
APPENDIX D5
Cultural Resources Report

**PHASE I
CULTURAL RESOURCES INVENTORY
FOR THE
KAISER PERMANENTE MEDICAL CENTER PROJECT
CITY OF REDLANDS
SAN BERNARDINO, CALIFORNIA**

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Gabrielino/Tongva tribe; Serrano tribe; Negative Findings

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Overview

This Phase I Cultural Resource Inventory report was prepared by UltraSystems Environmental (UEI) at the request of the City of Redlands to conduct a Cultural Resources Inventory in support of an Environmental Impact Report for the proposed Kaiser Permanente Medical Center Project in San Bernardino County, California. UltraSystems has prepared this study to evaluate the potential presence of prehistoric and historic resources within the project boundary.

The proposed project includes the expansion of the existing Kaiser Permanente Redlands Medical Offices site in multiple phases. The first phase includes a new four-story 165,000 square foot Medical Office Building/Ambulatory Services Center and parking lots. The second phase includes a seven-story 400,000 square foot hospital, a two-story 35,000 square foot Central Utility Plant building, parking structure and parking lots. The third phase includes a four-story 83,000 square foot Medical Office Building, and the fourth phase includes a 180,000 square foot addition to the future hospital. The project boundary covers an area of approximately 36.5 acres. Currently the only developed portion of the project site is 9.6 acres in the southeast quadrant with a three-story medical building and surface parking on the site. The remainder of the site is tilled vacant land.

The project area is specifically located at 1301 California Street at the northwest corner of California Street and Lugonia Avenue and 0.25 mile north of the I-10 Freeway in the city of Redlands (see **Attachment A, Map 1** and **Map 2**). This may be seen on the *Redlands, Calif.*, USGS topographical quadrangle, Range 03 West, Township 01 South, in the SE $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NE $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 19 (see **Attachment A, Map 3**) – the project area is depicted with a 0.5-mile buffer zone beyond the Area of Potential Effect (APE). The project area is surrounded by industrial uses in all directions, including a warehouse currently under construction to the south (see **Attachment A, Map 2**).

Area of Potential Effect

The APE for the undertaking encompasses the maximum extent of potential ground disturbance required by the project design (see **Attachment A, Map 3**).

1.2 Methods

A cultural resources records search was completed at the South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC) at California University Fullerton, which is the local California Historic Resources Information System (CHRIS) facility. The project site is included in the search radius for archival studies. The records search was conducted to identify previously recorded cultural resources (prehistoric and historic archaeological sites/isolates, historic buildings, structures, objects, or districts) and to also identify previous cultural resource surveys within the project area. These records included a review of previously recorded prehistoric and historic archaeological resources and of listed cultural resource survey reports within that same geographical area. The cultural resources record search was conducted by UEI staff. The Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) was contacted requesting a Sacred Lands File (SLF) search and a list of local tribes to contact. A field pedestrian survey was also conducted.

Stephen O'Neil, M.A., RPA, who qualifies as a Principal Prehistoric Archaeologist and Historic Archaeologist per United States Secretary of the Interior Standards (see **Attachment B**) is the Principal Investigator for this study. UEI Assistant Project Archaeologist Megan B. Doukakakis, M.A.,

contacted the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) requesting a Sacred Lands File (SLF) search and assisted with the preparation of this report.

A search of the Built Environment Resources Directory (BERD) provided by the Office of Historic Preservation (2021) for potential historic properties listed in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) was conducted by Ms. Doukakis for this project on November 8, 2023 -- see **Section 4.4**.

Disposition of Data

This report will be filed with the SCCIC, California State University Fullerton; the City of Redlands Development Services Department; and UltraSystems Environmental, Inc., Irvine, California. All field notes and other documentation related to the study will remain on file at the Irvine office of UltraSystems.

2.0 SETTINGS

2.1 Natural Setting

The City of Redlands is located in the southwest portion of the San Bernardino Valley. This is a broad inland valley defined by the San Gabriel and San Bernardino Mountain Ranges to the north and is ringed by a series of low rocky hills to the south. The region's environment is characterized by a temperate Mediterranean climate, with the average maximum temperature in July reaching 89 degrees Fahrenheit (°F) and the average minimum temperature in January at around 42°F. Rainfall is typically less than 15 inches annually, most of which occurs between November and March.

The project site boundary is underlain by Surficial Sediments (Qa) (Dibblee, 2004), consisting of Alluvial and clay in valley areas covered with grey soil, including alluvia pebbly sand adjacent to mountain terrain. These soils date to the Holocene (11,650 years before present [ybp]) (Dibblee, 2004). The project site is at an elevation ranging from approximately 1,145 to 1,160 feet above mean sea level (AMSL) with a gentle slope to the west.

The city of Redlands encompasses 36.24 square miles. It is bordered by the cities of Highland to the north, San Bernardino to the northwest, Loma Linda to the southwest, Yucaipa to the east, and unincorporated San Bernardino County lands to the north and northeast, as well as by Riverside County to the south. At the 2020 census the population was 73,170; by mid-2022 the population had grown to an estimated 73,849 (U.S. Census 2023).

2.2 Cultural Setting

2.2.1 Prehistoric Context

The earliest evidence of human occupation in the Inland Empire region (consisting of the southwestern corner of San Bernardino and western Riverside counties) was discovered below the surface of an alluvial fan in the northern portion of the Lakeview Mountains, overlooking the San Jacinto Valley, dating to around 9,500 radiocarbon years (rcy) before present (B.P.) (before present = A.D. 1950) (Horne and McDougall, 2008). Another prehistoric archaeological site found near the shoreline of Lake Elsinore, close to the confluence of Temescal Wash and the San Jacinto River, dates between 8,000 and 9,000 B.P. (Grenda, 1997). Additional sites with isolated Archaic dart points, bifaces, and other associated flaked stone artifacts are considered to be from the same age range and have been found in the Cajon Pass area, typically atop knolls with good viewsheds (Basgall and True, 1985; Goodman, 2002; Goodman and McDonald, 2001).

The regional prehistory of Southern California has been characterized by various cultural chronologies, including those developed by Chartkoff and Chartkoff (1984), Warren (1984), and others. Specifically, the prehistory of the Inland Empire region has been addressed by O'Connell et al., (1974), Keller et al., (1989), Grenda (1993), and Horne and McDougall (2008). Although the beginning and ending dates of different cultural periods vary, the regional framework can be generally broken into four primary periods:

- Paleoindian and Lake Mojave (Terminal Pleistocene and Early Holocene) (ca. 11000 to 6000 calibrated years [cal] B.C.). This time period is characterized by highly mobile foraging strategies and a broad spectrum of subsistence pursuits. These earliest expressions of aboriginal occupation in America were marked by the use of large projectile points (Fluted

and Concave Base Points) that are an element of the Western Clovis expression. Following the earliest portions of this time span there was a change in climate coincident with the retreat of glaciers. Large bodies of water existed and lakeside aboriginal adaptations were common. Large stemmed points (Western Stemmed – Lake Mojave and Silver Lake) accompanied by a wide variety of formalized stone tools were employed with the aid of atlatls (dart throwers) and are representative of an adaptation that was in part focused on lacustrine environments.

- Millingstone Horizon (ca. 6000 cal B.C. to cal A.D. 1000), during which time mobile hunter-gatherers became more sedentary and plant foods and small game animals came into more use. This prehistoric cultural expression is often characterized by a large number of millingstones (especially well-made, deep basin metates) and formalized, portable handstones (manos). Additionally, the cultural assemblage is dominated by an abundance of scraping tools (including scraper planes and pounding/pulping implements), and only a slight representation of dart-tipped projectile points (Pinto, Elko and Gypsum types).
- Late Prehistoric Period (ca. cal A.D. 1000 to 1500), during which a more complex social organization, more diversified subsistence base and an extensive use of the bow and arrow is evidenced. Small, light arrow points, expedient millingstones and, later, pottery mark this period along with the full development of regional Native cultures and tribal territories.
- Protohistoric Period (ca. cal A.D. 1500 to 1700s) ushered in long-distance contacts with Europeans, and thereby led to the Historic Period (ca. cal A.D. 1700 to contemporary times). Small arrow points are recognized as a hallmark of this time period.

Geospatial analyses of known prehistoric sites in inland Southern California suggest that longer-term residential settlements of the Native population were more likely to occur in sheltered areas. Such locations were near the base of hills and/or on elevated terraces, hills, and finger ridges. Further, these favored locations were near permanent or reliable sources of water. These were areas that were largely level encampments situated on the unprotected valley floor. The residential sites were used for resource procurement and travel. The use of such geographical settings is supported by the ethnographic literature. These reports identify the foothills as preferred areas for settlement (Bean and Smith, 1978a; 1978b).

2.2.2 Ethnohistoric Context

Prior to European contact, the indigenous peoples who resided in modern-day San Bernardino County were the Tongva (Gabrielino), and Taaqtam (Serrano) peoples who lived in the San Bernardino Valley and the San Bernardino Mountains. Bean and Smith (1978a:538; 1978b:570) and Johnston (1962) indicate that "...the historic-era border between the Gabrielino and Serrano at San Bernardino [town]. It is likely that both groups used the territories within the project area during the sixteenth to nineteenth centuries..." (Foster et al. 1991:11).

2.2.2.1 Gabrielino/Tongva

The project lies within the territory of the Gabrielino (Tongva) ethnolinguistic group (Bean and Smith, 1978a:538), who speak a language classified as a member of the Uto-Aztecan language family. This language is further affiliated as an element of the Northern Takic Branch of that linguistic group (Golla, 2011).

The Gabrielino, with the Chumash, were considered the most populous, wealthiest, and therefore most powerful ethnic nationalities in aboriginal Southern California (Bean and Smith, 1978a:538). Unfortunately, most Gabrielino cultural practices had declined before systematic ethnographic studies were instituted. Today, the leading sources on Gabrielino culture are Bean and Smith (1978a), Johnston (1962), and McCawley (1996).

According to recent research, Takic groups were not the first inhabitants of the region. Archeologists suggest that a Takic in-migration may have occurred as early as 2,000 years ago, replacing or intermarrying with a more ancient indigenous people represented by speakers of a Hokan language (Howard and Raab, 1993; Porcasi, 1998). By the time of European contact, the Gabrielino territory included the southern Channel Islands and the entire Los Angeles Basin. Their territory reached to the west along the Pacific Coast to Malibu, north and east to the foothills of the San Gabriel Mountains, to the southeast into the present-day San Bernardino-Riverside area and south to the San Joaquin Hills in central Orange County.

Different groups of Gabrielino adopted several subsistence strategies, based on gathering, hunting, and fishing. Because of the similarities to other Southern California tribes in economic activities, inland Gabrielino groups' industrial arts, exemplified by basket weaving, exhibited an affinity with those of their neighbors (Kroeber, 1925). Coastal Gabrielino material culture, on the other hand, reflected an elaborately developed artisanship most recognized through the medium of steatite, which was rivaled by few other groups in Southern California.

The intricacies of Gabrielino social organization are not well known. There appeared to have been at least three hierarchically ordered social classes, topped with an elite consisting of the chiefs, their immediate families, and other ceremonial specialists (Bean and Smith, 1978a). Clans owned land, and property boundaries were marked by the clan's personalized symbol. Villages were politically autonomous, composed of non-localized lineages, each with its own leader. The dominant lineage's leader was usually the village chief, whose office was generally hereditary through the male line. Occasionally several villages were allied under the leadership of a single chief. The villages frequently engaged in warfare against one another, resulting in what some consider to be a state of constant enmity between coastal and inland groups.

The City of Redlands is situated within the eastern periphery of the Tongva culture area. The central Tongva land was the Los Angeles Basin; however, it extended east to include portions of the San Bernardino Valley. In the San Bernardino Valley, the Tongva's neighbors were the Serrano on the north and the Cahuilla farther east. Away from the Santa Ana River this area was not well watered. Therefore, this portion of the territory was not as densely populated as the coastal territory.

The San Bernardino Valley contains the northeastern region of Gabrielino territory, with upwards of eight major communities located throughout (McCawley 1996:48). The village of *Wa'aachnga*, also spelled *Kaawchama*, was somewhat west of Redlands (McCawley, 1996:50). It is also the site of the San Bernardino Asistencia of Mission San Gabriel built in 1820 (Engelhardt 1931) in what was later called Old San Bernardino. Somewhat to the southwest of Redlands, "southeast of Colton between the southerly bank of the Santa Ana River and the base of the foothills" (Shinn 1941, cited in McCawley 1996:50) was the native community of *Homhoa*. Both of these villages were located either along the Santa Ana River (*Wa'aachnga*) or a tributary to it (*Homhoa*). In the late Mission Period or just thereafter, much of the region was populated by the Serrano (Bean and Smith, 1978b), who migrated into the area following the removal of the Gabrielino to Mission San Gabriel.

The first Franciscan establishment in Gabrielino territory and the broader region was Mission San Gabriel, founded in A.D. 1772. Priests from the mission proselytized the Tongva throughout the Los Angeles Basin. As early as 1542, however, the Gabrielino were in peripheral contact with the Spanish even during the historic expedition of Juan Rodríguez Cabrillo. However, it was not until 1769 that the Spaniards took steps to colonize the territory of aboriginal Californians. Within a few decades, most of the Gabrielino were incorporated into Mission San Gabriel and other missions in Southern California (Engelhardt, 1931). Due to introduced diseases, dietary deficiencies, and forceful *reducción* (removal of non-agrarian Native populations to the mission compound), Gabrielino population dwindled rapidly from these impacts. By 1900, the Gabrielino community had almost ceased to exist as a culturally identifiable group. In the late 20th century, however, a renaissance of Native American activism and cultural revitalization of Gabrielino descendants took place. Among the results of this movement has been a return to a traditional name for the tribe, the Tongva, which is employed by several of the bands and organizations representing tribal members. Many of the Tongva bands focus on maintaining and teaching traditional knowledge, with special emphasis on language, place names and natural resources, and preservation of ancestral sites.

2.2.2.2 Serrano

The City of Redlands is situated within the southeastern periphery of the Serrano culture area. The Recent research by Earle (1990, 1997, 2004a, 2004b, 2005a, 2005b), King (2003), and Johnson and Lorenz (2006) have helped to clarify the ethnic identification of the San Gabriel / San Bernardino mountains and Mojave Desert Native American groups. Their work with the John Peabody Harrington notes, combined with analysis of the Franciscan sacramental registries, confirm ethnographic records (Benedict 1924, Kroeber 1925, Strong 1929) that the inhabitants of the project area were speakers of a dialect of Serrano. It has been determined that Native groups occupying villages in the San Bernardino Mountains and adjacent Moreno Valley region maintained marriage ties to surrounding region and the foothills extending into the San Bernardino and San Jacinto Valleys inhabited by Cahuilla and Luiseno were also Serrano in ethnic and linguistic affiliation.

Earle (1990, 1997) supports King's revisions of earlier territorial boundaries asserting that Serrano territory included the San Bernardino Mountains and the northern slopes of the San Gabriel Mountains, the Mojave River, and Antelope Valley. It also appears from their research that both the south and north slopes of the San Gabriel Mountains were "owned" and occupied by Serrano speakers.

Early 20th century ethnographic fieldwork among the Serrano was conducted by Kroeber (1925), Gifford (1918), Strong (1929), Benedict (1924), and Harrington (1986). More recent research by Bean (1972), Bean and Smith (1978b), and Bean, et al. (1981) has helped to focus attention on key research questions in an attempt to clarify the relationship of Serrano land use patterns, territorial attributions, subsistence-settlement patterns, and social, ceremonial, and political organization.

The economic resource base of the Serrano was determined in part by the seasonal availability of key animals and plants exploited for basic subsistence (Earle 1992). Hunting activities supplemented a diet mainly emphasizing plants. Hunting excursions were usually an individual affair but also sometimes incorporated communal drives, and trap lines to snare small animals (e.g., rabbits, squirrels and rodents). Some desert hunting areas to the north in the Mojave Desert and in the vicinity of the Mojave River may have been shared with adjacent groups (e.g., Chemehuevi and/or Mojave).

Mule deer were available in the San Gabriel Mountains. Deer would migrate to lower elevations during the winter and would be available in the lower foothill region at that time. Pronghorn frequented the valley floors year-round but were not consistently abundant and were hunted only occasionally using communal surrounds and group drives. The latter communal drive technique was also used to ensnare large numbers of jackrabbits during the fall when the rabbits were especially abundant. Mountain sheep were available in the higher mountains but would only have been rarely procured. Waterfowl could be captured using bows and arrows and special nets. Ducks, quail, geese, and grebes would have been available in considerable numbers during their breeding seasons and in association with riparian settings.

Abundant stands of acorns, juniper, mesquite, and piñon were available to extended gathering expeditions into the mountains. These might involve several lineages collaborating under one leader's authority and would have entailed accessing the resource base of surrounding groups (Bean and Smith 1978; Benedict 1924:391-392; Drucker 1937). Cattail / bulrush seeds (*Typha* spp. and *Scirpus* spp.), various roots, shoots, bulbs, and other hard seeds were all principal plant foods. The most likely plant resources that were of significant economic importance that have been identified paleobotanically or noted in the immediate vicinity of the Project were grasses (*Poa* spp.), chia (*Salvia columbariae*), and goosefoot (*Chenopodium* spp.).

Various groundstone tools, including manos and metates, mortars and pestles used for grinding food were made by grinding granite, quartzite and other suitable rocks. Flaked tools including knives, spear and arrow points, and scarpers were made from crystalline lithics. Bone and antler were used as to fashion other tools. Baskets were woven for use in gathering, storing and preparing foods, as well as hats for women. Other plant material was woven into bags, storage pouches, mats, nets and sandals.

Serrano houses were circular domes made of brush that had a central fire pit. Ramadas and ceremonial enclosures were also built. Granaries were woven, often of willow. Houses of several families tended to be clustered in small communities and located near springs or creeks, and often were centrally located at the nexus of several environments.

Edward W. Gifford conducted a detailed study of the marriage practices and sociopolitical organization of native southern California Native Americans during from 1916 through 1917 (Gifford 1918). Based on these studies, he developed a model of Serrano social organization (Earle 2004a, 2004b). William Duncan Strong (1929: 5-35) conducted additional extensive social organization studies among the Serrano, Cahuilla, Luiseño, and Cupeño in 1925. Strong indicated that the Serrano were an unusual California group in that they possessed true patrilineal clans. Patrilineal clans are patterned such that all males, their descendants, and their wives were part of a single group. Clans may be segmented into subclans or lineages. A woman retained her own lineage name but upon marriage was incorporated into the clan of her husband. The transfer of women from one ceremonial affiliation with one clan to another, upon marriage, was characteristic of all southern California Takic (a linguistic subfamily of Northern Uto-Aztecan) groups. The Serrano maintained an active moiety system -- their society was divided into two parts identified with either Coyote or Wildcat. The Coyote moiety had the most important political leaders. Moiety out-marriage excluded partners from half the neighboring Serrano settlements. Hence, only settlements of opposing moieties were interrelated through marriage.

Serrano villages in the mountain settings were generally less dispersed than in the desert. This nearer pattern resulted in marriages linking together very large areas. Many of the settlements had marriage ties with villages 10 - 20 miles away and counter intuitive was the fact that the closest relationships

were not with the nearest villages – but rather with settlements affiliated with opposing moieties further distant.

King's study of the Franciscan mission registers indicates that there were numerous important hereditary positions among the Serrano. Each village contained a chief, a ceremonial manager, two messengers, as well as various shamans, diviners, and other ritual specialists. Each of these leaders oversaw different elements of Serrano life involving festivals, dances, and warfare.

Ethnographic data attests that a major native trade and travel corridor facilitated a long-distance exchange system. Recent research has supported the importance of long distance trade linking coastal southern Californian Tongva clans/villages with inland groups including the coastal Tongva and Luiseño/Acjachemen tribes in a route along the Santa Ana River (Earle 2005a, Strong 1929). Shell bead trade was one of the mediums of exchange and was used as a kind of currency or money. This system was significant since it involved trade, travel, and exchange covering hundreds of miles and was a system of exchange of native goods that linked various ethnic groups politically and economically.

Their primary trading partners were the Mojaves to the east and the Tongva to the west, but they also traded with their close neighbors, the Cahuilla and Chemehuevi. The Serrano were, in fact, a major nexus in a trade and exchange network that brought goods from the Southwest to the coast. This trade and travel route ran from the American Southwest (principally the Hopi territory in Arizona), along the Colorado River to the Mojave River thence through the central Mojave Desert into the Antelope Valley and west to the Pacific Coast (Davis 1961; Farmer 1935; Sample 1950). These circuits of exchange cut across political and cultural boundaries. A number of researchers have argued that such an exchange system may have been an influential factor in facilitating semi-sedentary settlement and complex sociopolitical organization for the Serrano (Earle 2005a; Robinson 1977; Sutton 1980).

