCH AND LITERATURE REVIEW REPORT FOR A PBMS FACILITY: CM 014- 12, IN THE CITY OF COLTON, CA. 4PP	CHAMBERS GROUP	
SB-03918	NADB-R - 1063918	2000	SCHMIDT, JAMES	SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA EDISON COMPANY REPLACEMENT OF DETERIORATED POLES, REDLANDS DISTRICT, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY. 4PP	COMPASS ROSE	
SB-03932	NADB-R - 1063932	2001	DUKE, CURT	CULTURAL RESOURCE ASSESSMENT FOR AT&T FIXED WIRELESS SERVICES FACILITY BC_538a, COUNTY OF SAN BERNARDINO, CA. 7PP	LSA	
SB-03988	NADB-R - 1063988	2003	ALEXANDROWICZ, JOHN STEPHEN	CULTURAL & PALEONTOLOGICAL RESOURCES MONITORING FOR LOTS 66- 98, TRACT 16172, THE GALAXY II DEVELOPMENT, CITY OF VICTORVILLE, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CA. 20PP	ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONSULTING SERVICES	
SB-04325	NADB-R - 1064325	2002	BUDINGER, FRED E.	PROPOSED WIRELESS DEVICE COLOCATE & EQUIPMENT CABINET, SLOVER MOUNTAIN SITE, 295 N. HERMOSA AVE, COLTON, CA. 15PP	TETRA TECH	

Report List

2024-179.04 Colton Med

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
SB-04345	NADB-R - 1064345	1995	MCKENNA, JEANETTE A.	I-10/PEPPER AVE INTERCHANGE. 10PP	MCKENNA ET AL	
SB-04355	NADB-R - 1064355	2003	DICE, MICHAEL	CULTURAL RESOURCES EVALUATION OF SPRINT TELECOMMUNICATIONS FACILITY CANDIDATE SB56XC802D, 1558 S. RIVERSIDE AVE, RIALTO, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CA. 8PP	MICHAEL BRANDMAN ASSOCIATES	
SB-05615		2004	Miller, Lason A. and Alex Wesson	Cultural Resources Survey of the Proposed Neekie Cellular Site, FCC CA-8531-C, 777 West Valley Boulevard, City of Colton, San Bernardino County, California	SWCA	
SB-06089	NADB-R - 1066089	2008	Bholat, Sara and Evelyn N. Chandler	Cultural Resources Survey of a Temporary Ethanol Transload Facility in the City of Rialto, San Bernardino County, California.		
SB-06443		2008	Wlodarski, Robert	Recor Search Results for the Proposed Bechtel Wireless Telecommunications Site ES0160 (Rialto City Park) located at 130 East San Bernardino Avenue, Rialto, CA	CARE	
SB-06516	NADB-R - 1066516	1999	Ashkar, Shahira	Cultural Resource Inventory Report for Williams Communications, Inc., Proposed Fiber Optic System Installation Project, Los Angeles to Riverside, Los Angeles and Riverside Counties	Jones & Stokes Associates, Inc.	36-006858, 36-006859, 36-007976, 36-015221, 36-015982
SB-07259	NADB-R - 1067259	2011	Allan, James L.	Live Section 111 Fly Area at M.P. 07.		
SB-07377		2011	Goodwin, Riordan	Historic Property Survey Report, Colton Crossing Rail to Rail Grade Separation Project, City of Colton, San Bernardino County, California PROJECT NUMBERL 0000020060	LSA Associates, Inc.	

Report List

2024-179.04 Colton Med

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
SB-07960		2010	Self, William	Class III Cultural Resources Survey Addendum for the Proposed Calnev Expansion Project, California Portion San Bernadino County, California	William Self Associates, Inc.	36-000827, 36-000828, 36-003731, 36-005351, 36-006109, 36-006117, 36-006506, 36-006693, 36-006699, 36-006708, 36-007091, 36-007309, 36-007371, 36-008127, 36-008131, 36-008133, 36-008544, 36-008857, 36-010148, 36-010317, 36-012335, 36-013632, 36-015497, 36-020321, 36-020324, 36-020325, 36-020326, 36-020327, 36-020328, 36-020329, 36-020330, 36-022659, 36-022660, 36-022661, 36-022662, 36-022663, 36-022664
SB-07992		2014	Estes, Allen and Thomas Young	Cultural Resources Assessment Report: Delhi Sands Flower Loving Fly Project; Colton, California	WSA	
SB-08087		2014	Garcia, Kyle	ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY REPORT FOR THE PROPOSED 1-10 /PEPPER A VENUE BRIDGE IMPROVEMENTS PROJECT, CITY OF COL TON, CALIFORNIA; District 8, County of San Bernardino, Interstate Highway 10, Post Miles 20.1-22.0 Project Number: 08-1300-0121, Expenditure Authorization: 1E030	PCR Services Corporation	
SB-08198		2013	White, Robert S., Laura S. White, and David M. Van Horn	A PHASE I CULTURAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT OF THE 6.14-ACRE LAS TERRAZAS HOUSING PROJECT LOCATED NORTHWEST OF THE INTERSECTION OF WEST VALLEY BOULEVARD AND NORTH CYPRESS AVENUE, COLTON, UNINCORPORATED SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY	Eilar Associates, Inc	36-025580

Resource List

2024-179.04 Colton Med

Primary No.	Trinomial	Other IDs	Type	Age	Attribute codes	Recorded by	Reports
P-36-004314	CA-SBR-004314H	Resource Name - Slover Mountain; PHI - SBr-018	Other	Historic	AH16	1980 (G. Teal)	
P-36-007976	CA-SBR-007976H	Other - CT-1; Resource Name - California Portland Cement Plant; PHI - SBr-018	Structure, Site	Historic	AH07; AH15; AH16	1994 (SCHMIDT, JUNE & JAMES)	SB-02887, SB-06516
P-36-010330	CA-SBR-010330H	Resource Name - Union Pacific Railroad; Other - Southern Pacific Railroad; Other - West Line Basin Alignment; Other - Union Pacific Railroad Crossing at Anderson Street; Other - 19-186112	Structure, Object	Historic	AH07; HP39	1999 (S. Ashkar, Jones & Stokes Associates, Inc.); 2002 (Goodwin, R., LSA Associates, Inc.); 2008 (Harper, C.D., SWCA); 2010 (Tibbet, C., LSA Associates, Inc.); 2012 (Paul, Daniel D., ICF International)	SB-04335, SB-05495, SB-05614, SB-06291, SB-06441, SB-06720, SB-07451, SB-07666, SB-07955
P-36-013627	CA-SBR-012613H	Resource Name - Southern Sierras Powerline	Site	Historic	HP11	2007 (M. Dice, MBA); 2011 (Robin Hoffman, ICS); 2012 (J Sanka, W Gilleean, Atkins); 2017 (McGinnis, ICF); 2019 (Tracy A. Stropes, BFSA)	
P-36-021603		176 E. Slover Ave, Colton; Tank Farm; Resource Name - CNX-1	Building	Historic	HP08	2008 (Jeremy Hollins, URS Corp.)	
P-36-021604		1717 E. Slover Ave, Colton; Tank Farm; Resource Name - CNX-2	Building	Historic	HP08	2008 (Jeremy Hollins, URS Corp.)	
P-36-025455	CA-SBR-016173H	Resource Name - HCP-001	Structure, Site	Historic	AH15; HP11	2012 (JM Sanka, Atkins); 2013 (David Brunzell, BCR)	SB-07393
P-36-025456							
P-36-025457							
P-36-025580		Resource Name - Colton-1	Building	Historic	HP02	2013 (Laura S. White, Archaeological Associates)	SB-08198
P-36-033058		Resource Name - Colton Dune Site 101; Other - P1074-4	Site	Prehistoric	AP02	1986 (David Bixler); 2012 (J. Sanka, Atkins)	
P-36-033059		Resource Name - Plots 30,29,10,28 Site 103; Other - P1074-5	Site	Prehistoric	AP02	1986 (David Bixler); 2013 (J. Sanka, Atkins)	

Resource List

2024-179.04 Colton Med

Primary No.	Trinomial	Other IDs	Type	Age	Attribute codes	Recorded by	Reports
P-36-060236		Other - SBCM-30; Resource Name - Hermosa Cemetery, Colton; Other - IA1074-4	Other	Prehistoric	AP16	1969 (SMITH)	
P-36-060239		Resource Name - Colton Dune Survey, Site 102, Plot A; Other - IA1074-7	Other	Prehistoric	AP16	1986 (BIXLER); 2012 (Sanka; Gillean)	
P-36-060240		Resource Name - Colton Dune Survey, Site 104, Plot E; Other - IA1074-8	Other	Prehistoric	AP16	1986 (BIXLER)	
P-36-060241		Resource Name - Colton Dune Survey, Site 105, Plot E; Other - IA1074-9	Other	Prehistoric	AP16	1986 (BIXLER)	
P-36-060253		Resource Name - ARU 1164-2; Other - IA1074-11-H	Other	Historic	AH16	1991 (Michael Hogan and Mari Pritchard-Parker, Archaeological Research Unit, UC Riverside)	SB-02464



August 30, 2024

Colton Area Museum
380 N. La Cadena Drive
Colton, CA 92324
Sent via email: CAMandhistoricalsociety@gmail.com

RE: *Cultural Resources Identification Effort for the Colton Medical/Hotel Development Project, San Bernardino County, California*

Dear Colton Area Museum and Historical Society:

ECORP Consulting, Inc. has been retained to assist in planning of the development on the project indicated above. The proposed project area consists of a three-story 60,000 sf medical office clinic; a five-story 71,000 sf commercial hotel; a three-story parking structure; surface parking areas; associated site improvements such as curb and gutter, utilities, and landscaping; and 5.1 acres in the western portion of the Project parcel will be a dedicated conservation area; on a parcel of approximately nine acres, with no official address, located on the west side of North Pepper Avenue between West San Bernardino Avenue and Valley Boulevard, in the City of Colton. The area is known as Assessor's Parcel Number (APN) 0254-071-10-0000, as shown in the highlighted area on the enclosed map. As part of the identification effort, we are seeking information from all parties that may have knowledge of or concerns with historic properties or cultural resources in the area of potential effect.

Included is a map showing the project area outlined. We would appreciate input on this undertaking from the historical society with concerns about possible cultural properties or potential impacts within or adjacent to the area of potential effect. If you have any questions, please contact me at (619) 495-6705 or mdegiovine@ecorpconsulting.com.

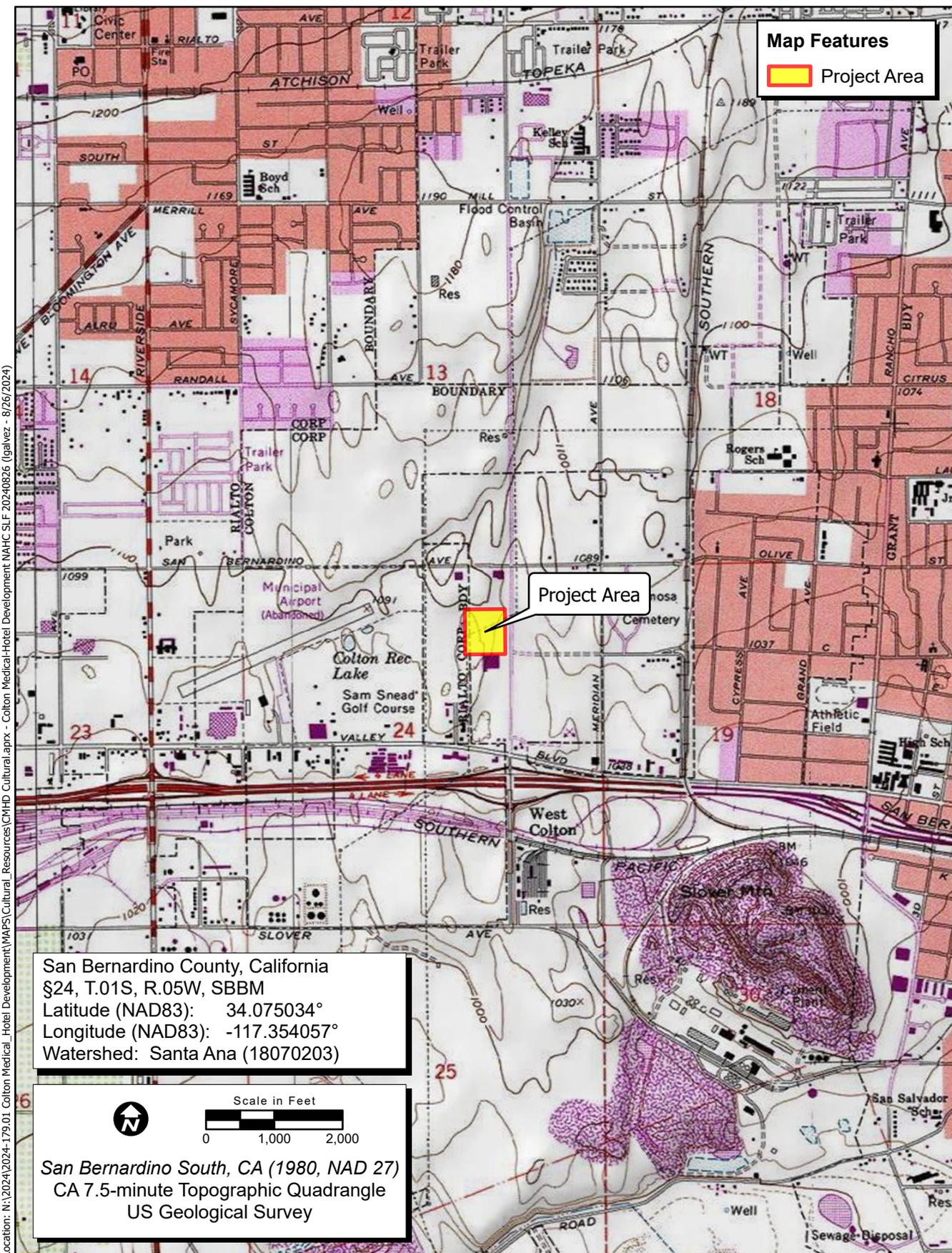
Thank you in advance for your assistance in our cultural resource management study.

