

**Archaeological and Built Environment Resources
Inventory and Evaluation Report
for the
Pioneer and Tennessee Development Project**

San Bernardino County, California

Prepared For:

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MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

Redlands Pioneer Partners, LLC retained ECORP Consulting, Inc. in 2025 to conduct a cultural resources inventory for the Pioneer and Tennessee Development Project in San Bernardino County, California. Redlands Pioneer Partners proposes a 35.31-acre residential development in the City of Redlands, California.

The inventory included a records search, literature review, and field survey. No new cultural resources were recorded during the survey. The records search results indicated that three previous cultural resources studies have been conducted within the Project Area. As a result of those studies, two sites have previously been recorded within the Project Area: P-36-12468 [REDACTED] and P-36-13622 (River Rock Curb). No isolates have been previously recorded within the Project Area, and ECORP did not observe any new cultural resources during the survey.

A search of the Sacred Lands File by the Native American Heritage Commission was positive.

The records search results indicated that P-36-12468 [REDACTED] was previously documented on a primary California Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) 523 form by CRM Tech on June 26, 2006. The original DPR form for resource stated the resource did not appear eligible for listing on the NRHP or CRHR, but did not provide a complete evaluation for the resource. In addition, additional features were encountered during the field survey update; Therefore, ECORP evaluated the resource for historical significance. The resource was found ineligible for the NRHP under all criteria, ineligible for the CRHR under all criteria, and is not considered a Redlands Historic Resource under Redlands Historic Resources criteria. Based on this finding, P-36-12468 [REDACTED] is not considered a Historic Property under National Register of Historic Places and California Register of Historical Resources criteria, is not considered a Historical Resource for the purposes of California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and is not considered a Redlands Historic Resource under Redlands Historic Resources.

The records search results indicated that P-36-13622 (River Rock Curb) was previously documented on a primary California Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) 523 form by Micheal Brandman Associates on September 20, 2007 but was not evaluated for historical significance for the purposes of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) Section 106. Because the resource is more than 50 years old and has not been previously evaluated, ECORP evaluated the resource for historical significance. The results of ECORP's intensive site recording and focused archival research were used to inform the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP)/California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR)/Redlands Historic Resources eligibility evaluation of P-36-13622 (River Rock Curb). ECORP evaluated P-36-13622 (River Rock Curb) and found it eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C at a local level, for the CRHR under Criterion 3, and as a Redlands Historic Resource under Redlands Historic Resources Criteria A, D, G, H, I, and J. Despite this finding, the curb has deteriorated into a fragmented section much shorter than its original extent. The loss of integrity of design, setting, feeling and association to the curb results in a resource that does not have sufficient integrity to convey its historical significance and is not eligible for the NRHP, CRHR, or as a City of Redlands Historic Resource, Therefore, it is not an Historical Resource in accordance with CEQA.

Due to the presence of alluvium within the Project Area and given the likelihood of pre-contact archaeological sites located along perennial waterways such as the nearby Santa Ana Wash, there exists the moderate potential for buried pre-contact archaeological sites in the Project Area. Additionally, the existence of structural foundations may indicate an adjacent subsurface component, such as septic tanks or an abandoned privy or well.

The following recommendation for the project include prior to any ground-disturbing activities or alterations that may impact the historic river rock curb segment (P-36-13622), Historic American Engineering Record (HAER)-style documentation shall be prepared by a qualified architectural historian. Contractor awareness training and unanticipated discovery procedures are also recommended.

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LIST OF ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

Term	Definition
AB	Assembly Bill
ACHP	Advisory Council on Historic Preservation
APE	Area of Potential Effects
APN	Assessor's Parcel Number
AT&SF	Atchison, Topeka, & Santa Fe
BERD	Built Environment Resource Directory
BLM	Bureau of Land Management
BP	years before present
Caltrans	California Department of Transportation
CCR	California Code of Regulations
CEQA	California Environmental Quality Act
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
CHL	California Historical Landmarks
CHRIS	California Historical Resources Information System
CRHR	California Register of Historical Resources
DPR	California Department of Parks and Recreation
ECORP	ECORP Consulting, Inc.
GLO	General Land Office
MCA	Medieval Climatic Anomaly
MLD	Most Likely Descendant
NAHC	Native American Heritage Commission
NEPA	National Environmental Policy Act
NHPA	National Historic Preservation Act
NPS	National Park Service
NRHP	National Register of Historic Places
OHP	California Office of Historic Preservation
PRC	Public Resources Code
Project	Pioneer and Tennessee Development Project
RAHS	Redlands Area Historical Society
RPA	Registered Professional Archaeologist
SCCIC	South Central Coastal Information Center
SHPO	State Historic Preservation Officer
SPRR	Southern Pacific Railroad
TCR	tribal cultural resource
USGS	U.S. Geological Survey

1.0 INTRODUCTION

Redlands Pioneer Partners, LLC retained ECORP Consulting, Inc. in 2025 to conduct a cultural resources inventory for the Pioneer and Tennessee Development Project in San Bernardino County, California. A survey of the Proposed Project Area was required to identify potentially eligible cultural resources (i.e., archaeological sites and historic buildings, structures, and objects) that could be affected by the Project.

1.1 Project Location

The Project Area consists of 35.31 acres of land located in the southwestern quarter of the southeastern quarter of Section 16 of Township 1 South, Range 3 West, San Bernardino Base and Meridian, as depicted on the 1996 Redlands, California U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle (Figure 1). The Project Area comprises four parcels: Assessor's Parcel Numbers (APNs) 0167-091-09-0000, 0167-091-10-0000, 0167-091-11-0000, and 0167-091-12-0000. The Project Area is adjacent to Pioneer Avenue to the north, West San Bernardino Avenue to the south, and an Interstate 210 on-ramp to the immediate east. Tennessee Avenue runs through the center of the Project Area (Figure 2).

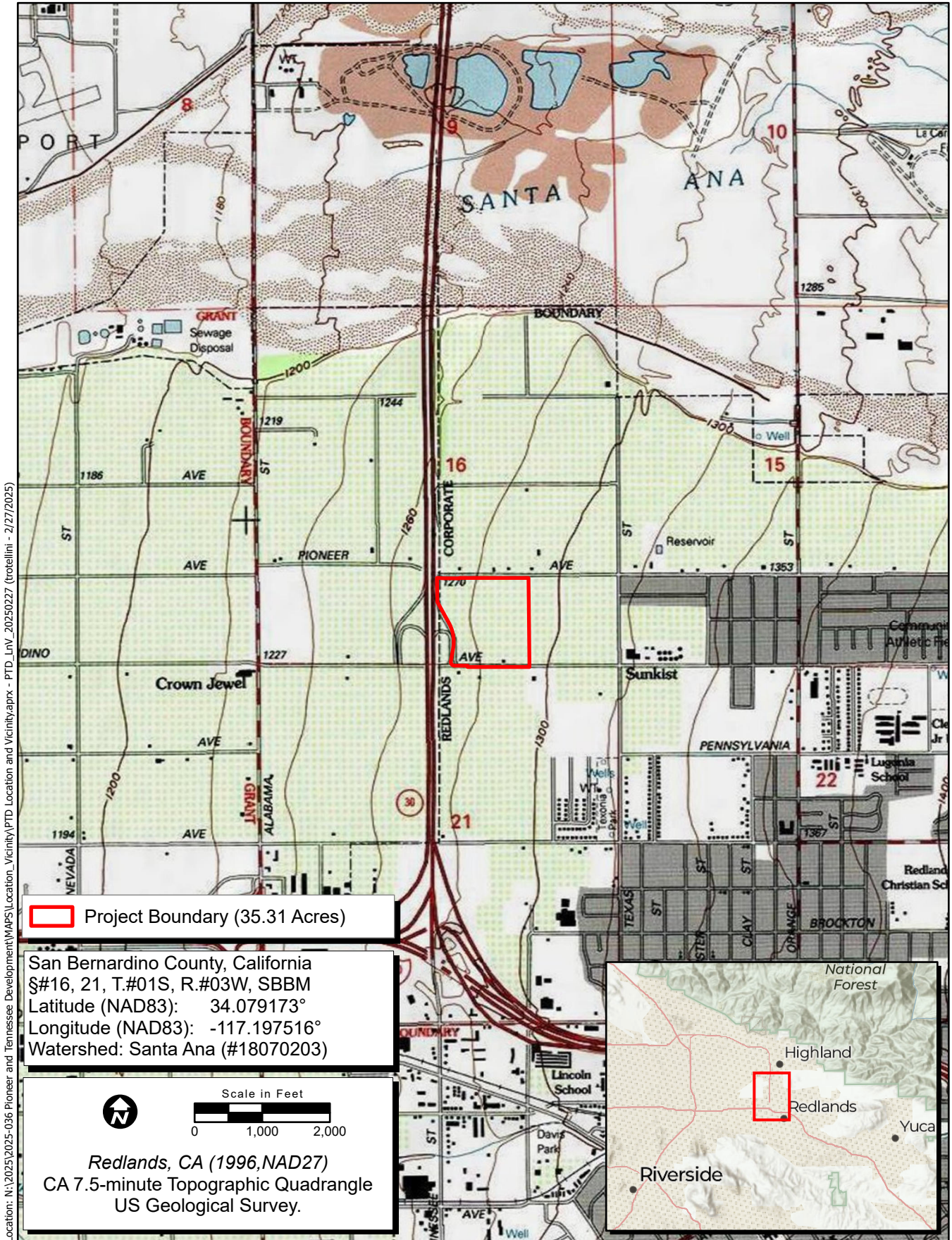
1.2 Project Description

The Proposed Project entails the construction of approximately 300 to 350 residential units of various types, including townhomes, duplexes, and one- and two-story single-family residences. The Project will include a central recreation area and may also incorporate a small commercial component. Tennessee Street would be relocated to the eastern edge of the Project Area. The Project does not currently propose any improvements to Pioneer Avenue or West San Bernardino Avenue.

1.3 Area of Potential Effects

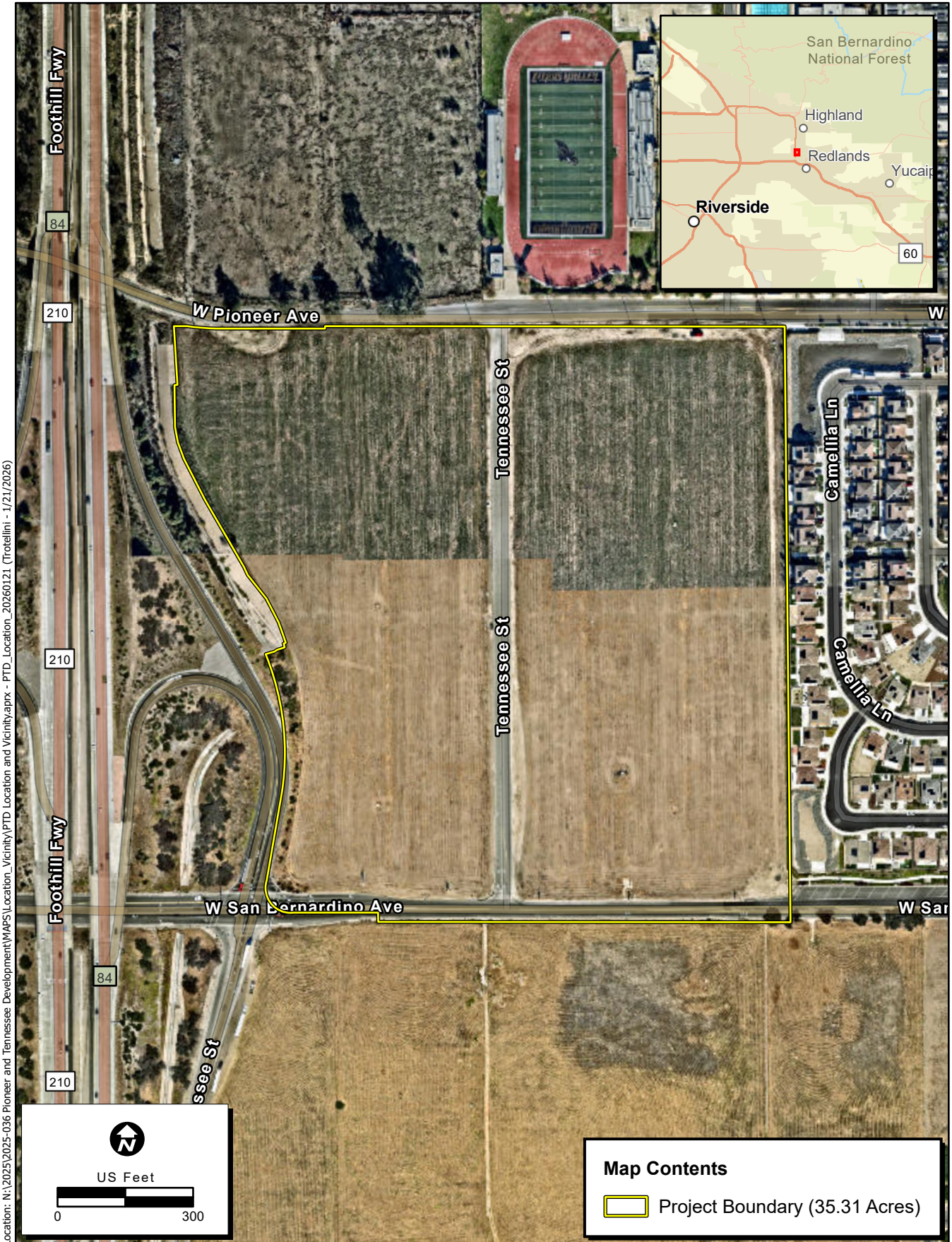
The Area of Potential Effects (APE) consists of the horizontal and vertical limits of a project and includes the area within which significant impacts or adverse effects to Historical Resources or Historic Properties could occur as a result of a project. The APE is defined for projects subject to regulations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