The Maringa (Mariña) Serrano, who occupied the south-easternmost area of their tribe's territory, were the most visible of Serrano groups in the later historical period after many Serrano who lived in the valleys were removed to Mission San Gabriel in 1811.

Nearby Serrano habitations in the foothills above the San Jacinto Valley, are recorded by Strong at yūhavetam, above Highland and upwards from there into the San Bernardino Mountains' foothills, wa'atcem, in the mountains foothills between the Santa Ana River and Mill Creek, yucaipaïem, Yucaipa Valley, and the Marina clan at yumisēval, along upper Mission Creek above the San Gorgonio Pass (Strong 1929: Map1 page 7, and Table 1 page 11). These are all noted as occupied by members of Coyote moiety clans.

In 1770, the Gaspar de Portolá Expedition passed along the Southern California coast to the west through Luiseño territory, while the de Anza expeditions of 1774 and 1776 took a route through the San Jacinto Valley bordering Serrano territory. During the next two decades several missions were established in the region and made contact with the Serrano. Natives were recruited to these missions that included San Gabriel, San Luis Rey, and San Fernando. Kroeber (1925:617) estimated only 1,500 people for the total population; Bean and Smith (1978), however, did not speculate on the population. Upon contact, European interactions and introduced diseases led to dramatic population declines.

Eventually, a reservation system was developed, and members of the Serrano tribe are currently enrolled in the San Manuel Band of Mission Indians (now the Yahaaviatam of San Manuel) (located

adjacent to the town of Highland; 5.5 miles to the northwest of the project), and with members of the Cahuilla tribe at Morongo Band of Mission Indians (adjacent to and east of Banning 28 miles to the east of the project). These two groups are federally recognized. There is also one non-federally recognized Serrano band, the Serrano Nation of Mission Indians.

2.2.3 Historic Context

2.2.3.1 Spanish/Mexican Era

Spanish Missionaries from Mission San Gabriel Arcángel established an asistencia and ranch near the village of *Guachama* in 1810 near Lytle Creek just west of the current city of San Bernardino, naming the new Gabrielino and Serrano neophyte Politana. Father Francisco Dumetz named the asistencia San Bernardino on May 20, 1810, after the feast day of St. Bernardino of Siena. In 1819, they established the San Bernardino de Siena Estancia, a mission farm in what is now Redlands. (Sparkman 1908).

By the early 1820s California came under Mexico's rule, and in 1834 the missions were secularized. Since the primary purpose of the Missions was Indian control, this secularization led to an increase in the number of natives participating in the reservation system. Many were kept forcefully and assimilated into Hispanic society if they had been converted to Catholicism.

Following Mexican independence from Spain in 1821, select Mexican citizens were awarded land grants to establish ranchos in the area of the county. Rancho Jurupa in 1838, Rancho Cucamonga and El Rincon in 1839, Rancho Santa Ana del Chino in 1841, Rancho San Bernardino in 1842 and Rancho Muscupiabe in 1844. Agua Mansa was the first town in what became San Bernardino County, settled by immigrants from New Mexico in the 1830s on land donated from the Rancho Jurupa in 1841 near what is now Colton. (Van De Grift Sanchez, 1914.) In 1842, several years after the secularization of the missions by Mexico, Governor Juan Bautista Alvarado, made a large land grant to Don Antonio Maria Lugo and his three sons. The Lugo family's Rancho San Bernardino encompassed land in both the San Bernardino and Yucaipa valleys, extending from present-day Colton to Calimesa.

Wartime alliances developed among three groups, the Mexicans, Anglos, and Indians, and the turmoil, or war, had a profound effect on Native Americans resulting in the Cahuilla massacre of Luiseno near Temecula. The signing of the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo on February 2, 1848, ended the Mexican-American War and marked the beginning of the American Period when California became a territory of the United States, and a state in 1850.

2.2.3.2 The American Period

The discovery of gold the same year as the treaty initiated the 1848 Gold Rush, bringing thousands of miners and settlers to California. Gold was discovered in San Bernardino County by William Francis "Bill" Holcomb in the Holcomb and Bear Valleys in 1860. The boom-town of Belleville briefly threatened to take the county seat away from San Bernardino. San Bernardino won by one vote. However, for those settlers who chose to come to Southern California, their fortunes were more closely tied to cattle and farming than gold. (Cleland 1941)

When severe drought and flooding came to southern California and the 1860's, many ranchos were put into bankruptcy. The Great Flood of 1862 largely destroyed the earlier settlement of Agua Mansa. The Catholic Church there was rebuilt in downtown San Bernardino in 1865. The flood caused severe

damage along the Santa Ana River's tributaries, particularly Lytle Creek. (Castillo 1978; Cleland 1941.)

While California remained in the Union during the Civil War, there were many Confederate sympathizers in the area. A brief skirmish between Unionists and Confederate sympathizers erupted in the local mountains (Kupfer 1979).

The stagecoaches of Phineas Banning had a stop in downtown San Bernardino during the 1860s. A young Wyatt Earp and his family traveled to San Bernardino by wagon train, arriving in 1864. Virgil Earp later settled in Colton, California, where he became town marshal. Late in life, in the 1920s, Wyatt became a ceremonial San Bernardino County Deputy Sheriff (Hinckley 1956).

San Bernardino County

At the beginning of California statehood in 1850, what is now San Bernardino was part of Los Angeles County. In the spring of 1851, 437 Mormon settlers, who had come in wagons from Salt Lake City, settled in the San Bernardino Valley. Amasa Lyman and Charles C. Rich, acting as representatives of the Latter Day Saints, bought a large portion of Rancho San Bernardino from the Lugos and established what would become the city of San Bernardino.

San Bernardino County was formed in 1853 from parts of Los Angeles County. Some of the southern portions of the county's territory were used in part to form Riverside County in 1893 (Van De Grift Sanchez 1914).

Agriculture and ranching played a prominent role in the socioeconomic development of San Bernardino County from the latter half of the nineteenth century. The earliest agricultural activity in the San Gorgonio Pass-San Timoteo Canyon area was cattle ranching, with Mission San Gabriel creating the Rancho San Bernardino as a cattle ranch to support the Mission. Following the increased population in the project area of Anglo-American settlement, grain production (including barley, oats, and wheat) emerged as a primary crop for many farmers.

The California Gold Rush and concomitant increase in population created a large market for dairy products. Due to the limits of early transportation systems, most dairy production was located close to cities. Construction of railroads in the 1870s allowed the dairies to function farther from population centers, which was desirable due to the lower cost of land in more remote locations. During the railroad boom of the 1880s and beyond, the dairy business in the San Bernardino Valley region was an important early industry that provided milk products to the growing cities of Redlands and San Bernardino.

Presence of the railroad also allowed for transport of hay, grain, and cattle. Fruit trees were first grown in the project vicinity in the late 1840s, ushering in the emphasis on citriculture in southern California. By the 1880s, grain farming was surpassed by citriculture as the dominant agricultural pursuit in western San Bernardino County. In the 1900s, citrus farming was promoted locally and resulted in a second "Gold [orange] Rush". Agricultural enterprises, which had served the area well for over 100 years, were to change forever with the advent of World War II. The overwhelming need for housing engendered by the GI Bill and the postwar building boom initiated the transition into residential development that continues to this day.

City of Redlands

In 1881, the development firm of Judson and Brown, (E.C. Judson and Frank E. Brown), purchased 4,000 acres along the southern edge of the alluvial plains of the San Bernardino Valley. Their intent was to subdivide the land into 5- and 10-acre parcels which would then be sold to “working class” investors of moderate means. The Judson and Brown partnership was also instrumental in bringing water into the area. Water for domestic and agricultural purposes was brought in by construction of an irrigation canal which was dug to the Santa Ana River, some five miles distant. The introduction of a reliable water supply paved the way for successful farming as well as the continuing development of residential tracts. Soon it was discovered that the soil could support a variety of profitable crops. However, it was only a short time before citrus became the preferred crop.

“Agriculture included grapes, peaches, apricot orchards and a number of fruit drying operations... Backers of early Redlands townsites were actively promoting citrus cultivation in the area. Planters were encouraged to border their groves with Mexican fan palm trees to make them more attractive to prospective citrus investors from the east. By the end of the 1880’s people were uprooting their other fruit orchards in favor of oranges. The navel orange soon became Redlands main economic source (Moore 1983).” (URS Consultants, Inc. 1988).

The City of Redlands was incorporated on November 26, 1888 (Burgess 1981; Hinckley 1951). Establishing itself as the business center of the region with a thriving community at Orange and State Streets, the community grew to encompass several thousand acres. (Burgess 1981) By 1889 the boom decade had passed. That same year the brothers Alfred H. and Albert K Smiley move into the Redlands area. The Smiley brothers, who were land development investors, bought Canyon Crest Park and developed it into one of this region’s botanical show spots--Smiley Heights (Robinson 1958:59).

In the 1890’s, the Santa Fe Railroad constructed a loop rail service line through the entire citrus belt of the San Bernardino Valley. This loop was referred to as the “Redlands loop” and was a digression from the Old Kite Route which was in service from the 1890s-1930s (Donovan and Horton 1943:16). In 1891, the Atchison Topeka and Santa Fe Railway completed the loop line which connected Redlands, East Highlands, Highland, and West Highlands with San Bernardino - a major railroad shipping point. This loop facilitated the shipping and marketing of fruit, and also resulted in the construction of a number of stations and packing houses along the railway route. Most notable of these was the Drew Ranch packing house which was later sold to Vice President Fairbanks (Theodore Roosevelt administration). Other houses included the Allen Break, the Randolph house, the M.H. Whittier house, the A.P. Dallas house, and the Nevada Street Packing Company (Anderson 1979). At the height of its citrus industry, Redlands had 32 packing houses. Of that number, only two remain in operation.

In 1903, Henry Huntington, nephew of Collis Huntington (President of the Southern Pacific), formed a new traction company called the Los Angeles Inter-Urban Railway as a result of an attempted take-over of the Pacific Electric by the Southern Pacific (Crump 1965:74). Huntington expanded his Los Angeles Inter-Urban line into San Bernardino and Riverside counties where he acquired major interests in existing traction companies. One such company was the San Bernardino Valley Traction Company (SBVT). However, by 1910, Huntington seeking a more esoteric lifestyle, had turned control of both the Pacific Electric and Los Angeles Inter-Urban railways over to the Southern Pacific.

The onset of World War II brought about considerable change in the Redlands economy, particularly with the citrus industry. In the late 1940s, large grove properties became more valuable as subdivisions for housing developments than for the growing of citrus. As a result, most of the packing houses were forced to relocate or close (Moore 1983). Southern Pacific continued to serve the citrus packing houses in the Redlands/Lugonia area until sometime following the end of WW II. By the close of the war, trucks had become the choice in the transportation of fruit to market. They were more flexible in load hauling capability and also could be more directly routed (Moore 1987:185).

The nearby community of Gladysta was platted by businessman Henry L. Williams in 1887 when he attempted to predict the route of the San Bernardino-Redlands Railroad. Williams named it after his daughter Gladys (Redland Daily Facts 2011). See mention below of its presence approximately 0.5 mile to the southeast of the project site on the 1901 USGS topo map.

Since the 1950s, many thousands of acres of orange trees have given way to residential and commercial development. As its citrus agriculture gradually fades into history, Redlands continues to prosper while maintaining its downtown core and surrounding neighborhoods reminiscent of a small early twentieth century city.

2.2.3.3 Project Site Land Use History

Aerial Photographs:

Historic aerial photographs are available for this area of Redlands, the earliest dating to 1938 (NETROnline 2023). This photo shows that the project area was predominantly orchards and other crops. The project parcel itself is open land apparently used for hay fields, while to the north and east across California Street and to the south all is in orchards – likely citrus. There is a large farm complex on the northeast corner of the parcel and extending north of the California/Almond streets intersection consisting of five buildings to the north of the first road extension west from Almond, possibly a barn and a residence, while to the south (on the project parcel) are five smaller out-buildings with a reservoir, all surrounded by trees. This can be associated with the Marigold Farms dairy.

The next available aerial phot comes from 1959 (NETROnline 2023), when the general land use remained the same throughout the area; the farm complex is reduced in size with only two structures north of the “Almond” dirt road; the south side remains the same. In 1966 (NETROnline 2023) there was now just one structure north of the first road while the buildings to the south are unchanged from 1959 as is the agricultural use of the surrounding land. The land use and number of buildings remain unchanged in the 1968 and 1980 aerial photos (NETROnline 2023) of this location.

The only apparent alterations in the 1984 aerial view are that by now Lugonia Avenue is paved, as is California Street from south of Lugonia northward to Almond Avenue. This then remains unchanged in the 1985 and 1994 (NETROnline 2023) aerial views. Three years later (NETROnline 2023) the basin in the northwest corner of the parcel is now present, and the parcel is still open field. At this time now, Almond Avenue has been pushed through past California Street and the remaining aspects of the farm complex are gone, though an orchard still remains east of California Street.

The Kaiser Medical Center occupies the southwest quarter of the project parcel by 2009, with the remaining space possibly agricultural fields; the surrounding parcels remain the same. There are no further changes visible in 2010 and 2012 (NETROnline 2023). In 2014 (NETROnline 2023) the open land around the medical center remains open and while the southern half appears fallow, the

northern portion may still be in active agricultural use; there is now a warehouse north of Almond and to the east of California the orchard is gone and the land is fallow. Within two years, however (NETROnline 2023) the land on all four sides of the project parcel has been built up with commercial and warehouse structures. The aerial photo from 2018 and 2020 (NETROnline 2023) are the same, though in 2020 it can be seen there is now a large ditch running east/west between the north and south field in the parcel (the situation found during the present field survey).

USGS Topo Maps:

The available U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) topographic maps for this area start with 1901. Maps from 1901 through 1951 (USGS, 1901, 1905, 1909, 1913, 1924, 1929, 1939, 1946 and 1951) are the same, showing the presence of the current main roads of California Street bordering the east edge of the project site, Lugonia Avenue along the south and Almond Avenue to the north, all dirt roads. There is a rail line approximately a half mile to the south (this is the Atchison Topeka and Santa Fe [AT&SF] rail line which is still present) with a small community at the siding; The is present to the south and roads are present in the surrounding area. A label on the map approximately a half mile to the east indicates that the area is called Gladysta, though no structures are present. The land is shown as open with no agriculture present, though orchards were likely already present but simply not yet shown on the map. There is a wash indicated flowing from the northwest of the project site 0.5 to 0.75 mile to the southwest; this parallels the rail line east/west for about a half mile directly south of the project site, and then turns south. The 1955 (USGS, 1955) map now shows Lugonia Avenue as a paved primary road and the other surrounding streets of California and Almons as smaller paved roads. There are orchards stretching out east of California and south of Lugonia from the project site, which is still open land; there is a water reservoir and four structures indicated in the north corner, across from the Almond intersection – this would be the Mayfair Dairy farm. These are all located immediately west of the intersection of California and Almond streets. The rail line 0.25 mile to the south is now identified as the AT&SF and there is now another rail line also going east/west 0.25 mile to the north identified as the San Bernardino Electric line.

The 1960 topo map shows the region as essentially the same as in 1955 but now only three structures are shown in the northeast corner (the Dairy), while the reservoir remains (USGS, 1960). The 1963 USGS map is the same as the 1955 version, while the 1964 map is the same as the 1960 version (USGS, 1963 and 1964). .

The I-10 Freeway is not present in the 1964 USGS topo map, but is shown in the 1969 version 0.25 mile to the south following the rail line, with an on/off ramp at California Street. At that time there is still agriculture (orchards) to the north of the freeway and to the south of the AT&SF Rail line with the land between, including the project site, “vacant” (though the site was occupied by the dairy farm which would have been growing hay). In 1969 the USGS topo (USGS, 1969) map still shows little change in the immediate project area from the 1955 version – orchards remain to the east across California Street and south across Lugonia Avenue with the project site as open space, though the orchard along the southwest edge has been reduced in size. The dairy complex also continues to be reduced in size and is now shown as one structure, and the reservoir is now gone. The 1973 map (USGS, 1973) shows the same configuration as in 1960. By the time of the 1979 topo map (USGS, 1979) , though while the general setting and structures remain the same as in 1969, in the 1980 version (USGS, 1980) the surrounding area is the same as seen in 1969, but the dairy farm presence has been expanded to now include a large long building situated on the west side of the intersection of California and Almond, at the extreme northeast corner of the project parcel. The 1986 USGS map shows much the same situation as in 1980 except the orchards to the south of Lugonia are now nearly

gone. The 1988 and 1999 USGS topo maps show the same configuration as in 1986 (USGS, 1986, 1988 and 1999). .

The 2012, 2015, 2018 and 2021 topo maps (USGS, 2012, 2015, 2018 and 2021) use the new standard of only showing roadways, with the except that on the 2015 map the waterway to the south is now named “The Mission Zanja.” The 2018 map shows a “Nevada” label immediately southeast of the project area, in the same location as “Gladysta” appeared in 1901. Nevada is identified as a “populated place located within the City of Redlands” (HomeTownLocator.com, n.d.).

3.0 RESEARCH METHODS

The cultural resources inventory and related archival research included a background cultural resources records check (archival research) at the SCCIC, California State University Fullerton. Additionally, a SLF search was requested from the NAHC.

3.1 Records Search

A cultural resource records search was conducted on June 22, 2023 by Ms. Doukakis. The CHRIS facility for San Bernardino County records is maintained at the SCCIC. That research was reviewed to identify resources that have been previously evaluated for historic significance, as well as to identify any previous completed cultural resources survey reports on or near the project site.

Also searched and reviewed were the official records and maps for cultural resources and surveys in the City of Redlands, the NRHP, Listed Properties and Determined Eligible Properties (2012), and the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) (2012).

For the current study, the scope of the records search included the project's boundary (see **Attachment A, Figure 3**). The research effort was completed to assess the sensitivity of the project site for both surface and subsurface cultural resources and to assist in determining the potential to encounter such resources, especially prehistoric – i.e., Native American – cultural remains, during potential sub-surface activities associated with the proposed project.

3.2 Native American Outreach

On June 8, 2023, Mr. O'Neil contacted the NAHC via email notifying them of the project activities, requesting a search of their SLF and requesting a list of local tribal organizations and individuals to contact for project outreach. The Commission's SLF results were received by email on July 13, 2023. The 38 Tribes and Native American contacts recommended by the NAHC were contacted via mail and email on October 3, 2023.

3.3 Field Survey

On November 6, 2023, archaeologist Stephen O'Neil and historian Rodrigo Jacobo visited the project site to conduct a pedestrian survey. During the survey, the project site was inspected for any indication of human activities dating to the prehistoric or historic periods (i.e., 50 years or older).

3.4 National Register of Historic Places

A search of the Built Environmental Resource Directory listing NRHP properties was reviewed to determine if there are any buildings on the project site or in the immediate area had been evaluated for the Register and listed. The search was conducted by Ms. Doukakis on November 8, 2023.

4.0 FINDINGS

4.1 Records Search

4.1.1 Recorded Archaeological Sites

Based on the cultural resources records search, it was determined that two historic era cultural resources have been previously recorded within the project site boundary. Within the 0.5-mile buffer zone there are an additional six recorded historic era cultural resources. There have been no prehistoric resources recorded within the project boundary or the buffer area. **Table 4.1-1** summarizes these resources.

The Marigold Farms historic site, CA-SBr-7139H, was a dairy, farming, and ranching operation dating from 1915 through approximately 1991 (Swope, Slatter and Cardoza 1991). This farm complex occupied the block from Lugonia Avenue on the south to San Bernardino Avenue on the north, and California Street on the east to Mountain View Avenue on the west (which includes the Kaiser Medical Center property in the southeast corner of the farm). As described by Swope, et al. (1991:1) from their survey of the farm complex, on the southern portion of the site there was a historic milking barn (recorded previously as CA-SBr-6857H; see below) and a presumed modern equipment storage shed. Other historical features associated with Marigold Farms (domestic structure, hammer mill, silos, etc.) were located north of San Bernardino Avenue, outside the boundaries of the property under investigation, and were not formally recorded during this research. A historic resources inventory record of the north portion of the site was prepared. A cluster of residences was once located west of the barn. Wooden structures located at the south-central portion of the property are thought to postdate the historical period. A red fired-brick standpipe was located approximately 10 meters southwest of the southwest corner of the barn. Reservoirs were once present on the property. The Marigold railroad siding was located near the north central portion of the property.

All of these Marigold Farms features were located north of the current project site, around the intersection of Almond Avenue and California Street. The area of the current project site was open land used for cultivating alfalfa and is not shown to have contained any structures (Swope et al. 1991:1, 7). The survey report of the project that the site record derived from concluded that the site record produced mitigated potential impacts of development to the farm (Swope and Lerch 1992:ii).