Sincerely,

Michael M. DeGiovine, RPA
Staff Archaeologist

Attachment:

Project Location and Vicinity Map



San Bernardino County, California
 §24, T.01S, R.05W, SBBM
 Latitude (NAD83): 34.075034°
 Longitude (NAD83): -117.354057°
 Watershed: Santa Ana (18070203)

Scale in Feet
 0 1,000 2,000

San Bernardino South, CA (1980, NAD 27)
 CA 7.5-minute Topographic Quadrangle
 US Geological Survey

Location: N:\2024\2024-179.01 Colton Medical_Hotel Development\MAPS\Cultural_Resources\CMHD Cultural.aprx - Colton Medical-Hotel Development\NAHC SLF 20240826 (Jgalvez - 8/26/2024)

Map Date: 8/26/2024
 Sources: ESRI, USGS



Historical Society Request Map

2024-179.01 Colton Medical/Hotel Development

Sacred Lands File & Native American Contacts List Request

Native American Heritage Commission

1550 Harbor Blvd, Suite 100

West Sacramento, CA 95691

916-373-3710

916-373-5471 – Fax

nahc@nahc.ca.gov

Information Below is Required for a Sacred Lands File Search

Project: Colton Medical/Hotel Development Project **Date:** Aug. 30, 2024

County: San Bernardino

USGS Quadrangle Name: San Bernardino South, CA

Township: 1S **Range:** 5W **Section(s):** 24

Company/Firm/Agency: ECORP Consulting, Inc.

Street Address: 3838 Camino del Rio N, Suite 370

City: San Diego **Zip:** 92108

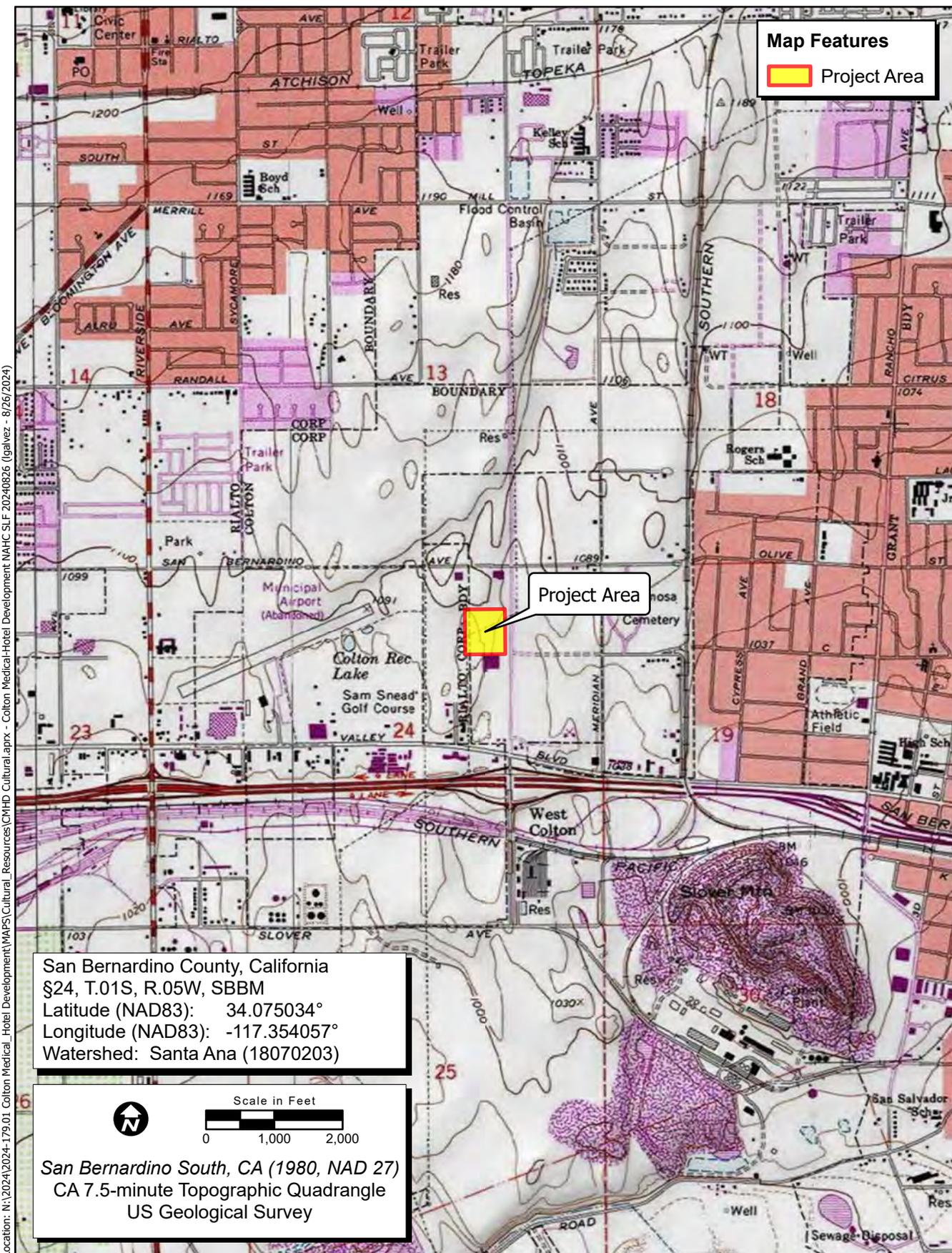
Phone: (858) 279-4040

Fax: (858) 279-4043

Email: mdegiovine@ecorpconsulting.com

Project Description:

The City of Colton proposes to construct a medical office clinic, an associated hotel, associated parking and improvements, as well as an environmental conservation area within the approximately 9-acre parcel (APN 0254-071-10-0000).



Map Features

Project Area

Project Area

San Bernardino County, California
 §24, T.01S, R.05W, SBBM
 Latitude (NAD83): 34.075034°
 Longitude (NAD83): -117.354057°
 Watershed: Santa Ana (18070203)



San Bernardino South, CA (1980, NAD 27)
 CA 7.5-minute Topographic Quadrangle
 US Geological Survey

Location: N:\2024\2024-179.01 Colton Medical_Hotel Development\MAPS\Cultural_Resources\CMHD Cultural.aprx - Colton Medical-Hotel Development\NAHC SLF 20240826 (jgalvez - 8/26/2024)

Map Date: 8/26/2024
 Sources: ESRI, USGS

NAHC SLF Request Map



2024-179.01 Colton Medical/Hotel Development

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

September 4, 2024

Michael DeGiovine
ECORP Consulting, Inc.Via Email to: mdegiovine@ecorpconsulting.com

Re: Colton Medical-Development Project, San Bernardino County

Dear Mr. DeGiovine:

A record search of the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) Sacred Lands File (SLF) was completed for the information you have submitted for the above referenced project. The results were negative. However, the absence of specific site information in the SLF does not indicate the absence of cultural resources in any project area. Other sources of cultural resources should also be contacted for information regarding known and recorded sites.

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

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

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

Sincerely,

*Cameron Vela*Cameron Vela
Cultural Resources Analyst

Attachment

CHAIRPERSON
Reginald Pagaling
ChumashVICE-CHAIRPERSON
Buffy McQuillen
Yokayo Pomo, Yuki,
NomlakiSECRETARY
Sara Dutschke
MiwokPARLIAMENTARIAN
Wayne Nelson
LuiseñoCOMMISSIONER
Isaac Bojorquez
Ohlone-CostanoanCOMMISSIONER
Stanley Rodriguez
KumeyaayCOMMISSIONER
Laurena Bolden
SerranoCOMMISSIONER
Reid Milanovich
CahuillaCOMMISSIONER
Bennae Calac
Pauma-Yuima Band of
Luiseño IndiansEXECUTIVE SECRETARY
Raymond C.
Hitchcock
Miwok, NisenanNAHC HEADQUARTERS
1550 Harbor Boulevard
Suite 100
West Sacramento,
California 95691
(916) 373-3710

**Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contact List
San Bernardino County
9/4/2024**

County	Tribe Name	Fed (F) Non-Fed (N)	Contact Person	Contact Address	Phone #	Fax #	Email Address	Cultural Affiliation	Counties	Last Updated
San Bernardino	Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians	F	Lacy Padilla, Director of Historic Preservation/THPO	5401 Dinah Shore Drive Palm Springs, CA, 92264	(760) 333-5222	(760) 699-6919	ACBCI-THPO@aguacaliente.net	Cahuilla	Imperial,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego	1/11/2024
	Augustine Band of Cahuilla Indians	F	Tribal Operations,	84-001 Avenue 54 Coachella, CA, 92236	(760) 398-4722		info@augustinetribe-nsn.gov	Cahuilla	Imperial,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego	4/18/2024
	Cabazon Band of Cahuilla Indians	F	Doug Welmas, Chairperson	84-245 Indio Springs Parkway Indio, CA, 92203	(760) 342-2593	(760) 347-7880	jstapp@cabazonindians-nsn.gov	Cahuilla	Imperial,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego	
	Cahuilla Band of Indians	F	Erica Schenk, Chairperson	52701 CA Highway 371 Anza, CA, 92539	(951) 590-0942	(951) 763-2808	chair@cahuilla-nsn.gov	Cahuilla	Imperial,Los Angeles,Orange,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego	2/1/2024
	Cahuilla Band of Indians	F	BobbyRay Esparza, Cultural Director	52701 CA Highway 371 Anza, CA, 92539	(951) 763-5549		besparza@cahuilla-nsn.gov	Cahuilla	Imperial,Los Angeles,Orange,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego	6/28/2023
	Cahuilla Band of Indians	F	Anthony Madrigal, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer	52701 CA Highway 371 Anza, CA, 92539	(951) 763-5549		anthonymad2002@gmail.com	Cahuilla	Imperial,Los Angeles,Orange,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego	6/28/2023
	Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians - Kizh Nation	N	Christina Swindall Martinez, Secretary	P.O. Box 393 Covina, CA, 91723	(844) 390-0787		admin@gabrielenoindians.org	Gabrieleno	Los Angeles,Orange,Riverside,San Bernardino,Santa	8/18/2023
	Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians - Kizh Nation	N	Andrew Salas, Chairperson	P.O. Box 393 Covina, CA, 91723	(844) 390-0787		admin@gabrielenoindians.org	Gabrieleno	Los Angeles,Orange,Riverside,San Bernardino,Santa	8/18/2023
	Gabrieleno/Tongva San Gabriel Band of Mission Indians	N	Anthony Morales, Chairperson	P.O. Box 693 San Gabriel, CA, 91778	(626) 483-3564	(626) 286-1262	GTtribalcouncil@aol.com	Gabrieleno	Los Angeles,Orange,Riverside,San Bernardino,Santa	12/4/2023
	Gabrielino Tongva Indians of California Tribal Council	N	Christina Conley, Cultural Resource Administrator	P.O. Box 941078 Simi Valley, CA, 93094	(626) 407-8761		christina.marsden@alumni.usc.edu	Gabrielino	Los Angeles,Orange,Riverside,San Bernardino,Santa	3/16/2023
	Gabrielino Tongva Indians of California Tribal Council	N	Robert Dorame, Chairperson	P.O. Box 490 Bellflower, CA, 90707	(562) 761-6417	(562) 761-6417	gtongva@gmail.com	Gabrielino	Los Angeles,Orange,Riverside,San Bernardino,Santa	3/16/2023

**Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contact List
San Bernardino County
9/4/2024**

Tribe Name	Fed (F) Non-Fed (N)	Contact Person	Contact Address	Phone #	Fax #	Email Address	Cultural Affiliation	Counties	Last Updated
Gabrielino/Tongva Nation	N	Sandone Goad, Chairperson	106 1/2 Judge John Aiso St., #231 Los Angeles, CA, 90012	(951) 807-0479		sgoad@gabrielino-tongva.com	Gabrielino	Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino, Santa Barbara, Ventura	3/28/2023
Gabrielino-Tongva Tribe	N	Sam Dunlap, Cultural Resource Director	P.O. Box 3919 Seal Beach, CA, 90740	(909) 262-9351		tongvatcr@gmail.com	Gabrielino	Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino, Santa	5/30/2023
Gabrielino-Tongva Tribe	N	Charles Alvarez, Chairperson	23454 Vanowen Street West Hills, CA, 91307	(310) 403-6048		Chavez1956metro@gmail.com	Gabrielino	Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino, Santa	5/30/2023
Los Coyotes Band of Cahuilla and Cupeño Indians	F	Ray Chapparosa, Chairperson	P.O. Box 189 Warner Springs, CA, 92086-0189	(760) 782-0711	(760) 782-0712		Cahuilla	Imperial, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego	
Morongo Band of Mission Indians	F	Ann Brierty, THPO	12700 Pumarra Road Banning, CA, 92220	(951) 755-5259	(951) 572-6004	abrierty@morongo-nsn.gov	Cahuilla Serrano	Imperial, Kern, Los Angeles, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego	
Morongo Band of Mission Indians	F	Robert Martin, Chairperson	12700 Pumarra Road Banning, CA, 92220	(951) 755-5110	(951) 755-5177	abrierty@morongo-nsn.gov	Cahuilla Serrano	Imperial, Kern, Los Angeles, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego	
Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma Reservation	F	Jordan Joaquin, President, Quechan Tribal Council	P.O.Box 1899 Yuma, AZ, 85366	(760) 919-3600		executivesecretary@quechantribe.com	Quechan	Imperial, Kern, Los Angeles, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego	5/16/2023
Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma Reservation	F	Manfred Scott, Acting Chairman - Kw'ts'an Cultural Committee	P.O. Box 1899 Yuma, AZ, 85366	(928) 210-8739		culturalcommittee@quechantribe.com	Quechan	Imperial, Kern, Los Angeles, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego	5/16/2023
Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma Reservation	F	Jill McCormick, Historic Preservation Officer	P.O. Box 1899 Yuma, AZ, 85366	(928) 261-0254		historicpreservation@quechantribe.com	Quechan	Imperial, Kern, Los Angeles, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego	5/16/2023
Ramona Band of Cahuilla	F	Joseph Hamilton, Chairperson	P.O. Box 391670 Anza, CA, 92539	(951) 763-4105	(951) 763-4325	admin@ramona-nsn.gov	Cahuilla	Imperial, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego	

**Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contact List
San Bernardino County
9/4/2024**

Tribe Name	Fed (F) Non-Fed (N)	Contact Person	Contact Address	Phone #	Fax #	Email Address	Cultural Affiliation	Counties	Last Updated
Ramona Band of Cahuilla	F	John Gomez, Environmental Coordinator	P. O. Box 391670 Anza, CA, 92539	(951) 763-4105	(951) 763-4325	kgomez@ramona-nsn.gov	Cahuilla	Imperial,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego	8/16/2016
San Manuel Band of Mission Indians	F	Alexandra McCleary, Senior Manager of Cultural Resources Management	26569 Community Center Drive Highland, CA, 92346	(909) 633-0054		alexandra.mccleary@sanmanuel- nsn.gov	Serrano	Kern,Los Angeles,Riverside,San Bernardino	1/16/2024
Santa Rosa Band of Cahuilla Indians	F	Vanessa Minott, Tribal Administrator	P.O. Box 391820 Anza, CA, 92539	(951) 659-2700	(951) 659-2228	vminott@santarosa-nsn.gov	Cahuilla	Imperial,Los Angeles,Orange,Riverside, San Bernardino,San Diego	4/8/2024
Santa Rosa Band of Cahuilla Indians	F	Steven Estrada, Tribal Chairman	P.O. Box 391820 Anza, CA, 92539	(951) 659-2700	(951) 659-2228	sestrada@santarosa-nsn.gov	Cahuilla	Imperial,Los Angeles,Orange,Riverside, San Bernardino,San Diego	4/8/2024
Serrano Nation of Mission Indians	N	Wayne Walker, Co- Chairperson	P. O. Box 343 Patton, CA, 92369	(253) 370-0167		serranonation1@gmail.com	Serrano	Kern,Los Angeles,Riverside,San Bernardino	10/10/2023
Serrano Nation of Mission Indians	N	Mark Cochrane, Co- Chairperson	P. O. Box 343 Patton, CA, 92369	(909) 578-2598		serranonation1@gmail.com	Serrano	Kern,Los Angeles,Riverside,San Bernardino	10/10/2023
Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians	F	Joseph Ontiveros, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer	P.O. Box 487 San Jacinto, CA, 92581	(951) 663-5279	(951) 654-4198	jontiveros@soboba-nsn.gov	Cahuilla Luiseno	Imperial,Los Angeles,Orange,Riverside, San Bernardino,San Diego	7/14/2023
Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians	F	Jessica Valdez, Cultural Resource Specialist	P.O. Box 487 San Jacinto, CA, 92581	(951) 663-6261	(951) 654-4198	jvaldez@soboba-nsn.gov	Cahuilla Luiseno	Imperial,Los Angeles,Orange,Riverside, San Bernardino,San Diego	7/14/2023
Torres-Martinez Desert Cahuilla Indians	F	Gary Resvaloso, TM MLD	P.O. Box 1160 Thermal, CA, 92274	(760) 777-0365		grestmtm@gmail.com	Cahuilla	Imperial,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego	10/30/2023
Torres-Martinez Desert Cahuilla Indians	F	Abraham Becerra, Cultural Coordinator	P.O. Box 1160 Thermal, CA, 92274	(760) 397-0300		abecerra@tmdci.org	Cahuilla	Imperial,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego	10/30/2023

**Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contact List
San Bernardino County
9/4/2024**

Torres-Martinez Desert Cahuilla Indians	F	Mary Belardo, Cultural Committee Vice Chair	P.O. Box 1160 Thermal, CA, 92274	(760) 397-0300		belardom@gmail.com	Cahuilla	Imperial,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego	10/30/2023
Tribe Name	Fed (F) Non-Fed (N)	Contact Person	Contact Address	Phone #	Fax #	Email Address	Cultural Affiliation	Counties	Last Updated
Torres-Martinez Desert Cahuilla Indians	F	Thomas Tortez, Chairperson	P.O. Box 1160 Thermal, CA, 92274	(760) 397-0300	(760) 397-8146	thomas.tortez@tmdci.org	Cahuilla	Imperial,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego	10/30/2023
Torres-Martinez Desert Cahuilla Indians	F	Alesia Reed, Cultural Committee Chairwoman	P.O. Box 1160 Thermal, CA, 92274	(760) 397-0300		lisareed990@gmail.com	Cahuilla	Imperial,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego	10/30/2023
Twenty-Nine Palms Band of Mission Indians	F	Nicolas Garza, Cultural Resources Specialist	46-200 Harrison Place Coachella, CA, 92236	(760) 863-2486		nicolas.garza@29palmsbomi-nsn.gov	Chemehuevi	Imperial,Inyo,Riverside,San Bernardino	11/15/2023
Twenty-Nine Palms Band of Mission Indians	F	Christopher Nicosia, Cultural Resources Manager/THPO Manager	46-200 Harrison Place Coachella, CA, 92236	(760) 863-3972		christopher.nicosia@29palmsbomi-nsn.gov	Chemehuevi	Imperial,Inyo,Riverside,San Bernardino	11/15/2023
Twenty-Nine Palms Band of Mission Indians	F	Sarah O'Brien, Tribal Archivist	46-200 Harrison Place Coachella, CA, 92236	(760) 863-2460		sobrien@29palmsbomi-nsn.gov	Chemehuevi	Imperial,Inyo,Riverside,San Bernardino	11/15/2023

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

This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources assessment for the proposed Colton Medical-Development Project, San Bernardino County.

Record: PROJ-2024-004584
Report Type: List of Tribes
Counties: San Bernardino
NAHC Group: All

APPENDIX C

Project Area Photographs

PHOTOLOG

Project Name: PEPPER CULTIV

Project Number: 2024-179.01/1D

Camera	Photo No.	Description	Facing	Date	Initials
AMPROV	084603	13627 outside APE	NE	9/13/2024	SAW
AMPROV	084658	13627 towards APE	SW	9/13/2024	SAW
AMPROV	084741	13627 towards APE	SW	9/13/2024	SAW
AMPROV	08420	ACCESS ROAD FOR 13627	NE	9/13/2024	SAW
AMPROV	090047	13627 outside APE	S	9/13/2024	SAW
	090207	13627 IN APE MAST A	NE	9/13/2024	SAW
	090428	13627 FOUNDATIONS MAST A	NW		
	090446	13627 POLE DATA MAST A	W		
	090623	13627 BULLET HOLES MAST A	N		
	090729	13627 BULLET HOLES MAST A	S		
	090851	13627 BULLETS MAST A	SW		
	091151	13627 INSIDE MAST A	UP		
	091429	13627 MAST B	NE		
	091532	13627 MAST B FOUNDATIONS	SW		
	091536	13627 MAST B BULLETS	SW		
	091695	13627 MAST B GROUNDING	N		
	091717	13627 INSIDE MAST B	UP		
	091753	13627 MAST B INSULATORS	SW		
	091852	13627 MAST B	SW		
	092246	13627 MAST B FOUNDATION	NE		
	092336	13627 MAST B "15" ARE PSS PIPE 50417"	SE		
	092345	13627 MAST B "1210041"	SE		
	092908	13627 MAST A INSULATORS	S		
	093008	13627 MAST A SOUTH	S		
	093254	SW CORNER APE	N		
	093308	SW CORNER	NE		
	093741	SE CORNER	W		
	093745	SE CORNER	N		
	093834	PEPPER AVE. SE CORNER	NW		
	094026	GROUND UTILITY	W		
	094226	13627 OVERVIEW	NW		
	095014	GROUND UTILITY	E		
	100555	13627 OVERVIEW	W		
	102315	13627 OVERVIEW	SE		
	102414	SW CORNER	S		
	102421	NW CORNER	E		
	102554	GROUND UTILITY	W		
	102807	NE CORNER	W		
	102810	NE CORNER	S		



20240913_084603



20240913_084658



20240913_084741



20240913_084820



20240913_090047



20240913_090207



20240913_090428



20240913_090446



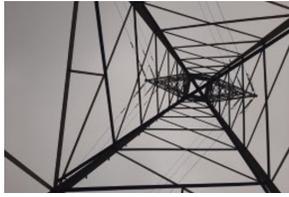
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20240913_090729



20240913_090851



20240913_091151



20240913_091429



20240913_091532



20240913_091536



20240913_091635



20240913_091717



20240913_091753



20240913_091852



20240913_092246



20240913_092336



20240913_092345



20240913_092908



20240913_093008



20240913_093254



20240913_093309



20240913_093741



20240913_093745



20240913_093834



20240913_094026



20240913_094226



20240913_095014



20240913_100555



20240913_102315



20240913_102414



20240913_102421



20240913_102554



20240913_102807



20240913_102810





















Built Environment Resource Site Locations and Site Records

CONTINUATION SHEET

Property Name: Southern Sierras Powerline/ "O" Line (segment)

Page 1 of 3

***Resource Name or #:** P-36-13627 UPDATE ***Recorded by:** S. Wintergerst ***Date:** September 13, 2024

Resource P-36-13627 was originally recorded by Michael Dice in 2007 and consisted of the entire length of the transmission line from its start in San Bernardino to its terminus in Yorba Linda, though it originally extended to Seal Beach. The 2007 recording noted which portions of the transmission line retained original towers, which portions had replacement towers, and which portions were missing towers. The portion of the transmission line within the current Project Area was noted as having the original "wishbone" towers and is within the original right-of-way.

A portion of this resource in Corona was again updated in 2011 by Hoffman and noted that some of the original poles had been replaced by modern poles.

In 2012, Sanka and Gillean revisited a portion of P-36-13627 and mention that Dice (2007) recommended the resource as not eligible for inclusion in the CRHR, as its integrity was found to be lacking due to most of the original towers being removed. The 2012 revisit overlaps with the current Project Area and noted that the two different lattice-type towers (A-Frame and Transposition) have been in place since 1953-1954, based upon a review of aerial photographs and topographic quadrangles. They also note a dirt access road along the line. Although the 2007 and 2012 accounts conflict with each other, both events are recounted here as recorded at the time.

Droessler and McGinnis updated a portion of the resource in the city of Chino in 2017 and agreed with the 2007 recommendation of not eligible for listing in the CRHR.

Stropes updated a different portion of P-36-13627 in 2019 and noted that Droessler and McGinnis (2017) supported the 2007 CRHR evaluation recommendation. Stropes evaluated the transmission line under NRHP criteria and recommended it as not significant and not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under all criteria.

During the current study, ECORP revisited a portion of the transmission line that was previously updated by Sanka and Gillean in 2012. No changes to the resource within the Project Area were visible. Signage on the towers indicate they are part of the Calelectric-Highgrove #1 115kV transmission line.

Since the 2007 original recording, the portion of the resource within the current Project Area has been updated once but not reevaluated for inclusion in the CRHR. The original wishbone structures were replaced in the early 1950s with A-Frame and Transposition towers.

ECORP concurs with Dice (2007) and Stropes (2019) that resource P-36-13627, Southern Sierra Powerline, is recommended not eligible for inclusion in the CRHR and NRHP.

References:

Dice, Michael. 2007. DPR523 form for resource P-36-13627. On file at South Central Coastal Information Center, California State University, Fullerton.

Stropes, T. 2019. DPR523 update form for resource P-36-13627. On file at South Central Coastal Information Center, California State University, Fullerton.

CONTINUATION SHEET

Property Name: Southern Sierras Powerline/ "O" Line (segment)

Page 2 of 3

*Resource Name or # P-36-13627 UPDATE *Recorded by: S. Wintergerst

*Date: September 13, 2024



P-36-13627 towers and access road (view north-northeast, September 13, 2024).



P-36-13627 towers and access road (view southwest, September 13, 2024)

LOCATION MAP

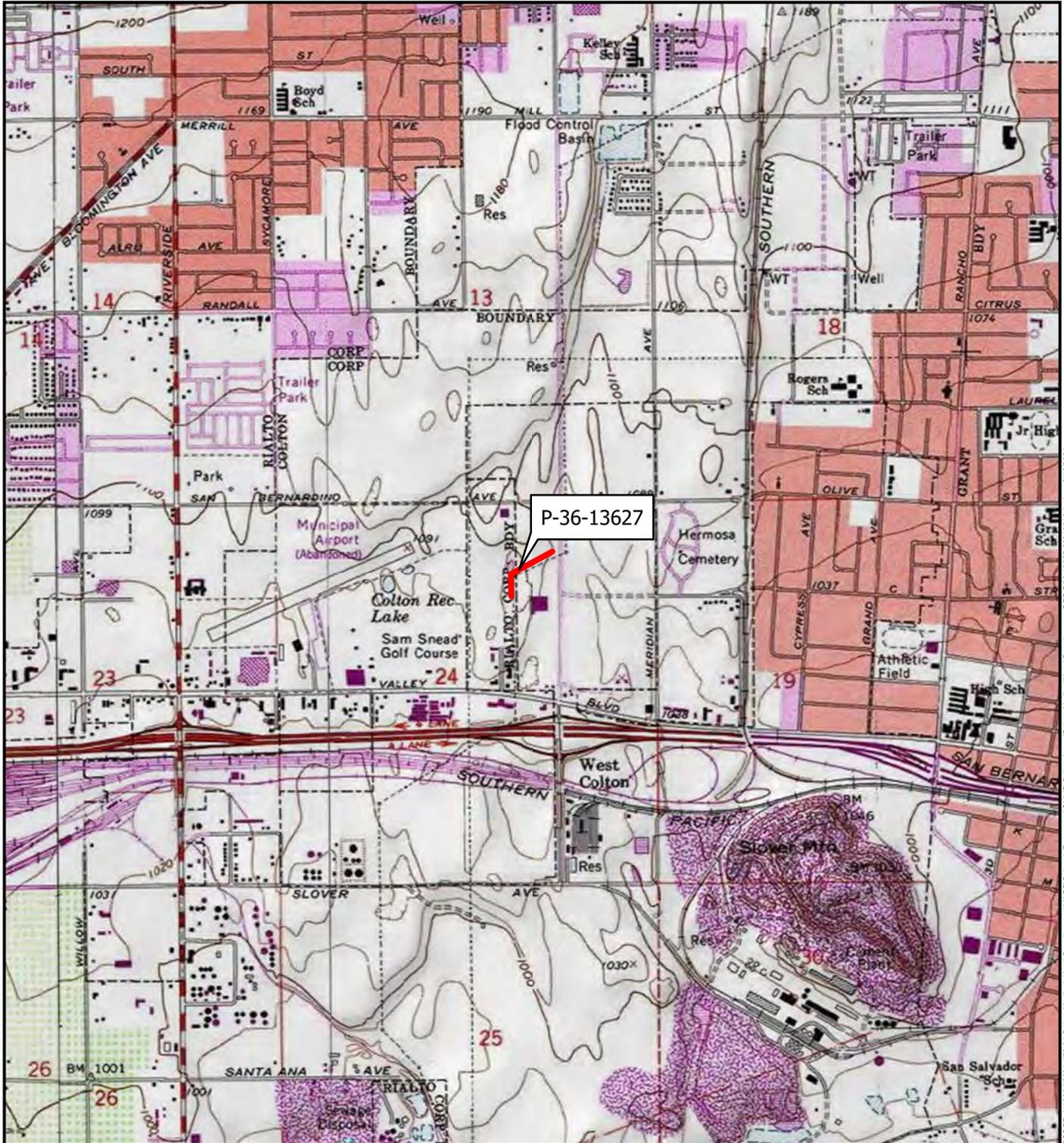
Page 3 of 3

*Resource Name or #: P-36-13627

*Map Name: San Bernardino South, CA

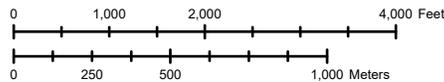
*Scale: 1:24,000

*Date of Map: 1967 p.r. 1980



DPR 523J (1/95)

*Required Information



ECORP: N:\2024\2024-179.01 Cotton Medical_Hotel Development\MAPS\Cultural_Resources\CNH Cultural.aprx Cotton Medical\Hotel Development DPR P-36-13627 20240918.aprx 01/10/2024

State of California — The Resources Agency
 DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
SITE FORM UPDATE

Primary #
 HRI#
 Trinomial CA-SBR-12,613H

Page 1 of 1

*Recorded by: Tracy A. Stropes M.A., RPA

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) CA-SBR-12,613H

*Date: 5/29/19 Continuation Update

Site CA-SBR-12,613H was originally recorded by Michael Dice in 2007 as a historic-age power line right-of-way trending through Orange, Riverside and San Bernardino counties crossing the northern portion of Borrow Site 3. In addition, a transmission tower that is part of the power line is present within the western portion of Borrow Site 3. The large portion of the original towers have been replaced with steel towers. A later study by Sanka and Gillean (2012) found the existing lattice-style towers to be from 1953 to 1954. Site CA-SBR-12,613H was found not eligible for inclusion in the CRHR in 2007, which was supported by a later study by Droessler and McGinnis in 2017.