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



Map Date: 2/27/2025
 Sources: ESRI, USGS

Figure 1. Project Location and Vicinity



Location: N:\2025\2025-036 Pioneer and Tennessee Development\MAPS\Location_Vicinity\PTD_Location_and Vicinity.aprx - PTD_Location_20260121 (Trotellini - 1/21/2026)

Map Date: 5/6/2025
Sources: ESRI, Nearmap (2024)

Map Contents

- Project Boundary (35.31 Acres)

Figure 2. Project Location

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

The vertical APE also is described as the maximum height of structures that could affect the physical integrity and integrity of setting of cultural resources, including districts and traditional cultural properties. For this Project, the above-surface vertical APE is as high as 50 feet above the surface, which is the height of the proposed multi-story buildings.

1.4 Regulatory Context

The CEQA Lead Agency for this Project is the City of Redlands. There is no known federal lead agency as this time.

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

1.4.1 National Environmental Policy Act

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

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

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

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

1.4.2 National Historic Preservation Act

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

1.4.3 California Environmental Quality Act

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

A Historical Resource is a resource that:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

1.4.4 Redlands Historic Resources Designation

Redlands City Municipal Code Section 2.62.170 establishes the City's criteria for historic significance. A resource is determined to have *historic significance* if it meets any of the City's historic-significance criteria, which are as follows:

- A. It has significant character, interest, or value as part of the development, heritage or cultural characteristics of the City of Redlands, state of California, or the United States.
- B. It is the site of a significant historic event.

- C. It is strongly identified with a person or persons who significantly contributed to the culture, history or development of the City.
- D. It is one of the few remaining examples in the City possessing distinguishing characteristics of an architectural type or specimen.
- E. It is a notable work of an architect or master builder whose individual work has significantly influenced the development of the City.
- F. It embodies elements of architectural design, detail, materials, or craftsmanship that represents a significant architectural innovation.
- G. It has a unique location or singular physical characteristics representing an established and familiar visual feature of a neighborhood, community, or the City.
- H. It has unique design or detailing.
- I. It is a particularly good example of a period or style.
- J. It contributes to the historical or scenic heritage or historical or scenic properties of the City (to include, but not be limited to, landscaping, light standards, trees, curbing, and signs).
- K. It is located within a historic and scenic or urban conservation district, being a geographically definable area possessing a concentration of historic or scenic properties which contribute to each other and are unified aesthetically by plan or physical development (Ord. 1954 Section 8(a), 1986).

1.5 Report Organization

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

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

2.0 SETTING

2.1 Environmental Setting

Elevations within the Project Area range from 1,270 to 1,295 feet above mean sea level. The Project Area is located approximately 0.8 mile south of the Santa Ana River and approximately 4.1 miles southwest of the foothills of the San Bernardino Mountains.

2.2 Geology and Soils

The Natural Resources Conservation Service Web Soil Survey maps two different soil units within the Project Area. The first is *Hanford Sandy Loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes*, which comprises alluvium derived from granite found on alluvial fans. The second is *Tujunganga loamy sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes*, which comprises alluvium derived from granite found on alluvial fans.

The geology of the Project Area is described as alluvial sand and clay of valley areas covered with gray clay soil and includes alluvial pebbly sand (Qa) adjacent to mountain terranes (Dibblee and Minch 2004). These are Holocene-age surficial alluvial sediments located within the Santa Ana Wash.

The Project Area has a *moderate* potential for buried pre-contact archaeological sites due to the presence of Holocene-age alluvium along the Santa Ana River, to the north of the Project Area, in addition to the likelihood for pre-contact archaeological sites to be located along perennial waterways (such as the Santa Ana River). Soil composition and proximity to waterways, however, are not the only factors in determining potential for buried resources; this is discussed further in Section 6.2.

2.3 Vegetation and Wildlife

The dominant plant community within the main portion of the Project Area includes invasive grasses and weeds such as foxtails, lamb's quarters, mustard, and fiddleneck. The far eastern edge of the Project Area is landscaped by the adjoining housing development with ornamental shrubs and ground cover.

Wildlife species that may occur in the Project Area include Botta's pocket gopher (*Thomomys bottae*), California ground squirrel (*Otospermophilus californica*), American crow (*Corvus brachyrhynchos*), rock pigeon (*Columba livia*), and mourning dove (*Zenaidura macroura*) (ECORP 2020).

3.0 CULTURAL CONTEXT

3.1 Southern California Non-Desert Regional History

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

The first inhabitants of southern California were big game hunters and gatherers exploiting extinct species of Pleistocene megafauna (e.g., mammoth and other Rancholabrean fauna). Local "fluted point" assemblages comprised of large spear points or knives are stylistically and technologically similar to the Clovis Paleo-Indian cultural tradition dated to this period elsewhere in North America (Moratto 1984). Archaeological evidence for this period in southern California is limited to a few small temporary camps

with fluted points found around late Pleistocene lake margins in the Mojave Desert and around Tulare Lake in the southern San Joaquin Valley. Single points are reported from Ocotillo Wells and Cuyamaca Pass in eastern San Diego County and from the Yuha Desert in Imperial County (Rondeau, Cassidy, and Jones 2007).

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

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

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

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

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

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

Mortars and pestles were first used during the Intermediate Period, and probably indicate the beginning of acorn exploitation. Use of the acorn, a storable, high-calorie food source, probably allowed greater

sedentism. Large projectile points, including Elko points, indicate that hunting was probably accomplished with the *atlatl* or spear thrower. The settlement pattern may have been semi-sedentary with winter residential bases near a permanent water source and use of temporary camps for resource collection during the rest of the year.

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

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

The complex hunter-gatherer cultures encountered by the Spaniards in southern California developed during the Late Prehistoric Period. People lived in villages of up to 250 people located near permanent water and a variety of food sources. Each village was typically located at the center of a defended territory from which resources for the group were gathered. Small groups left the village for short periods of time to hunt, fish, and gather plant foods. While away from the village, they established temporary camps and created locations where food and other materials were processed. Archaeologically, such locations are evidenced by manos and metates for seed grinding, bedrock mortars for acorn pulverizing, and lithic scatters indicating manufacturing or maintenance of stone tools (usually made of chert) used in hunting or butchering. Overnight stays in field camps are evidenced by fire-affected rock used in hearths.

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

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

Trade among local groups and inland and coastal groups was important as a means of obtaining resources from outside the local group's territory. Items traded over long distances included obsidian from the Obsidian Butte source in Imperial County and from the Coso source in Inyo County, steatite bowls and ornaments from Catalina Island, shell beads and ornaments from the Santa Barbara Channel

area, rabbit skins and deer hides from the interior, and dried fish and shellfish from the coast. Acorns, seeds, and other food resources were probably exchanged locally.

3.2 Ethnohistory

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

3.2.1 Serrano

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

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

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

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

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

Partly due to their mountainous and desert inland territory, contact between Serrano and European-Americans was minimal prior to the early 1800s. An *asistencia* (mission outpost) was established in 1819 near present-day Redlands and was used to help relocate many of the Serrano to Mission San Gabriel. However, small groups of Serrano remained in the area northeast of the San Gorgonio Pass and were able to preserve some of their native culture. By the late 1970s, most Serrano live either on the Morongo or San Manuel reservations (Bean and Smith 1978a).

3.2.2 Cahuilla

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

Cahuilla subsistence consisted of hunting, gathering, and fishing. Villages were often located near water sources, most commonly in canyons or near drainages on alluvial fans. Major villages were fully occupied during the winter, but task groups made periodic forays during other seasons to collect various plant foods, with larger groupings from several villages organizing for the annual acorn harvest (Bean and Saubel 1972). Bean and Saubel (1972) have recorded the use of several hundred species of plants used for food, building/artifact materials, and medicines. The major plant foods included acorns, pinyon nuts, and various seed-producing legumes. These were complemented by agave, wild fruits and berries, tubers, cactus bulbs, roots and greens, and seeds.

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

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

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

3.2.3 Gabrielino

Ethnographic accounts of Native Americans indicate that the Gabrielino (also known as Tongva) once occupied the region that encompasses the Project Area. At the time of contact with Europeans, the Gabrielino were the main occupants of the southern Channel Islands, the Los Angeles Basin, much of

Orange County, and extended as far east as the western San Bernardino Valley. The term *Gabrielino* came from the group's association with Mission San Gabriel Arcángel, established in 1771. The Gabrielino are believed to have been one of the most populous and wealthy Native American tribes in Southern California prior to European contact (Bean and Smith 1978b; McCawley 1996; Moratto 1984) and spoke a Takic language. The Takic group of languages is part of the Uto-Aztecan language family.

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

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

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

3.3 Regional History: Southern California

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

Colonization of California began with the Spanish Portolá land expedition. The expedition, led by Captain Gaspar de Portolá of the Spanish army and Father Junipero Serra, a Franciscan missionary, explored the California coast from San Diego to the Monterey Bay Area in 1769. As a result of this expedition, Spanish missions to convert the native population, *presidios* (forts), and towns were established. The Franciscan missionary friars established 21 missions in Alta California (the area north of Baja California) beginning with Mission San Diego in 1769 and ending with the mission in Sonoma established in 1823. The purpose of the missions and presidios was to establish Spanish economic, military, political, and religious control over the Alta California territory. Mission San Diego was established to convert the Native Americans that lived in the area, known as the *Kumeyaay* or Diegueño. Mission San Gabriel Archangel was founded in 1771 east of what is now Los Angeles to convert the *Tongva* or Gabrielino. Mission San Fernando, also in

Tongva/Gabrielino territory, was established in 1797. Mission San Juan Capistrano was established in 1776 on San Juan Creek (in what is now southern Orange County) to convert the *Agjachemem* or Juaneño. Mission San Luis Rey was established in 1798 on the San Luis Rey River (in what is now northern San Diego County) to convert the Luiseño. Missions San Buenaventura and Santa Barbara were founded in Chumash territory in 1782 and 1786, respectively (Castillo 1978:100).

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

After Mexico became independent from Spain in 1821, what is now California became the Mexican province of Alta California. The Mexican government closed the missions in the 1830s and former mission lands were granted to retired soldiers and other Mexican citizens for use as cattle ranches. Much of the land along the coast and in the interior valleys became part of Mexican land grants or “ranchos” (Robinson 1948). During the Mexican period there were small towns at San Diego (near the presidio), San Juan Capistrano (around the mission), and Los Angeles. The rancho owners lived in one of the towns or in an adobe house on the rancho. The Mexican Period includes the years 1821 to 1848.

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

3.4 City of Redlands History

3.4.1 Early Redlands

Less than 2 miles east of the Mission District, the Redlands Colony was formed in 1881 by Frank E. Brown, a civil engineer from Connecticut, and Edward G. Judson, a businessman from New York. The original settlement comprised 160 acres centered on what is now the intersection of Center Street and Cypress

Avenue. The San Bernardino & Redlands Railroad Company built a spur from the Southern Pacific Railroad (SPRR) main line (which ran from Colton through San Timoteo Canyon to Banning) to Redlands, with an extension to Crafton, in 1888. This rail spur was known as the Redlands & San Bernardino Motor Line (USGS 1901). It was leased to the SPRR in 1892 and sold to the SPRR in 1916. The California Central Railway Company, a subsidiary of the Atchison, Topeka, & Santa Fe (AT&SF) Railroad, built a rail line from its main line in San Bernardino to Redlands in 1888. A loop was formed when this line was continued through Mentone, Highland, and back to San Bernardino in 1892. This loop line was purchased by the AT&SF in 1906 (Robertson 1998). Soon after the railroads arrived, the business center of Redlands became established at its present location, near the AT&SF and SPRR stations. Redlands soon grew to encompass several thousand acres. The City of Redlands was incorporated on November 26, 1888 (Burgess 1981; Hinckley 1956; Kupfer 1979; F. Moore 1987; W. Moore 1983; Richards 1966).