The barn associated with the Marigold Farms complex was recorded separately as CA-SBr-6857H by Romani, Head and Webb (1990). This was described at the time as an abandoned barn of concrete and wood plank; rectangular in configuration. It was also noted at the time that there were alfalfa fields to the south of the structure which would have encompassed the current project site (Romani, et al. 1990:4). It was located at the southwest corner of California Street and Almond Avenue, which is the northeast corner of the current project site. At the time of the Marigold Farms operations, Almond Avenue ended at California Street; the road has since been extended west of California and this road work would have demolished the barn and any subsurface components.

There were six other historic resources outside of the project APE but within a 0.5-mile radius of it. There was a set of four large metal tanks (P-36-009992, CA-SBr-9992H) located on the northwest corner of Olive Avenue and California Street, approximately 3,000 feet to the north of the project site. Once used for the storage of smudge oil, one was on a platform with the other three situated directly on the ground (Tang 2000:1). No construction date is suggested, though it is known that at least three of the tanks were present by 1938 (Tang 2000:2).

There are three utility related properties recorded within the project buffer zone. The Southern California Edison's Mira Loma-Vista 220kV transmission line, also known as the Hayfield-Chino 220kV (line) (P-36-026051) runs east/west to the north of the project site along San Bernardino Avenue. This was recorded in 2018 by Cunningham, O'Conner and Wintergerst as CA-SBr-17229H. There is also the San Bernardino-Redlands-Timeteo and San Bernardino-Redlands-Tennessee Subtransmission Lines (P-36-026224). Southern California Edison constructed these lines between 1966 and 1967, running east/west through San Bernardino County. They were "historically constructed on lattice poles, single wood poles, or in an H-frame wood pole configuration" (Williams 2014:2); the line in the current project area runs north/south approximately 2,500 feet to the west of the project site. Site P-36-26219 is the San Bernardino Substation, an historic-age electrical substation built in the 1940s; located 2,750 feet to the northwest of the current project site. "It consists of the typical components of a substation, including circuit switches, regulators and reclosers. There is one small concrete control structure located near the center of the substation" (LSA Associates 2013:1).

There is one transportation-associated historic site in the 0.5-mile zone, an abandoned line of the Southern California Railroad (P-36-02619) (ICF 2018). This was constructed in 1882 to provide a direct rail line between San Diego and Colton in San Bernardino County. The remaining abandoned grade is 12 feet across and is associated with six scatters of historic artifacts (ICF 2018:2). It is located approximately 2,100 feet southwest of the current project site.

The San Bernardino County Museum located at 2024 Orange Tree Lane is recorded as P-36-015135 and is noted as a California Department of Parks and Recreation Point of Historic Interest (Anonymous 1969). It is located approximately 1,000 feet to the southwest of the current project site. Originally dedicated in 1957, the original structures have since been replaced.

Table 4.1-1
KNOWN CULTURAL RESOURCES WITHIN A 0.5 MILE RADIUS OF THE PROJECT BOUNDARY

Site Number	Author(s)	Date	Type	Description
P-36-06847	ICF	2018	Historic	The resource consists of a segment of the historic alignment of The Southern California Railroad, a consolidation of California Southern Railroad Company, the California Central Railway Company, and the Redondo Beach Railway Company. "The California Southern Railroad was built in 1882 to provide the first direct route from San Diego to Colton. In November, 1885 the [California Southern Railroad] was officially opened between San Bernardino and Barstow. Only the 0.54-mile-long segment within the current project area is recorded. The grade has been affected by blading, flood, and removal of ties and rail after an

Site Number	Author(s)	Date	Type	Description
				apparent flood even in the mid-1980s.
P-36-06857	Roman, Gwendolyn, Genevieve Head, and Tricia Webb	1990	Historic	Historical structure. Abandoned barn of concrete and wood plank; rectangular in configuration. Time period unknown. There were alfalfa fields to north, west, and south, and a citrus orchard across California street to east.
P-36-007139 CA-SBr-7139H	Fulton, P. (LSA); Swope, K., K. Slater and B. Cardoza	2012; 1991	Historic	The Marigold Farms was a dairy, farming, and ranching operation dating from 1915 through approximately 1991. A dirt road once extended into the property from the east. This road may have been an extension of Almond Avenue, or Hugo Avenue, parallel to and south of Almond. Bryn Mawr Avenue, another dirt road, bisected the center of the property from north to south. A railroad siding named Marigold was located at the north center of the property on the San Bernardino Valley Traction Company line. On the southern portion of the site are a historic milking barn and a presumed modern equipment storage shed. Other historical features associated with Marigold Farms (domestic structure, hammer mill, silos, etc.) were located north of San Bernardino Avenue, outside the boundaries of the property under investigation, and were not formally recorded during this research. A historic resources inventory record of the north portion of the site was prepared. A cluster of residences was once located west of the barn. Wooden structures located at the south-central portion of the property are thought to postdate the historical period. A red fired-brick standpipe was located approximately 10 meters southwest of the southwest corner of the barn. Reservoirs were once present on the property. The Marigold railroad siding was located near the north central portion of the property.

Site Number	Author(s)	Date	Type	Description
P-36-09992 CA-SBr-9992H	Tang, Bai "Tom"	2000	Historic	Consists of four large metal tanks once used for storage of smudge oil, largest with a capacity of 25,000 gallons. Cylindrical in shape, made of galvanized corrugated steel sheets. One on a wooden platform, the other three on the ground surface. Unknown date, but three of the tanks were known to be present in 1938. On the northeast corner of Olive Avenue and California Street.
P-36-0015135	Anon.	1975	Historic	The San Bernardino County Museum recorded as a Point of Historic Interest by the California Department of Parks and Recreation in 1969 and was recommended in 1975. A 1953 Progress Report indicate several buildings present for storage of collections. Museum dedicated in 1957. (No further information is provided in the record but it is known to have been greatly expanded into modern facilities as a comprehensive natural history museum.) Located on Orange Tree Lane, in the City of Redlands.
P-36-026051 CA-SBr-17229H	Cunningham, Robert, John O'Connor, and Steve Wintergerst	2018	Historic	The resource is a segment of the Chino-Hayfield 220kV transmission line. The Chino-Hayfield transmission line was originally recorded by Davidson, Goodwin, and Smith in 2012. It was described as an approximately 43-mile-long transmission line associated with the development of the San Bernardino to Desert Hot Springs corridor through San Gorgonio Pass and San Timoteo Canyon. The transmission line was evaluated for NRHP/CRHR eligibility by Wendy L. Tinsley Becker in 2014 and was recommended as not eligible. A segment of the resource crossing Reche Canyon was revisited by ECORP archaeologists in 2018 as part of a cultural resources survey. The condition of the segment was found to be consistent with previous site records.

Site Number	Author(s)	Date	Type	Description
P-36-026219	Williams, Audry LSA	2014 2013	Historic	The San Bernardino Substation recorded as a historical resource. The San Bernardino Substation is an existing 220/66/12kV substation location north of San Bernardino Avenue and east of Mountain view Avenue in the City of Redlands. The San Bernardino Substation was built in the 1960s by SCE to support the San Bernardino Steam Plant.
P-36-026224	Williams, Audry	2014	Historic	The resource recorded consists of portions of the San Bernardino-Redlands-Timoteo and San Bernardino-Redlands-Tennessee 66kV Subtransmission Lines. SCE constructed the San Bernardino-Redlands-Timoteo 66kV and the San Bernardino-Redlands-Tennessee 66kV subtransmission lines between 1966 and 1967. The lines run parallel to the Devers-San Bernardino No. 1 220kV transmission line from the San Bernardino Substation to Barton Road. The lines consist of lattice steel towers from San Bernardino Substation to Redland Boulevard, and transitions to wood poles to its terminus at Barton Road. The construction of the San Bernardino-Redlands-Timoteo 66kV and the San Bernardino-Redlands-Tennessee 66kV subtransmission lines is associated with post-World War II housing developments expanding into Loma Linda area and the concurrent need for more power.

4.1.2 Previous Cultural Resource Investigations

According to the records at the SCCIC, there have been 17 previous cultural resource studies within portions of the 0.5-mile buffer of the project. Two of the surveys included the project site (SB-2625 and SB-4809), while four other surveys touched upon the boundaries of the project site (SB-2853, -4600, -8038, and -8199). The remaining 11 prior studies are located outside of the project boundary. Four of these 11 surveys identified cultural resources but none in the 0.5-mile radius of this project. (See **Table 4.1-2** and **Attachment D**.)

The current project parcel was originally surveyed by Michael K. Lerch & Associates in 1992 consisting of 35 acres for the approved Kaiser Medical Center, part of a larger planned development

of the Barton Center of Redlands, a 306-acre subdivision (SB-2625). No prehistoric resources and a single historical resource were discovered during this investigation, being the Marigold Farms buildings. They recorded the Marigold Farms complex and its milking barn (CA-SBR-7139H) – see description in **Section 4.1.1** above. The report concluded that the site record produced mitigated potential impacts of development to the farm (Swope and Lerch 1992:ii).

In 2006, W&S Consultants undertook an archaeological survey of the Kaiser Redlands medical office building project site that encompasses the same footprint as the current project (SB-4809). At that time, the archival research showed the prior presence of two historic sites related to the Marigold Farms that had been present in the northeast corner of the project parcel and that they had subsequently been demolished (W&S Consultants 2006:7). These were the concrete milk barn (CA-SBR-6857) and a portion of the Marigold Farms complex (CA-SBR-7139H) (see **Section 4.1.1** above for a description of these resources).

Adjacent surveys consisted of the Inland Feeder project for the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California (SB-2853) that surveyed a water utility line along California Street; a cultural resources survey for a development (SB-4600) across the northeast corner from the project suite at California Street and Almond Avenue; SB-8038, a paleontological assessment of a parcel that would be developed for the Hillwood Commercial Center on the east side of California Street from the project area; and finally there is a report documenting monitoring during ground disturbing activities for the construction of the Redlands Commercial Center buildings (SB-8199) immediately south of the project site on the south side of Lugonia Avenue.

An archaeological investigation may have taken place at the project site as indicated by the notation of “SB-06633” on the *Redlands, California* USGS map at the SCCIC. The SCCIC staff indicated that this report was no longer in their system and was likely removed by staff. Its potential appearance between reports dating to 2007 and 2015 indicates it may be associated with the site record P-36-007139 recorded by P. Fulton in 2012 at this location.

Table 4.1-2
KNOWN CULTURAL RESOURCE STUDIES WITHIN A 0.5 MILE RADIUS OF THE PROJECT BOUNDARY

Report Number	Author(s)	Date	Title	Resources
SB-00557	Hearn, Joseph E.	1977	ARCHAEOLOGICAL - HISTORICAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT OF PROJECT SITE LOCATED ON THE NORTH SIDE OF REDLANDS BOULEVARD AND WEST OF CALIFORNIA STREET IN THE BRYN MAWR AREA	N/A

Report Number	Author(s)	Date	Title	Resources
SB-00600	Hearn, Joseph E.	1978	ARCHAEOLOGICAL - HISTORICAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT OF APPROXIMATELY EIGHT ACRES AT THE NORTHEAST CORNER OF REDLANDS BOULEVARD AND BRYN MAWR AVENUE; LOMA LINDA AREA	N/A
SB-00647	Hearn, Joseph E.	1978	ARCHAEOLOGICAL - HISTORICAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT OF 63 ACRE PARCEL OF LAND LOCATED ON THE NORTH SIDE OF REDLANDS BOULEVARD BETWEEN MOUNTAIN VIEW AVENUE AND BRYN MAWR AVENUE, LOMA LINDA-REDLANDS AREA	N/A
SB-00931	Smith, Gerald A.	1980	CULTURAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT OF THE WEST PORTION OF ASSESSOR'S PARCEL NUMBER 292-061-11, REDLANDS AREA	N/A
SB-02486	Hathaway, Roger G., John Romani, and Joanne SanFelippo	1991	AN ARCHITECTURAL DETERMINATION OF ELIGIBILITY/SIGNIFICANCE REPORT AND AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY FOR THE MARIGOLD BUSINESS PARK	N/A
SB-02625	Swope, Karen K., and Michael K. Lerch	1992	CULTURAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT OF THE BARTON CENTER OF REDLANDS, MARIGOLD FARMS, CITY OF REDLANDS, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	36-006857, 36-007139

Report Number	Author(s)	Date	Title	Resources
SB-02853	Foster, John M., James J. Schmidt, Carmen A. Weber, Gwendolyn R. Romani, and Roberta S. Greenwood	1991	CULTURAL RESOURCE INVESTIGATION: INLAND FEEDER PROJECT, MWD OF SOUTHERN CA	36-006086, 36-006354, 36-006847, 36-006848, 36-006849, 36-006850, 36-006851, 36-006852, 36-006853, 36-006854, 36-006855, 36-006856, 36-006857, 36-006858, 36-006859, 36-006860, 36-006861, 36-006862, 36-006863, 36-006864, 36-006865, 36-006866, 36-006867, 36-006868, 36-006869, 36-006870, 36-006871, 36-006872, 36-006940, 36-007021, 36-007050, 36-007051, 36-007053, 36-007054, 36-007055, 36-007702
SB-03750	Love, Bruce	2000	WESTSIDE LANDFILL EXPANSION PROJECT. 29PP	36-009990, 36-009991, 36-009992
SB-04048	Love, Bruce	2001	IDENTIFICATION AND EVALUATION OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES: CITY OF REDLANDS RECYCLED WATER PROJECT IN THE CITY OF REDLANDS, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CA. 27PP	36-007139, 36-009991, 36-009992
SB-04600	Dice, Michael	2004	Phase I Cultural Resources Survey of a 73.45 Acre Property in Unincorporated San Bernardino County, APN: 0292-052-01, -03, -04, -06, - 08, -10, -11, -12, -16 near Nevada Street/Almond Avenue, Section 13 of Township 1 North Range 6 West, County of San Bernardino, California.	N/A
SB-04809	W & S Consultants	2006	PHASE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF THE KAISER REDLANDS MOB STUDY AREA, REDLANDS, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	N/A
SB-04812	Dice, Michael	2004	Records Search Results and Site Visit for Sprint Telecommunications Facility SB38XC919E (City Grove), California Street and I-10, Redlands, San Bernardino County, California.	N/A

Report Number	Author(s)	Date	Title	Resources
SB-05805	Crull, Scott	2007	An Archaeological and Paleontological Mitigation-Monitoring Report for Tentative Parcel Map 17815, with APNs: 167-401-02, 03; 167-511-08 and 167-451-05, 06, 07- a 40 Acre Parcel Located in the City of Redlands, San Bernardino County, California.	N/A
SB-06633	[unknown]	[unknown]	[unknown]	[unknown]
SB-07964	DeCarlo, Matthew M. and Diane L. Winslow	2015	Cultural Resources Impact Assessment and Evaluation Status Report for Southern California Edison Company's West of Devers Upgrade Project, Riverside and San Bernardino Counties, California	36-002311, 36-006847, 36-006855, 36-026030
SB-08038	Brunzell, David	2013	Cultural Resources Assessment Hillwood Commerce Center Project, City of Redlands, San Bernardino County, California	36-009991
SB-08199	Abdo-Hintzman, Kholood, and Josh Smallwood	2015	CULTURAL RESOURCES MONITORING REPORT FOR THE REDLANDS COMMERCE CENTER BUILDINGS 1 AND 2 PROJECT CITY OF REDLANDS, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	36-028815

4.2 Native American Outreach

On June 8, 2023, Ms. Doukakis contacted the NAHC via email notifying them of the project, requesting a search of their SLF and asking for a list of local tribal organizations and individuals to contact for project outreach. The results of the search request were received from Cameron Vela, Cultural Resources Analyst on July 13, 2023. The NAHC letter stated that “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 positive [emphasis in the original]. Please contact the San Manuel Band of Mission Indians on the attached list for information.” (See **Attachment C.**)

UEI prepared letters to each of the 38 tribal contacts representing 21 tribal organizations describing the project and included a map showing the project's location, asking if they have knowledge of cultural resources in the area, as well as if they had any questions or concerns regarding the project (see **Attachment C**). On October 3, 2023, Ms. Doukakis mailed these letters with accompanying maps

to all 38 tribal contacts, and also emailed identical letters and maps to each of the 37 tribal contacts for which email addresses were known.

Eight email responses were received.

- The Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians – Kizh Nation Administration responded on behalf of Chairperson Andrew Salas and Christina Swindell Martinez, Secretary on October 3, 2023 requesting the lead agency’s contact information. That information was provided by Ms. Doukakis on October 4, 2023.
- Christina Conley, Cultural Resource Administrator for the Gabrielino Tongva Indians of California Tribal Council on behalf of Chairperson Robert Dorame responded on October 3, 2023, indicating that the project would need to have a Native American monitor and suggested calling Sandonne Goad, Chairperson of the Gabrielino/Tongva Nation for this area.
- Chairperson Charles Alvarez of the Gabrielino-Tongva Tribe on behalf of San Dunlap, Cultural Resources Director, responded on October 4, 2023, stating that the tribe would look into this matter and respond accordingly. No response has been received to date.
- Paul Macarro, Cultural Resources Coordinator for the Pechanga Band of Indians on behalf of Chairperson Mark Macarro responded on October 3, 2023 indicating that the project area is outside the ancestral lands of their tribe and the tribe will defer to the appropriate tribes.
- Xitaly Madrigal, Cultural Resources Analyst for the Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians (ACBCI) on behalf of Chairperson Reid Milanovich and Director Patricia Garcia-Plotkin responded on October 11, 2023 indicating that the project area is not located within the boundaries of the ACBCI reservation but it is within the Tribe’s Traditional Use Area and recommends a cultural resources inventory of the project area, documentation of CHRIS cultural resources, a copy of the records received on the project, the presence of cultural resource monitors if any ground disturbance takes place, including a Secretary of the Interior-qualified archeologist. Mr. O’Neil responded to Ms. Madrigal, stating that a cultural resources inventory report would be completed and could be requested from the City of Redlands when completed. As for the other requests recommended, Mr. O’Neil stated that they are best made to the City of Redlands during AB 52 consultation.
- Ana Rios, Administrative Assistant for the Augustine Band of Cahuilla Mission Indians sent an email response on October 9, 2023 on behalf of Chairperson Amanda Vance; an attached letter from Tribal Secretary Geramy Martin indicated that the tribe is unaware of specific cultural resources that may be affected by the proposed project; however, in the event that resources are encountered during the development of this project the tribe asks to be contacted. Mr. O’Neil responded to Ms. Rios, stating that a cultural resources inventory report would be completed and could be requested from the City of Redlands when completed as part of the outreach process; Mr. O’Neil also stated that the City of Redlands, per AB 52, would conduct consultation and the tribe could make any recommendations then.
- Alexandra McCleary, Cultural Lands Manager for the San Manuel Band of Mission Indians responded on November 2, 2023 indicating that the proposed project site is considered sensitive by the Tribe, as it is close to the historic footprint of the Mill Creek Zanja, a historic waterway listed on the National Register which had been built using Serrano labor; there was

no specific mention of a Sacred Lands File site. The tribe would like to engage in government-to-government consultation pursuant to AB 52 with the Lead Agency for the project; Mr. O'Neil indicated on the same day that the Lead Agency is the City of Redlands Planning Department and UEI will let them know that the tribe wishes to engage in AB 52 consultation.

- Laura Chatterton, Cultural Resource Specialist for the Morongo Band of Mission Indians on behalf of Chairperson Robert Martin and Tribal Historic Preservation Officer Ann Brierty provided a response on November 14, 2023 indicating that the tribe considers the project area to be highly sensitive for cultural resources and will be requesting government-to-government AB 52 consultation; Mr. O'Neil indicated on the same day that the Lead Agency is the City of Redlands and UEI will let them know that the Band wishes to participate in consultation.

Following up on the initial letter and email contacts, telephone calls were conducted by Ms. Doukakis on November 3, 2023 and November 6, 2023, to complete the outreach process. These calls were to the 20 tribal contacts (representing 8 additional tribes) who had not already responded to UEI's mailings and emails. Nine telephone calls were placed with no answer and messages were left describing the project and requesting a response. These were to Doug Welmas, Chairperson of the Cabazon Band of Mission Indians; Sandonne Goad, Chairperson of the Gabrielino-Tongva Nation; Robert Martin, Chairperson of the Morongo Band of Mission Indians, to Ann Brierty, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer of the Morongo Band of Mission Indians; Shasta Gaughen, THPO of the Pala Band of Mission Indians, to Alexis Wallick, Assistant Tribal Historic Preservation Officer of the Pala Band of Mission Indians; Wayne Walker, Co-Chairperson of the Serrano Nation of Mission Indians; the Cultural Committee for the Torres-Martinez Desert Cahuilla Indians; and to BobbyRay Esparza, Cultural Director of the Cahuilla Band of Indians.