BFSA reviewed previous evaluations by Sanka and Gillean (2012) and Droessler and McGinnis (2017) and also reviewed the resource for significance and eligibility for listing on the NRHP utilizing guidelines by the National Park Service (Andrus and Shrimpton 2002). To qualify for listing on the NRHP, a property must represent a significant theme in American history, archaeology, architecture, engineering, or culture, and it must be a good representation of that theme. Moreover, the property must retain integrity; that is, an ability to convey its association with important events, individuals, or themes by means of its physical characteristics.

Based upon the background research, CA-SBR-12,613H is not eligible for listing on the NRHP under Criterion A, identified in 36 CFR 60.4, as there is no indication that the site is directly associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of the nation's history and cultural heritage. Background research regarding the history of Chino and Riverside/San Bernardino County in general does not indicate that any event occurred within the location of CA-SBR-12,613H that would qualify the site as significant under Criterion A.

Site CA-SBR-12,613H is not eligible for listing on the NRHP under Criterion B, identified in 36 CFR 60.4, as background research does not indicate that the site is associated with the lives of persons important in our past on the national, regional, or local level. No individuals or groups of individuals of importance, who are historically known or identified in ethnographic accounts of the region, could be directly tied to CA-SBR-12,613H.

According to the previously recorded archaeological data, Site CA-SBR-12,613H is not eligible for listing on the NRHP under Criterion C, identified in 36 CFR 60.4, as it does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, nor does it represent the work of an important creative individual, nor does it possess high artistic values. Previous studies indicate that the towers associated with the power lines are typical of tower construction types throughout the region and are neither distinctive nor unique.

The information already obtained suggests that the site does not have additional historic research potential given the known history of electrical tower construction and alignments and the loss of integrity due to the replacement of many of the original towers within the alignment. The site is unlikely to contribute important information to city of Chino and county of Riverside/San Bernardino history beyond the recordation of the alignment, which has exhausted its historic research potential. As a result, the site is not eligible under Criterion D, as it is not likely to yield further information important in history.

Therefore, CA-SBR-12,613H is evaluated as not significant and not eligible for the NRHP according to federal criteria identified in 36 CFR 60.4. In addition, CA-SBR-12,613H will not be impacted as a part of the current project and as a result the proposed undertaking will not represent an adverse effect to the site.

See Report for Additional Detail:

Stropes et al., 2019, A Section 106 (NHPA) Historic Resources Study for the Majestic Chino Heritage Project, Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc. Unpublished report in progress.

CONTINUATION SHEET

Continuation Update

Caltrans Map Reference No.:

Resource Identifier: P-36-013627

County/Route/Postmile: San Bernardino

This site was first recorded in 2007 by M. Dice as a historic-age power line right-of-way extending through Orange, Riverside and San Bernardino Counties (Dice 2007a). The majority of the original towers have been removed and replaced with steel towers. P-36-013627 was updated in 2012 by Sanka and Gillean who surveyed a segment of the line in San Bernardino and found the existing lattice-style towers to be from 1953-1954 (Sanka and Gillean 2012). P-36-013627 consists of a historical power line right-of-way and was observed, as previously recorded, adjacent to Pine Avenue. The towers were found not eligible for inclusion in the CRHR in 2007, which was supported by the current survey by ICF archaeologists (Droessler and McGinnis 2017). The 2017 survey area intersecting the site boundary consisted of Pine Avenue and the road's shoulder.



Overview of P-36-013627, within the El Prado Golf Course and south of Pine Avenue, facing south.

Resources:

Dice, M.

2007a DPR form P-36-013627. On file at the South Central Coastal Information Center.

Droessler, R. and P. McGinnis

2017 Pine Avenue Extension Project Archaeological Survey Report, City of Chino, San Bernardino County.

Sanka and Gillean

2012 DPR form P-36-013627. On file at the South Central Coastal Information Center.

update 4/13

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

Primary # 36-013627
HRI#

Trinomial *SBR-12613A*

Page 1 of 2

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) 36-013627 UPDATE

*Recorded by: J. Sanka and W. Gillean, Atkins

*Date: 11/16/2012

Continuation

Update

36-013627 was originally recorded in 2007 by M. Dice of Michael Brandman Associates. This resource is a historic age power line right-of-way (ROW) extending 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 (presumably with reference to CEQA and recommended as not eligible 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 was visited during a study completed by Atkins (2012-2013), and was relocated within the current project's Area of Potential Effect (APE). 36-013627 passes through 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) in the City of Colton. From a review of aerial photographs taken between 1930 and 2002 (EDR 2008a) and archival topographic maps dated between 1901 and 1967 (photorevised as recently as 1980 [EDR 2008b]), the portion of 36-013627 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 within the current project's APE were installed in 1953-1954 and have been in place since this time. Currently, two lattice-style tower types are located within the APE (see Photograph 1, below), including A Frame and Transposition towers, and these towers extend along an ROW with a dirt access road.

USGS SAN BERNARDINO SOUTH



Photograph 1. View of 36-013627 tower types within a portion of the current project's APE located south of San Bernardino Avenue, east of Eucalyptus Avenue, and west of Pepper Avenue. 36-013627 is depicted on the right side of the photograph. View to the north.

*Recorded by: J. Sanka and W. Gillean, Atkins

*Date: 11/16/2012 Continuation Update

References:

Atkins (J. Sanka and W. Gillean). 2013. Cultural Resources Assessment Habitat Conservation Plan for the Federally Endangered Delhi Sands Flower-Loving Fly, City of Colton, San Bernardino County, California. Report on file at the Archaeological Information Center, San Bernardino County Museum, Redlands (Forthcoming).

Environmental Data Resources, Inc. (EDR). 2008a. The EDR Aerial Photo Decade Package: Colton Super Block San Bernardino Avenue/North Pepper, Colton, CA 92324. Report on file at The Altum Group, Palm Desert and Atkins, San Bernardino.

Environmental Data Resources, Inc. (EDR). 2008b. The EDR Historical Topographic Map Report: Colton Super Block San Bernardino Avenue/North Pepper, Colton, CA 92324. Report on file at The Altum Group, Palm Desert and Atkins, San Bernardino.

Update 1/12

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

Primary # P-33-16681/P-36-013627/P-30-179857
HRI#
Trinomial CA-SBR-12613H

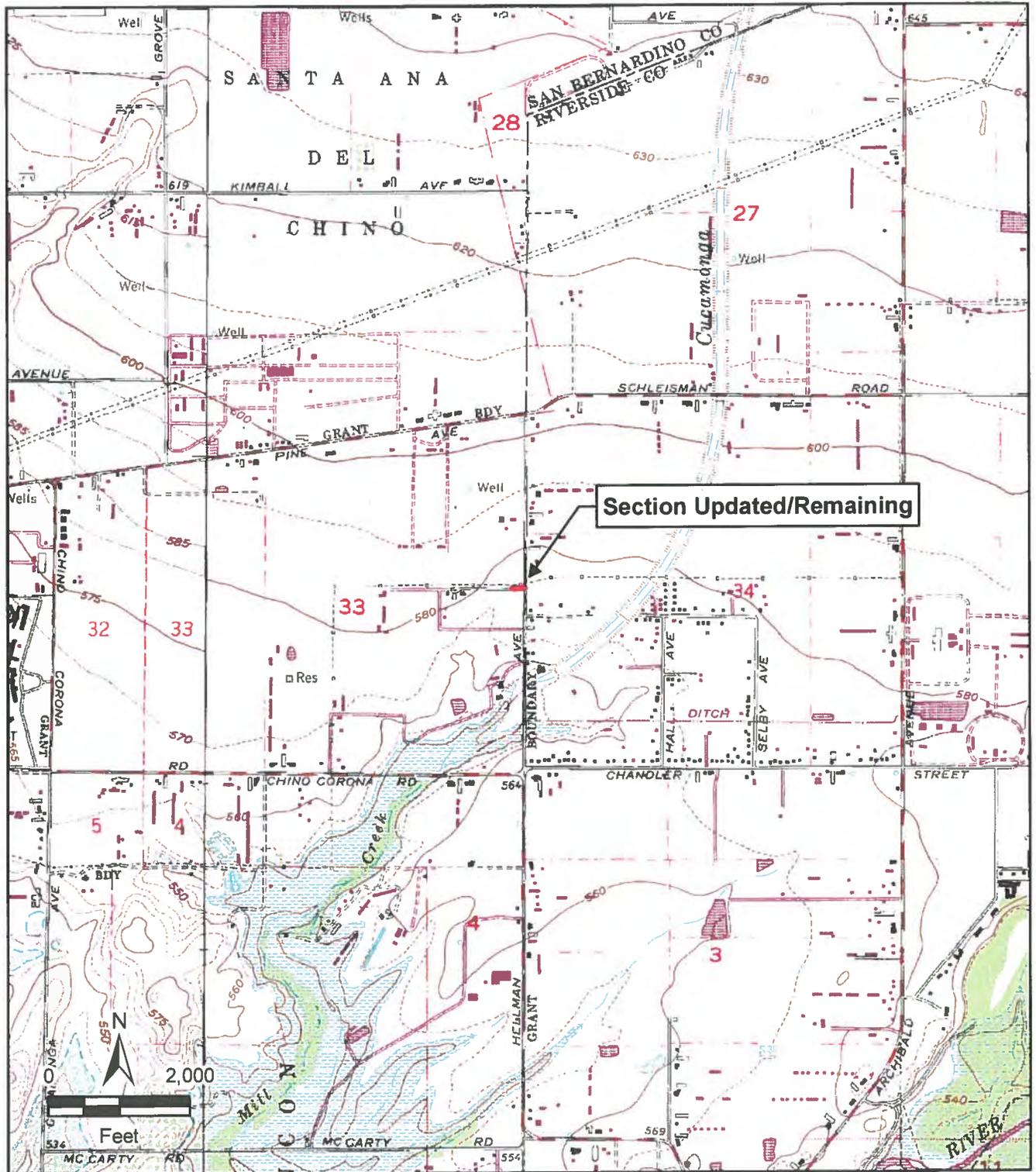
Page 1 of 2

*Resource Name or # Southern Sierras Powerline

*Recorded by: Robin D. Hoffman, ICF INTERNATIONAL *Date: 13 Sept. 2011 Continuation Update

Attempts were made to relocate portions of CA-SBR-12613H/P-33-16681/P-36-013627/P-30-179857 indicated by the (2007) site record to be within the Project area. These areas, all within Corona, include: 1) a portion along an unnamed E-W dirt road north of Hereford Drive, crossing E-W over Hellman Avenue; and, 2) the N-S segment along Archibald Avenue. Within these areas, the only remaining portion of the resource is located on the W side of Hellman Avenue, at its intersection with the abovementioned dirt road. The powerline/poles are still present W from this location, along the dirt road. This portion of the resources is not located in the Project area and was not surveyed. The segment along Archibald Avenue has been replaced by modern poles removed.

USGS CORONA NORTH
T25R7W SE/NE Sec 33 SBBM



10/07

State of California — The Resources Agency DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION PRIMARY RECORD NRHP Status Code:: Other Listings	Primary: P33-16681 (RivCo).....P36-013627 (SBCo)....P30-179857 (OCo) HRI # Trinomial: None (RivCo)....CA-SBR-12613H (SBCo)....None (OCo)
Review Code	Reviewer
	Date

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*Resource Name or #: Southern Sierras Powerline

P1. Other Identifier:

- *P2. Location: Not for Publication Unrestricted *a. County: San Bernardino, Riverside and Orange
 *b. USGS 7.5' Quad: San Bernardino South, Fontana, Riverside West, Corona North, Prado Dam, Yorba Linda, CA.
 Date: various, all 7.5' T/R: various
 c. Address: none City: none (County) Zip:
 d. UTM: 0470772mE/3772525mN (origination point, SB County) & 0429341mE/3752669 (end point, Orange County). Zone 11. Note: Plots taken using Garvin GPS, NAD 1983.
 e. Other Locational Data: Elevation: various.