Judson and Brown had purchased the land on which they laid out the streets of Redlands primarily from the Southern Pacific Railroad and Dr. Barton. Brown, the engineer, surveyed a 6-mile-long canal from the Santa Ana River to a large uncovered reservoir southeast of the new town site. Citrus farming in San Bernardino Valley soon became centered in the growing community of Redlands. In 1883, Brown, always looking for a better source of water, and Hiram Barton, Dr. Barton's son and a prominent Redlands grower and rancher, set out on a camping trip up the Santa Ana River Canyon to assess Bear Valley as a site for a dam and reservoir for Redlands' increasing irrigation needs. Brown returned to Redlands in a fever of excitement over the possibilities he and Barton had seen. He immediately bought a 20-day option on the valley from its two principal owners, Los Angeles banker J. S. Slauson and the SPRR. Within those 20 days, Brown managed to raise \$360,000 from investors and incorporate the Bear Valley Land and Water Company to purchase the valley's land, as well as its water rights (Robinson 1989). By November of 1884, a 240-foot-long, 52-foot-high dam had been completed at a cost of \$75,000. By the following spring, a 1,500-acre, 45-foot-deep reservoir had formed—the beginnings of Big Bear Lake. Irrigation water from the lake reached Redlands for the first time on July 10, 1885 (Hinckley 1956; Richards 1966; Robinson 1989).

With the arrival of a nearly unlimited supply of irrigation water, Redlands grew rapidly. The railroad rate competition of the late 1880s brought even more people to the prospering town. The new City of Redlands was subdivided from the beginning in anticipation of a quickly growing population, but the economic depression of the 1890s resulted in most residential development being restricted to the area south of present-day Redlands Boulevard. In the Lugonia and Crafton districts, development was sporadic, with residential lots interspersed with large parcels of agricultural fields (Hinckley 1956; Mermilliod 2002). In the main part of town, however, development continued at a rapid pace.

The 1890s saw the beginnings of paved streets, a streetcar line, and the construction of hundreds of houses and dozens of substantial brick commercial and industrial buildings in Redlands. Civic improvement projects, such as street tree planting, were initiated. The Smiley brothers (Albert K. and Alfred K.), prominent Redlands residents, contributed much of their wealth to the beautification of the town, and in 1898 financed the construction of the A. K. Smiley Public Library, a monumental brick Mission Revival-style building that still serves the community today. The Smileys also developed the 200-acre

Canyon Crest Park (also called Smiley Heights), a botanical garden that drew tourists from around the world between 1890 and 1930 (Burgess and Gonzales 2004; Hinckley 1956).

3.4.2 Redlands: 1914-1929

The January 1913 Freeze had a significant impact on Redlands, causing a halt in citrus-sector activity and a long-term decline in residential, commercial, and institutional growth. The City's population of approximately 11,000 in 1912 was reduced by an estimated 2,000 individuals in 1913. From 1913 to 1918, there was a delayed recovery from the freeze. Grove owners purchased smudgepots and oil to avoid further freezes and began replanting their groves; most mature orange trees survived and were producing by the following harvest or two, but a large number of young trees died and needed to be replaced. The U.S. entry into World War I in 1917 provided some economic respite to Redlands, as it increased the cost of agricultural items including oranges. Even the region's date palms served an unexpected wartime purpose: date pits were used to make gas masks, and Redlands children were occasionally assigned to cut local dates and separate the seeds and pulp.

Due to the wider economic downturn, Redlands residential building stalled until after World War I. Some houses were still built during this time, including Craftsman and Period Revival examples in existing subdivisions and unusual new subdivisions like Cypress Court, but they were insignificant in comparison to the hundreds built during the 1920s boom that followed. The City's industrial operations slowed, but only a few buildings were shown as empty on the 1915 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map.

The end of World War I in 1918 signaled a rebirth of growth throughout Southern California, and Redlands, with its citrus trees fully recovered from the Freeze, had a similar resurgence. In 1924, the Los Angeles Times reported that the citrus business had returned to pre-Freeze output levels, with 17,000 acres of trees delivering 4,000-5,000 carloads of oranges yearly. There were more than 20 packinghouses in operation, up from 12 on the 1915 Sanborn map. New businesses included enterprises that prepared, packed, and shipped apples from Yucaipa; a tractor plant; a textile firm; and a flume gate manufacturing company. Three years after the Los Angeles Times story, the packinghouse count climbed from 20 to 37. Employment revived, attracting back some former Redlands residents as well as new ones; the citrus worker population shifted to be virtually entirely Latino American, including the Mexican and Mexican American women who made up the bulk of packinghouse employees (City of Redlands 2017).

3.4.3 Redlands: 1930-1945

The 1929 stock market crash pushed the U.S. into the huge economic catastrophe known as the Great Depression, and Redlands followed suit. New commercial development was almost nonexistent, while a few initiatives, such as Arthur Gregory's building of the La Posada hotel and business block in (1931 at the northwest corner of Orange Avenue and State Street, expressed the optimism that tourist traffic would continue to flow through town. Because new building was out of the question, some local shop owners "modernized" their storefronts by eliminating previous ornamental components to attract more consumers. Residential growth was so slow that only one permit for a new house was issued in 1933, according to reports. And institutional development, which was centered on giving relief to Redlands inhabitants, experienced minimal increase in the physical environment.

As World War II approached, the Redlands economy improved further; in November 1941, it was reported that a new Army Air Corps supply depot would be erected on the site of San Bernardino County's airport. This depot was expected to employ between 2,500 and 4,000 civilians and enlistees, benefiting all the region's communities. When the U.S. entered the war and Pearl Harbor was struck a month later, the development of this facility intensified. It began as a pilot training school, but by summer 1942, it had transitioned to its principal wartime mission of aircraft maintenance and repair, under the new name San Bernardino Air Depot. Some Redlands locals found direct employment at the facility, and the flood of Army soldiers boosted the local economy even more. The Air Depot, later renamed Norton Air Force Base, would serve as an important employer in the postwar decades. Concurrent with the increased construction at the military station, Redlands' citrus sector experienced an increase during the war as military demand opened new markets. This was short-lived owing to competition from Florida farmers (City of Redlands 2017).

3.4.4 Redlands: 1946-Present

During the post-World War II period, Redlands, like the rest of Southern California, saw significant population growth and development. New population, particularly veterans, flooded into California in pursuit of opportunities in new businesses that sprang from wartime military labor, new residences made feasible by Veterans Administration loans, and GI Bill-funded education. Redlands has a variety of amenities, including a neighboring military post, the University of Redlands, and unproductive orange fields that might be developed into single-family houses. The City's population rose from 14,300 in 1940 to 18,400 in 1950; 27,000 in 1960; 36,000 in 1970; and 43,000 in 1980. This caused seismic upheavals in the City's character and architectural environment.

The local citrus industry never regained the prominence it had enjoyed before the Great Depression. This was due in part to a wasted wartime opportunity: Florida orange producers dominated the canned orange concentrate industry, first for the military and then for civilians. Following the war, these goods grew even more popular due to their low cost and long shelf life, while demand for whole fresh oranges decreased. Redlands producers found themselves packaging fruit for a rapidly diminishing market. Furthermore, the increasingly bad Southern California smog proved problematic for orange groves. At the local level, the greatest (and most ironic) pollution generators were the oil-powered smudge pots that growers relied on to keep their crops from freezing in the winter. During the 1950s and 1960s, dwindling revenues prompted growers to sell more of their land for subdivision construction. Packinghouses dwindled in number, leaving only a handful functioning.

The most conspicuous indication of Redlands' postwar prosperity were the several new home subdivisions built where orange trees formerly stood. Between 1946 and 1953, almost 1,600 residences were built, which is approximately half the number of homes in Redlands in 1940. Between 1950 and 1960, over 3,700 houses were built. Some were infill in older sections in north and south Redlands, while others were in new subdivisions with cul-de-sacs, tract homes, connected garages, and swimming pools. Subdivisions in Redlands were unique in that they were mostly created by developers, a trend that had not occurred before 1946.

Redlands' new building peaked in 1964, just after the inauguration of Interstate 10, but then fell for a few years and did not return to its previous levels until the late 1960s. By the mid-1970s, neighbors were worried by the rate and extent of development, with residential developments taking up remaining open space, including orange groves. By 1980, Redlands had changed dramatically from its early days of cottages, mansions, and brick commercial blocks to Ranch, Modern, and Minimal Traditional buildings from the postwar boom. The population had increased to 43,000. The agricultural business was just a minor part of the local economy, with large orange groves reduced to a few acres here and there, and most of the remaining packinghouses set to be dismantled to make way for even more commercial and industrial development. Redlands people have worked in manufacturing, aerospace research, and high-tech industries, including Esri, the global leader in Geographical Information Systems software. Redlands saw another phase of tremendous development and population growth in the early 1980s, as evidenced by its current population of around 70,000 (City of Redlands 2017).

3.4.5 River Rock Curbs in Southern California and Redlands

River rock curbs, like P-36-13622 (River Rock Curb), represent an important element of early infrastructure and citrus industry development in Redlands, and are representative of the region's use of local, natural materials during the late 19th century. The curbs, which incorporated rounded stones from the nearby watercourses like Mill Creek and the Santa Ana River into their construction, highlight Redlands approach to infrastructure and civic beautification in the early days of development (Redlands Area Historical Society [RAHS] 2014).

River rock construction in Redlands has its roots in the broader Southern California trend of using natural stone, particularly river cobbles, for curbing, piers, walls, and foundations. The curbs' unique appearance was created by hand-laying the stones in mortar, frequently with the rounded side exposed, after they were gathered from riverbeds and washes (PBS SoCal n.d.). River rock curbs emerged in both expanding residential and rural areas and their placement combined durability and aesthetic appeal for both functional and decorative purposes (RAHS 2021).

These curbs were first used in Redlands in the late 1800s, when the City's citrus industry was growing rapidly. River rock curbs became especially prevalent in areas developed between 1890 and the early 1920s and were used to prevent flooding to both roadways and citrus groves. Among other historically significant streets, West San Bernardino Avenue still has examples today. These curbs, which are still present in areas where streets have not been substantially widened or modernized, were usually put in place in conjunction with street paving or grading projects (City of Redlands 2009).

The craftsmanship and use of indigenous materials highlight not only Redlands' architectural heritage but also the broader Southern California Arts and Crafts-era ethos of working with natural forms and textures. The Redlands Area Historical Society notes that curbs are becoming more and more recognized as distinctive elements that should be preserved because they act as visible indicators of the City's development patterns (RAHS 2014). Their construction speaks to a regional tradition of craftsmanship and environmental harmony, and their continued presence offers tangible evidence of Redlands' early civic evolution.

3.4.6 Arts and Crafts Movement

Resource P-36-13622 (River Rock Curb) shares a connection to the Arts and Crafts movement that influenced civic infrastructure in late 19th and early 20th centuries. The movement's emphasis on natural materials, regional craftsmanship, and harmonious environmental integration is embodied in this curb, which was hand-laid using rounded cobbles from surrounding waterways. Its construction adheres to the Arts and Crafts philosophy, which uses artisanal quality and thoughtful design to elevate everyday functional elements (San Diego History Center 1990).

In reaction to industrialization and mass production, the Arts and Crafts movement started in Britain in the late 1800s. John Ruskin and William Morris, two early advocates of a return to handcraftsmanship, promoted designs that emphasized practicality, minimalism, and the inherent beauty of materials (Obniski 2008). In the United States, where this philosophy found a popular following, individuals like Gustav Stickley promoted the Craftsman style, which is characterized by honest construction and high-quality materials (Grimes 2016).

The use of indigenous materials, such as river rock for curbs and walls, became distinctive in the built environment of the area, indicating a commitment to local resources and craftsmanship (Obniski 2008). The Redlands river rock curb is a lasting representation of this movement that reflects its principles and enhances the City's historical and aesthetic landscape.