- In the call to Chairperson Daniel Salgado, and Tribal Historic Preservation Officer Anthony Madrigal, of the Cahuilla Band of Indians the tribal receptionist indicated that Chairperson Salgado and Mr. Madrigal were not in the office and to leave a message on Mr. Esparza's voicemail which was done.
- In the call to John Gomez, Environmental Coordinator for the Ramona Band of Cahuilla Indians on behalf of Chairperson Joseph Hamilton, the tribal receptionist indicated that Mr. Gomez was in the field and provided his cell phone number; that number was called -- there was no answer and a message was left.
- In the call to Lovina Redner, Tribal Chair for the Santa Rosa Band of Cahuilla Indians, the tribal receptionist indicated that Ms. Redner was not in the office at the time and asked that UEI leave our call back number which was done.
- In the call to Mark Cochrane, Co-Chairperson of the Serrano Nation of Mission Indians, the phone line was disconnected and no message could be left. There has been no response to date for any of these calls.
- During the call to Anthony Morales, Chairperson of the Gabrieleno-Tongva San Gabriel Band of Missions Indians, he indicated that he does not have any specific concerns but there are known archaeological sites in the area and freeways like the I-10 that would have been used for traditional transportation routes. Chairperson Morales recommended Native American and archaeological monitoring and would like his tribe to be involved.

- In the call to Manfred Scott, Acting Chairman for the Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma Reservation on behalf of President Jordan Joaquin, and Jill McCormick, Historic Preservation Officer indicated that the tribe will defer to more local tribes.
- In the call to Joseph Ontiveros, Cultural Resource Department for the Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians on behalf of Chairperson Isaiah Vivanco indicated that this area is of moderate concern for the tribe and further information will be provided to the lead agency during AB 52 consultation.
- In the call to Dorothy Willis with the EPA Department for the Los Coyotes Band of Cahuilla and Cupeño Indians on behalf of Chairperson Ray Chapparosa, indicated that she was on the other line and to email her our question. This email was sent November 6, 2023.
- In the call to Cheryl Madrigal, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer of the Rincon Band of Luiseño Indians representing Tribal Council Member Joseph Linton, Tribal Council Member Laurie Gonzalez, and Attorney General Denise Turner Walsh, Ms. Madrigal indicated that she will take a look at our email and get back to us with a response.
- A phone call was received from Deneen Pelton, Cultural Resources Coordinator with the Rincon Band, on the same day indicating that they sent an email response for this project on October 27, 2023. Ms. Pelton provided the email response and it indicated that the project location is not within the Band's specific Area of Historic Interest (AHI) and the tribe has no additional information to provide; Ms. Pelton recommended that we directly contact a Tribe that is closer to the project and may have pertinent information. (See **Attachment C.**) There have been no further responses from these tribes to date.

4.3 Pedestrian Survey Results

A pedestrian survey was conducted on November 6, 2023 by Mr. O'Neil and Mr. Jacobo, starting at 9:15 a.m. The survey consisted of walking over, visually inspecting, and photographing the exposed ground surface of the project site using standard archaeological procedures and techniques. Upon arrival the weather was overcast with occasional light rain, which quickly cleared to open sky.

The vacant portion of the project parcel is L-shaped and consists of open flat land except for a water retention basin approximately 10 feet deep in the northwest corner. A current Kaiser medical center occupies the southeast corner of the larger lot surrounded by the L-shaped parcel to the north and west (see **Appendix A, Map 2**). The parcel is bordered by Almond Avenue along the north edge, California Street along the east. West Lugonia Avenue along the south boundary, and a warehouse building to the west.

The survey consisted of walking north/south transects at 15-meter intervals. In the north half the transects started in the northeast corner and progressed to the west (**Figure 4.3-1**). In the south half the transects started in the southeast corner and progressed to the west (**Figure 4.3-2**). The basin in the northwest corner was observed by walking the semi-circular periphery (**Figure 4.3-3**).

The northern half of the parcel was covered by dense vegetation consisting of tumble weeds, aka Russian thistle (*Salsola tragus*) along the north and east edges and in large patches scattered throughout, as well as large areas covered by both dead and living black and tansy mustard (*Brassica nigra* and *Desurainia pinnata*), cheeseweed (*Malva parviflora*), two species of native sun-flower like shrubs (*Asteraceae* family), bachelor button, various *Chenopod* family and other ground-cover plants

as well as various shrubs, consisting predominantly of non-native invasive species. Also, there were areas that had been covered by chipped wood (**Figure 4.3-4**). It is estimated that the visible ground surface in this north half is approximately 15 percent. It was observed that the entire area had been disked within the past year or so along the east/west axis for managing the vegetation.

The southern half of the parcel was also covered by dense vegetation consisting of tumble weeds along the east, south and west edges that covered up to one-third of the surface (**Figure 4.3-5**), as well as large areas covered by mustard, various *Chenopod* plants, portulaca (*Portulaca oleracea*) and other non-native ground-cover, and various shrubs. It is estimated that the visible ground surface in the southern half is approximately five percent. It was observed that the entire area had been disked within the past year or so along the north/south axis (**Figure 4.3-6**) for managing vegetation.

Along with the herbaceous plants, the shrubs here consisted of scattered mule fat (*Baccharis salicifolia*) usually near areas with water, tree tobacco (*Nicotiana glauca*), tamarisk (*Tamarix* sp.), and a single willow (*Salix* sp.). Numerous signs of coyote (*Canis latrans*) were observed throughout the parcel consisting of scores of scat; there was, however, no direct sign of rabbits or hares. The soil was observed to be of silty greyish-tan consistency with little or no gravel or rocks. This is consistent with the known local geology (see **Section 2.1**).

No prehistoric or historic features or isolate artifacts were observed. However, due to the extremely poor surface visibility it cannot be ruled out that cultural resources may be present. Features of the Marigold Farms complex, recorded in 1991 and 2012 (see **Section 4.1.1**) were located in what is now Almond Avenue and parcel to the northwest of California Street (**Section 2.2.3**), and so would have been demolished when Almond Avenue and the intersection was expanded between 2002 and 2005 and when the warehouse was built on the lot to the north. It is believed that any remaining building foundations of the complex would have been apparent during the survey and none were observed. A large, apparently old Chinaberry tree (*Melia azedarach*) (aka white cedar), an ornamental, is present in the northeast corner along Almond Avenue (see central background of **Figure 4.3-4**); this tree can be seen in aerial photos at the south edge of the Marigold Farms complex from at least 1938 onward (**Section 2.2.3.3**).

It is recommended that the parcel be resurveyed during brush removal for construction and the ground surface is made visible.

Figure 4.1-1
OVERVIEW OF NORTH HALF OF PROJECT SITE FROM NORTHEAST CORNER; VIEW TO THE SOUTH; TAKEN NOVEMBER 6, 2024 AT 10:012 A.M.



Figure 4.1-2
OVERVIEW OF SOUTH HALF OF PROJECT SITE FROM SOUTHEAST CORNER; VIEW TO THE WEST; TAKEN NOVEMBER 6, 2023 AT 12:54 P.M.



Figure 4.1-3
OVERVIEW OF BASIN IN NORTHWEST CORNER OF PROJECT SITE; VIEW TO THE NORTH;
TAKEN NOVEMBER 6, 2023 AT 11:41 A.M.



Figure 4.1-4
SURFACE COVERED WITH CHIPPED WOOD IN NORTH HALF OF PROJECT SITE; VIEW TO THE EAST; TAKEN NOVEMBER 6, 2023 AT 12:02 P.M.



Figure 4.1-5
TUMBLE WEEDS AND OTHER VEGETATION COVERING THE SURFACE IN SOUTH HALF OF
PROJECT SITE; VIEW TO THE SOUTH; TAKEN NOVEMBER 6, 2023 AT 1:08 P.M.



Figure 4.1-6
DISK FURROWS IN SOUTH HALF OF PROJECT SITE; VIEW TO THE NORTH; TAKEN NOVEMBER
6, 2023 AT 1:20 P.M.



4.4 National Register of Historic Places

A search of the Built Environment Resources Directory (BERD) provided by the Office of Historic Preservation (2024) was conducted for this project on November 8, 2023. It was determined that the project boundary does not have any resources present that have been evaluated under the National Register BERD. Within the 0.5-mile radius there is a single resource that has been noted in the BERD located 0.2 mile to the southeast of the project boundary. This resource is the San Bernardino County Museum (36-015135). According to the BERD, this resource has been designated as a State Point of Historical Interest but does not meet the California Register criteria and has not been evaluated for the National Register (7P).

5.0 MANAGEMENT CONSIDERATIONS

5.1 Site Evaluation Criteria

Evaluation of significance under CEQA uses criteria found in eligibility descriptions from the CRHR. Generally, a resource is to be considered historically significant if it meets the criteria for listing in the California Register [Public Resources Code § 5024.1; California Code of Regulations § 15064.5(a)(3)]. These criteria provide that a resource may be listed as potentially significant if it:

- Is associated with the events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California history and cultural heritage.
- Is associated with the lives of persons important in our past.
- Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, or represents the work of an important creative individual, or possesses high artistic value.
- Has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

5.2 Potential Effects

No NRHR or CRHR sites are located within the project boundary. Therefore, no documented cultural resources will be adversely affected by the project. However, the presence of buried cultural (prehistoric and/or historic-period archaeological) resources cannot be ruled out. If prehistoric and/or historic-period artifacts are observed during subsurface excavation, work should be stopped in that area and a Secretary of the Interior qualified archaeologist should be called to assess the finds.

6.0 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

No prehistoric archaeological resources were identified in the CHRIS record literature search in the project site or area. Two historic sites, the Marigold Farms (CA-SBr-7139H) and its associated barn (CA-SBr-6857H), were located adjacent to the current project site and possibly had features within the extreme northeast corner of the current project at the intersection of Almond Avenue and California Street. However, all related structures have been demolished through construction of a commercial development and road construction. Also, it was noted that the site record prepared for CA-SBr-7139H mitigated potential impacts of development to the farm (Swope and Lerch 1992:ii).

As part of this study, none of the tribal responses indicated the presence of known cultural resources at or near the project site. Three of the tribes did express concerns regarding potential nearby traditional cultural resources. The San Manuel Band of Serrano Indians stated that they consider the project site to be sensitive to the tribe due to its proximity to the footprint of the Mill Creek Zanja, an historic waterway listed on the NRHP which had been built using Serrano labor; also, the Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians noted they had concerns for the project area. The Gabrielino-Tongva San Gabriel Band of Mission Indians stated that there are known prehistoric archaeological sites in the project area and that the I-10 freeway (one mile to the south) stems from a traditional transportation route. The Morongo Band of Mission Indians consider the project area to be highly sensitive for cultural resources and will be requesting government-to-government AB 52 consultation. Also, the Gabrielino Tongva Indians of California Tribal Council recommended the presence of a Native American monitor during ground disturbing construction activities. The Augustine Band of Cahuilla Mission Indians stated they would like to be notified if cultural resources are uncovered during ground disturbing activities (see **Section 4.2** and **Attachment C**).

The cultural resources study findings suggest that there is a low potential for the presence of prehistoric cultural resources. The project site is disturbed by several decades of agricultural use. A prior survey of the property resulted in negative findings for prehistoric resources. However given that the prior agricultural use within the project might have masked archaeological deposits, the close proximity of fresh water source (the Santa Ana River) which would have been attractive to Native American use, that one of the contacted tribes did recommend tribal and archaeological monitoring based on the historic presence of local indigenous people along the nearby Santa Ana River, the presence of an adjacent associated farm complex dating back to approximately 1915, and that the present vegetation coverage did not allow for full observation of the project area ground surface, there is the potential for buried archaeological deposits to be present within the project boundaries. Therefore, it is recommended that an archaeological monitor be present during ground-disturbing activities, including during vegetation removal (grubbing) across the site and observe the cleared ground surface for indications of cultural material. If prehistoric and/or historic items are observed during subsurface activities, work should be stopped in that area and a qualified archaeologist and Native American monitor be retained to assess the finding(s) and retrieve the material.

There is also a low potential for the presence of historic cultural resources in the northeast area of the project site. This is due to the prior presence of the Marigold Farm around the intersection of California and San Bernardino Avenue. While the recording of this property by Swope and Lerch (1992; see **Section 4.1.2** above) was determined to mitigate potential impacts of future development and the area of the farm complex has been built over by commercial and road development, there remains the potential for subsurface artifacts. The qualified archaeological monitor already recommended to be present would apply here as well.

❖ CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS ❖

If human remains are encountered during excavations associated with this project, work will halt in that area and the San Bernardino County Coroner will be notified (§ 5097.98 of the Public Resources Code). The Coroner will determine whether the remains are of recent human origin or older Native American ancestry. If the coroner, with the aid of the supervising archaeologist, determines that the remains are prehistoric, they will contact the NAHC. The NAHC will be responsible for designating the most likely descendant (MLD), who will make recommendations as to the manner for handling these remains and further provide for the disposition of the remains, as required by § 7050.5 of the California Health and Safety Code. Following notification by the NAHC, the MLD will make these recommendations within 48 hours of having access to the project site following notification by the NAHC. These recommendations may include scientific removal and nondestructive analysis of human remains and items associated with Native American burials (§ 7050.5 of the Health and Safety Code).

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- 1963 *Redlands*, Calif. 7.5', USGS Quadrangle map.
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- 1979 *Redlands*, Calif. 7.5', USGS Quadrangle map.
- 1980 *Redlands*, Calif. 7.5', USGS Quadrangle map.
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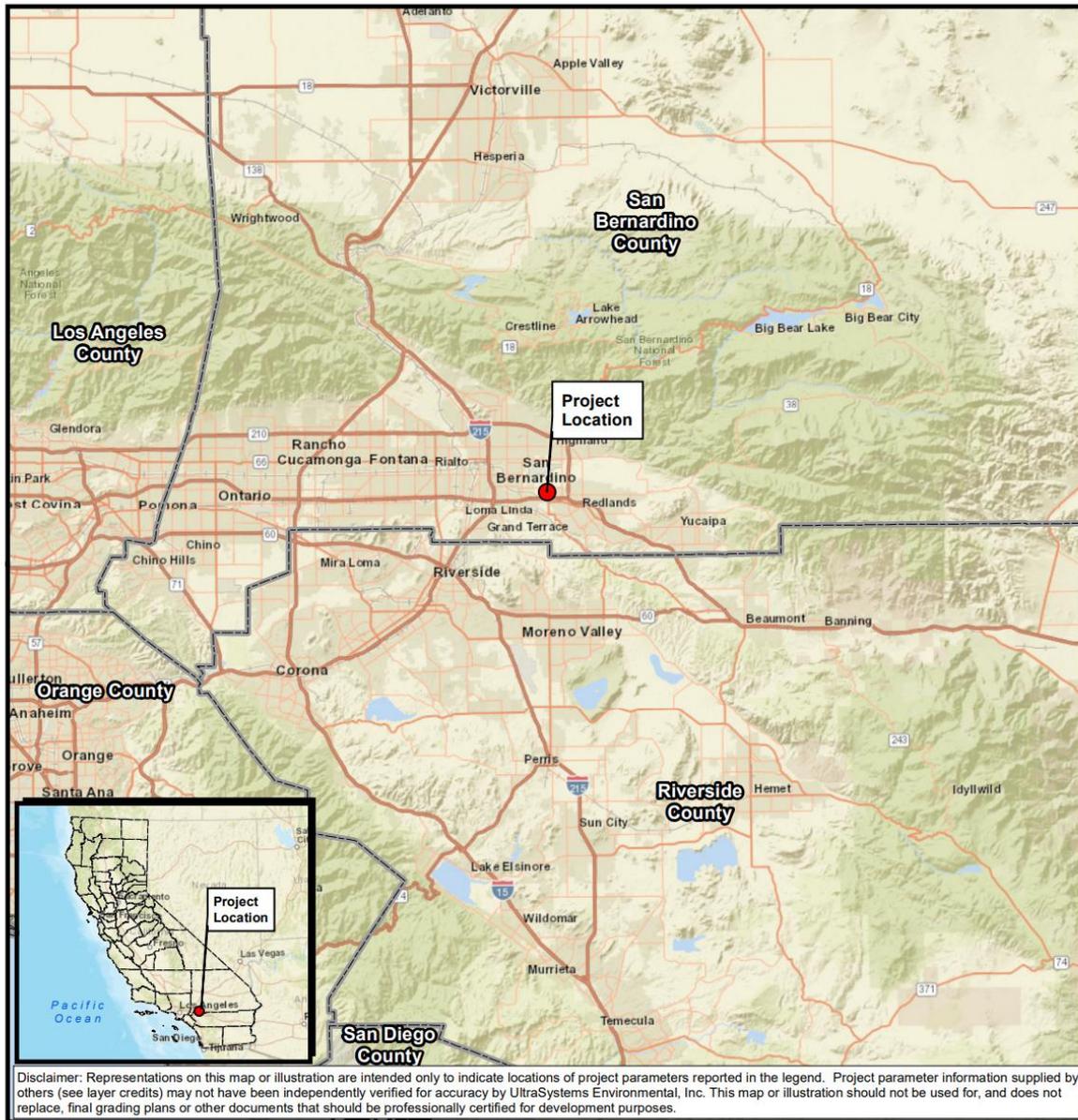
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ATTACHMENTS

ATTACHMENT A
PROJECT MAPS

Map 1 REGIONAL MAP WITH PROJECT LOCATION SHOWN



October 25, 2023

Scale: 1:633,600



0 5 10 Miles

0 5.5 11 Kilometers

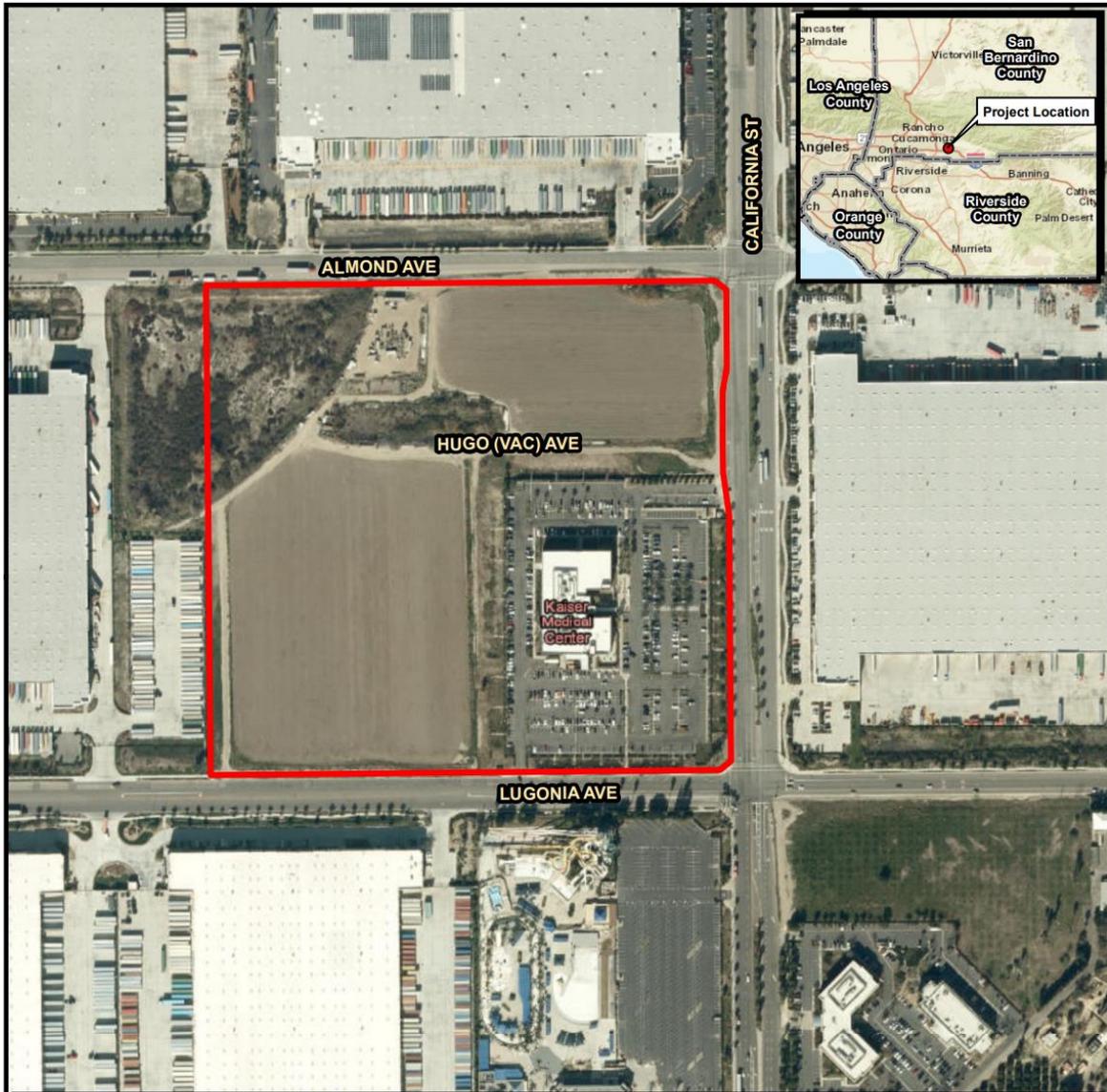
Legend

● Project Location

**Kaiser Permanente
Medical Center**
Regional Location



Map 2 PROJECT STUDY AREA



Disclaimer: Representations on this map or illustration are intended only to indicate locations of project parameters reported in the legend. Project parameter information supplied by others (see layer credits) may not have been independently verified for accuracy by UltraSystems Environmental, Inc. This map or illustration should not be used for, and does not replace, final grading plans or other documents that should be professionally certified for development purposes.