*P3a. Description: This historic property consists of an electric power line right-of-way and historic towers that emanate from a historic substation located in San Bernardino. The 'current' substation is located at the 1911 Southern Sierras Power Company First Steam Plant building. The powerline ROW runs from the substation through the northeast corner of Riverside County, back into San Bernardino County and thence across the Chino Hills to Orange County. The substation and current switching yard should be recorded as a separate historic property as it is likely Significant. Known as the "O" line by one tower enthusiast, the right-of-way can be located on 1940's-era topographic maps and was transferred to modern topographic maps when the maps were upgraded to 7.5'. This line allowed a connection between SSPC and Los Angeles Seal Beach power plant during emergency power transfers. As of the date of this DPR, the sections exhibiting historic-era towers are shown on the attached topo maps but not all towers remain and it appears that electricity runs in the line only in San Bernardino County. The old line now ends near the corner of Eagles Nest Drive and Fairmont Boulevard in northeast Yorba Linda.

P5a. Photo or Drawing (Photo required for buildings, structures, and objects.)
see Photo log and Sketch maps

*P3b. Resource Attributes:
HP11.

- *P4. Resources Present:
 Building Structure
 Object Site
 District Element of District Other

P5b. Description of Photo:
None.

- *P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources: Historic
 Prehistoric Both

*P7. Owner and Address: Southern California Edison
2244 Walnut Grove Ave.
Rosemead, CA 91770

*P8. Recorded by:
M. Dice
Michael Brandman Associates
220 Commerce, Suite #200
Irvine, CA 92602

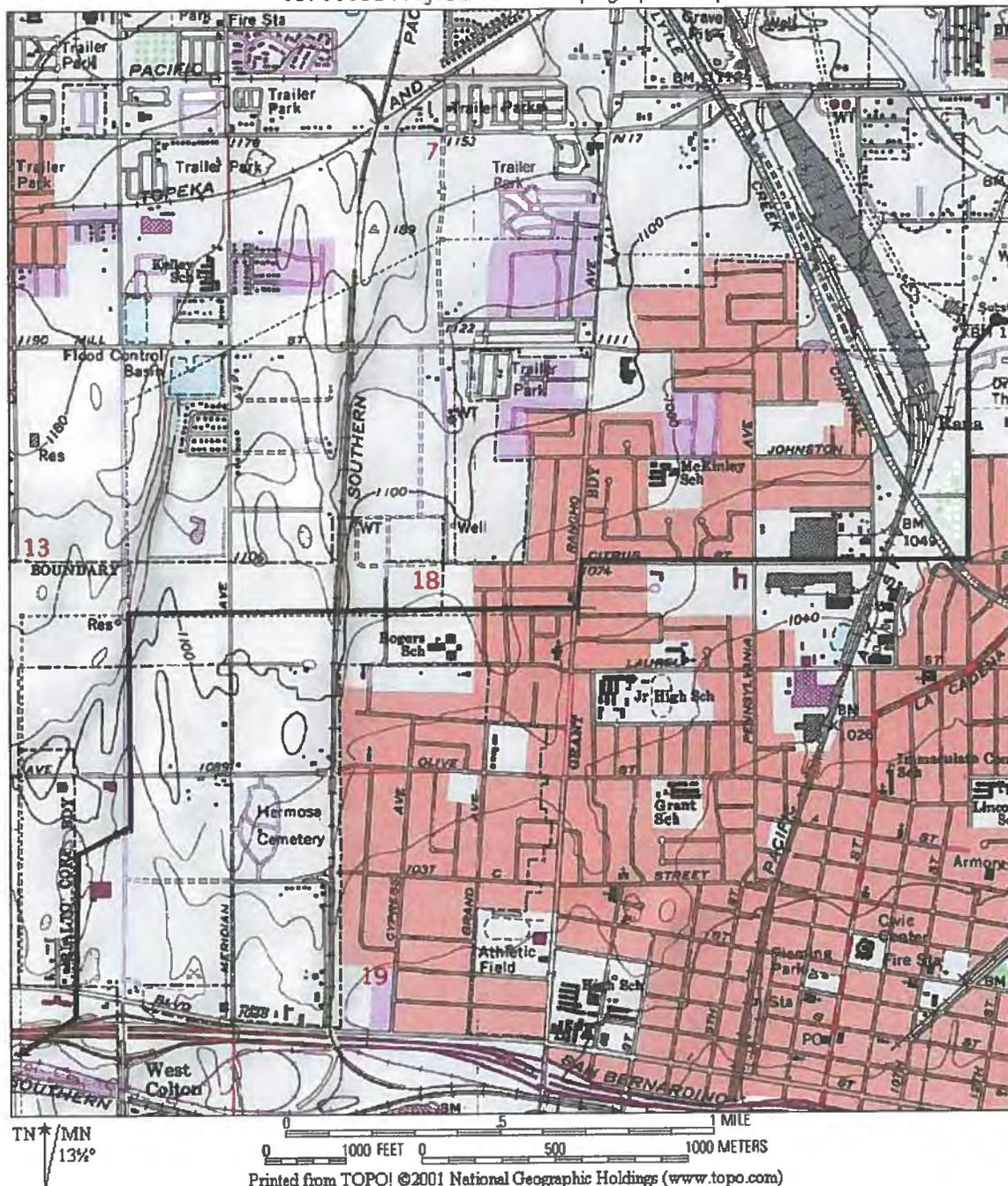
*P9. Date Recorded:
October 16, 2007

*P10. Survey Type:
CEQA level Phase 1 survey,
ARMR format.

*P11. Report Citation: Dice, M.H. (2007). *Phase I Archaeological Survey Assessment, Paleontological Records Review, Edgewater Lake Communities Project, Chino, California*. Draft on-file, Michael Brandman Associates Inc., Irvine.

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

05760031 Project: various topographic maps

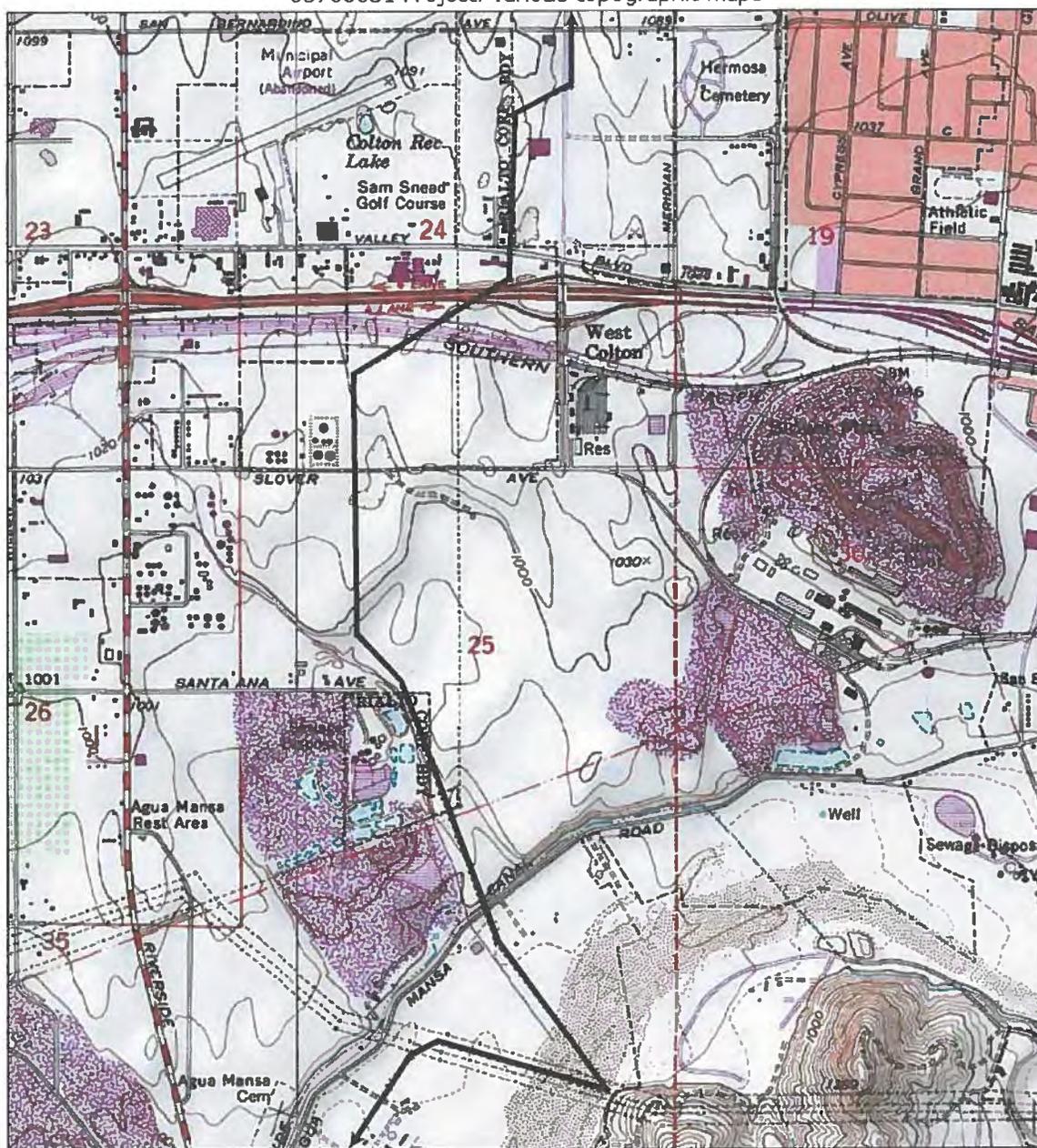


End point shows beginning of powerline at Southern Sierras Power Company substation west of Chestnut & Grape, SB. Power at this station was brought from Mono Lake/Owens River and Boulder Dam powerhouses during the historic period.

Note: map to scale. Existing original towers in original ROW shown in Black. Replacement towers in original ROW shown in Red. Missing segment shown in Green.

Topo: San Bernardino South

05760031 Project: various topographic maps



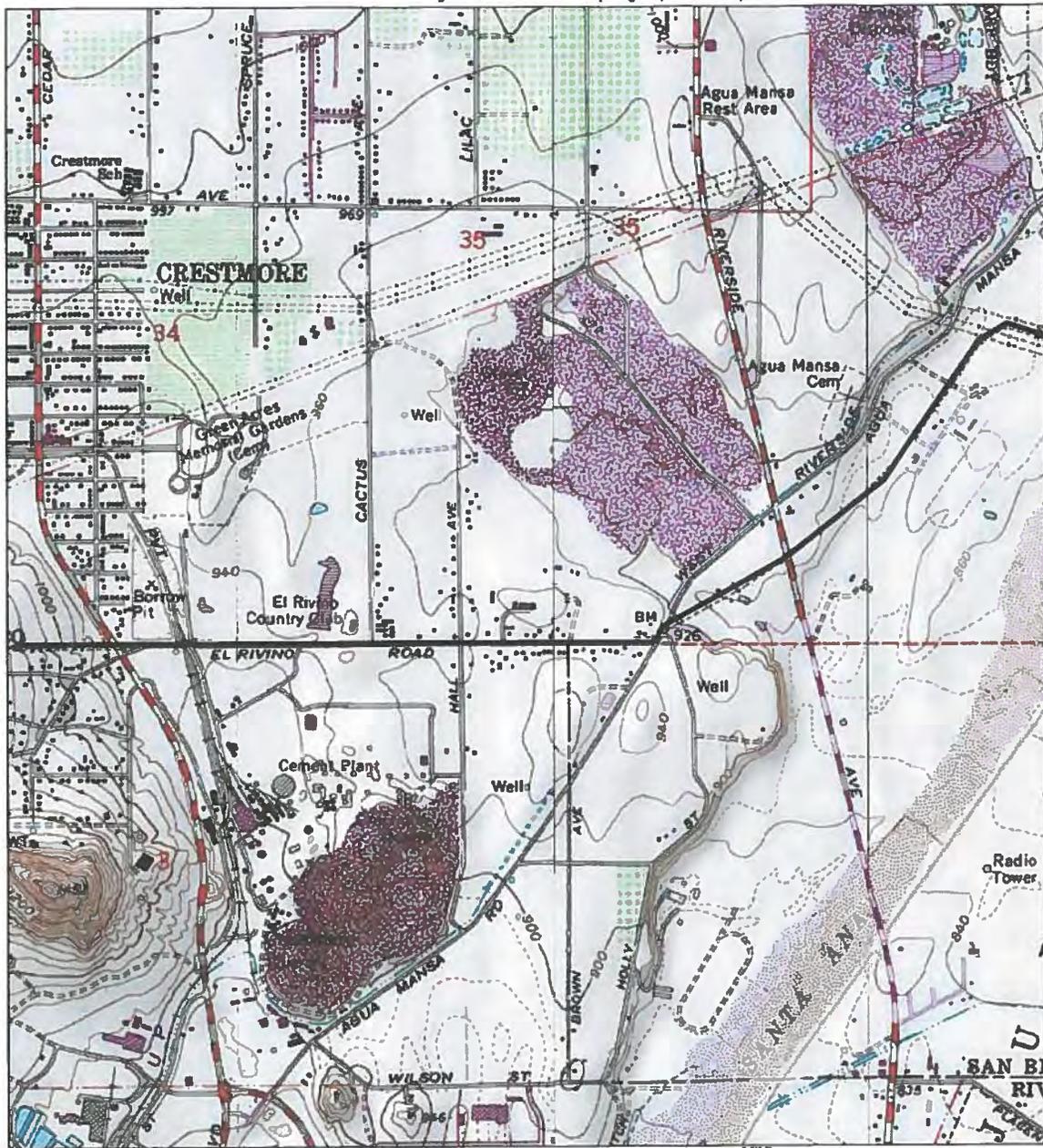
TN * MN
13 1/2°

0 1000 FEET 0 500 1000 METERS
Printed from TOPO! ©2001 National Geographic Holdings (www.topo.com)

Note: map to scale. Existing original towers in original ROW shown in Black. Replacement towers in original ROW shown in Red. Missing segment shown in Green.