3.4.7 History of the Citrus Industry in Redlands

The subject c. 1895 curb (P-36-13622 [River Rock Curb]) was designed in part to help protect adjacent citrus groves from flooding and shares a historic association with citrus agriculture and industry in Redlands. Agriculture has been the focus of Redlands' industrial growth from its inception. The moderate temperature, fertile land, and huge irrigation network that brought water from the mountains and the Santa Ana River created an ideal environment for the developing business. Fruit drying and shipping firms, such as those founded by Redlands' Brown and Judson, were among the first industrial activities in the Lugonia/Redlands area, with drying yards and packing buildings located along the Santa Fe railroad line. E.J. Waite planted the first orange grove in Redlands proper in 1882.

The regional economic boom caused by the railroad fare war of the late 1880s had a direct impact on Redlands' industrial environment, as it supported possibilities for industry in general, and the citrus sector specifically. As late as 1888, when the orange growing industry was well established, the number of acres dedicated to oranges was still less than that of peaches and grapes, but equal to that of apricots; other crops with less acreage included pears, walnuts, figs, olives, nectarines, lemons, and prunes. National railroad companies promoted and invested heavily in citrus culture, leading to its dominance over other agricultural endeavors. National demand grew for the delicious navel orange breed, a Brazilian import that thrived in the dry, warm temperature of the Redlands area. Redlands growers responded by prioritizing citrus over all other crops.

Citrus packing facilities sprung up across Redlands' industrial belt, with the first premises facing the Santa Fe railroad. The Haight Fruit Company was founded in 1889 and completed its huge brick packing plant at 345 N. 5th Street in 1890. It packaged and sold the Redlands Orange Growers' Association's oranges and

lemons, with exports increasing from forty rail cars in its initial year to 279 cars by 1896. Another early packinghouse was the Redlands Mutual Orange Company packinghouse, which was erected by founder Arthur Gregory immediately southwest of the Santa Fe depot in 1893.

The Redlands citrus business expanded rapidly throughout the 1890s and early 1900s. In 1890, Redlands sold 1,000 train carriages of navel oranges. By 1904, more than 9,000 train cars carrying more than one million boxes had been carried from over 30 packing companies. Local farmers formed cooperatives to market and distribute their produce, while larger-scale packinghouse owners consolidated. For example, Arthur Gregory's Redlands Mutual Orange Company became a cash buyer for five additional packing firms in nearby towns. To compete with major distributors like Sunkist, the business formed Mutual Orange Distributors in 1906, which included even more packaging companies.

At the time of the 1913 Freeze, Redlands' industrial environment was completely agricultural, with citrus cultivation being the most significant activity. As a result, the year's harvest was destroyed, and many young trees died, dealing a significant blow to local industrial growth. The grove owners who remained in business during the Freeze tried to replant their trees and invested in smudgepots and oil supplies to avoid similar calamities in the future. Following the freeze, citrus industry properties may include oil tanks, storage facilities, support buildings, replanted groves, and new irrigation systems to repair ice-damaged pipelines. In 1917, the U.S. entry into World War I led to a spike in agricultural prices, including oranges. This provided relief to the Redlands citrus business, but because to the juvenile size of the new trees, waiting was the only option. Citrus sector properties saw significant development in the 1920s, surpassing their pre-1913 footprints (City of Redlands 2017).

In 1918-1919, the end of World War I coincided with the maturing of Redlands' new orange orchards, sparking a surge in industrial growth. The citrus sector remained prominent, with 17,000 acres of orchards valued around \$35 million sending 4,000 to 5,000 carloads of oranges each year. The residential boom that followed the industry's revival spurred several grove owners to sell their land, or sections of it, to developers anxious to create new neighborhoods. Existing cooperatives and organizations strengthened their links to compete with distributors from other locations. In one interesting case, the Redlands Fruit Association and Redlands Cooperative Association packinghouses decided to merge into a single Redlands Cooperative. As industrial employment increased, the citrus worker population shifted to almost entirely Latino American, including the Mexican and Mexican American women who made up the majority of the packinghouse workforce.

The Great Depression caused an abrupt drop in the pricing of practically all agricultural goods, but the Redlands citrus business remained mostly unaffected for the first 2 years of the 1930s. Bankruptcies reduced the amount of investment cash available for any type of development; therefore, few orange grove owners embarked on new enterprises, but the current sector remained largely steady.

The citrus sector appears to have survived partly due to the ongoing demand for oranges, both fresh and packed as juice and preserves; it is also possible that the existing system of cooperatives and associations aided in providing a buffer against individual downturns. If anything, the citrus industry became even more dominant locally at the start of the Great Depression, as apricot and peach growers and other

agricultural producers switched to orange growing. Growers kept smudgepots and oil on hand after the 1913 frost, which helped the crop withstand a 2-week freeze in 1931.

The local citrus business began to improve when the U.S. entered World War II in late 1941, as military need for agricultural products created a new market. However, it never returned to its pre-Depression heights. This was due in part to an unanticipated consequence of wartime: military demand for canned orange concentrates outstripped that of entire fresh oranges as it was less expensive and simpler to carry overseas. Florida orange growers quickly dominated the concentrate (and later frozen juice concentrate) market, while Redlands growers faced a rapidly shrinking market after World War II.

Despite being once called the "Navel Orange Capital of the World," the Redlands citrus industry never fully recovered from the Great Depression and World War II as demand for canned and frozen orange products outstripped that for fresh oranges. These had a longer shelf life and cost less than fresh fruit. This market transition, which began with military transportation demands during the war and increased thereafter, benefited Florida orange producers, who were fast to adopt the new strategy and dominated the canned/frozen trade. Redlands producers rushed to adapt and diversify by growing smaller, cheaper Valencia oranges as well as the premium Navel variety, but the strategy was unsuccessful. Pollution in Southern California, along with the use of oil-powered smudgepots to prevent freezing, negatively impacted the quality of Valencia and Navel harvests (City of Redlands 2017).

To adapt, grove owners sped the selling of their citrus property to subdivision developers, and packing businesses began to merge as shipping volumes and profitability fell. In 1950, the City had 21 local packinghouses, but by 1960, it had dropped to 12. By 1970, the industry was a shell of its former glory, with most of its old structures either unoccupied or dismantled. The citrus industry in Redlands continued to decline into the 1980s and 1990s until Redlands Foothill Groves was the only remaining packinghouse in Redlands by the 1990s (Redlands Daily Facts 2014).

3.4.8 History of P-36-13622 (River Rock Curb)

On May 6, 2025, ECORP contacted Redlands Area Historical Society Vice President Tom Atchley via telephone to inquire about the history of P-36-13622 (River Rock Curb). Mr. Atchley stated that such curbs were installed in the 1890s along West San Bernardino Avenue to prevent flooding to both the roadway and the orange groves directly to the north and south. Historical research on the construction techniques for river rock curbs suggests that the stones originally came from nearby rivers. Mr. Atchley confirmed that the rocks used for P-36-13622 (River Rock Curb) mainly came from the nearby Santa Ana River and Mill Creek. Although ECORP was unable to confirm the construction date of the curb through primary records, research on construction techniques and the historical context of agricultural development within the City suggests that the curbs were constructed in the late 1890s, as stated by Mr. Atchley. Regarding the area surrounding the Project Area, an orange grove is visible to the north of the curb in aerial images going back to 1938; the grove likely existed for the entirety of the curb's history. Subsequent aerial images suggest that the grove was removed around 2003, and the area is now a vacant lot (NETROnline 2025).

4.0 METHODS

4.1 Personnel Qualifications

Registered Professional Archaeologist (RPA) Sonia Sifuentes, who meets the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualifications Standards for prehistoric and historical archaeology, was responsible for this cultural resources investigation. Staff Archaeologists Steven Wintergerst and Julian E. Acuña, RPA conducted the fieldwork. Recording and evaluation of all historic built environment resources was conducted by or under the direct supervision of Senior Architectural Historian Andrew Bursan, who meets the Secretary of Interior standards for History and Architectural History. Mr. Acuña and Mr. Wintergerst along with Staff Archaeologists Casey LeJeune, RPA and Michael M. DeGiovine, RPA prepared the technical report. Brian S. Marks, Ph.D., RPA and Lisa Westwood, RPA provided technical report review and quality assurance.

Sonia Sifuentes, RPA is a Senior Archaeologist and the Southern California Cultural Resources Manager at ECORP and has more than 18 years of experience in cultural resources management, primarily in Southern California. Ms. Sifuentes holds an M.S. in Archaeology of the North. She has participated in and supervised numerous surveys, test programs, and data recovery excavations for both prehistoric and historical sites; and has cataloged, identified, and curated thousands of artifacts. She has conducted evaluations of cultural resources for eligibility for the NRHP and CRHR. Ms. Sifuentes is experienced in the organization and execution of field projects in compliance with Section 106 of the NHPA and CEQA. She has contributed to and authored numerous cultural resources technical reports, research designs, and cultural resources management plans.

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

Julian E. Acuña, RPA is a Staff Archaeologist with more than seven years of experience in cultural resources management. Mr. Acuña holds an M.A. in Applied Archaeology and a B.A. Cum Laude in Anthropology from California State University-San Bernardino. He meets the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualifications Standards for prehistoric and historic archaeology. He has participated in various aspects of archaeological fieldwork including survey, test excavations, formal excavations and data recovery, construction monitoring, the recording of both pre-contact and historic-period archaeological sites, conducted evaluations of cultural resources for NRHP and CRHR eligibility, and laboratory work for the analysis and cataloging of artifacts from multi-component sites. He has contributed to and authored numerous cultural resources technical reports.

Casey LeJeune, RPA is a Staff Archaeologist who has worked in cultural resource management since 2020, with experience in the Southeast and Southern California. She holds an M.A. in anthropology with a focus

in forensic anthropology and bioarchaeology. She meets the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualifications Standards for prehistoric and historic archaeology. Ms. LeJeune has served as a field director on numerous projects and participated in fieldwork on forensic and historic burials, surveys, large-scale data recovery, testing, and construction monitoring. She also has extensive laboratory experience in human osteology and analysis of historic and precontact artifacts. Additionally, she has contributed to numerous cultural resource technical reports.

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

Andrew Bursan is a Senior Architectural Historian with 17 years of experience in historic preservation and land planning. He has worked on a variety of projects with organizations like the California Department of Transportation (Caltrans), Los Angeles County Metro, and several city governments, including those of Pasadena, Santa Monica, San Francisco, and Los Angeles. Andrew's expertise covers project management, architectural surveys, historical assessments, and extensive historical research. He has contributed to historic context statements, technical reports, and impact analyses for cultural resources.

Dr. Marks has been an archaeologist since 1997. He has been working in cultural resources management in California since 2010 following eight years of archaeological work in the southeast United States. Dr. Marks holds a Ph.D. and an M.S. in Anthropology. He has participated in or supervised more than 200 survey, testing, and data recovery excavations and has recorded and mapped a multitude of pre-contact and historical sites, including Civil War battlefields, Gold Rush boom towns, submerged pre-contact sites, and others. He has conducted evaluations of cultural resources for eligibility to the NRHP and CRHR and is well versed in impact assessment and development of mitigation measures for CEQA and Section 106 (NHPA) projects. Dr. Marks is the Northern California Cultural Resources Group Manager for ECORP.

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

4.2 Records Search Methods

ECORP conducted a records search for the Project Area at the South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC) of the CHRIS at California State University - Fullerton on March 3, 2025 (Appendix A). The purpose of the records search is to determine the extent of previous surveys within a 1-mile (1,600-meter) radius of the Proposed Project Area and whether previously documented pre-contact or historic archaeological sites, architectural resources, or traditional cultural properties exist within this area.

In addition to the official records and maps for archaeological sites and surveys in San Bernardino County, ECORP reviewed the following historic references: Built Environment Resource Directory (BERD) for San

Bernardino County (OHP 2022); the National Register Information System (National Park Service [NPS] 2022); Office of Historic Preservation, California Historical Landmarks (CHLs; OHP 2024); CHL (OHP 1996 and updates); California Points of Historical Interest (OHP 1992 and updates); Directory of Properties in the Historical Resources Inventory (OHP 1999); Caltrans Local Bridge Survey (Caltrans 2019); Caltrans State Bridge Survey (Caltrans 2018); and *Historic Spots in California* (Kyle 2002).

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

- 1899 USGS Redlands, California topographic quadrangle (1:62,500 scale)
- 1954 USGS Redlands, California topographic quadrangle (1:24,000 scale)
- 1967 USGS Redlands, California topographic quadrangle (1:24,000 scale)
- 1996 USGS Redlands, California topographic quadrangle (1:24,000 scale)
- 2012 USGS Redlands, California topographic quadrangle (1:24,000 scale)

ECORP reviewed historic aerial photographs from 1938, 1959, 1966, 1968, 1975, 1980, 1984, 1985, 1994, 2002, 2005, 2009, 2010, 2012, 2014, 2016, 2018, 2020, 2022, and 2025 for any indications of Project Area usage and built environment.