Path: \\Gisvr\gis\Projects\7214_Redlands_Kaiser_MedCenter_EIR\MXDs\7214_Kaiser_3_0_Project_Location_2023_05_25.mxd May 25, 2023
 Service Layer Credits: Sources: Esri, HERE, Garmin, USGS, Intermap, INCREMENT P, NRCan, Esri Japan, METI, Esri China (Hong Kong), Esri Korea, Esri (Thailand), NGCC, (c) OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community, Esri, HERE, Garmin, (c) OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS user community. Source: Esri, Maxar, Earthstar Geographics, and the GIS User Community UltraSystems Environmental, Inc., 2022

Scale: 1:4,200

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0 175 350 Feet

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Legend

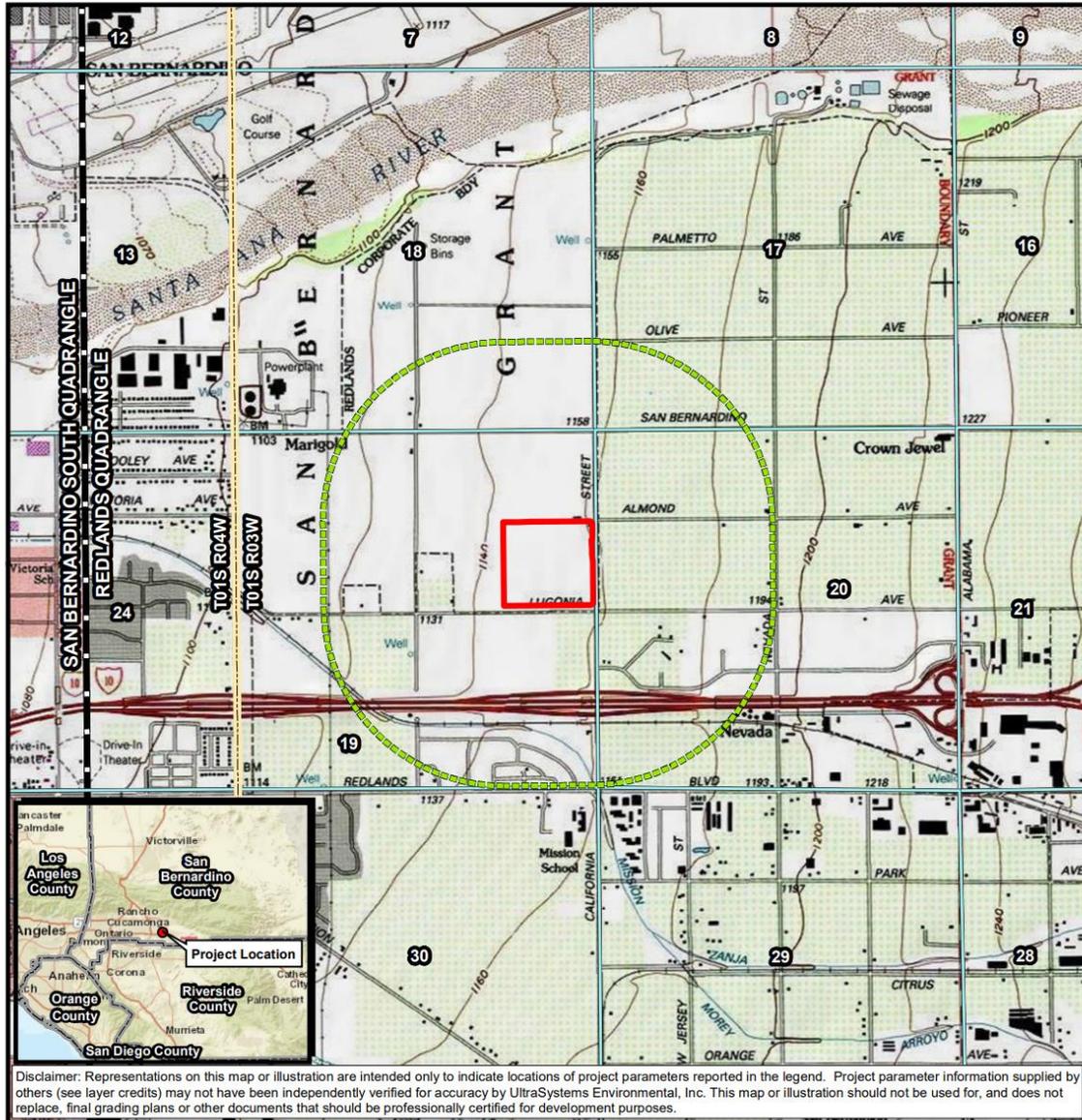
Project Boundary

**Kaiser Permanente
Medical Center**

Project Location

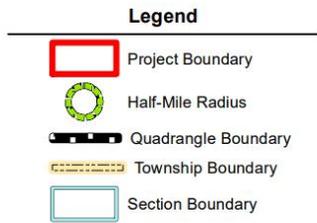
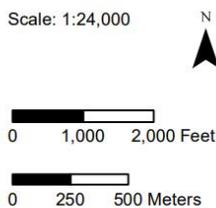


Map 3
TOPOGRAPHIC MAP WITH APE SHOWN AND QUARTER-MILE BUFFER ZONE



Path: \\GIS\vr\gis\Projects\7214_Redlands_Kaiser_MedCenter_EIR\MXDs\7214_Kaiser_4_5_Topo_2022_05_25.mxd
 Service Layer Credits: Sources: Esri, HERE, Garmin, USGS, Intermap, INCREMENT P, NRCan, Esri Japan, METI, Esri China (Hong Kong), Esri Korea, Esri (Thailand), NGCC, (c) OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community. Sources: Esri, HERE, Garmin, Intermap, increment P Corp., GEBCO, USGS, FAO, NPS, NRCAN, GeoBase, IGN, Kadaster NL, Ordnance Survey, Esri Japan, METI, Esri China (Hong Kong), (c) OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community, Copyright:© 2013 National Geographic Society, I-cubed; CA Dept. of Conservation, May 2019; UltraSystems Environmental, Inc., 2022

May 25, 2023



**Kaiser Permanente
 Medical Center**
 Topographic Map
 USGS Quadrangle: Redlands
 Township: 1S Range: 3W
 Section: 19



ATTACHMENT B
PERSONNEL BACKGROUND

Stephen O'Neil, M.A., RPA*Cultural Resources Manager, Cultural Anthropology/Archaeology***Education**

- M.A., Anthropology (Ethnography emphasis), California State University, Fullerton, CA, 2002
- B.A., Anthropology, California State University, Long Beach, CA, 1979

Professional and Institutional Affiliations

- California Mission Studies Association
- City of Laguna Beach Environmental Sustainability Committee, appointed 2012
- Orange County Natural History Museum; Board Member
- Pacific Coast Archaeological Society; Board Member and Past President
- Society for California Archaeology

Professional Registrations and Licenses

- Register of Professional Archaeologists (No. 16104) (current)
- Riverside County, CA, Cultural Resource Consultant (No. 259) (current)
- Cultural Resource Field Director, BLM Permit (CA-13-19) – California, 2013
- NEPA and CEQ Consultation for Environmental Professionals; course by the National Association of Environmental Professionals, 2013

Professional Experience

Mr. O'Neil has 30 years of experience as a cultural anthropologist in California. He has researched and written on archaeology, ethnography, and history. Mr. O'Neil has archaeological experience in excavation, survey, monitoring, and lab work. Most of this has been on Native American prehistoric sites, but also includes Spanish, Mexican, and American period adobe sites. His supervisory experience includes excavation and survey crew chief and project director of an adobe house excavation. He has a wide range of expertise in Phase I & II Environmental Site Assessments, archaeological resource assessment surveys, salvage operations, and cultural background studies for various EIR projects. Mr. O'Neil has worked for cultural resource management firms as well as government agencies and Native American entities. He has prepared technical reports as well as published journal articles.

Select project experience***Inglewood Avenue Corridor Widening Project, City of Lawndale, Los Angeles County, CA: 2013-2014***

Mr. O'Neil directed and conducted archaeological field survey, cultural resource records search, Native American contacts and report writing for this project. The City of Lawndale is widening Inglewood Avenue from Marine Avenue north. The project uses Caltrans funds and the cultural resources report was prepared in Caltrans format. A separate historic properties report was prepared as well. Prepared for Huitt-Zollars Engineering.

Via Ballena Storm Drain Relocation, City of San Clemente, Orange County, CA: 2013

Mr. O'Neil directed and conducted archaeological field survey, cultural resource records search, Native American contacts and report writing for this project. This residential area has a damaged

storm drain under Via Ballena that was causing earth movement and erosion. The requirements for state funding, and cultural resources inventory report was required. Prepared for the City of San Clemente.

Pine Canyon Road – Three Points Road to Lake Hughes Road, Los Angeles County, CA: 2013

Mr. O’Neil directed and conducted archaeological field survey, cultural resource records search, Native American contacts and report writing for this project. This nine-mile portion of Pine Canyon Road lies partially within the Angeles National Forest. A series of widening and culvert repairs is planned by the Los Angeles County Department of Public Works (LACDPW). An assessment was made of possible cultural resources, historic and prehistoric that may be affected by the construction, and four historic sites were recorded. Prepared for LACDPW.

Alton Parkway Extension Project, Cities of Irvine and Lake Forest, Orange County, CA: 2012

Mr. O’Neil directed and conducted archaeological and paleontological monitoring, archaeological excavation, cultural resource records search, Native American contacts and report writing for this project. Alton Parkway was extended 2.1 miles between the cities of Irvine and Lake Forest. For the portion within the City of Irvine, UltraSystems conducted monitoring and excavation services. One prehistoric site was excavated and reported on; a series of living features were discovered and also reported. The final monitoring report described the paleontological and archaeological findings. A separate technical report on the archaeological excavations was also prepared. Mr. O’Neil directed research into historic and prehistoric background and prepared the final assessment of potential impacts. Prepared for the Orange County Department of Public Works.

NEPA and CEQA Documentation, Los Angeles Regional Interoperable Communications System (LA-RICS), Los Angeles County, CA: 2011-2014

Mr. O’Neil is part of the UltraSystems team currently preparing technical studies and NEPA and CEQA documentation toward the construction of LA-RICS, an \$800-million emergency communications system due to be operational in 2016. LA-RICS will provide a highly-coordinated emergency communications system to all first responders to natural and man-made disasters throughout Los Angeles County. Mr. O’Neil is the cultural and historical resources studies team leader, directing five researchers. These studies include coordination of field visits to all 260-plus locations for an archaeologist and/or an architectural historian with agency escorts to observe and record any onsite prehistoric and historic features, performing records and literature searches at archaeology information centers and local archives, contacting local agencies for historically listed structures and districts, coordinate public notices of the project throughout Los Angeles County, consultation with the NAHC and all local tribal organizations, and direct consultation with the California State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO). This information was compiled by Mr. O’Neil and is used to prepare FCC historical resource forms which were submitted to the SHPO for review.

Megan B. Doukakis, M.A.

Assistant Project Archaeologist

Education

- M.A. Public Archaeology, California State University, Northridge, 2012–2018
- B.A., Anthropology, California State University, Long Beach, 2011
- University of California, Los Angeles - Pimu Catalina Archaeological Field School, 2010
- International Scholar Laureate Program: Delegation on Anthropology and Archaeology in China, 2009
- Earthwatch Institute, “Unearthing Mallorca’s Past” archaeological excavation, Mallorca, Spain, 2005

Professional and Institutional Affiliations

- Phi Kappa Phi National Honor Society, 2011
- Sigma Alpha Lambda, National Leadership and Honor Organization, 2010
- Society for California Archaeology Membership 2012–2015

Professional Experience

Mrs. Doukakis has worked in the field of cultural resource management for seven years at environmental firms. Before this Mrs. Doukakis had participated in multiple field schools in Southern California and abroad. She has experience in survey, excavation, laboratory work, and information searches. Mrs. Doukakis holds the title of Archaeological Technician at UltraSystems Environmental. Prior to this, she completed a CRM internship at UltraSystems. These positions have provided her with the opportunity to contribute to proposals, final reports, project scheduling, archaeological record searches and paleontological, archaeological and Native American monitor organizing for projects.

Select project experience

Results of the Condition Assessment, Site Monitoring, and Effects Treatment Plan (CASMET) Marine Corps Base Camp Pendleton, San Diego County, CA

Client: Marine Corps Base Camp Pendleton, Duration: 5/11 to 9/11

Mrs. Doukakis conducted survey and excavation for the USMC Base Camp Pendleton condition assessment project. Areas were tested around Camp Pendleton for the presence and condition of cultural material previously recorded. She also conducted laboratory work and curation for the material collected within excavations. Mrs. Doukakis contributed to the final report with background records searches and prehistoric and historic background writing for the report.

Archaeological Excavation Results Report for the Alton Parkway Extension Project, Orange County, CA

Client: Orange County Department of Public Works; Contract: \$357,170, 10/10 to 6/12

Mrs. Doukakis participated in the Alton Parkway project, City of Irvine, Orange County, CA. She was responsible for cleaning and cataloging the artifacts recovered from the excavation and surface collections. She also contributed to the final report by compiling the historical background information.

Identification and Evaluation of Historic Properties ADA Wheelchair Access Ramp Improvement Project, City of Lake Forest, Orange County, CA

Client: City of Lake Forest/Penco, Contract: \$2,981.62, Duration: 6/12 to 7/12

Mrs. Doukakis contributed to the cultural resource records search, field survey, Native American contacts and report writing for this project. This residential area required wheelchair access ramps on every corner in this neighborhood. An assessment of the possible cultural resources that may be affected with this construction was made for the City of Lake Forest. Mrs. Doukakis contributed the historic and prehistoric background, and the assessment of the possible resources in the area.

Tenaska Solar Projects Imperial Solar Energy Center-South; Imperial Solar Energy Center-West; and Wistaria Ranch, Imperial County, CA

Client: Tenaska/CSOLAR Development, Contract: \$3,441,809, 10/13 to 8/15.

Mrs. Doukakis conducted Native American contacts for field monitoring, coordinated with subcontractors to initiate cultural and paleontological field surveys, for the several solar energy projects being handled by UltraSystems Environmental in the El Centro area, Imperial County, CA. She contributed different parts of the survey report and monitoring program documents, including historic and prehistoric background, editorial review. At ISEC- West, Mrs. Doukakis was responsible for contacting and organizing Tribal monitors for this project. She contacted tribal organizations and inquired about their interest in providing tribal monitors for this project. directly organized with Native American groups to sign agreements, and fill out tax paperwork. She was also responsible for organizing and keeping track of and gathering field log from monitors from six tribal groups. She also recovered previously recorded artifacts in the field before the start of the project.

NEPA and CEQA Documentation, Los Angeles Regional Interoperable Communications System -Long Term Evolution, Los Angeles County, CA

Client: LARICS Joint Powers Authority, Contract: \$3,051,312, 1/12 to 1/15.

UltraSystems' team prepared technical studies and NEPA and CEQA documentation toward the construction of LA-RICS-LTE, an \$800-million emergency communications system that will provide a highly coordinated emergency communications system to all first-responders to natural and man-made disasters throughout Los Angeles County. For this project Mrs. Doukakis conducted record searches at the South Central Coastal Information Center for the Department of Commerce on over 300 project sites throughout the County of Los Angeles. She helped prepare letters to the NAHC and tribal organizations associated with the project area. Mrs. Doukakis contributed to contacting, organizing, and scheduling architectural historians to conduct historical research around the project areas. Letters were written for contact to local agencies and cities. A public notice was constructed and published in three local newspapers. Mrs. Doukakis also constructed hundreds of Federal Communications Commission 620 and 621 forms for submission to California State Historic Preservation Office.

Newton Canyon Monitoring Project, CA

Client: County of Los Angeles Department of Public Works, Contract: \$2,930.00, Duration: 7/13 to 12/13

Mrs. Doukakis was an archaeological monitor for this project. She monitored all ground disturbing activities as well as lightly surveying the area for cultural material. Mrs. Doukakis also conducted the records center research at the South Central Coastal Information Center at CSUF. Through email, letter, and telephone correspondence, Mrs. Doukakis contacted the NAHC and associated tribal groups.

Rodrigo Jacobo, MA, BA
Historian/ Cultural Resources Specialist



PROFESSIONAL SUMMARY

Rodrigo Jacobo has worked as an academic research historian since 2013 and as an adjunct professor of history since 2017. As both a research historian and adjunct professor he specialized not only in history but also ethnic and cultural studies. He has extensive expertise in the application of research methods and analysis, qualitative and quantitative, as well as the utilization of archival records and primary sources. He has worked with other historians and professionals to compile and compose historical reports, monographs and historiographies. In addition to his historical and research skills, he is also a well-spoken public speaker, a skill he mastered as an academic. He holds a BA from the University of California, San Diego (UCSD) and an MA from National University (NU) in history.

Years of Experience
10

Years with Firm
>1

- Education**
- Bachelor’s Degree in History, with an emphasis on Latin American Studies from the University of California, San Diego
 - Master’s Degree in History, with an emphasis on Latin America/US History from National University
 - Online Teaching Certificate in General Education from Palomar College.

- Areas of Expertise**
- Word
 - Excel
 - PowerPoint
 - Bilingual: Fluent in Spanish

ULTRASYSTEMS PROJECT EXPERIENCE

Addendum 6 for the Westgate Specific Plan FEIR Development Project; Fontana, San Bernardino County, CA; 2023

The Project consists of the development of two medical office buildings located within Planning Area 27 in the Westgate East community area of Planning Area 27 in the City of Fontana. UltraSystems conducted a cultural resources study to evaluate the potential presence of prehistoric and historic resources. The project site is 17.5 acres in area. This is located in northwest Fontana, *Guasti, Calif.*, USGS topo quad, R 06 W, T 01 N, in the NW ¼ of Section 35. The subject property was vacant (abandoned vineyards).

Ms. Stoddard conducted an archaeological field survey of the project site in December 2023 and assisted with preparation of the subsequent Phase I cultural resources inventory report with Stephen O’Neil, M.A., RPA, the Principal Investigator. UEI Project 7170G.

RivCo Parks SARB (Santa Ana River Bottom) Project, City of Riverside, Riverside County, CA; 2023

The Project is in support of the RivCo (Riverside County) Parks SARB (Santa Ana River Bottom) Project located in Rancho Jurupa Park. UltraSystems conducted a cultural resources study to evaluate the potential presence of prehistoric and historic resources. The Project consists of the proposed improvements to the access road and maintenance building and access road along the Santa Ana River and Rancho Jurupa Park. The Project is located at 4600 Crestmore Road; *Riverside West, Calif.*, USGS topo quad, R 05 W, T 02 S, in the S ½ of Sec 21. The project site roadway is located in open land that was once farmland.

Ms. Stoddard conducted an archaeological field survey of the project site in December 2023 and assisted with preparation of the subsequent Phase I cultural resources inventory report with Stephen O’Neil, M.A., RPA, the Principal Investigator. UEI Project 7237.

SELECT PROJECT EXPERIENCE

Adjunct History Professor, Palomar College; August 2017 to Ongoing

Currently teaching history at Palomar College, instructing on the following courses: US History, World History, Western Civilization, Chicano Studies, History of the Americas (Latin American Studies). He has taught these courses in both in-classroom and online settings. This is worth mentioning because it serves to show that he has expertise in

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 Website: www.ultrasystems.com

Rodrigo Jacobo



a wide range of historical fields. These classes have been taught using the Blackboard and Canvas platforms. Furthermore, through his time in the classroom, he has been left with more than adequate experience working with students and their many needs, which has allowed him to adapt to all kinds of individuals, while exposing him to a wide range of learning skills. Finally, through his experiences as a professor he has gained invaluable knowledge about how to go about conducting a class, how to give a lecture, how to grade assignments, how to prepare for a class, how to understand the learning capabilities of students and, most importantly how to engage students intellectually. He has worked with students of all backgrounds and learning abilities, as well different age groups, from high school students to older adults. Other duties: Participate in curriculum development of transfer courses; Serve with full-time Humanities faculty as a resource person in the History Department for part-time faculty and for the college at large; Participate in Humanities Program responsibilities including, but not limited to, program development and review, Student Learning Outcomes assessment and review, and course coordination; serve on college-wide committees and work with other departments and community partners to improve student success; maintain professional currency in the field of history.