Topo: San Bernardino South

05760031 Project: various topographic maps



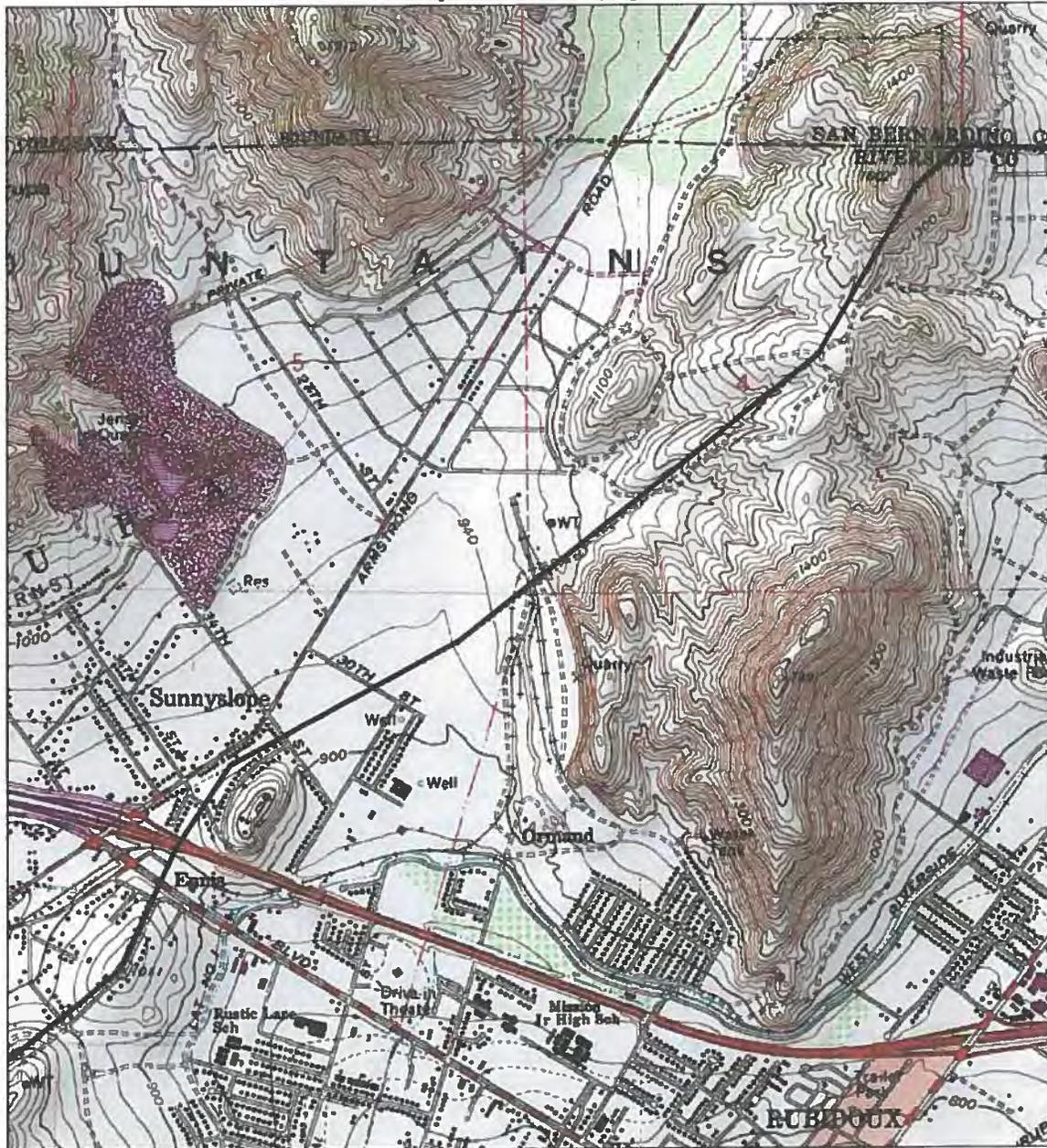
TN * MN
13 1/2°

0 1000 FEET 0 500 1000 METERS
1 MILE
Printed from TOPO! ©2001 National Geographic Holdings (www.topo.com)

Note: map to scale. Existing original towers in original ROW shown in Black. Replacement towers in original ROW shown in Red. Missing segment shown in Green.

Topo: San Bernardino South, Fontana.

05760031 Project: various topographic maps



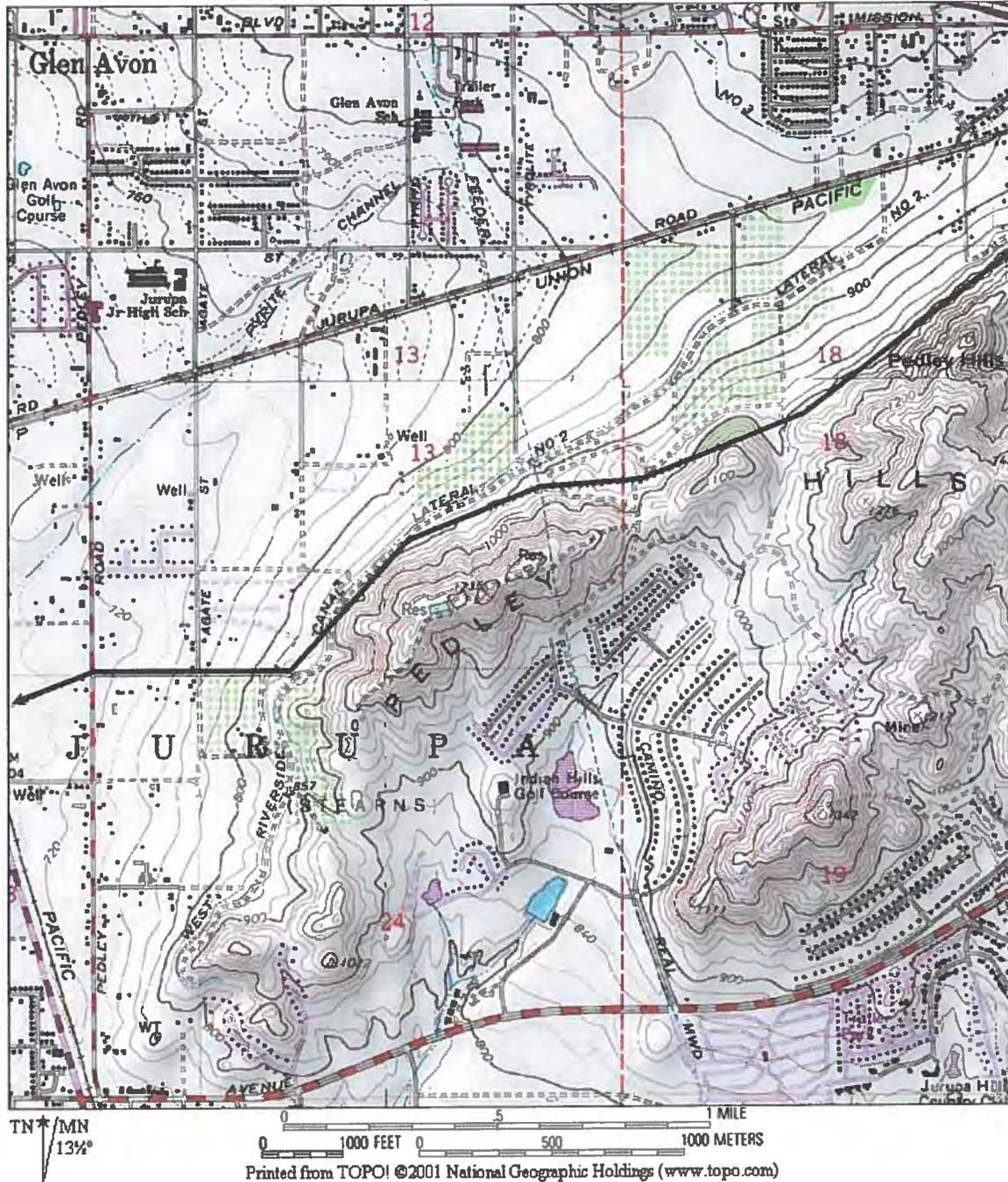
TN / MN
13 1/2°

Printed from TOPO! ©2001 National Geographic Holdings (www.topo.com)

Note: map to scale. Existing original towers in original ROW shown in Black. Replacement towers in original ROW shown in Red. Missing segment shown in Green.

Topo: Fontana

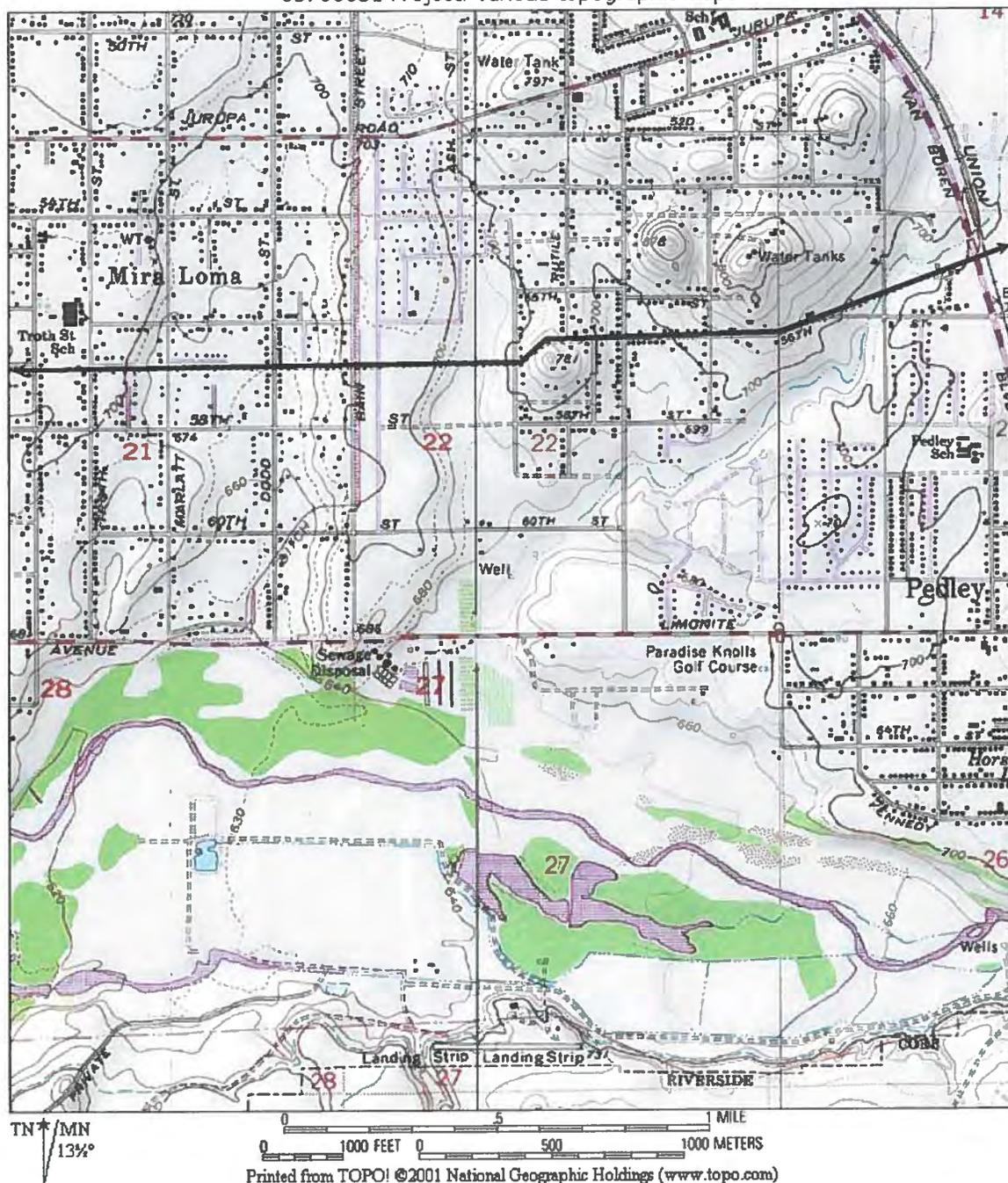
05760031 Project: various topographic maps



Note: map to scale. Existing original towers in original ROW shown in Black. Replacement towers in original ROW shown in Red. Missing segment shown in Green.

Topo: Fontana, Riverside West

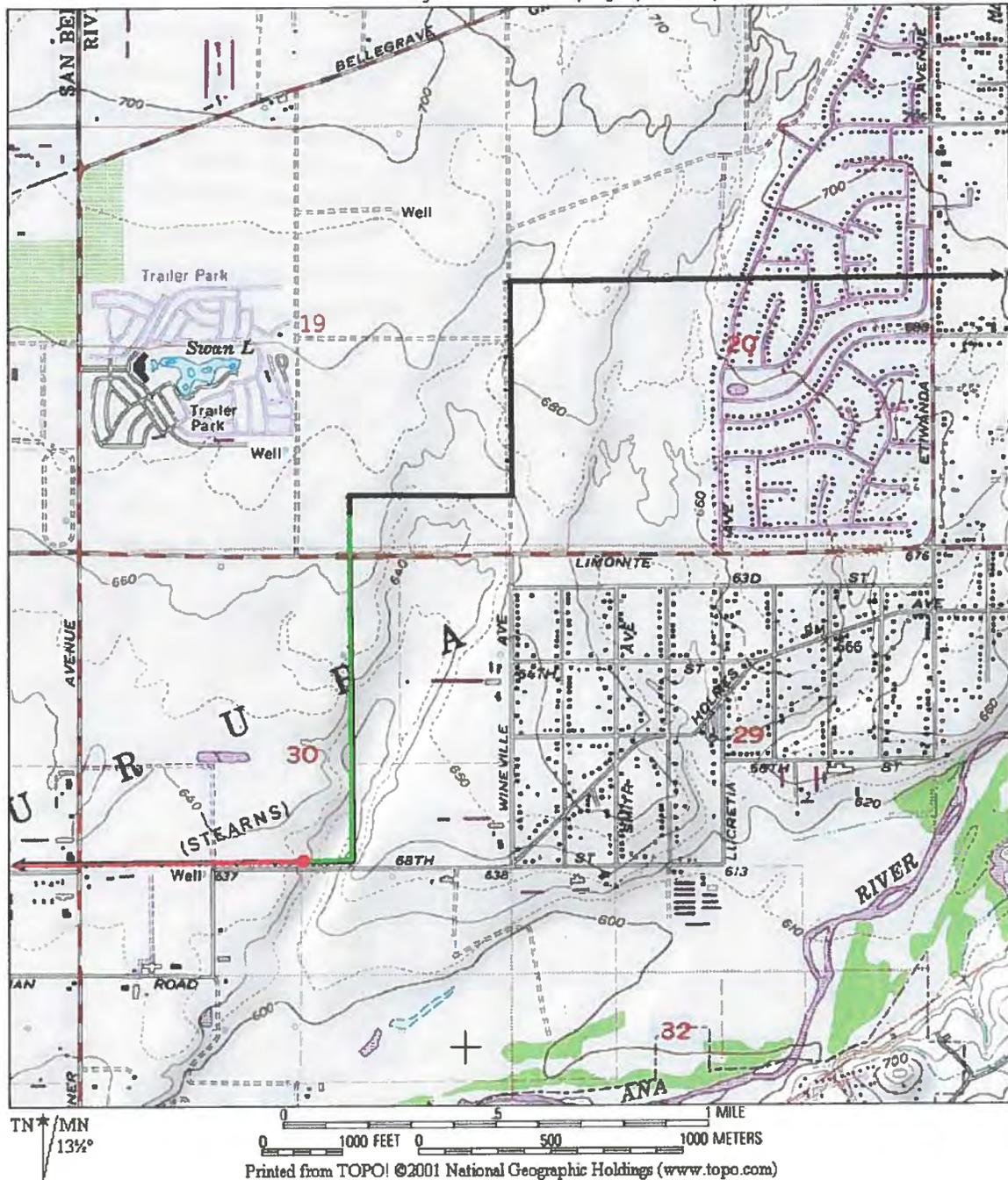
05760031 Project: various topographic maps



Note: map to scale. Existing original towers in original ROW shown in Black. Replacement towers in original ROW shown in Red. Missing segment shown in Green.