ECORP conducted a search for a local historical registry. The search revealed that the City of Redlands maintains a historical registry.

4.3 Sacred Lands File Coordination Methods

In addition to the records search, ECORP contacted the California Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) on March 5, 2025 to request a search of the Sacred Lands File for the Project Area (Appendix B). This search determines whether the California Native American tribes within the Project Area have recorded Sacred Lands, because the Sacred Lands File is populated by members of the Native American community with knowledge about the locations of tribal resources. In requesting a search of the Sacred Lands File, ECORP solicited information from the Native American community regarding TCRs, but the responsibility to formally consult with the Native American community lies exclusively with the federal and local agencies under applicable state and federal laws. The lead agencies do not delegate government-to-government authority to any private entity to conduct tribal consultation.

4.4 Other Interested Party Consultation Methods

ECORP contacted the Redlands Area Historical Society on March 6, 2025 to solicit comments or obtain historical information that the repository might have regarding events, people, or resources of historical significance in the area (Appendix A).

4.5 Field Methods

ECORP subjected the Project Area to an intensive pedestrian survey on April 1, 2025, under the guidance of the *Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Identification of Historic Properties* (NPS 1983) using 15-meter transects (Figure 3). ECORP expended one person-day in the field. At the time, ECORP archaeologists examined the ground surface for indications of surface or subsurface cultural resources and inspected the general morphological characteristics of the ground surface for indications of subsurface deposits that may be manifested on the surface, such as circular depressions or ditches. Whenever possible, the archaeologists examined the locations of subsurface exposures caused by such factors as rodent activity, water or soil erosion, or vegetation disturbances for artifacts or for indications of buried deposits. ECORP did not conduct any subsurface investigations or artifact collections during the pedestrian survey.

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



Figure 3. Survey Coverage

5.0 RESULTS

5.1 Records Search

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

5.1.1 Previous Research

A total of 36 previous cultural resources investigations have been conducted within 1 mile of the Project Area, covering approximately 100 percent of the total records search radius (Appendix A). These studies revealed the presence of historical sites, including rock walls and sites associated with historic agricultural activities. The previous studies were conducted between 1977 and 2016. Three of the 36 studies included the Project Area (Table 1).

Report No.	Author(s)	Report Title	Year
SB-05167	Hogan, Michael	Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey: Trojan Groves, Assessor's Parcel Nos. 0167-091-09 through -12, City of Redlands, San Bernardino County, California.	2006
SB-01783	Hornbeck, David and Howard Botts	Seven Oaks Dam Project: Water Systems	1988
SB-8097	Long, Shelly	Archaeological Survey Report State Route 210 Mixed Flow Lane Addition from Highland Avenue to San Bernardino Avenue, Cities of Highland, San Bernardino, Redlands and Portions of San Bernardino County, California	2014

The results of the records search indicate that the entire Project Area has been previously surveyed for cultural resources; however, these studies were conducted in smaller segments, at different times, by different consultants, or as many as 37 years ago under obsolete standards. ECORP, therefore, conducted a pedestrian survey of the Project Area.

The records search also determined that 47 previously recorded historic-era cultural resources are located within 1 mile of the Project Area (Appendix A). These resources are associated with agricultural properties and single-family residences. Two previously recorded cultural resources are located within the Project Area (Table 2).

Site Number (CA-SBR-)	Primary Number (P-36-)	Recorder and Year	Age/Period	Site Description
12260H	12468	Melissa Jenkins and Rory Goodwin 2018	Historic	██████████
-	13622	Michael Dice 2007	Historic	River Rock Curb

5.1.1.1 P-36-12468 [REDACTED]

Resource P-36-12468 [REDACTED] was originally recorded in 2006 by Laurie Taylor and described as [REDACTED] during their 2006 survey. Taylor noted [REDACTED]
 [REDACTED]
 [REDACTED]
 [REDACTED]

The 2018 site update by Jenkins and Goodwin also noted [REDACTED]
 [REDACTED]
 [REDACTED] Jenkins and Goodwin recommended Resource P-36-[REDACTED]
 [REDACTED] as not eligible for listing on the NRHP or the CRHR; however the site record did not include a complete evaluation.

5.1.1.2 P-36-13622 (River Rock Curb)

Michael Dice recorded P-36-13622 (River Rock Curb) in 2007 as a two-course-high river-rock curb held together with cement, located on both sides of West San Bernardino Avenue. The northern segment of the curb extends eastward from Tennessee Street to an area slightly west of Texas Street. It has curled openings for entry to driveways and orchards and is broken in many locations. The southern segment of the curb extends eastward from east of the Foothill Freeway onramp intersection to Texas Street, then continues eastward past Texas Street for a short distance. Although Dice mentioned in the resource’s DPR form that its recording exhausted the resource’s data potential, he did include an evaluation, nor does the SCCIC have an associated report on file.

5.1.2 Records

The OHP’s BERD for San Bernardino County (dated September 23, 2022) lists numerous properties in the City of Redlands, including four resources within 1 mile of the Project Area (OHP 2022; Table 3). Three of these resources are single-family homes, and the fourth resource is indeterminate due to insufficient locational information from BERD.

Table 3. Resources Listed in BERD within 1 Mile of the Project Area				
Primary Number (P-36-)	OTIS ID	Address	Evaluation	Resource Description
-	678064	1131 Columbia Street, Redlands	6Y	Single-Family Residence (no construction date)
-	533448	313 W Lugonia Avenue, Redlands	-	Single-Family Residence; Built 1890
17008	505045	Insufficient information	-	Built 1942
-	678272	1247 Alta Street, Redlands	-	Single-Family Residence; Built 1901

Notes: BERD = Built Environment Resource Directory

The National Register Information System (NPS 2022) failed to reveal any eligible or listed properties within the Project Area. The nearest National Register properties are the City Transfer and Storage Company Warehouse and the Redlands Santa Fe Depot District, which are respectively located 1.5 miles to the south-southeast and south of the Project Area.

ECORP reviewed resources listed as CHLs (OHP 1996) by the OHP (2022) on February 14, 2025. The nearest listed landmark is CHL No. 994 (A. K. Smiley Public Library). The associated plaque is located 1.74 miles south of the Project Area. This resource is also listed on the NRHP: No. NPS-96000328.

Historic Spots in California (Kyle 2002) describes the founding of Redlands as a planned community and the construction of the dam that created Big Bear Lake to provide water for the community. It also mentions the City of Redlands' historic citrus growing industry and several historic places in the City, including the Kimberly Crest Mansion, the A. K. Smiley Public Library, and the University of Redlands.

Historic GLO land patent records from the BLM's patent information database (BLM 2024) revealed that the entirety of Section 16 was patented to the State of California on September 4, 1858 as part of an 11,200-acre patent granted under the Act to Extend Preemption Rights to Public Land, which precluded individuals from owning more than 160 acres of land along railroad lines.

A RealQuest online property search for APNs 0167-091-09-0000, 0167-091-10-0000, 0167-091-11-0000, and 0167-091-12-0000 revealed that the Project Area consists of a vacant land. No other Project Area history information was on record with RealQuest.

The Caltrans Bridge Local and State Inventories (Caltrans 2018, 2019) did not list any historic bridges within 1 mile of the Project Area.

According to the *Handbook of North American Indians* (Bean 1978), there are no known villages within 10 miles of the Project Area.

A review of the Redlands local historical registry did not reveal any resources in the vicinity of the Project Area.

5.1.3 Map Review and Aerial Photographs

The review of historical aerial photographs and maps of the Project Area provides information on the past land uses of the Project Area and potential for buried archaeological sites. This information shows the Project Area was initially used for agriculture. The following is a summary of the review of historical maps and photographs.

- The 1899 USGS Redlands, California (1:62,500 scale) map shows several unnamed street alignments within and around the Project Area. Two streets appear to be Pioneer Avenue and San Bernardino Avenue, which are located to the north and south of the Project Area, respectively.
- An aerial photograph from 1938 shows the Project Area as citrus groves and roads present in the alignments of Pioneer Avenue, San Bernardino Avenue, and Tennessee Street. Two small buildings

are present within the southeast portion of the Project Area. One is located just north of San Bernardino Avenue, and the other is located approximately 70 meters to the north of that.

- The 1954 USGS Redlands, California (1:24,000 scale) map depicts Pioneer Avenue and San Bernardino Avenue to the north and south of the Project Area, respectively.
- Aerial photographs from 1959, 1966, 1968, and 1980 reveal that the Project Area looks relatively the same as the photograph from 1938.
- The 1967 USGS Redlands, California (1:24,000 scale) map depicts both Pioneer Avenue and San Bernardino Avenue. It also depicts a small building to the north of San Bernardino, within the southwestern portion of the Project Area.
- An aerial photograph from 1984 shows the Project Area as citrus groves. It also shows the same road alignments as shown in previous aerial photographs. Tennessee Street is now a paved road as opposed to an orchard access road. The photograph shows the Interstate 210 on-ramp immediately west of the Project Area.
- Aerial photographs from 1985, 1994, and 2002 show the Project Area in the same state as shown in the photograph from 1984.
- The 1996 USGS Redlands, California (1:24,000 scale) map depicts both Pioneer Avenue and San Bernardino Avenue. It also shows the Interstate 210 on-ramp immediately west of the Project Area. The map also depicts the small building that was depicted in the 1967 map.
- An aerial photograph from 2005 shows that the citrus groves have been cleared from the Project Area. The two small buildings present within the Project Area also appear to have been removed, as evidenced by the foundations shown in the photograph.
- All other aerial photographs from 2009, 2010, 2012, 2014, 2016, 2018, 2020, and 2022 show the Project Area in its present-day state.

In sum, the Project Area was used for growing citrus since at least 1938. The groves and associated buildings within the Project Area were removed between 2002 and 2005, and the Project Area has remained vacant since.

5.2 Sacred Lands File Results

A search of the Sacred Lands File by the NAHC was positive. Appendix B provides a record of all correspondence to date.

5.3 Other Interested Party Consultation Results

Although ECORP has not received any responses from the Redlands Area Historical Society to date, ECORP contacted Redlands Area Historical Society Vice President Tom Atchley via telephone on May 6, 2025 to inquire about the history of P-36-13622 (River Rock Curb). Mr. Atchley stated that such curbs were installed in the 1890s along West San Bernardino Avenue to prevent flooding to both the roadway and the orange groves directly to the north and south of the avenue.

5.4 Field Survey Results

ECORP surveyed the Project Area for cultural resources on April 1, 2025. ECORP was unable to access the western edge of the Project Area due to an existing canal fence within the Project Area (Figure 3). Ground surface visibility of accessible areas was approximately 40 percent due to extensive weed growth (Figures 4 and 5). The Project Area overlaps with a portion of West San Bernardino Avenue; however, as the Project will be avoiding all impacts to San Bernardino Avenue, ECORP did not document this roadway.



Figure 4. Project Area Overview from the Northwestern Corner (view south; April 1, 2025).



Figure 5. Project Area Overview from the Southwestern Corner (view north; April 1, 2025).

5.4.1 Cultural Resources

ECORP did not record any new archaeological or built environment resources during the field survey. As discussed in Section 5.1.1, two previously recorded resources are located within the Project Area: P-36-12468 [REDACTED] and P-36-13622 (River Rock Curb). ECORP visited both resources and updated their records (Appendix D).

5.4.2 Previously Identified Resources

5.4.2.1 P-36-12468 [REDACTED]

During the 2025 field survey, ECORP identified this [REDACTED] (currently designated as Feature 1; Figure 6) within the Project Area. Additionally, [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]



Figure 6. Overview of P-36-12468 [redacted] (April 1, 2025).



Figure 7. Overview of P-36-12468 [redacted] (April 1, 2025).