Research Historian, Palomar College/Free Agent; August 2013 to Ongoing

Currently assisting a variety of professors in their studies and/or research. Rodrigo has assisted in conducting both qualitative and quantitative research, such as archival research but also statistical research. This roll has allowed him to further develop his knowledge and expertise in the fields of history and historical research. Being a research historian has allowed him to gain much knowledge and insight into how to conduct research dealing with anything historical in nature. This position has left Rodrigo with research skills that are multi-disciplinary. Also, as a Research Assistant he has specific duties that include data organization and management, data analysis, interpretation, and discussion of results with research teams and/or professors, auditing data quality, preparation of draft documents and presentations, interacting with professors/researchers, coordinating research staff, monitoring project budgets and timelines, and other research support as needed. Lastly, this work has allowed him to develop strong interpersonal skills, strong oral and written communication skills, strong quantitative and qualitative analysis skills and a strong grounding in research methodology, and the ability to work in a team environment. Other duties: Having expert level understanding of the historical method of research and inquiry, including the ability to conduct basic historical research, speak and write effectively, keep necessary records and prepare reports, and be highly analytical. Also, being able to and having the knowledge of to access data bases and archival holdings for the purpose of conducting research.

History Instructor, Idyllwild Arts Academy; August 2021 to May 2023

Rodrigo worked as a history instructor at the international boarding school, Idyllwild Arts Academy. I taught sophomores, juniors, and seniors in the subjects of World History and US History. He also taught Latin American History and History of World Revolutions, courses that he created myself. IAA is an international school and that makes it a very diverse environment. Working in this environment allowed him to work with students of all walks of life. He had the responsibility of teaching these many subjects and carrying out all the duties that came with the job, such as giving class, grading homework and tests and taking part in faculty meetings to collaborate. Such experience includes the ability to develop and implement equity minded classroom pedagogy and initiatives to improve student success and close equity gaps. Other duties included: Having expert level understanding of the historical method of research and inquiry, including the ability to conduct basic historical research, speak and write effectively, keep necessary records, and prepare reports, and be highly analytical; have excellent public speaking skills, and be highly adaptable to situations to take effective action.

ATTACHMENT C
NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION
RECORDS SEARCH



June 8, 2023

Government Program Analyst
Native American Heritage Commission
1550 Harbor Blvd., Suite 100
West Sacramento, California 95691

Subject: Cultural Resources Inventory, Kaiser Permanente Medical Center Project, Redlands, San Bernardino County, California. UltraSystems Environmental Project No. 7214.

Dear NAHC Staff,

UltraSystems Environmental, Inc. (UEI) has been contracted by City of Redlands to conduct a Cultural Resources Inventory in support of the proposed Kaiser Permanente Medical Center Project, San Bernardino County, California. UltraSystems will conduct a cultural resources study to evaluate the potential presence of prehistoric and historic resources within the project boundary. I am requesting a Native American Contact List of interested tribes, organizations and individuals in the general Project area, and a search of the Sacred Lands File for potential traditional cultural sites.

The proposed project includes the expansion of the existing Kaiser Permanente Redlands Medical Offices site in multiple phases. The first phase includes a new 4-story 165,000 square foot Medical Office Building/Ambulatory Services Center and parking lots. The second phase includes a 7-story 400,000 square foot hospital, a 2-story 35,000 square foot Central Utility Plant building, parking structure and parking lots. The third phase includes a 4-story 83,000 square foot Medical Office Building, and the fourth phase includes a possible 180,000 square foot addition to the future hospital. The project boundary covers an area of approximately 36.5 acres. Currently the only developed area in the project site is 9.6 acres of the southeast quadrant with a three-story medical building and surface parking on the site. The remainder of the site is tilled vacant land.

The Project area is specifically located at 1301 California Street at the northwest corner of California Street and Lugonia Avenue and a quarter mile north of the I-10 Freeway in the city of Redlands. This may be seen on the *Redlands, Calif.*, USGS topographical quadrangle, Range 03 West, Township 01 South, in the SE ¼ of the NE ¼ of Section 19. The project area is surrounded by industrial uses to the east, north, and west, and by a closed theme park to the south. This is shown on the attached map and the Project area is depicted with a one-half mile buffer zone.

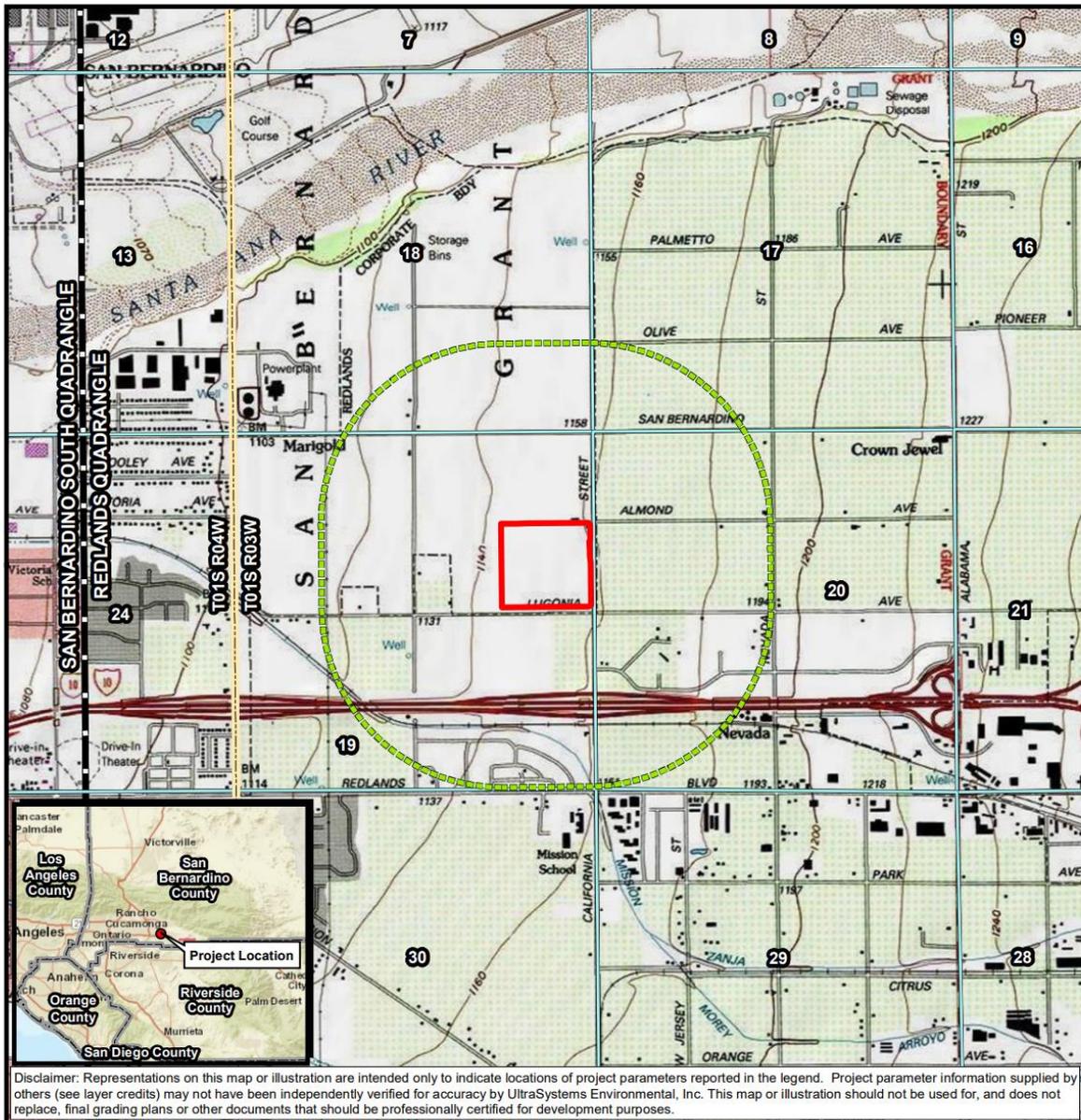
If you require additional information or have any questions, please contact me.

Thank you for your help.

Sincerely,

Stephen O'Neil, M.A., RPA
Cultural Resources Manager
soneil@ultrasystems.com

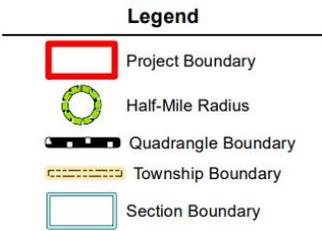
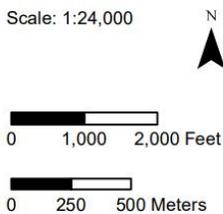
Corporate Office – Orange County
16431 Scientific Way
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Telephone: 949.788.4900, ext. 276
Facsimile: 949.788.4901
Website: www.ultrasystems.com



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Path: \\GIS\gis\Projects\7214_Redlands_Kaiser_MedCenter_EIR\MXDs\7214_Kaiser_4_5_Topo_2022_05_25.mxd
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May 25, 2023



**Kaiser Permanente
 Medical Center**
 Topographic Map
 USGS Quadrangle: Redlands
 Township: 1S Range: 3W
 Section: 19





STATE OF CALIFORNIA

Gavin Newsom, Governor

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

July 13, 2023

Stephen O'Neil
UltraSystems Environmental

Via Email to: soneil@ultrasystems.com

ACTING CHAIRPERSON
Reginald Pagaling
Chumash

SECRETARY
Sara Dutschke
Miwok

COMMISSIONER
Isaac Bojorquez
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Nomlaki

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COMMISSIONER
Vacant

COMMISSIONER
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COMMISSIONER
Vacant

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY
Raymond C. Hiltchcock
Miwok, Nisenan

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

Re: UltraSystems Environmental Project No. 7214, San Bernardino County

Dear Mr. O'Neil:

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

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

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

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

Sincerely,

Cameron Vela

Cameron Vela
Cultural Resources Analyst

Attachment

Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contact List
San Bernardino County
7/13/2023

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	Reid Milanovich, Chairperson	5401 Dinah Shore Drive Palm Springs, CA, 92264	(760) 699-6800	(760) 699-6919	laviles@aguacaliente.net	Cahuilla	Imperial, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego	
	Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians	F	Patricia Garcia-Plotkin, Director	5401 Dinah Shore Drive Palm Springs, CA, 92264	(760) 699-6907	(760) 699-6924	ACBCI-THPO@aguacaliente.net	Cahuilla	Imperial, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego	
	Augustine Band of Cahuilla Mission Indians	F	Amanda Vance, Chairperson	84-001 Avenue 54 Coachella, CA, 92236	(760) 398-4722	(760) 369-7161	haines@augustinetribe.com	Cahuilla	Imperial, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego	
	Cabazon Band of Mission Indians	F	Doug Welmas, Chairperson	84-246 Indio Springs Parkway Indio, CA, 92203	(760) 342-2593	(760) 347-7880	jstapp@cabazonindians-nsn.gov	Cahuilla	Imperial, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego	
	Cahuilla Band of Indians	F	BobbyRay Esapra, Cultural Director	52701 CA Highway 371 Anza, CA, 92539	(951) 763-5549		besparza@cahuilla-nsn.gov	Cahuilla	Imperial, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego	6/28/2023
	Cahuilla Band of Indians	F	Daniel Salgado, Chairperson	52701 CA Highway 371 Anza, CA, 92539	(951) 972-2568	(951) 763-2808	chairman@cahuilla-nsn.gov	Cahuilla	Imperial, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego	6/29/2023
	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, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego	6/28/2023
	Gabrieleño Band of Mission Indians - Kith Nation	N	Andrew Salas, Chairperson	P.O. Box 393 Covina, CA, 91723	(626) 926-4131		admin@gabrieleñoindians.org	Gabrieleño	Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino, Santa Barbara, Ventura	6/12/2023
	Gabrieleño Band of Mission Indians - Kith Nation	N	Christina Swindall Martinez, Secretary	P.O. Box 393 Covina, CA, 91723	(818) 406-1392		christinaswindall@yahoo.com	Gabrieleño	Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino, Santa Barbara, Ventura	6/12/2023
	Gabrieleño/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	Gabrieleño	Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino, Ventura	
	Gabrieleño/Tongva Nation	N	Sandonne Goad, Chairperson	106 1/2 Judge John Aiso St., #231 Los Angeles, CA, 90012	(951) 807-0479		sgoad@gabrieleño-tongva.com	Gabrieleño	Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino, Ventura	3/28/2023
	Gabrieleño/Tongva Indians of California Tribal Council	N	Christina Corley, Cultural Resource Administrator	P.O. Box 941078 Simi Valley, CA, 93094	(626) 407-8761		christina.marsden@alumni.usc.edu	Gabrieleño	Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino, Santa Barbara, Ventura	3/16/2023
	Gabrieleño/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	Gabrieleño	Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino, Santa Barbara, Ventura	3/16/2023
	Gabrieleño-Tongva Tribe	N	Sam Dunlap, Cultural Resource Director	P.O. Box 3919 Seal Beach, CA, 90740	(909) 262-9351		tongvatc@gmail.com	Gabrieleño	Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino, Ventura	5/30/2023
	Gabrieleño-Tongva Tribe	N	Charles Alvarez, Chairperson	23454 Vanowen Street West Hills, CA, 91307	(310) 403-6048		Chavez1956metro@gmail.com	Gabrieleño	Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino, Ventura	5/30/2023
	Los Coyotes Band of Cahuilla and Cupeno Indians	F	Ray Chapparsa, Chairperson	P.O. Box 189 Warner Springs, CA, 92086-0189	(760) 782-0711	(760) 782-0712		Cahuilla	Imperial, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego	
	Morongo Band of Mission Indians	F	Robert Martin, Chairperson	12700 Pumarra Road Banning, CA, 92220	(951) 755-5110	(951) 755-5177	abrierty@morongo-nsn.gov	Cahuilla Serrano	Imperial, Los Angeles, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego	
	Morongo Band of Mission Indians	F	Ann Brierty, THPO	12700 Pumarra Road Banning, CA, 92220	(951) 755-5259	(951) 572-6004	abrierty@morongo-nsn.gov	Cahuilla Serrano	Imperial, Los Angeles, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego	
	Pala Band of Mission Indians	F	Shasta Gaughen, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer	PMB 50, 35008 Pala Temecula Road Pala, CA, 92059	(760) 891-3515	(760) 742-3189	sagaughen@pala-tribe.com	Cupeno Luiseno	Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego	3/23/2023
	Pala Band of Mission Indians	F	Alexis Wallick, Assistant THPO	PMB 50, 35008 Pala Temecula Road Pala, CA, 92059	(760) 891-3537		awallick@pala-tribe.com	Cupeno Luiseno	Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego	3/23/2023
	Pechanga Band of Indians	F	Paul Macarao, Cultural Resources Coordinator	P.O. Box 1477 Temecula, CA, 92593	(951) 770-6306	(951) 506-9491	pmacarao@pechanga-nsn.gov	Luiseno	Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego, Santa Barbara, Ventura	
	Pechanga Band of Indians	F	Mark Macarao, Chairperson	P.O. Box 1477 Temecula, CA, 92593	(951) 770-6000	(951) 695-1778	epreston@pechanga-nsn.gov	Luiseno	Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego, Santa Barbara, Ventura	
	Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma Reservation	F	Manfred Scott, Acting Chairman Kih'ran 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	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	Jill McCormick, Historic Preservation Officer	P.O. Box 1899 Yuma, AZ, 85366	(928) 261-0254		historicspreservation@quechantribe.com	Quechan	Imperial, Kern, Los Angeles, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego	5/16/2023
	Ramona Band of Cahuilla	F	Joseph Hamilton, Chairperson	P.O. Box 391670 Anza, CA, 92539	(951) 763-4105	(951) 763-4325	admin@ramona-nsn.gov	Cahuilla	Imperial, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego	
	Ramona Band of Cahuilla	F	John Gomez, Environmental Coordinator	P.O. Box 391670 Anza, CA, 92539	(951) 763-4105	(951) 763-4325	johnomez@ramona-nsn.gov	Cahuilla	Imperial, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego	8/16/2016
	Rincon Band of Luiseno Indians	F	Joseph Linton, Tribal Council/Culture Committee Member	One Government Center Lane Valley Center, CA, 92082	(760) 803-3548		jlinton@rincon-nsn.gov	Luiseno	Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego, Santa Barbara, Ventura	5/31/2023
	Rincon Band of Luiseno Indians	F	Laurie Gonzalez, Tribal Council/Culture Committee Member	One Government Center Lane Valley Center, CA, 92082	(760) 484-8335		lgonzalez@rincon-nsn.gov	Luiseno	Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego, Santa Barbara, Ventura	5/31/2023
	Rincon Band of Luiseno Indians	F	Cheryl Madrigal, Cultural Resources Manager/Tribal Historic Preservation Officer	One Government Center Lane Valley Center, CA, 92082	(760) 648-3000		cmadrigal@rincon-nsn.gov	Luiseno	Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego, Santa Barbara, Ventura	5/31/2023
	Rincon Band of Luiseno Indians	F	Denise Turner Walsh, Attorney General	One Government Center Lane Valley Center, CA, 92082	(760) 689-5727		dwalsh@rincon-nsn.gov	Luiseno	Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego, Santa Barbara, Ventura	7/7/2023
	San Manuel Band of Mission Indians	F	Alexandra McCleary, Cultural Lands Manager	26509 Community Center Drive Highland, CA, 92346	(909) 633-0054		alexandra.mccleary@sammanuel-nsn.gov	Serrano	Kern, Los Angeles, Riverside, San Bernardino	3/27/2023
	Santa Rosa Band of Cahuilla Indians	F	Lovina Redner, Tribal Chair	P.O. Box 391620 Anza, CA, 92539	(951) 659-2700	(951) 659-2228	laul@santarosa-nsn.gov	Cahuilla	Imperial, Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego	
	Serrano Nation of Mission Indians	N	Mark Cochrane, Co-Chairperson	P.O. Box 343 Patton, CA, 92369	(909) 528-9032		serranonation1@gmail.com	Serrano	Los Angeles, Riverside, San Bernardino	
	Serrano Nation of Mission Indians	N	Wayne Walker, Co-Chairperson	P.O. Box 343 Patton, CA, 92369	(253) 370-0167		serranonation1@gmail.com	Serrano	Los Angeles, Riverside, San Bernardino	4/29/2019
	Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians	F	Joseph Ontiveros, Cultural Resource Department	P.O. BOX 487 San Jacinto, CA, 92581	(951) 863-5279	(951) 654-4198	joniveros@soboba-nsn.gov	Cahuilla Luiseno	Imperial, Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego	
	Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians	F	Isaiah Vivanco, Chairperson	P.O. Box 487 San Jacinto, CA, 92581	(951) 654-5544	(951) 654-4198	ivivanco@soboba-nsn.gov	Cahuilla Luiseno	Imperial, Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego	
	Tones-Martinez Desert Cahuilla Indians	F	Cultural Committee	P.O. Box 1160 Thermal, CA, 92274	(760) 397-0300	(760) 397-8146	Cultural-Committee@tonesmartinez-nsn.gov	Cahuilla	Imperial, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego	

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 5097.96 of the Public Resources Code.

This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources assessment for the proposed UltraSystems Environmental Project No. 7214, San Bernardino County.

Record: PROJ-2023-003511
Report Type: List of Tribes
County: San Bernardino
NAHC Group: AI



October 26, 2023

Charles Alvarez, Chairperson
Gabrielino-Tongva Tribe
23454 Vanowen Street
West Hills, CA, 91307

Subject: Cultural Resources Inventory, Kaiser Permanente Medical Center Project, Redlands, San Bernardino County, California. UltraSystems Environmental Project No. 7214.

Chairperson Alvarez,

UltraSystems Environmental, Inc. (UEI) has been contracted by City of Redlands' Development Services Department to conduct a Cultural Resources Inventory in support of the proposed Kaiser Permanente Medical Center Project, Redlands, San Bernardino County, California. UltraSystems is conducting a cultural resources assessment and records search to evaluate the potential presence of prehistoric and historic resources within the project boundary.

The proposed project includes the expansion of the existing Kaiser Permanente Redlands Medical Offices site in multiple phases. The first phase includes a new 4-story 165,000 square foot Medical Office Building/Ambulatory Services Center and parking lots. The second phase includes a 7-story 400,000 square foot hospital, a 2-story 35,000 square foot Central Utility Plant building, parking structure and parking lots. The third phase includes a 4-story 83,000 square foot Medical Office Building, and the fourth phase includes a possible 180,000 square foot addition to the future hospital. The project site covers an area of approximately 36.5 acres. Currently the only developed area in the project site is 9.6 acres of the southeast quadrant with a three-story medical building and surface parking on the site. The remainder of the site is tilled vacant land.