Topo: Riverside West, Corona North

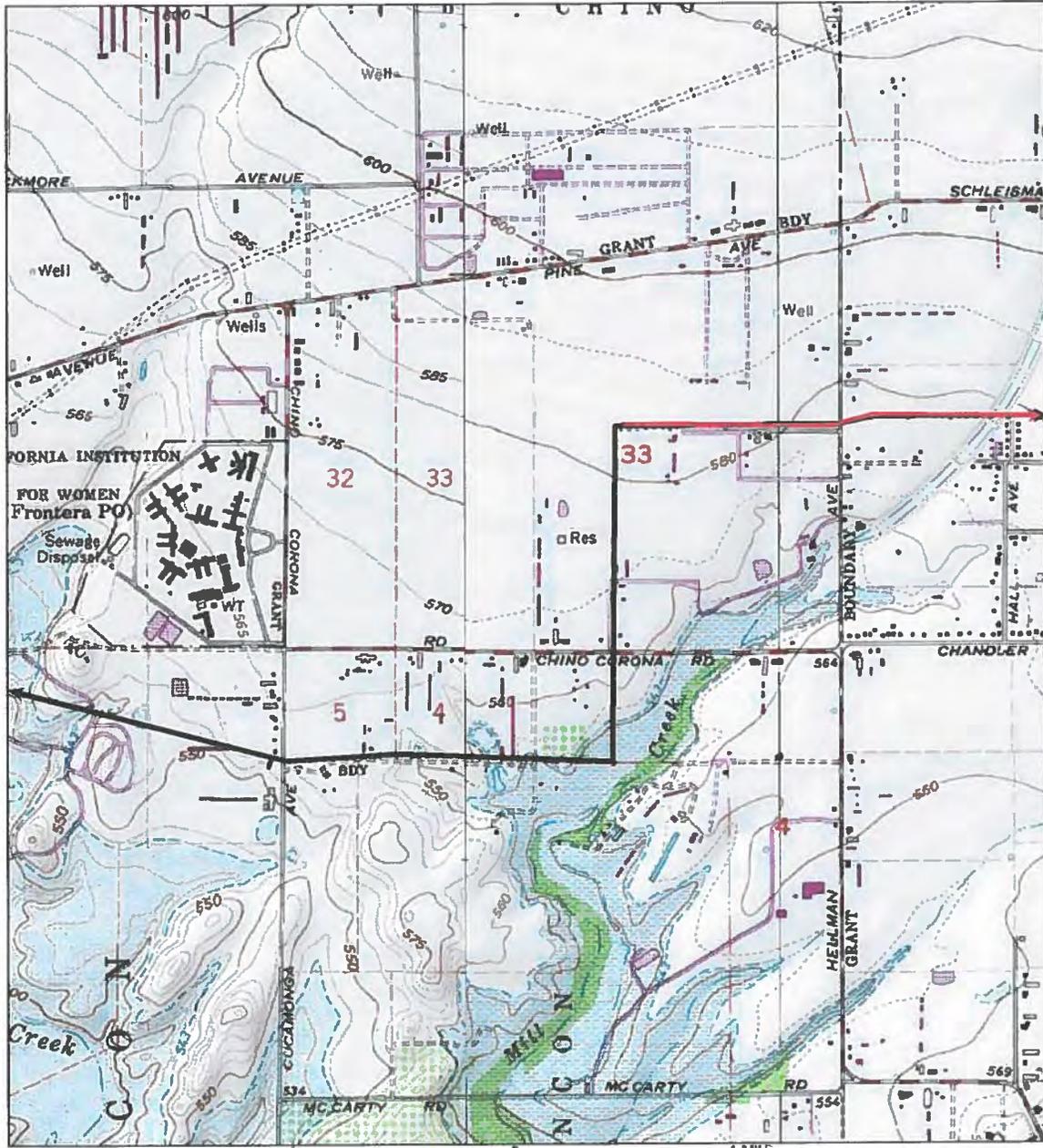
05760031 Project: various topographic maps



Note: map to scale. Existing original towers in original ROW shown in Black. Replacement towers in original ROW shown in Red. Missing segment shown in Green.

Topo: Corona North

05760031 Project: various topographic maps

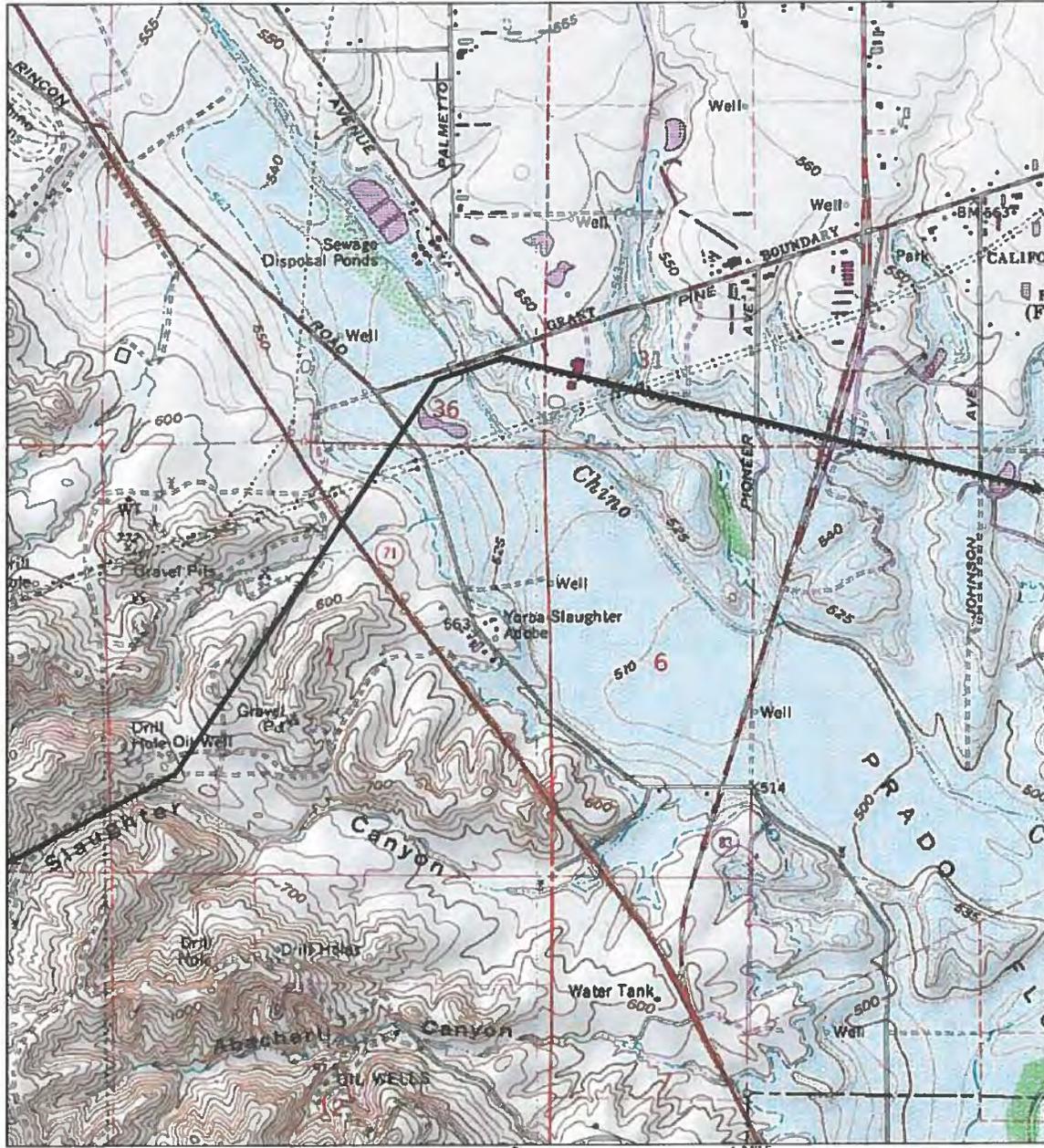


Printed from TOPO! ©2001 National Geographic Holdings (www.topo.com)

Note: map to scale. Existing original towers in original ROW shown in Black. Replacement towers in original ROW shown in Red. Missing segment shown in Green.

Topo: Corona North, Prado Dam

05760031 Project: various topographic maps



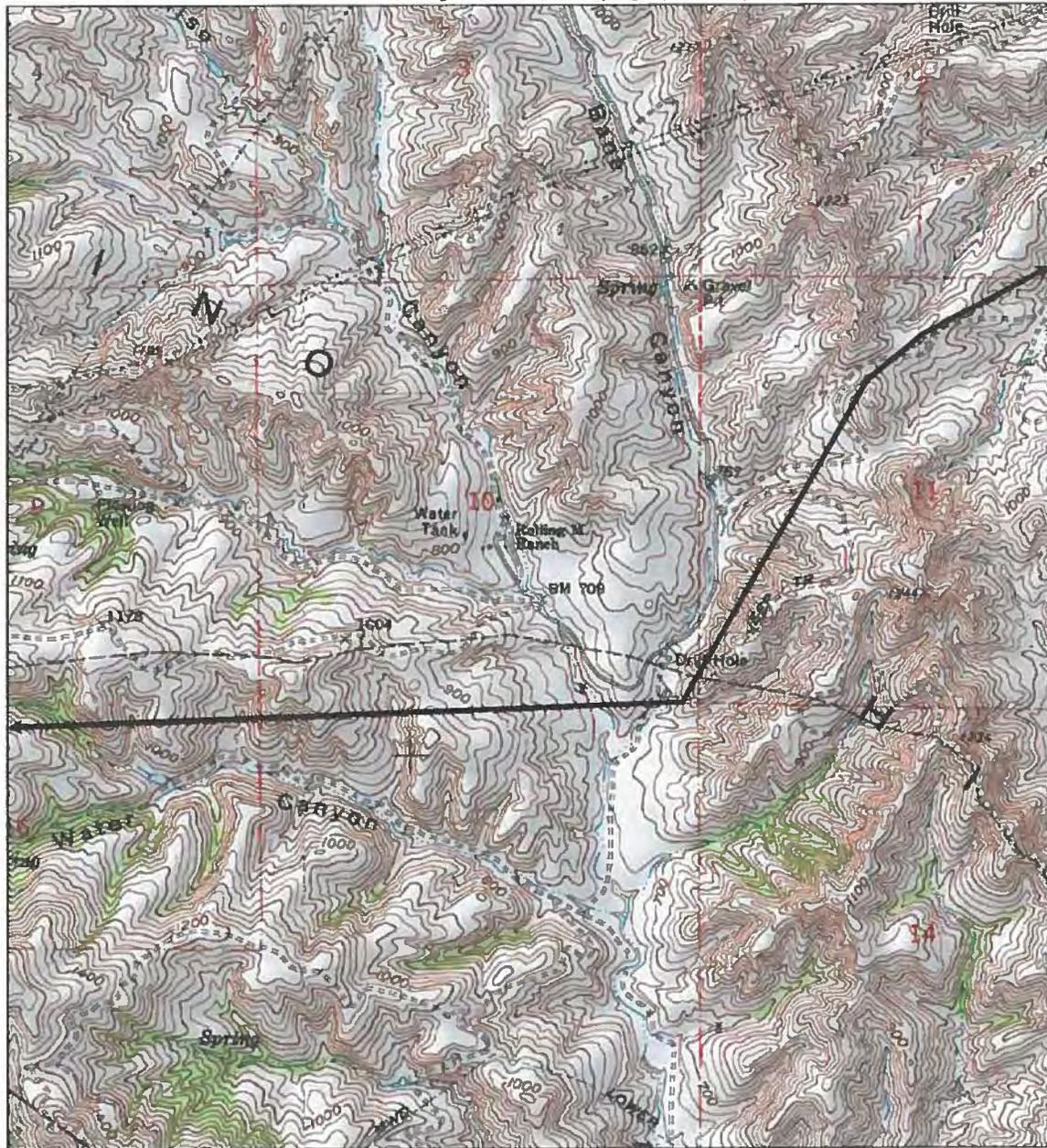
TN 13 1/2 MN

0 1000 FEET 0 500 1000 METERS
Printed from TOPO! ©2001 National Geographic Holdings (www.topo.com)

Note: map to scale. Existing original towers in original ROW shown in Black. Replacement towers in original ROW shown in Red. Missing segment shown in Green.