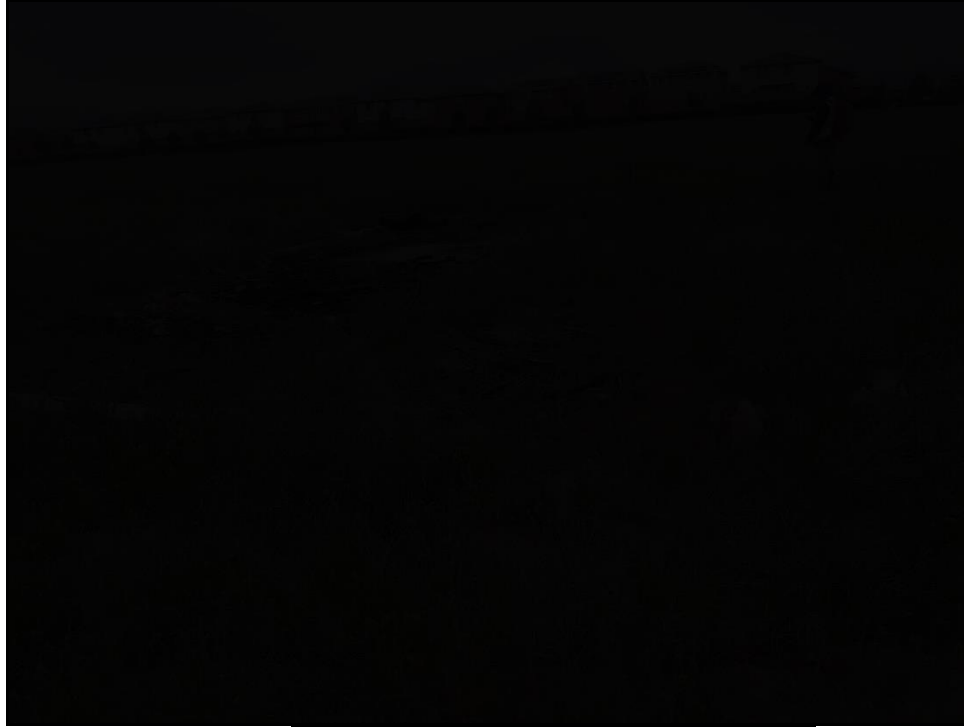


Figure 9. [Redacted] **April 1, 2025).**

5.4.3 Resource P-36-13622 (River Rock Curb)

The records search results indicated that P-36-13622 (River Rock Curb) was previously recorded on a primary DPR 523 form by Michael Brandman Associates on September 20, 2007; however, they did not evaluate this resource for historical significance for the purposes of CEQA and Section 106. Because the resource is more than 50 years of age and has not been previously evaluated, ECORP evaluated the resource for historical significance.

This approximately 485-foot-long, c. 1895 segment of P-36-13622 is located on the northern side of West San Bernardino Avenue, just east of Tennessee Street, in the City of Redlands (Figure 10). The curb features uncut, naturally rounded river rocks that have been laid out in a linear, coursed arrangement and set in mortar. The visible stones range from 8 to 14 inches in diameter and have smooth, water-worn surfaces typical of cobbles from nearby streambeds. A single course of upright-set river stones is positioned longitudinally along the roadway edge in this configuration; some stones are positioned horizontally in places that require stabilization. The curb stands roughly 8 inches tall, rising only slightly from the edge of the paved road to the nearby unpaved shoulder.

12468 is not associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history at the local level; therefore, it is not eligible for the NRHP/CRHR under Criteria A/1.

NRHP/CRHR Criterion B/2

For eligibility under Criterion B/2, a resource must be associated with an important person's productive life and must be the property that is most closely associated with that person. Research did not uncover any individuals directly associated with the construction or maintenance of P-36- [REDACTED] [REDACTED] or the associated parcels. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] The resource, however, is not associated with the lives of persons significant in our past; therefore, it is not eligible for the NRHP/CRHR under Criterion B/2.

NRHP/CRHR Criterion C/3

For [REDACTED] to be found eligible under Criterion C/3, they should exhibit engineering or design value or represent the earliest, best-preserved, largest, or sole-surviving example of type. Resource P-36-12468 [REDACTED] [REDACTED] ubiquitous and utilitarian. The resource does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or represent the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; therefore, it is not eligible for the NRHP/CRHR under Criterion C/3.

NRHP/CRHR Criterion D/4

The information potential of P-36-12468 [REDACTED] is expressed in its built form and in the historical record. It has not yielded, nor is it likely to yield, information important in history or prehistory. [REDACTED] are not associated with residential features that could provide archaeological deposits. This site was not subjected to testing and, based on other lines of evidence in the archival and material record, is not eligible for the NRHP/CRHR under Criterion D/4. Documentation of this resource has exhausted its research potential.

Integrity

Resource P-36-12468 [REDACTED] possesses some integrity of location and association. It remains in its original location immediately northwest of downtown Redlands. The features remain constructed of [REDACTED] remain associated with historic orange groves in the vicinity of Redlands. Resource P-36-12468 does not, however, possess integrity of setting, workmanship, and feeling. A suburban consumer-oriented landscape of housing tracts, freeways, and shopping centers has supplanted the rural setting of expansive orange groves. Damage to the resource's [REDACTED] construction diminishes its craftsmanship and its ability to convey the overall aesthetic of a 20th-century irrigation system in a Southern California orange grove, compromising its overall integrity.

Regardless of integrity, due to lack of historical significance, P-36-12468 does not meet NRHP or CRHR eligibility criteria as an individual resource or as part of any known or suspected historic district; it is not listed on any Certified Local Government historic property register.

5.5.1.2 City of Redlands Historic Resource Designation (Redlands City Municipal Code § 2.62.170)

This section analyzes P-36-12468 using the City's historic-significance criteria (Section 1.4.4).

Criterion A. It has significant character, interest, or value as part of the development, heritage or cultural characteristics of the City of Redlands, state of California, or the United States.

Resource P-36-12468 consists of [REDACTED]. These [REDACTED] features are ubiquitous and utilitarian, [REDACTED]. Therefore, P-36-12468 does not have significant character, interest, or value as part of the development, heritage or cultural characteristics of the City of Redlands, State of California, or the United States

Criterion B. It is the site of a significant historic event.

Resource P-36-12468 was likely constructed between 1900 and 1920 as [REDACTED]. [REDACTED] it is associated with the trend of early-20th-century citrus agricultural development in Redlands. Likewise, [REDACTED] are visible as structures as early as 1938 and may represent a phased development of the property. Archival research indicates that P-36-12468 is not associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history at the local level and is not the site of a significant historic event.

Criterion C. It is strongly identified with a person or persons who significantly contributed to the culture, history or development of the City.

Research did not uncover any individuals directly associated with the construction or maintenance of P-36-12468. Local farm crews most likely built and maintained P-36-12468 over the course of its history; therefore, P-36-12468 is not strongly identified with a person or persons who significantly contributed to the culture, history or development of the City.

Criterion D. It is one of the few remaining examples in the City possessing distinguishing characteristics of an architectural type or specimen.

[REDACTED] P-36-12468 are utilitarian, and many [REDACTED] exist both in Redlands and San Bernardino County; therefore, it is not one of the few remaining examples in the City possessing distinguishing characteristics of an architectural type or specimen.

Criterion E. It is a notable work of an architect or master builder whose individual work has significantly influenced the development of the City.

Resource P-36-12468 exhibits a simplistic and utilitarian design. Based on design features and archival research, it is highly unlikely that it is a notable work of an architect or master builder whose individual work has significantly influenced the development of the City.

Criterion F. It embodies elements of architectural design, detail, materials, or craftsmanship that represents a significant architectural innovation.

Many [REDACTED] like P-36-12468 exist both in Redlands and San Bernardino County. Research did not find that the construction of the resource represented a significant innovation [REDACTED] therefore, it does not embody elements of architectural design, detail, materials, or craftsmanship that represent a significant architectural innovation.

Criterion G. It has a unique location or singular physical characteristics representing an established and familiar visual feature of a neighborhood, community, or the City.

Resource P-36-12468 consists of vacant land west of Camelia Lane, between West San Bernardino Avenue and West Pioneer Avenue. It was formerly used for citrus groves and other agriculture; however, archival resources did not suggest that it has a unique location or singular physical characteristics representing an established and familiar visual feature of a neighborhood, community, or the City.

Criterion H. It has unique design or detailing.

Resource P-36-12468 exhibits a simplistic and utilitarian design with no embellishment; therefore, it does not have a unique design or detailing.

Criterion I. It is a particularly good example of a period or style.

Resource P-36-12468 was constructed between 1900 and 1938 but research did not find that the construction of the subject water conveyance system or foundations represented the work of a master. Therefore, it is not a particularly good example of a period or style.

Criterion J. It contributes to the historical or scenic heritage or historical or scenic properties of the City (to include, but not be limited to, landscaping, light standards, trees, curbings, and signs).

Resource P-36-12468 comprises [REDACTED] located on the northern side of West San Bernardino Avenue; however, this road is one of many in the greater Redlands area and is not a major thoroughfare for the area.

Criterion K. It is located within a historic and scenic or urban conservation district, being a geographically definable area possessing a concentration of historic or scenic properties which contribute to each other and are unified aesthetically by plan or physical development (Ord. 1954 Section 8[a], 1986).

Resource P-36-12468 is in a neighborhood with a mix of property uses and architectural themes; it does not have a definable area possessing a concentration of historic or scenic properties that contribute to each other and are unified aesthetically by plan or physical development.

5.5.1.3 Summary of P-36-12468 Evaluation

Resource P-36-12468 does not meet any of the criteria for listing in the NRHP, CRHR, or as a City of Redlands Historic Resource, individually or as part of an existing historic district.

5.5.2 P-36-13622 (River Rock Curb)

ECORP evaluated P-36-13622 (River Rock Curb) and found it locally eligible for the NRHP/CRHR under Criterion C/3 as well as Redlands Historic Resources Criteria A, D, G, H, I, and J.

5.5.2.1 NRHP/CRHR Evaluations

NRHP/CRHR Criterion A/1

Originally designed to provide flood control to the adjacent orange groves and roadway, P-36-13622 (River Rock Curb) reflects the broad trend of infrastructure and orange industry development in Redlands in the late 19th century. Despite this history, it was not found to have an association with a singular historic event that made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of local, state, or national history. Although the curb's representation of a construction style and material usage is notable, there is no evidence that an important occurrence or notable episode took place at or near its location; therefore, the curb does not meet this criterion as the site of a significant historic event. As such, the subject curb is not eligible for the NRHP/CRHR under Criterion A/1.

NRHP/CRHR Criterion B/2

To be eligible under NRHP/CRHR Criterion B/2, the subject curb would need to be directly associated with a person considered historically significant at the local, state, or national level. Archival research failed to indicate any such direct association between individuals known to be historic figures at the national, state, or local level and the subject curb. Although the curb may have been constructed by early City public-works crews or local craftsmen, no documentation identifies a specific individual directly responsible for their design or construction who meets the threshold of historical significance. There is no information in the archival record to suggest that this curb segment is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past, and ECORP found the subject curb not eligible for the NRHP/CRHR under Criterion B/2.

NRHP/CRHR Criterion C/3

Resource P-36-13622 (River Rock Curb) was first designed in the 1890s to provide flood control to both the adjacent orange groves and the roadway. It embodies the distinctive characteristics of late-19th-century infrastructure engineering and reflects the influence of the Arts and Crafts movement, which emphasized craftsmanship and the use of natural materials. The curb, which was built with hand-laid, rounded cobbles from nearby watercourses like the Santa Ana River and Mill Creek, represents a vernacular technique specific to the region and period. The curb showcases both aesthetic consideration and practical purpose through the artful mortaring of stones with their rounded surface exposed. Once more common in Redlands, river rock curbs are now exceedingly rare in both Redlands and Southern California due to road widening and modernization projects over the decades. This river rock example, as opposed to the common poured concrete curbs, is a part of a regional infrastructure tradition that is consistent with the growth of the citrus industry and Arts and Crafts design philosophy. It stands as an important and early representation of infrastructure engineering related to the Redlands' citrus industry. While the curb is not known to be the work of a particular master mason or designer, it does represent a significant and distinguishable example of its type, especially in the context of Redlands, where few such curbs survive in this condition. Therefore, ECORP finds the subject curb locally eligible for listing in the NRHP and CRHR under Criterion C/3 for its embodiment of a distinctive construction method and its association with local aesthetic and cultural values of the period.

NRHP/CRHR Criterion D/4

The information potential of P-36-13622 (River Rock Curb) is expressed in its built form and in the historical record. It has not yielded, nor is it likely to yield, information important in history or prehistory. ECORP found the subject curb not eligible for the NRHP/CRHR under Criterion D/4.

Integrity

The Resource P-36-13622 (River Rock Curb) has been evaluated for integrity as an archaeological resource because the curb section was once a complete and more expansive built feature that has deteriorated into a fragmented section. It no longer serves its original purpose and exists as remains in the landscape so it should be assessed as an archaeological element rather than a built element.

The existing curb section has not been moved but sections of the greater curb have been demolished; nevertheless, integrity of location is maintained. While it retains some evidence of original materials and workmanship with original rock and mortar, the resource has been substantially reduced to the point where it no longer conveys its complete design layout. With the loss of citrus groves, the surrounding landscape has a loss of the historic setting that diminishes its archaeological integrity. The remaining fragmented curb no longer expresses the feeling and association of its significance. In total, the loss of integrity of design, setting, feeling and association to the curb results in a resource that does not have sufficient integrity to convey its historical significance and is not eligible for the NRHP, CRHR, or as a City of Redlands Historic Resource. Therefore, it is not a Historical Resource in accordance with CEQA.