As part of the cultural resources study for the Project, I am writing to request your input on potential Native American resources in or near the Area of Potential Effect (APE). In a letter dated July 13, 2023, the Native American Heritage Commission stated: "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 positive [emphasis in the original]." The Commission recommended that local Native American individuals and organizations be contacted for further information, including the Gabrielino-Tongva Tribe.

The Project area is specifically located at 1301 California Street at the northwest corner of California Street and Lugonia Avenue and a quarter mile north of the I-10 Freeway in the city of Redlands. This may be seen on the *Redlands, Calif.*, USGS topographical quadrangle, Range 03 West, Township 01 South, in the SE ¼ of the NE ¼ of Section 19. The project area is surrounded by industrial uses to the east, north, and west, and by a closed theme park to the south. This is shown on the attached map and the Project area is depicted with a one-half mile buffer zone.

If you require additional information or have any questions, please contact me.

Thank you for your help.

Respectfully yours,

Stephen O'Neil, M.A., RPA
Cultural Resources Manager
soneil@ultrasystems.com

Corporate Office – Orange County
16431 Scientific Way
Irvine, CA 92618-7443
Telephone: 949.788.4900, ext. 276
Facsimile: 949.788.4901
Website: www.ultrasystems.com

**Kaiser Permanente Medical Center Project, Redlands, California.
[UEI #7214]
Native American Contact Log**

Name	Tribe/Affiliation	Letter Contacts	E-mail Contacts	Telephone Contacts	Comments
Cameron Vela, Cultural Resources Analyst	Native American Heritage Commission	N/A	June 8, 2023	N/A	Request for Sacred Lands File search and local Native American representatives contact information. Reply received July 13, 2023 from Cameron Vela with “positive” results for the project site. A list of tribes to contact was provided.
Reid Milanovich, Chairperson	Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians	October 3, 2023	October 3, 2023	N/A	Letter describing project and requesting input on concerns was sent October 3, 2023. An email response was received from Xitaly Madrigal, cultural resources analyst for the tribe, on October 11, 2023. Ms. Madrigal indicated that the project area is not located within the boundaries of the ACBCI reservation but it is within the Tribe’s Traditional Use Area and recommends measures be taken. These include: a cultural resources inventory of the project area, documentation of CHRIS cultural resources, a copy of the records received on the project, the presence of cultural resource monitors if any ground disturbance takes place, which including a SoI qualified archeologist. Mr. O’Neil responded to Ms. Madrigal, stating that a cultural resources inventory report would be prepared and when completed could be requested from the City of Redlands. As for the other requests recommended, Mr. O’Neil stated that they are best made to the City of Redlands during AB 52 consultation.
Patricia Garcia-Plotkin, Director	Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians	October 3, 2023	October 3, 2023	N/A	Letter and email describing project and requesting input on concerns was sent October 3, 2023. See Chairperson Milanovich response above.
Amanda Vance, Chairperson	Augustine Band of Cahuilla	October 3, 2023	October 3, 2023	N/A	Letter and email describing project and requesting input on concerns was sent October 3, 2023. An email

Name	Tribe/Affiliation	Letter Contacts	E-mail Contacts	Telephone Contacts	Comments
	Mission Indians				response was received on October 9, 2023 from Ana Rios, administrative assistant, including an official letter from Geramy Martin, Tribal Secretary, indicating that the tribe is unaware of specific cultural resources that may be affected by the proposed project. However, in the event that resources are encountered during the development of this project they ask to be contacted. Mr. O'Neil responded to Ms. Rios, stating that a cultural resources inventory report would be completed and can be acquired from the City of Redlands as part of the outreach process. Mr. O'Neil also stated that the City of Redlands, per AB 52, would carry out a process of consultation and the tribe could make any recommendations then.
Doug Welmas, Chairperson	Cabazon Band of Mission Indians	October 3, 2023	October 3, 2023	November 3, 2023	Letter and email describing project and requesting input on concerns was sent October 3, 2023. A phone call was made on November 3, 2023 - there was no answer and a message was left. There has been no further response.
BobbyRay Esparza, Cultural Director	Cahuilla Band of Indians	October 3, 2023	October 3, 2023	November 3, 2023	Letter and email describing project and requesting input on concerns was sent October 3, 2023. A phone call was made on November 3, 2023. The tribal receptionist indicated that Mr. Esparza was not in the office, and was transferred to his line and a message was left on the Directors voicemail. There has been no further response.
Daniel Salgado, Chairperson	Cahuilla Band of Indians	October 3, 2023	October 3, 2023	November 3, 2023	Letter and email describing project and requesting input on concerns was sent October 3, 2023. A phone call was made on November 3, 2023. The tribal receptionist indicated that Chairperson Salgado was not in the office. A voicemail was left on the Director Esparza's voicemail. There has been no further response.
Anthony Madrigal, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer	Cahuilla Band of Indians	October 3, 2023	October 3, 2023	November 3, 2023	Letter and email describing project and requesting input on concerns was sent October 3, 2023. A phone call was made on November 3, 2023. The tribal receptionist indicated that Mr.

Name	Tribe/Affiliation	Letter Contacts	E-mail Contacts	Telephone Contacts	Comments
					Madrigal was not in the office. A voicemail was left on the Director Esparza's voicemail. There has been no further response.
Andrew Salas	Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians – Kizh Nation	October 3, 2023	October 3, 2023	N/A	Letter and email describing project and requesting input on concerns was sent October 3, 2023. An email response was received on October 3, 2023 from the Gabrieleno Administration requesting the lead agency's contact information. That information was provided by Mrs. Doukakis on October 4, 2023.
Christina Swindell Martinez, Secretary	Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians – Kizh Nation	October 3, 2023	October 3, 2023	N/A	Letter and email describing project and requesting input on concerns was sent October 3, 2023. An email response was received on October 3, 2023 from the Gabrieleno Administration requesting the lead agency's contact information. That information was provided by Mrs. Doukakis, on October 4, 2023.
Anthony Morales, Chairperson	Gabrieleno-Tongva San Gabriel Band of Missions Indians	October 3, 2023	October 3, 2023	November 6, 2023	Letter and email describing project and requesting input on concerns was sent October 3, 2023. A phone call was made on November 6, 2023 and Chairperson Morales indicated that he does not have any specific concerns but there are known archaeological sites in the area and freeways like the I-10 would have been used for transportation routes. The Chairperson recommended Native American and Archaeological monitoring and would like his tribe to be involved.
Sandonne Goad, Chairperson	Gabrielino-Tongva Nation	October 3, 2023	October 3, 2023	November 3, 2023	Letter and email describing project and requesting input on concerns was sent October 3, 2023. A phone call was made on November 3, 2023; there was no answer and a message was left. MMM
Christina Conley, Cultural Resource Administrator	Gabrielino Tongva Indians of California Tribal Council	October 3, 2023	October 3, 2023	N/A	Letter and email describing project and requesting input on concerns was sent October 3, 2023. An email response was received on October 3, 2023 from Christina Conley, cultural resource administrator, indicating that the project would need to have a Native American monitor. Ms. Conley

Name	Tribe/Affiliation	Letter Contacts	E-mail Contacts	Telephone Contacts	Comments
					suggested calling Sandonne Goad, Chairperson of the Gabrielino/Tongva Nation for this area.
Robert Dorame, Chairperson	Gabrielino Tongva Indians of California Tribal Council	October 3, 2023	October 3, 2023	N/A	Letter and email describing project and requesting input on concerns was sent October 3, 2023. See response from Ms. Conley above.
Sam Dunlap, Cultural Resource Director	Gabrielino-Tongva Tribe	October 3, 2023	October 3, 2023	N/A	Letter and email describing project and requesting input on concerns was sent October 3, 2023. See response from Chairperson Alvarez below.
Charles Alvarez, Chairperson	Gabrielino-Tongva Tribe	October 3, 2023	October 3, 2023	N/A	Letter and email describing project and requesting input on concerns was sent October 3, 2023. An email response was received on October 4, 2023 from Charles Alvarez, Chairperson of the tribe, stating that they would look into this matter and respond accordingly. There has been no further response.
Ray Chapparosa, Chairperson	Los Coyotes Alvarez Band of Cahuilla and Cupeño Indians	October 3, 2023	October 3, 2023	November 3, 2023	Letter and email describing project and requesting input on concerns was sent October 3, 2023. A phone call was made on November 3, 2023 to Ms. Dorothy Willis with the Band's EPA Department. Ms. Willis indicated that she was on another line and to email her our question. This email was sent November 6, 2023. There has been no further response.
Robert Martin, Chairperson	Morongo Band of Mission Indians	October 3, 2023	October 3, 2023	November 6, 2023	Letter and email describing project and requesting input on concerns was sent October 3, 2023. A phone call was made on November 6, 2023, there was no answer and a message was left. An email response was received from Laura Chatterton, Cultural Resource Specialist for the tribe on November 14, 2023 indicating that the tribe considers the project area to be highly sensitive for cultural resources and will be requesting government-to-government AB 52 consultation. Mr. O'Neil indicated on the same day that the Lead Agency is the City of Redlands and we will let them know the Band wishes to participate in consultation.

Name	Tribe/Affiliation	Letter Contacts	E-mail Contacts	Telephone Contacts	Comments
Ann Brierty, THPO	Morongo Band of Mission Indians	October 3, 2023	October 3, 2023	November 3, 2023	Letter and email describing project and requesting input on concerns was sent October 3, 2023. A phone call was made on November 3, 2023, there was no answer and a message was left. See response above for Robert Martin.
Shasta Gaughen, THPO	Pala Band of Mission Indians	October 3, 2023	October 3, 2023	November 6, 2023	Letter and email describing project and requesting input on concerns was sent October 3, 2023. A phone call was made on November 6, 2023; there was no answer and a message was left. There has been no further response.
Alexis Wallick, Assistant THPO	Pala Band of Mission Indians	October 3, 2023	October 3, 2023	November 6, 2023	Letter and email describing project and requesting input on concerns was sent October 3, 2023. A phone call was made on November 6, 2023; there was no answer and a message was left. There has been no further response.
Paul Macarro, Cultural Resources Coordinator	Pechanga Band of Indians	October 3, 2023	October 3, 2023	N/A	Letter and email describing project and requesting input on concerns was sent October 3, 2023. An email response was received on October 3, 2023 from Paul Macarro, cultural resources coordinator, indicating that the project area is outside the ancestral lands of their tribe and they will defer to the appropriate tribes. On October 4, 2023, Mr. O'Neil, cultural resources manager, responded that the tribe's response would be placed in the cultural resources report.
Mark Macarro, Chairperson	Pechanga Band of Indians	October 3, 2023	October 3, 2023	N/A	Letter and email describing project and requesting input on concerns was sent October 3, 2023. See response from P. Macarro above.
Manfred Scott, Acting Chairman	Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma Reservation	October 3, 2023	October 3, 2023	November 6, 2023	Letter and email describing project and requesting input on concerns was sent October 3, 2023. A phone call was made on November 6, 2023, and the Acting Chairman indicated that the tribe will defer to more local tribes.
Jordan Joaquin, President, Quechan Tribal Council	Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma Reservation	October 3, 2023	October 3, 2023	November 6, 2023	Letter and email describing project and requesting input on concerns was sent October 3, 2023. A phone call was made on November 6, 2023 and the tribal secretary transferred our call to the President's secretaries line. There was no answer and a voicemail was left. See the Acting Chairman's; response above.

Name	Tribe/Affiliation	Letter Contacts	E-mail Contacts	Telephone Contacts	Comments
Jill McCormick, Historic Preservation Officer	Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma Reservation	October 3, 2023	October 3, 2023	November 6, 2023	Letter and email describing project and requesting input on concerns was sent October 3, 2023. The email was returned as undeliverable. A phone call was made on November 6, 2023, there was no answer and the mailbox was full so no message was able to be left. See the Acting Chairman's response above.
John Gomez, Environmental Coordinator	Ramona Band of Cahuilla	October 3, 2023	October 3, 2023	November 6, 2023	Letter and email describing project and requesting input on concerns was sent October 3, 2023. A phone call was made on November 6, 2023 and the tribal receptionist indicated that Mr. Gomez was in the field and provided his cell phone number. That number was called -- there was no answer and a message was left. There has been no further response.
Joseph Hamilton, Chairperson	Ramona Band of Cahuilla	October 3, 2023	October 3, 2023	November 6, 2023	Letter and email describing project and requesting input on concerns was sent October 3, 2023. A phone call was made on November 6, 2023 and the tribal receptionist indicated that the Chairperson was not in the office and to contact Mr. Gomez about our question with his cell phone.
Joseph Linton, Tribal Council Member	Rincon Band of Luiseno Indians	October 3, 2023	October 3, 2023	N/A	Letter and email describing project and requesting input on concerns was sent October 3, 2023. See response below from Ms. Madrigal.
Laurie Gonzalez, Tribal Council Member	Rincon Band of Luiseno Indians	October 3, 2023	October 3, 2023	N/A	Letter and email describing project and requesting input on concerns was sent October 3, 2023. See response below from Ms. Madrigal.
Cheryl Madrigal, THPO	Rincon Band of Luiseno Indians	October 3, 2023	October 3, 2023	November 6, 2023	Letter and email describing project and requesting input on concerns was sent October 3, 2023. A phone call was made on November 6, 2023 and Ms. Madrigal indicated that she will look at our email and get back to UEI. A phone call was received from Deneen Pelton indicating that they sent an email response for this project on October 27, 2023. Ms. Pelton provided the email response from Ms. Madrigal and it indicated that the project location is not within the Band's specific Area of Historic Interest (AHI) and the tribe has no additional information to

Name	Tribe/Affiliation	Letter Contacts	E-mail Contacts	Telephone Contacts	Comments
					provide; Ms. Pelston recommended that UEI directly contract a tribe that is closer to the project and may have pertinent information.
Denise Turner Walsh, Attorney General	Rincon Band of Luiseno Indians	October 3, 2023	October 3, 2023	N/A	Letter and email describing project and requesting input on concerns was sent October 3, 2023. See response above from Ms. Madrigal.
Alexandra McCleary, Cultural Lands Manager	San Manuel Band of Mission Indians	October 3, 2023	October 3, 2023	N/A	Letter and email describing project and requesting input on concerns was sent October 3, 2023. An email response was received on November 2, 2023 indicating that the proposed project site is considered sensitive by the Tribe, as it is close to the historic footprint of the Mill Creek Zanja, a historic waterway listed on the National Register which had been built using Serrano labor. The tribe would also like to engage in government-to-government consultation pursuant to AB 52 with the Lead Agency for the project. Mr. O'Neil indicated on the same day that the Lead Agency is the City of Redland's Planning Department and we will let them know that the tribe wishes to engage in AB 52 consultation.
Lovina Redner, Tribal Chair	Santa Rosa Band of Cahuilla Indians	October 3, 2023	October 3, 2023	November 6, 2023	Letter and email describing project and requesting input on concerns was sent October 3, 2023. A phone call was made on November 6, 2023 and the tribal receptionist indicated that Ms. Redner was not in the office and asked that we leave our call back number. This was done. There has been no further response.
Wayne Walker, Co-Chairperson	Serrano Nation of Mission Indians	October 3, 2023	October 3, 2023	November 6, 2023	Letter and email describing project and requesting input on concerns was sent October 3, 2023. A phone call was made on November 6, 2023, there was no answer and a message was left. There has been no further response.
Mark Cochrane, Co-Chairperson	Serrano Nation of Mission Indians	October 3, 2023	October 3, 2023	November 6, 2023	Letter and email describing project and requesting input on concerns was sent October 3, 2023. A phone call was made on November 6, 2023; the phone line was disconnected and so a message could not be left.

Name	Tribe/Affiliation	Letter Contacts	E-mail Contacts	Telephone Contacts	Comments
Isaiah Vivanco, Chairperson	Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians	October 3, 2023	October 3, 2023	November 6, 2023	Letter and email describing project and requesting input on concerns was sent October 3, 2023. See response from Mr. Ontiveros below.
Joseph Ontiveros, Cultural Resource Department	Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians	October 3, 2023	October 3, 2023	November 6, 2023	Letter and email describing project and requesting input on concerns was sent October 3, 2023. A phone call was made on November 6, 2023 and Mr. Ontiveros indicated that this area is of moderate concerns for the tribe and further information will be provided to the lead agency.
Cultural Committee	Torres- Martinez Desert Cahuilla Indians	October 3, 2023	October 3, 2023	November 6, 2023	Letter and email describing project and requesting input on concerns was sent October 3, 2023. A phone call was made November 6, 2023 and the tribal receptionist forwarded the call to the Cultural Committee's line. There was no answer and no answering machine, and so a message could not be left.

From: [Aviles, Laura \(TRBL\)](#)
To: "mblack@ultrasystems.com"
Cc: soneil@ultrasystems.com
Subject: RE: Project 7214 - Cultural Resources Inventory, Kaiser Permanente Medical Center Project, San Bernardino County, California
Date: Tuesday, October 3, 2023 3:13:23 PM
Attachments: [attachment-1.jpeg](#)

Received. Thank you.

From: THPO Consulting
Sent: Wednesday, October 11, 2023 10:02 AM
To: 'soneil@ultrasystems.com'
Subject: Kaiser Permanente Expansion

Good morning,

If you have any questions about the attached letter please feel free to contact me.

Thank you,

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

AGUA CALIENTE BAND OF CAHUILLA INDIANS

TRIBAL HISTORIC PRESERVATION



03-027-2023-002

October 11, 2023

[VIA EMAIL TO: soneil@ultrasystems.com]

UltraSystems
Mr. Stephen O'Neil
16431 Scientific way
Irvine, CA 92618

Re: Kaiser Permanente Expansion

Dear Mr. Stephen O'Neil,

The Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians (ACBCI) appreciates your efforts to include the Tribal Historic Preservation Office (THPO) in the Kaiser Permanente Project project. The project area is not located within the boundaries of the ACBCI Reservation. However, it is within the Tribe's Traditional Use Area. For this reason, the ACBCI THPO requests the following:

- *A cultural resources inventory of the project area by a qualified archaeologist prior to any development activities in this area.
- *Copies of any cultural resource documentation (report and site records) generated in connection with this project.
- *A copy of the records search with associated survey reports and site records from the information center.
- *The presence of an approved Cultural Resource Monitor(s) during any ground disturbing activities (including archaeological testing and surveys). Should buried cultural deposits be encountered, the Monitor may request that destructive construction halt and the Monitor shall notify a Qualified Archaeologist (Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines) to investigate and, if necessary, prepare a mitigation plan for submission to the State Historic Preservation Officer.
- *The presence of an archaeologist that meets the Secretary of Interior's standards during any ground disturbing activities.

Again, the Agua Caliente appreciates your interest in our cultural heritage. If you have questions or require additional information, please call me at (760) 423-3485. You may also email me at ACBCI-THPO@aguacaliente.net.

Cordially,

5401 DINAH SHORE DRIVE, PALM SPRINGS, CA 92264
T 760/699/6800 F 760/699/6924 WWW.AGUACALIENTE-NSN.GOV

AGUA CALIENTE BAND OF CAHUILLA INDIANS

TRIBAL HISTORIC PRESERVATION



Xitlaly Madrigal
Cultural Resources Analyst
Tribal Historic Preservation Office
AGUA CALIENTE BAND
OF CAHUILLA INDIANS

5401 DINAH SHORE DRIVE, PALM SPRINGS, CA 92264
T 760/699/6800 F 760/699/6924 WWW.AGUACALIENTE-NSN.GOV

From: Steve Oneil <soneil@ultrasystems.com>
Sent: Wednesday, October 11, 2023 1:23 PM
To: THPO Consulting <ACBCI-THPO@aguacaliente.net>
Cc: Megan Black <mblack@ultrasystems.com>
Subject: RE: 7214 - Kaiser Permanente Expansion

**** This Email came from an External Source ****

Hello Ms. Madrigal,

Thank you for your email and letter on behalf of the Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians regarding the 7214 Kaiser Permanente project in Redlands. These will be included in the coming cultural resources report.

Regarding the several items in your letter, know that a cultural resources inventory report is being prepared. When completed this will be submitted to the City of Redlands and you may request a copy of it from them. Your other requests would, I think, best be made to the City of Redlands as the project's Lead Agency during AB 52 consultation. I expect that they will be contacting you, among other tribes, before long to ask if you wish to consult on this project.

Respectfully yours,

Stephen O'Neil | Cultural Resources Manager | M.A./RPA

UltraSystems Environmental | WBE/DBE/SBE/WOSB
16431 Scientific Way
Irvine, CA 92618
Office 949.788.4900 ext. 276
Fax 949.788.4901
Cell 949.677.2391

From: [THPO Consulting](#)
To: ["Steve Oneil"](#)
Cc: [Megan Black](#)
Subject: RE: 7214 - Kaiser Permanente Expansion
Date: Wednesday, October 11, 2023 1:54:11 PM
Attachments: [image002.png](#)

Good Afternoon,

Thank you for confirming receipt.
We will reach out to the City of Redlands for a copy of the report once it is available.