Topo: Prado Dam

05760031 Project: various topographic maps



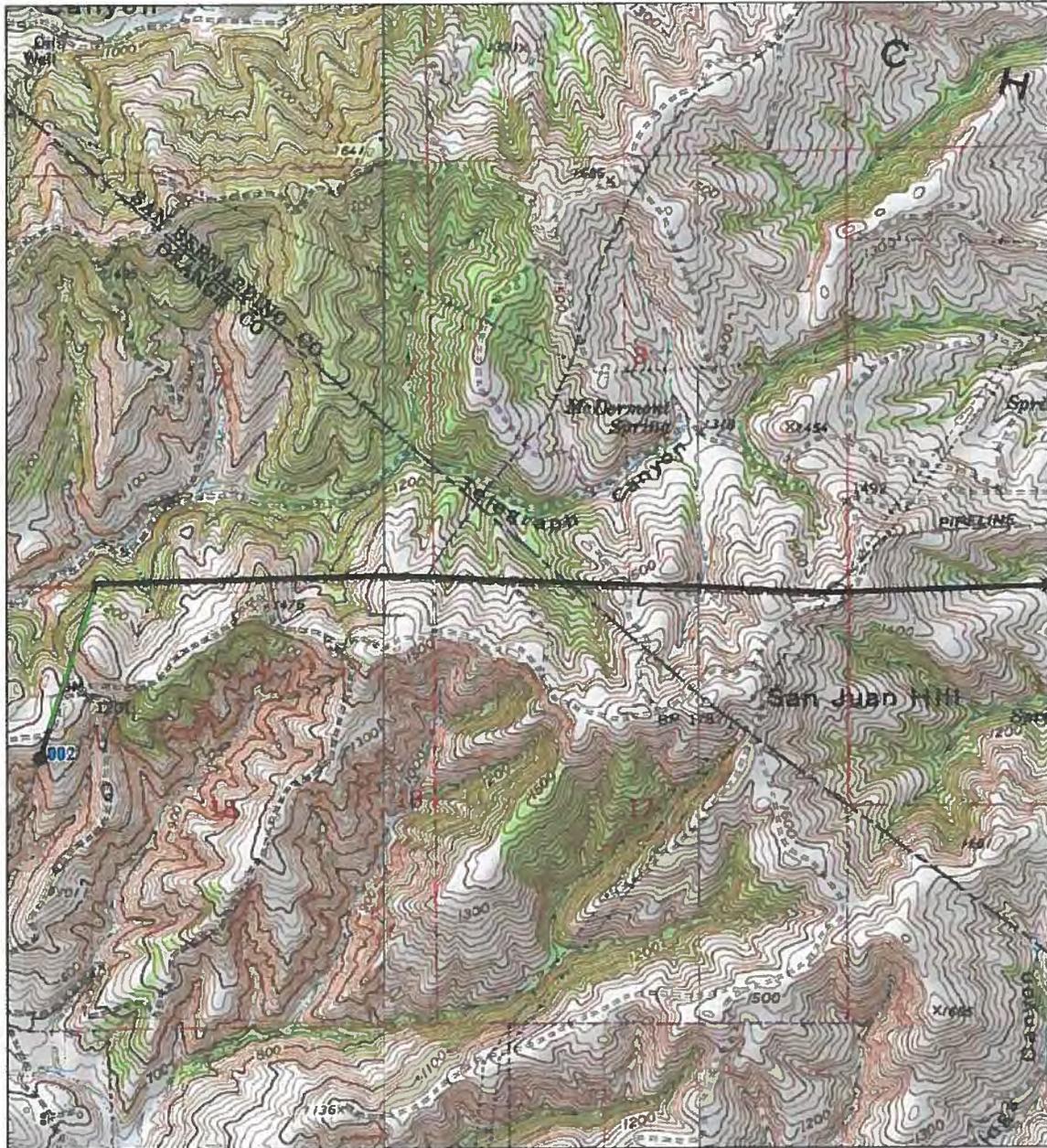
TN * MN
13 1/2°

0 1000 FEET 0 500 1000 METERS
MILE
Printed from TOPO! ©2001 National Geographic Holdings (www.topo.com)

Note: map to scale. Existing original towers in original ROW shown in Black. Replacement towers in original ROW shown in Red. Missing segment shown in Green.

Topo: Prado Dam

05760031 Project: various topographic maps



TN / MN
13 1/2°

0 5 1 MILE
0 1000 FEET 0 500 1000 METERS
Printed from TOPO! ©2001 National Geographic Holdings (www.topo.com)

Note: map to scale. Existing original towers in original ROW shown in Black. Replacement towers in original ROW shown in Red. Missing segment shown in Green. End point (last original tower) shown.

Topo: Prado Dam, Yorba Linda.

Building, Structure and Object Record

Trinomial: None (RivCo)..CA-SBR-12613H (SBCo)..None (OCo)

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*Resource Name or #: Southern Sierras Powerline

*Resource Name or #: None

B1. Historic Name: Southern Sierras Power Company "O" Line ("O" line designation is possible: see Anon below)

B2. Common Name:

B3. Original Use: Transmission of kilovoltage on late 1920's grid.

B4. Present Use: Part electric transmission. Voltage likely on only in San Bernardino County

***B5. Architectural Style:** none.

***B6. Construction History:** The rights-of-way were designated in the late 1920's and the towers may have been built in that year. Originally, this was part of a system that brought power from the eastern Sierras, then once Boulder Dam was operational, power grids were improved and additional stations and lines were added to the Sierras system.

In 1905, the Southern Sierras Power Company (SSPC) built a powerplant on Bishop Creek in Inyo County to provide power to the Goldfield, NV mining district. Electric power lines were placed on steel towers, a practice invented by Edison in the early 1900's, and by 1917 a grid had been created that linked power plants so that power could be sold to customers in Mexico along a 400 mile stretch. By 1917, five stations were on-line in the SSPC system. According to the National Electric Light Association (1913), SSPC operated a 5000hp steam generating and distribution system in San Bernardino and had completed the transmission line between the SB plant and the Bishop Creek power station in 1912. In that same year the company was purported to operate distributing system in San Bernardino, Riverside, Corona, San Jacinto and the Perris Valley. Thus, it is possible that the O line By 1923, San Diego Consolidated had connected its lines with SSPC. In 1927, SSPC signed interconnect agreements with Los Angeles Edison and powerlines were built, including the "O" line discussed here. Records show that the right-of-way in the Edgewater project area was granted to the company in 1928, but it is possible that counties granted such right-of-way post-hoc after being built as Whittier-Fairchild aerial photos from 1929 show the towers running across the property as of that date. SSPC was acquired by the California Electric Power Company in the 1940's, which later merged with Edison in 1963.

Anon (<http://www.insulators.com/pictures/?id=138232080>) reports:

"The "O" line is a single-circuit 115 kilovolt power transmission line built in 1929 by SSPC. It originally ran between a then-prominent steam generating power plant at Seal Beach (near Long Beach) California, and a major power switching substation in San Bernardino. The old line route runs through the Chino Hills State Park entering on the south end near Yorba Linda and on the north near the parks main Ranger station near Colton. The "OPEN" line was constructed as an emergency power interconnect between Los Angeles Gas & Electric Company and the Southern Sierras Power Company. The power line was only energized during emergency power transfers thus it's "open" designation. Interestingly, within a few years of it's completion, it was energized after the 1933 Long Beach earthquake destroyed a portion of the LAG&E Seal Beach steam plant then the main supplier of electric energy for that area. The original reason that this long distance transmission interconnection was built was that SSPC and the LAG&E were both generating power at 60 cycles, while other closer utilities around San Bernardino generated at 50 cycles. Expensive cycle converters were limiting and technology had not yet produced one which could handle intended interconnection capacities desired. The "O" line terminated at the very San Bernardino substation where another power line, built later in the 1930's for the construction of Hoover Dam, originated. It contributed to the overall reliability of construction power on that major Colorado River dam. Towers were a direct burial type and the conductors were a copper alloy. Few of the original towers (shown) remain today (except at the Thorne residence in Oak Creek Canyon, AZ), however most still remain intact on the Chino Hills Park right-of-way. This tower is in my back yard in northern Arizona near Sedona. I use it to train linemen, and also as a testing tower for rescue equipment. I have the original JD blue porcelain insulators on the tower that were originally used."

According to Klure (2005), the SSPC San Bernardino First Steam Plant began operations in 1911: photographs in her book show the look of the building in about 1939. Klure also names the type of poles still found along much of the ROW: the 'wishbone type'.

Continued...

BSO Continued.

*B7. Moved ? No Yes Unknown Date: Original Location:

*B8. Related Features: Original Southern Sierras substation is located at the northeastern terminus of the ROW. The building is the original Southern Sierras First Steam Powerplant and this, combined with historical electric switching components should be considered a significant resource at the State Level.

B9a. Architect: unknown b. Builder: Southern Sierras Power Company

*B10. Significance: Theme: Electrification Area: Southern California

Period of Significance: 1920's Property Type: Powerline towers. Applicable Criteria: N/A

The electric feature exhibits original 'wishbone' towers between San Bernardino and western Mira Loma. Towers have been removed due to extreme development in the former Ontario-Chino dairylands between Limonite Road and Archibald. A few towers remain between Archibald and SR71. The towers are likely intact through the Chino Hills but end near Rim Drive in northeast Yorba Linda. All original towers have been removed in the rest of Orange County. The right-of-way once extended to a 1930's powerhouse in Seal Beach. The towers are not considered a significant resource because more than half of the original run of towers has been lost (incompleteness). The old power plant, now the substation/switching yard near the corner of Chestnut and Mill in San Bernardino, is a significant historic resource. A photo of the powerplant building has been attached herein. In 1912, the SSPC line from Bishop Creek to the old San Bernardino plant was the longest transmission line in the world.

B11. Additional Resource Attributes: none.

*B12. References:

Klure, L.L. 2005. California Electric Power Company, 1904-1964: A Powerful Corporate Family. Self-published. Riverside, CA.

Taylor, W.T. and D.H. Braymer. 1917. *American Hydroelectric Practice*. McGraw-Hill, New York.

Hughes, T.P. 19xx. *Networks of Power, The Electrification of Western Society, 1880-1930*.

National Electric Light Assoc. 1913. *Hydroelectric and Transmission Sessions of the National Electric Light Assoc 36th Convention: Papers, Reports and Discussions*. National Electric Light Assoc. Chicago, June 2-6, 1913.

Anon. 2007. (<http://www.insulators.com/pictures/?id=138232080>). Website review of SSPC "O" powerline.

B13. Remarks: None.

*B14. Evaluator: Michael Dice

Michael Brandman Associates

220 Commerce, Suite 200

Irvine, CA 92602

*Date of Evaluation: October 16, 2007

LINEAR FEATURE RECORD

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*Resource Name or #: Southern Sierras Powerline

L1. Historic and/or Common Name: Southern Sierras Power Company "O" Line ("O" line designation is possible)

L2a. Portion Described: Entire Resource Segment Point Observation Designation: Edgewater section.
b. Location of Point or Segment (provide UTM coordinates, legal description, and any other useful locational data. Show the area that has been field inspected on a location map).

The SSPC powerline segment is located between a tower in the northeast section of the Edgewater property and a tower adjacent to the northwest corner of the Edgewater property: 0442704mE/3755916mN and 0441492mE/3755946mN.

L3. Description: (describe construction methods, materials and artifacts found at this segment/point. Provide plans/sections as appropriate).

The segment exhibits original steel 'wishbone type' scaffold towers every third (total of 4) and 8 originals have been replaced with wooden poles. The towers are about 30 feet high and about 8 feet square at the base. The line carried three braided steel cables with a total of 66kv (22kv per cable) maximum on the line as recorded on a pole near the property. Each metal tower is supported on small blocks of concrete. The are supported on full slabs in the Chino Hills Golf course, which allows complete accessibility to the remaining tower supports.

L4e. Sketch of cross-section (include scale) Facing: Not appropriate to provide.

L4 Dimensions: (in feet for historic features and meters for prehistoric features)

- a. Top width: 20 feet est cross member
- b. Bottom width: 6 feet square
- c. Height or depth: 50 feet est
- d. Length of segment: 3800 feet (0.72 miles)

L5. Associated Resources: none.

L6. Setting: (describe natural features, landscape characteristics, slope, etc, as appropriate) Dairy lands, low rolling hummocks and the Mill Creek watershed.

L7. Integrity Considerations: Every third original tower is located in the segment described. The lack of
Period of Significance: 1920's **Property Type:** Powerline towers. **Applicable Criteria:** N/A

The electric feature exhibits original towers between San Bernardino and western Mira Loma. Towers have been removed due to new residential development in the former Ontario-Chino dairylands between Limonite Road and Archibald. A few towers remain between Archibald and SR71. The towers are likely intact through the Chino Hills but end near Rim Drive in northeast Yorba Linda. All original towers have been removed in the rest of Orange County. The right-of-way once extended to a 1920's Los Angeles Gas and Electric powerhouse in Seal Beach. The historic property is not considered a significant resource because more than half of the original run of towers has been lost (incompleteness). I consider the substation/switching yard at the end of the alignment and near the corner of Chestnut and Mill in SB to be a significant historic resource. A photo of the substation building has been attached herein. It must be noted that additional historic lines begin at the substation, as does the line that runs north through the Owens Valley.

L8b. Description of Photo, Map, or Drawing (View, scale, etc): see attached photograph pages.

L9. Remarks: none.

L10. Form Prepared by (Name, affiliation and address):

Michael Dice
Michael Brandman Associates
220 Commerce, Suite 200
Irvine, CA 92602

L11. Date: October 16, 2007

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Camera format: Digital only

Film type and speed: _____

*Resource Name or #: Southern Sierras Powerline

Lens size: _____

Negative on file at: _____

Photographs and photograph list.

Mo.	Day	Time	Exposure	Subject/Description	View To	Accession#
10	13, 2007	11am	1	Steel towers at Edgewater property	E	
10	13, 2007	1pm	2	Line location on 54 th Street, Pedley Road area	W	
10	4, 2006	2pm	3	Wood poles at Edgewater property	W	
10	13, 2007	2pm	4	Overview of Southern Sierras First Steam plant building.	W	
10	13, 2007	2pm	5	Souther Sierras embellishment in building corners	W	



Photograph 1: View of a tower at the northeast corner of the Edgewater property along Cucamonga Road in south Chino, San Bernardino County. View due east. Another steel tower can be seen in the distance.



Photograph 2: View west of the tower and right-of-way east of the corner of 54th and Agate Street, Riverside County. Pedley Road in the distance. Tower allows a bend in the lines. The lines at this point are probably not electrified.



Photograph 3: Overview of powerline in Edgewater project area, view west near northeast corner of project area. The original steel towers are replaced with wooden poles at this point.



Photograph 4: Origination point of SSPC powerline discussed herein: this Edison substation is located west of the intersection of Chestnut and Grape in the City of San Bernardino near Mill Street. The building appears to be the original SSPC First Steam Plant, built in 1910-1911, and is in excellent condition. Note lion fountain behind entrance gate. Insets in upper right and left corners of the façade shown below. Other historic power lines emanate from this substation, as does the line north to the Owens Valley. The switching yard exhibits towers and steel frameworks many of which were likely built more than 45 years ago.



Photograph 5. Decorative embellishment in upper corners of First Steam Plant building to the right and the left of the main entrance. This building housed a 5000hp motor that generated electricity beginning in 1911. The building should be recorded as a separate property and should be considered significant at the State and Local levels.





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EDISON
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