5.5.2.2 City of Redlands Historic Resource Designation

An individual Redlands Historic Resource must meet the following criteria contained in the Redlands Development Code Section 2.62.170 on its own merit:

Criterion A. It has significant character, interest, or value as part of the development, heritage or cultural characteristics of the City of Redlands, state of California, or the United States.

The c. 1895 P-36-13622 (River Rock Curb) is a rare surviving example of late-19th century street infrastructure in Redlands and reflects the City's use of local, natural materials and craftsmanship during a period of civic growth. Built of hand-laid river cobbles—likely sourced from local watercourses such as Mill Creek or the Santa Ana River—the curb exemplifies a construction method historically associated with the Arts and Crafts movement and early flood-control engineering for the citrus industry. These curbs were once common throughout Redlands but have become increasingly rare due to street widening and modern infrastructure upgrades. This approximately 485-foot-long segment retains a high level of physical integrity, including original materials, mortar work, and alignment. As one of the longest intact stretches of its kind remaining in the City, this curb represents a unique and character-defining vestige of Redlands' historic streetscape and development pattern. The subject curb is therefore eligible under this criterion.

Criterion B. It is the site of a significant historic event.

As stated above in the NRHP/CRHR Criterion A/1 evaluation, there is no evidence that P-36-13622 (River Rock Curb) is directly associated with a specific historic event important to Redlands history.

Criterion C. It is strongly identified with a person or persons who significantly contributed to the culture, history or development of the City.

As stated above in the NRHP/CRHR Criterion B/2 evaluation, research did not uncover an individual directly associated with the construction of the curb; therefore, the curb is not strongly identified with a person or persons who significantly contributed to the culture, history or development of the City.

Criterion D. It is one of the few remaining examples in the City possessing distinguishing characteristics of an architectural type or specimen.

Resource P-36-13622 (River Rock Curb) is one of the few remaining examples in the City that possesses the distinguishing characteristics of late-19th-century public infrastructure design for both roadway and citrus grove flood control. Constructed with locally sourced, rounded river stones laid by hand in mortar, this approximately 485-foot-long curb exemplifies a construction method associated with the Arts and Crafts era and early civic beautification efforts in Redlands. Formerly more common in Redlands, river rock curbs are now exceedingly rare in both Redlands and Southern California due to road widening and modernization projects. The entire segment maintains a high physical integrity as shown by original materials, workmanship, and road setting intact. As such, it is one of the few remaining examples in the

City possessing the distinguishing characteristics of this architectural and infrastructural type. The subject curb is therefore eligible under this criterion.

Criterion E. It is a notable work of an architect or master builder whose individual work has significantly influenced the development of the City.

Despite displaying a high level of craftsmanship, P-36-13622 (River Rock Curb) is not known to be directly associated with master architect or builder whose individual contributions significantly influenced the development of the City. Although the craftsmanship is in line with Redlands' infrastructure practices from the late 19th century, no archival evidence was discovered linking its construction to a particular master designer or builder; therefore, the curb is not regarded as a creation by a master builder or architect whose individual work had a major impact on the City's development.

Criterion F. It embodies elements of architectural design, detail, materials, or craftsmanship that represents a significant architectural innovation.

As a fine example of late-19th-century infrastructure, P-36-13622 (River Rock Curb) showcases the use of natural materials that align with the Arts and Crafts style. Despite this, the curb does not constitute a noteworthy architectural innovation in terms of both design and construction techniques. Although the use of hand-laid river rock demonstrates quality craftsmanship and a regional material expression, these elements do not represent a technological advance or original design approach. As a result, the curb does not meet this requirement.

Criterion G. It has a unique location or singular physical characteristics representing an established and familiar visual feature of a neighborhood, community, or the City.

Resource P-36-13622 (River Rock Curb) differs from modern curbing found throughout Redlands due to its unique physical features, which include its organic form and hand-laid, rounded river stones. It is prominently situated next to a heavily traveled section of West San Bernardino Avenue. The curb serves as a visual and historic marker in the neighborhood because of its age, craftsmanship, and rarity, highlighting the region's agricultural past and late-19th-century development patterns. The curb is a well-known and recognizable visual element of the neighborhood and one of the few surviving examples of this kind of streetscape element. The subject curb is therefore eligible under this criterion.

Criterion H. It has unique design or detailing.

Using locally sourced river rock, P-36-13622 (River Rock Curb) has a unique design with hand-laid, rounded stones set in mortar. Few examples of this construction technique still exist today, although it was once used in Southern California and Redlands in the late 19th century. The curb's artisanal placement, natural coloration, and irregular stone sizes give it a textured, organic appearance that distinguishes it from other early infrastructure as well as contemporary concrete curbs. Its design reflects both a practical function and a purposeful aesthetic that aligns with the Arts and Crafts movement, which placed a high value on visible craftsmanship and natural materials. The subject curb is therefore eligible under this criterion.

Criterion I. It is a particularly good example of a period or style.

Resource P-36-13622 (River Rock Curb) retains a high level of physical integrity and clearly reflects late-19th-century public works design influenced by the Arts and Crafts movement. Its use of hand-laid, locally sourced river cobbles set in mortar is typical of the era's focus on natural materials, craftsmanship, and environmental integration. Even though this curbing style was formerly more common, there are not many examples left in Redlands. As a result, the curb represents a streetscape aesthetic that was common in the early 1900s and is a particularly good example of civic design in Southern California. The subject curb is therefore eligible under this criterion.

Criterion J. It contributes to the historical or scenic heritage or historical or scenic properties of the City (to include, but not be limited to, landscaping, light standards, trees, curbing, and signs).

Resource P-36-13622 (River Rock Curb) contains unique materials and construction methods linked to the City's early infrastructure development and is situated along a section of West San Bernardino Avenue with high public visibility. Being one of Redlands' few surviving river rock curbs, it adds to the neighborhood's historic charm and aesthetically supports the City's streetscape identity from the late 19th century. The curb is historically and aesthetically connected to Redlands' development during the Arts and Crafts era. The subject curb is therefore eligible under this criterion.

Criterion K. It is located within a historic and scenic or urban conservation district, being a geographically definable area possessing a concentration of historic or scenic properties which contribute to each other and are unified aesthetically by plan or physical development (Ord. 1954 Section 8[a], 1986).

Resource P-36-13622 (River Rock Curb) is in a neighborhood with a mix of vacant lots and newly built single-family dwelling residential developments and does not have a definable area possessing a concentration of historic or scenic properties which contribute to each other and are unified aesthetically by plan or physical development.

Historic District Considerations

Resource P-36-13622 (River Rock Curb) is not currently within or associated with an official City of Redlands historic district. It is in a neighborhood with a mix of vacant lots and newly built single-family dwelling residential developments that lacks a cohesive theme. According to the literature review from the records search, there are no specific historic districts in Redlands for which this curb would serve as a contributing element. The curb is not a contributor to any existing historic district nor is it locally listed. Thus, the curb is not considered an element of any existing or potential Historic District.

6.0 MANAGEMENT CONSIDERATIONS

6.1 Conclusions

ECORP conducted background research at the SCCIC, requested a search of the NAHC's Sacred Lands File, reached out to the Redlands Area Historical Society, and conducted an intensive pedestrian survey throughout all accessible portions of the Project Area. ECORP revisited two resources—P-36-12468 [REDACTED] and P-36-13622 (River Rock Curb)—updated them with DPR 523-series forms and evaluated them for eligibility for inclusion in the NRHP, CRHR, and City of Redlands Historical Resource Designation.

Resource P-36-12468 [REDACTED] has been evaluated using NRHP and CRHR eligibility criteria and is recommended not eligible for inclusion in NRHP/CRHR under any criteria, nor does it appear to meet the criteria as a Historic Resource under the Redlands Historic Resource Designation criteria. It is recommended that it is not considered an historical resource under CEQA or a historic property under Section 106 NHPA.

The results of the intensive site recording and focused archival research were used to inform the NRHP/CRHR/Redlands Historic Resources eligibility evaluation of P-36-13622 (River Rock Curb). ECORP evaluated the curb and found it does not have sufficient integrity to convey its historical significance and is not eligible for the NRHP, CRHR, or as a City of Redlands Historic Resource, Therefore, it is not an Historical Resource in accordance with CEQA.

6.2 Likelihood for Subsurface Cultural Resources

Due to the presence of alluvium within the Project Area, and given the likelihood of pre-contact archaeological sites located along perennial waterways such as the nearby Santa Ana Wash, there exists the moderate potential for buried pre-contact archaeological sites in the Project Area. Additionally, although there are known structural foundations documented in the Project Area, their function based in agriculture limits the potential for subsurface historic archaeological deposits.

6.3 Determination of Effects

According to the CEQA Guidelines, a project would have a significant impact on cultural resources if it would: cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource as defined in CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5; cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an archaeological resource as defined in CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5; or disturb any human remains, including those interred outside of dedicated cemeteries. The CEQA Guidelines state that a project that causes a substantial adverse change in the significance of a Historical Resource is considered to have a significant effect on the environment unless mitigated. Impacts to a Historical Resource, as defined by CEQA, are significant if the resource is demolished or destroyed or if the characteristics that made the resource eligible are materially impaired [CCR Title 14, Section 15064.5(b)]. Demolition or alteration of eligible buildings, structures, and features to the extent that they would no longer be eligible would result in a significant impact. Whole or partial destruction of eligible archaeological sites would result in a significant impact. In addition to impacts from construction resulting in destruction or physical alteration of an

eligible resource, impacts to the integrity of setting (sometimes termed “visual impacts”) of eligible buildings and above-ground structures and facilities in the Project area could also result in significant impacts.

P-36-13622 (River Rock Curb) is not eligible for the NRHP, CRHR, or as a City of Redlands Historic Resource and not a Historical Resource in accordance with CEQA. Therefore, its removal would not result in a significant impact and mitigation is not required for this resource.

6.4 Recommendations

6.4.1 Documentation

Since P-36-13622 (River Rock Curb) is not a Historical Resource in accordance with CEQA and does not require mitigation or further documentation.

6.4.2 Contractor Awareness Training

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

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

6.4.3 Post-Review Discoveries

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

If subsurface deposits believed to be cultural or human in origin are discovered during construction, all work must halt within a 100-foot radius of the discovery. A qualified professional archaeologist, meeting the Secretary of the Interior’s Professional Qualification Standards for prehistoric and historic archaeology, shall be retained to evaluate the significance of the find, and shall have the authority to modify the no-work radius as appropriate, using professional judgment. The following notifications shall apply, depending on the nature of the find:

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

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LIST OF APPENDICES

Appendix A – Records Search Confirmation and Historical Society Coordination

Appendix B – Sacred Lands File Coordination

Appendix C – Project Area Photographs - **REDACTED**

Appendix D – Confidential Cultural Resource Site Locations and Site Records - **REDACTED**

Records Search Confirmation and Historical Society Coordination

Report List

2025-036 Pioneer & Tennessee

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
SB-00574	NADB-R - 1060574; Voided - 77-12.3	1977	HAMMOND, STEPHEN R. and LOIS M. WEBB	CULTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY: ROUTE 30 BETWEEN INTERSTATE ROUTE 10 AND ARDEN AVENUE, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA		
SB-00578	NADB-R - 1060578; Voided - 77-12.6	1977	HEARN, JOSEPH E.	ARCHAEOLOGICAL - HISTORICAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT OF TRACT 10044, YUCAIPA AREA	SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY MUSEUM ASSOCIATION	
SB-01055	NADB-R - 1061055; Voided - 80-12.5	1980	HAMMOND, STEPHEN R.	ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY REPORT: ROUTE 30 BETWEEN THIRD STREET AND ROUTE 10 AT TENNESSEE STREET		
SB-01105	NADB-R - 1061105; Voided - 81-3.5	1981	HAMMOND, STEPHEN R.	ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY REPORT: ROUTE 30 NEAR THE CITY OF REDLANDS		
SB-01783	NADB-R - 1061783; Voided - 88-3.5	1988	HORNBECK, DAVID and HOWARD BOTTS	SEVEN OAKS DAM PROJECT: WATER SYSTEMS	AREA LOCATION SYSTEMS	36-006545, 36-008546, 36-013549
SB-01808	NADB-R - 1061808; Voided - 88-6.5	1988	HAMPSON, R. PAUL, JERREL SORENSEN, SUSAN K. GOLDBERG, MARK T. SWANSON, and JEANNE E. ARNOLD	CULTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY, UPPER SANTA ANA RIVER, CALIFORNIA	GREENWOOD & ASSOCIATES AND INFOTEC	36-000144, 36-001577, 36-006060, 36-006061, 36-006062, 36-006063, 36-006064, 36-006065, 36-006066, 36-006067, 36-006068, 36-006069, 36-006070, 36-006071, 36-006072, 36-006073, 36-006074, 36-006075, 36-006076, 36-006077, 36-006078, 36-006079, 36-006080, 36-006081, 36-006082, 36-006083, 36-006084, 36-006085, 36-006086, 36-006087, 36-006088, 36-006089, 36-006090, 36-006091, 36-006092, 36-006093, 36-006094, 36-006095, 36-006096, 36-006097, 36-006098, 36-006099, 36-006100, 36-006101, 36-006102, 36-006103, 36-060194, 36-060195, 36-060196, 36-060252
SB-02792	NADB-R - 1062792	1993	MASON, ROGER D. and JEANETTE A. MCKENNA	CULTURAL RESURCES SURVEY FOR THE CITIES PAVILLION PROJECT, REDLANDS, CA	CHAMBERS GROUP, INC	36-007765, 36-007766, 36-007767, 36-007768
SB-03064	NADB-R - 1063064	1995	WHITE, LAURIE and ROBERT S. WHITE	AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT OF THE 124+/- ACRE CONCEPT PLAN 5 CITRUS PLAZA PROJECT, REDLANDS, CA	ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATES	36-008135, 36-008136, 36-008137