Thank you again,



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

From: Anadalia Rios <ARios@augustinetribe.com>
Sent: Monday, October 9, 2023 11:16 AM
To: soneil@ultrasystems.com
Subject: Kaiser Permanente Medical Center Project

Hello,

Please see the attached cultural resource response letters.

Thank you,



Ana Rios
Administrative Assistant
Augustine Band of Cahuilla Indians

Office: (760) 398-4722 Ext 7498
Cell: (760) 450-3883
Email: ARios@augustinetribe.com
Website: augustinetribe-nsn.gov

From: [Steve Oneil](mailto:Steve_Oneil@ultrasystems.com)
To: [Anadalia Rios](mailto:Anadalia_Rios@ultrasystems.com); mblack@ultrasystems.com
Subject: RE: 7214 - Kaiser Permanente Medical Center Project, Redlands
Date: Monday, October 9, 2023 11:39:58 AM
Attachments: [image006.jpg](#)
[image007.png](#)
[image008.png](#)
[image009.png](#)
[image010.png](#)
[image011.png](#)

Good morning Ms. Rios,

Thank you for your response on behalf of the Augustine Band of Cahuilla Indians concerning the Kaiser Medical Center project. Your email and the letter from Geramy Martin will be included in the cultural resources report.

Concerning the letter from Martin, I wish to remind you that I am only conducting outreach to the Band to learn of possible cultural resources in the project area that you may know of to include in the cultural resources inventory report. This is not AB 52 consultation, which will be conducted by the project's lead agency, which will be the City of Redlands. I expect they will be contacting you to initiate that consultation.

During that consultation process is where you should bring up the Band's wish to be informed of possible cultural resources discoveries during the development phase of the Kaiser project.

Best regards,

Stephen O'Neil | Cultural Resources Manager | M.A./RPA

UltraSystems Environmental | WBE/DBE/SBE/WOSB

16431 Scientific Way
Irvine, CA 92618
Office **949.788.4900 ext. 276**
Fax 949.788.4901
Cell 949.677.2391



AUGUSTINE BAND OF CAHUILLA INDIANS
84-481 Avenue 54, Coachella CA 92236
Telephone: (760) 398-4722
Fax (760) 369-7161
Tribal Chairperson: Amanda Vance
Tribal Vice-Chairperson: Victoria Martin
Tribal Secretary: Geramy Martin

Date: 10/06/2023

Dear: Stephen O'Neil, MA, RPA
Cultural Resources Manager

SUBJECT: Cultural Resources Inventory, Kaiser Permanente Medical Center Project, Redlands, San Bernardino County, California. Ultra-Systems Environmental Project NO. 7214

Thank you for the opportunity to offer input concerning the development of the above-identified project. We appreciate your sensitivity to the cultural resources that may be impacted by your project and the importance of these cultural resources to the Native American peoples that have occupied the land surrounding the area of your project for thousands of years. Unfortunately, increased development and lack of sensitivity to cultural resources have resulted in many significant cultural resources being destroyed or substantially altered and impacted. Your invitation to consult on this project is greatly appreciated.

At this time, we are unaware of specific cultural resources that may be affected by the proposed project, however, in the event, you should discover any cultural resources during the development of this project please contact our office immediately for further evaluation.

Very truly yours,

Geramy Martin
Geramy Martin, Tribal Secretary
Augustine Band of Cahuilla Indians

From: [Charles Alvarez](#)
To: mblack@ultrasystems.com
Cc: sonel@ultrasystems.com
Subject: Re: Project 7214 - Cultural Resources Inventory, Kaiser Permanente Medical Center Project, San Bernardino County, California
Date: Wednesday, October 4, 2023 9:59:13 AM
Attachments: [image001.jpg](#)
[image001.jpg](#)

I will look into this and get back to you.

From: Christina Marsden Conley <christina.marsden@alumni.usc.edu>
Sent: Tuesday, October 3, 2023 3:25 PM
To: Megan Black <mblack@ultrasystems.com>
Subject: Re: Project 7214 - Cultural Resources Inventory, Kaiser Permanente Medical Center Project, San Bernardino County, California

Good afternoon,
This project needs to have a Native American Monitor. I would suggest calling Sandonne Goad, Chairperson of the Gabrielino/Tongva Nation for this area.

tehoovet taamet
CHRISTINA CONLEY
•Native American Monitor - Caretaker of our Ancestral Water and Land
•Cultural Resource Administrator Under Tribal Chair, Robert Dorame (Most Likely Descendant) of Pimugna (Catalina Island)

•Native American Heritage Commission Contact
•Fully qualified as a California State Recognized Native American Tribe fulfilling SB18, AB52 Compliance Regulations
•HAZWOPER Certified
•626.407.8761

https://file.lacounty.gov/SDSInter/lac/1137966_AREPORTONHARMSCountyofLosAngeles.pdf

GABRIELINO TONGVA INDIANS OF CALIFORNIA

The Gabriellino Tongva Indians of California tribe is traditionally and culturally recognized in the State of California Bill AJR96 as the aboriginal tribe to encompass the entire Los Angeles Basin area to Laguna Beach, extending to the Channel Islands of Santa Catalina, San Nicholas and San Clemente Islands



NAHC recognizes GTIOC Tribal Territory

On Wed, Oct 4, 2023 at 3:59 PM <mblack@ultrasystems.com> wrote:

>
> Hello,
>
> Please see the lead agencies contact information below:
>
> Brian Foote, City Planner
> City of Redlands
> 35 Cajon Street, Suite 20
> Redlands, CA 92373
> Phone # 909-798-7555 Fax # 909-335-4779
> bfoote@cityofredlands.org
>
> Best regards,
> Megan Black Doukakis| Assistant Project Archaeologist | M.A.
> UltraSystems Environmental | WBE/DBE/SBE/WOSB
> 16431 Scientific Way Irvine, CA 92618
> Office 949.788.4900 Ext. 228 Fax 949.788.4901
> Cell 310.850.8127
>

From: [Gabrieleno Administration](#)
To: mblack@ultrasystems.com
Subject: Re: Project 7214 - Cultural Resources Inventory, Kaiser Permanente Medical Center Project, San Bernardino County, California
Date: Wednesday, October 4, 2023 4:40:16 PM

Thank you Megan

Admin Specialist
Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians - Kizh Nation
PO Box 393
Covina, CA 91723
Office: 844-390-0787
website: www.gabrielenoindians.org

The region where Gabrieleno culture thrived for more than eight centuries encompassed most of Los Angeles County, more than half of Orange County and portions of Riverside and San Bernardino counties. It was the labor of the Gabrieleno who built the missions, ranchos and the pueblos of Los Angeles. They were trained in the trades, and they did the construction and maintenance, as well as the farming and managing of herds of livestock. “The Gabrieleno are the ones who did all this work, and they really are the foundation of the early economy of the Los Angeles area “. “That’s a contribution that Los Angeles has not recognized--the fact that in its early decades, without the Gabrieleno, the community simply would not have survived.”

-----Original Message-----

From: Paul Macarro <pmacarro@pechanga-nsn.gov>
Sent: Tuesday, October 3, 2023 4:33 PM
To: mblack@ultrasystems.com
Cc: soneil@ultrasystems.com
Subject: Re: Project 7214 - Cultural Resources Inventory, Kaiser Permanente Medical Center Project, San Bernardino County, California

Miiyu>Hello Megan,

This particular Project is outside of Our Ancestral Territory. Pechanga will be deferring to the appropriate Tribe. We appreciate UltraSystems' diligence and have a great day.

Lóoviqap/Thanks,
Paul E. Macarro
Cultural Coordinator
Pechanga Reservation

From: [Steve Oneil](#)
To: [Paul Macarro](#); [Megan Black](#)
Subject: RE: Project 7214 - Cultural Resources Inventory, Kaiser Permanente Medical Center Project, San Bernardino County, California
Date: Wednesday, October 4, 2023 8:32:06 AM

Good morning Paul,

Thank you for responding on behalf of the Pechanga Band of Luiseno Indians concerning the Kaiser Permanente Redlands project. Your reply will be placed in the cultural resources report.

Have a good day, and say hi to Lisa for me.

Steve

Stephen O'Neil | Cultural Resources Manager | M.A./RPA
UltraSystems Environmental | WBE/DBE/SBE/WOSB
16431 Scientific Way
Irvine, CA 92618
Office 949.788.4900 ext. 276
Fax 949.788.4901
Cell 949.677.2391

From: Deneen Pelton
Sent: Friday, October 27, 2023 3:00 PM
To: Steve Oneil <soneil@ultrasystems.com>
Cc: Cheryl Madrigal <CMadrigal@rincon-nsn.gov>; Shuuluk Linton <slinton@rincon-nsn.gov>
Subject: Kaiser Permanente Medical Center Project, Redlands, CA

Greetings,

This email is written on behalf of Rincon Band of Luiseño Indians, ("Rincon Band" or "Band"), a federally recognized Indian Tribe and sovereign government.

The Band has received the notification for the above referenced project. The location identified within project documents is not within the Band's specific Area of Historic Interest (AHI).

At this time, we have no additional information to provide. We recommend that you directly contact a Tribe that is closer to the project and may have pertinent information.

Thank you for submitting this project for Tribal review. If you have additional questions or concerns, please do not hesitate to contact our office at your convenience at (760) 749-1092 or via electronic mail at crd@rincon-nsn.gov.

Thank you for the opportunity to protect and preserve our cultural assets.

Deneen Pelton

Cultural Resources Department Coordinator
Cultural Resources Department

Rincon Band of Luiseño Indians

1 West Tribal Road | Valley Center, CA 92082
Office: (760) 749 1092 ext. 323 | Cell: 760-705-7304
Fax: 760-888-2016
Email: dpelton@rincon-nsn.gov



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From: Alexandra Mc Cleary <Alexandra.McCleary@sanmanuel-nsn.gov>
Sent: Thursday, November 2, 2023 4:11 PM
To: soneil@ultrasystems.com
Subject: Response to Information Request - Kaiser Permanente Medical Center Project

Dear Stephen,

Thank you for reaching out to the Yuhaaviatam of San Manuel Nation (formerly known as the San Manuel Band of Mission Indians) concerning the proposed project area. YSMN appreciates the opportunity to review the project documentation received by the Cultural Resources Management Department on October 12, 2023. Based on our current knowledge, the proposed project site is considered sensitive by the Tribe, as it is close to the historic footprint of the Mill Creek Zanja, a historic waterway listed on the National Register which had been built using Serrano labor.

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

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

Regards,
Alexandra

Alexandra Mc Cleary

Sr Mgr Cultural Resource Management

Alexandra.McCleary@sanmanuel-nsn.gov

O:(909) 864-8933 Ext 50-2023

M:(909) 633-0054

26569 Community Center Dr Highland, California 92346



From: [Steve Oneil](#)
To: [Alexandra Mc Cleary](#)
Cc: [Megan Black](#); [Rodrigo Jacobo](#)
Subject: RE: 7214 - Response to Information Request - Kaiser Permanente Medical Center Project
Date: Thursday, November 2, 2023 4:34:58 PM
Attachments: [~WRD0001.jpg](#)
[image001.jpg](#)

Good afternoon Alexandra,

Thank you for your response on behalf of the Yuhaaviatam of San Manuel concerning the Kaiser Permanente project in Redlands. This will be included in the cultural resources report being prepared.

The Lead Agency is the City of Redland's Planning Department. We will let them know that you wish to engage in AB 52 consultation and that you should be contacted when they reach to tribes to start this process.

Respectfully yours,

Steve

Stephen O'Neil | Cultural Resources Manager | M.A./RPA

UltraSystems Environmental | WBE/DBE/SBE/WOSB

16431 Scientific Way
Irvine, CA 92618
Office **949.788.4900 ext. 276**
Fax 949.788.4901
Cell 949.677.2391

From: Tribal Historic Preservation Office <thpo@morongo-nsn.gov>
Sent: Tuesday, November 14, 2023 1:11 PM
To: steve oneil <soneil@ultrasystems.com>
Cc: Ann Brierty <ABrierty@morongo-nsn.gov>; Laura Chatterton <lchatterton@morongo-nsn.gov>;
Joan Schneider <jschneider@morongo-nsn.gov>
Subject: UltraSystems Early Outreach City of Redlands Kaiser Medical Center

Mr. O'Neil,

The Morongo Band of Mission Indians (Tribe/MBMI) Tribal Historic Preservation Office is in receipt of your letter regarding the above referenced project. Thank you for reaching out to Tribe at an early stage. The proposed Project is located within the ancestral territory and traditional use area of the Cahuilla and Serrano people of the Morongo Band of Mission Indians.

Tribal cultural resources are non-renewable resources and therefore of high importance to the Morongo Tribe and tribal participation (a.k.a. tribal monitors) is recommended during the cultural resource surveys and future construction phases(s) of the Project. We look forward to working with the Lead Agency and your company to protect these irreplaceable resources out of respect for ancestors of the Morongo people who left them there, and for the people of today and for generations to come.

Projects within this area are highly sensitive for cultural resources regardless of the presence or absence of remaining surface artifacts and features. At the appropriate stage of the Project, our office will request government-to-government consultation under Assembly Bill (AB) 52 (California Public Resources Code § 21080.3.1) with the Lead Agency.

Please see attached letter.
Respectfully,

Laura Chatterton

Cultural Resource Specialist

Tribal Historic Preservation Office

Morongo Band of Mission Indians

12700 Pumarra Road

Banning, CA 92220

O: (951) 755.5256

M: (951) 663.7570

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For your safety, the contents of this email have been scanned for viruses and malware.

From: [Steve Oneil](#)
To: [Tribal Historic Preservation Office](#); mblack@ultrasystems.com
Cc: [Ann Brierty](#); [Laura Chatterton](#); [Joan Schneider](#); [Rodrigo Jacobo](#)
Subject: RE: 7214 - UltraSystems Early Outreach City of Redlands Kaiser Medical Center
Date: Tuesday, November 14, 2023 1:54:35 PM
Attachments: [image001.jpg](#)

Good afternoon Ms. Chatterton,

Thank you for your reply on behalf of the Morongo Band of Mission Indians concerning the Kaiser Permanente project in Redlands. Your email reply and letter will be included in the cultural resources inventory report now being prepared. Know that a pedestrian survey has already been conducted.

The Lead Agency will be the City of Redlands Planning Department, which has yet to initiate AB 52 consultation. We will let them know that the Band does wish to participate in that consultation.

Respectfully yours,

Stephen O'Neil | Cultural Resources Manager | M.A./RPA

UltraSystems Environmental | WBE/DBE/SBE/WOSB

16431 Scientific Way
Irvine, CA 92618
Office **949.788.4900 ext. 276**
Fax 949.788.4901
Cell 949.677.2391



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ATTACHMENT D

CHRIS RECORDS SEARCH BIBLIOGRAPHY

Report List

7214 Kaiser Permanente

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
SB-00557	NADB-R - 1060557; Voided - 77-9.12	1977	HEARN, JOSEPH E.	ARCHAEOLOGICAL - HISTORICAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT OF PROJECT SITE LOCATED ON THE NORTH SIDE OF REDLANDS BOULEVARD AND WEST OF CALIFORNIA STREET IN THE BRYN MAWR AREA	SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY MUSEUM ASSOCIATION	
SB-00600	NADB-R - 1060600; Voided - 78-1.7	1978	HEARN, JOSEPH E.	ARCHAEOLOGICAL - HISTORICAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT OF APPROXIMATELY EIGHT ACRES AT THE NORTHEAST CORNER OF REDLANDS BOULEVARD AND BRYN MAWR AVENUE; LOMA LINDA AREA	SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY MUSEUM ASSOCIATION	
SB-00647	NADB-R - 1060647; Voided - 78-5.7	1978	HEARN, JOSEPH E.	ARCHAEOLOGICAL - HISTORICAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT OF 63 ACRE PARCEL OF LAND LOCATED ON THE NORTH SIDE OF REDLANDS BOULEVARD BETWEEN MOUNTAIN VIEW AVENUE AND BRYN MAWR AVENUE, LOMA LINDA-REDLANDS AREA	SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY MUSEUM ASSOCIATION	
SB-00931	NADB-R - 1060931; Voided - 80-2.11	1980	SMITH, GERALD A.	CULTURAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT OF THE WEST PORTION OF ASSESSOR'S PARCEL NUMBER 292-061-11, REDLANDS AREA	SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY MUSEUM ASSOCIATION	
SB-02486	NADB-R - 1062486; Voided - 91-12.4	1991	HATHEWAY, ROGER G., JOHN ROMANI, and JOANNE SANFILIPPO	AN ARCHITECTURAL DETERMINATION OF ELIGIBILITY/SIGNIFICANCE REPORT AND AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY FOR THE MARI GOLD BUSINESS PARK	HATHEWAY & ASSOCIATES	
SB-02625	NADB-R - 1062625; Voided - 92-3.7	1992	SWOPE, KAREN K and MICHAEL K. LERCH	CULTURAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT OF THE BARTON CENTER OF REDLANDS, MARI GOLD FARMS, CITY OF REDLANDS, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	MICHAEL K. LERCH & ASSOCIATES	36-006857, 36-007139

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SB-02853	NADB-R - 1062853	1991	FOSTER, JOHN M., JAMES J. SCHMIDT, CARMEN A. WEBER, GWENDOLYN R. ROMANI, and ROBERTA S. GREENWOOD	CULTURAL RESOURCE INVESTIGATION: INLAND FEEDER PROJECT, MWD OF SOUTHERN CA	GREENWOOD & ASSOCIATES	36-006086, 36-006354, 36-006847, 36-006848, 36-006849, 36-006850, 36-006851, 36-006852, 36-006853, 36-006854, 36-006855, 36-006856, 36-006857, 36-006858, 36-006859, 36-006860, 36-006861, 36-006862, 36-006863, 36-006864, 36-006865, 36-006866, 36-006867, 36-006868, 36-006869, 36-006870, 36-006871, 36-006872, 36-006940, 36-007021, 36-007050, 36-007051, 36-007053, 36-007054, 36-007055, 36-007702
SB-03750	NADB-R - 1063750	2000	LOVE, BRUCE	WESTSIDE LANDFILL EXPANSION PROJECT. 29PP	CRM TECH	36-009990, 36-009991, 36-009992
SB-04048	NADB-R - 1064048	2001	LOVE, BRUCE	IDENTIFICATION AND EVALUATION OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES: CITY OF REDLANDS RECYCLED WATER PROJECT IN THE CITY OF REDLANDS, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CA. 27PP	CRM TECH	36-007139, 36-009991, 36-009992
SB-04600	NADB-R - 1064600	2004	Dice, Michael	Phase I Cultural Resources Survey of a 73.45 Acre Property in Unincorporated San Bernardino County, APN: 0292-052-01, -03, - 04, -06, -08, -10, -11, -12, -16 near Nevada Street/Almond Avenue, Section 13 of Township 1 North Range 6 West, County of San Bernardino, California.		
SB-04809	NADB-R - 1064809	2006	W & S CONSULTANTS	PHASE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF THE KAISER REDLANDS MOB STUDY AREA, REDLANDS, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA		
SB-04812	NADB-R - 1064812	2004	Dice, Michael	Records Search Results and Site Visit for Sprint Telecommunications Facility SB38XC919E (City Grove), California Street and I-10, Redlands, San Bernardino County, California.		
SB-05805	NADB-R - 1065805	2007	Crull, Scott	An Archaeological and Paleontological Mitigation-Monitoring Report for Tentative Parcel Map 17815, with APNs: 167-401-02, 03; 167-511-08 and 167-451-05, 06, 07- a 40 Acre Parcel Located in the City of Redlands, San Bernardino County, California.	L&L Environmental, Inc	
SB-06633						

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SB-07964		2015	DeCarlo, Matthew M. and Diane L. Winslow	Cultural Resources Impact Assessment and Evaluation Status Report for Southern California Edison Company's West of Devers Upgrade Project, Riverside and San Bernardino Counties, California	ASM Affiliates	36-002311, 36-006847, 36-006855, 36-026030
SB-08038	Paleo -	2013	Brunzell, David	Cultural Resources Assessment Hillwood Commerce Center Project, City of Redlands, San Bernardino County, California	BCR Consulting LLC	36-009991
SB-08199		2015	Abdo-Hintzman, Kholood and Josh Smallwood	CULTURAL RESOURCES MONITORING REPORT FOR THE REDLANDS COMMERCE CENTER BUILDINGS 1 AND 2 PROJECT CITY OF REDLANDS, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	Applied EarthWorks, Inc.	36-028815