Report List

2025-036 Pioneer & Tennessee

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
SB-03140	NADB-R - 1063140	1995	Love, Bruce	ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL PROPERTY SURVEY FOR THE RECONSTRUCTION & WIDENING OF ALL-WEATHER CROSSING AT ORANGE ST & THE SANTA ANA RIVER, REDLANDS, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CA.	CRM TECH	36-005592, 36-005992
SB-03141	NADB-R - 1063141	1995	Love, Bruce	HISTORIC AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY PROJECT ALABAMA STREET ALL-WEATHER CROSSING.	CRM TECH	
SB-03742	NADB-R - 1063742	2001	BUDINGER, FRED	AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT OF THE PROPOSED VERIZON BUCKEYE UNMANNED CELLULAR TELECOMMUNICATION SITE TO BE LOCATED AT 27630 W. PIONEER AVE, REDLANDS, CA. 18PP	TETRA TECH, INC	
SB-03750	NADB-R - 1063750	2000	LOVE, BRUCE	WESTSIDE LANDFILL EXPANSION PROJECT. 29PP	CRM TECH	36-009990, 36-009991, 36-009992
SB-04044	NADB-R - 1064044	2002	SMALLWOOD, JOSH	IDENTIFICATION AND EVALUATION OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES: ORANGE ST WELL FIELD & PIPELINE PROJECT, CITY OF REDLANDS, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CA. 20PP	CRM TECH	
SB-04047	NADB-R - 1064047	2003	DICE, MICHAEL	PHASE I CULTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY RESULTS FOR CINGULAR TELECOMMUNICATIONS FACILITY SB-230-02 (AT&T COLO) 27630 N. PIONEER AVE, REDLANDS, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CA. 11PP	MICHAEL BRANDMAN ASSOCIATES	
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-04058	NADB-R - 1064058	2002	DICE, MICHAEL	REVISED RECORDS SEARCH RESULTS FOR SPRINT PCS TELECOMMUNICATIONS FACILITY SB38XC926B (STOW-AWAY STORAGE), 1519 W. LUGONIA, REDLANDS, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CA. 9PP	MICHAEL BRANDMAN ASSOCIATES	

Report List

2025-036 Pioneer & Tennessee

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
SB-04104	NADB-R - 1064104	2004	MCKENNA, JEANETTE A.	AN ARCHITECTURAL REVIEW OF STANDING STRUCTURES LOCATED WITHIN THE PROPOSED REDLANDS UNIFIED SCHOOL DISTRICT'S PROPOSED NEW SCHOOL SITE, REDLANDS, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CA. 38PP	MCKENNA ET AL	36-012531, 36-012532
SB-04592	NADB-R - 1064592	2005	Tang, Bai "Tom", Michael Hogan, Casey Tibbett, and John J. Eddy	Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey Report: ABT-Haskell Company Composting Plan Site near the City of Redlands, San Bernardino County, California.		
SB-04594	NADB-R - 1064594	2005	Billat, Lorna	Hwy 30/CA-8817A.		
SB-04596	NADB-R - 1064596	2004	MCKENNA, JEANETTE	A PHASE I CULTURAL RESOURCES INVESTIGATION OF THE OAKMONT INDUSTRIAL GROUP PROJECT AREA, APPROXIMATELY 14.3 ACRES IN THE REDLANDS AREA OF SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA		
SB-04597	NADB-R - 1064597	2004	Goodwin, Riordan	Cultural Resource Assessment: Tract 16359 (APNs 0167-071-032 and 0167-071-034), City of Redlands, San Bernardino County, California.		
SB-04629	NADB-R - 1064629	2003	Lerch, Michael K.	Cultural Resources Assessment of Tentative Tract 16390, City of Redlands, San Bernardino County, California.		
SB-04811	NADB-R - 1064811	2006	McKenna, Jeanette A.	Supplemental research and Documentation of 1042 Pioneer Ave. and 1074 Pioneer Ave., Redlands, San Bernardino Co., California.		
SB-04831	NADB-R - 1064831	2005	Brunzell, David and Curt Duke	Cultural Resource Assessment: Upper Santa Ana River Wash Land Management and Habitat Conservation Plan, San Bernardino County, California.	LSA Associates, Inc.	36-006006, 36-006064, 36-006070, 36-006074, 36-006075, 36-006076, 36-006078, 36-006087, 36-006088, 36-010184
SB-05164	NADB-R - 1065164	2005	WHITE, ROBERT and WHITE, LAURA	A CULTURAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT OF A 17.86 ACRE PARCEL LOCATED NORTHEAST OF THE INTERSECTION OF PIONEER AVENUE AND NEVADA STREET, NEAR REDLANDS, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY		

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Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
SB-05165	NADB-R - 1065165	2005	TANG, BAI, HOGAN, MICHAEL, DAHDUL, MARIAM, TIBBET, CASEY, BALLESTER, DANIEL, and JACQUEMAN, TERRI	HISTORICAL/ ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES SURVEY REPORT ABT-HASKELL PROJECT 2130 NEVADA STREET, NEAR THE CITY OF REDLANDS SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA		
SB-05167	NADB-R - 1065167	2006	Hogan, Michael	Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey: Trojan Groves, Assessor's Parcel Nos. 0167-091-09 through -12, City of Redlands, San Bernardino County, California.		
SB-05856	NADB-R - 1065856	2008	Sanka, Jennifer	Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment and Paleontological Records Review: Almond Plaza Project, Redlands, San Bernardino County, California.		
SB-05857	NADB-R - 1065857	2008	Sanka, Jennifer M.	Phase I Cultural Resource Assessment and Paleontological Records Review, Holy Name of Jesus Catholic Church Project, Redlands, San Bernardino County, California.		
SB-07044	NADB-R - 1067044	2004	Goodwin, Riordan and Judith Marvin	Cultural Resources Assessment: House Land Development Parcels APNs: 0292-055-01 and 0292-055-05 through -10, Vicinity of Redlands, San Bernardino County, California.		
SB-07663	NADB-R - 1067663; Paleo -	2014	McKenna, Jeanette A.	A Phase I Cultural Resources Investigation for the Newland Homes 30.94 Acre Property in the City of Redlands, San Bernardino County, California.	McKenna et al.	36-007052
SB-07822	NADB-R - 1067822	2014	Willis, Carrie and Sarah A. Williams	Cultural Resources Records Search and Site Visit Results for T-Mobile West, LLC Candidate IE24763A (IE763 Orange Center), 15500 Orange St, Redlands, San Bernardino County, California.	EAS	
SB-07827	NADB-R - 1067827	2014	McKenna, Jeanette A.	A Phase I Cultural Resources Investigation for the Crossings at Redlands Project Area, Approximately 10 Acres of Land in the Redlands Area of San Bernardino County, California.	McKenna et al	36-024295, 36-024296
SB-08041		1997	Widell, Cherylyn	REHABILITATION OF 123 LUGONJA ST., REDLANDS (AN) AND 402 ALDER ST., SAN BERNARDINO (AS)	State of California Office of Historic Preservation	

Report List

2025-036 Pioneer & Tennessee

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
SB-08097	Caltrans -	2014	Long, Shelly	Archaeological Survey Report State Route 210 Mixed Flow Lane Addition from Highland Avenue to San Bernardino Avenue, Cities of Highland, San Bernardino, Redlands and Portions of San Bernardino County, California	ICF International	36-006847, 36-015497
SB-08254		2016	Mason, Roger D.	Orange Street and Pioneer Avenue Traffic Signal Project in Redlands, San Bernardino County	ECORP Consulting, Inc.	

Resource List

2025-036 Pioneer & Tennessee

Primary No.	Trinomial	Other IDs	Type	Age	Attribute codes	Recorded by	Reports
P-36-005990	CA-SBR-005990H	Resource Name - 5	Site	Historic	AH04		SB-01755
P-36-005991	CA-SBR-005991H	6			AH02; AH16		SB-01755
P-36-005992	CA-SBR-005992H	Resource Name - 7	Site	Historic	AH04		SB-01755, SB-02062, SB-03140
P-36-006084	CA-SBR-006084H	Resource Name - B-12	Site	Historic	AH04		SB-01808
P-36-007052	CA-SBR-007052H	Resource Name - ARTH RANCH; Other - MKLA-9112-1	Structure, Site	Historic	AH02; AH06; HP02; HP04		SB-02466, SB-07663
P-36-008135	CA-SBR-008135H	Resource Name - CP-1	Site	Historic	AH06		SB-03064
P-36-008136	CA-SBR-008136H	Resource Name - CP-2	Site	Historic	AH03; AH05; AH15; AH16		SB-03064
P-36-012468	CA-SBR-012260H	Resource Name - CRM Tech 1872-1H	Site	Historic	AH06		
P-36-012531		Resource Name - RUSD New School #3	Site	Historic	HP02		SB-04104
P-36-012532		Resource Name - RUSD New School #3	Building	Historic	HP02		SB-04104
P-36-012852	CA-SBR-012386H	Resource Name - RCC-I-001	Site	Historic	AH03; AH04; AH06		
P-36-013514		Resource Name - 1660 W. San Bernardino Ave	Building	Historic	HP02		
P-36-013622		Resource Name - West San Bernardino Road Curb	Other	Historic	AH16		
P-36-013775	CA-SBR-012663H	Resource Name - Redlands AP- Site 001	Site	Historic	AH04; AH06		
P-36-013776		Resource Name - Redlands AP- Isolate 001	Other	Historic	AH16		
P-36-013783	CA-SBR-012669H	Resource Name - Redlands CC- Site 001	Site	Historic	AH06		
P-36-016704		Resource Name - 907 Calhoun St, Redlands	Building	Historic	HP02		
P-36-016705		Resource Name - 922 Calhoun St, Redlands	Building	Historic	HP02		
P-36-016707		731 Cedar St, Redlands; Cassius M. Hall House					

Resource List

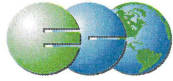
2025-036 Pioneer & Tennessee

Primary No.	Trinomial	Other IDs	Type	Age	Attribute codes	Recorded by	Reports
P-36-016754		Resource Name - 914 Columbia St, Redlands; OHP Property Number - 124714	Building	Historic	HP02		
P-36-016755		Resource Name - 936 Columbia St, Redlands	Building	Historic	HP02		
P-36-017413		Resource Name - 106 W. Lugonia Ave, Redlands	Building	Historic	HP02		
P-36-017414		Resource Name - 706 W. Lugonia Ave, Redlands	Building	Historic	HP02		
P-36-017518		Resource Name - 1115 Washington St, Redlands	Building	Historic	HP02		
P-36-017519		Resource Name - 1117 Washington St, Redlands	Building	Historic	HP02		
P-36-017520		Resource Name - 1118 Washington St, Redlands	Building	Historic	HP02		
P-36-017521		Resource Name - 1121 Washington St, Redlands	Building	Historic	HP02		
P-36-017522		Resource Name - 1122 Washington St, Redlands	Building	Historic	HP02		
P-36-017523		Resource Name - 1126 Washington St, Redlands	Building	Historic	HP02		
P-36-017524		Resource Name - 1127 Washington St, Redlands	Building	Historic	HP02		
P-36-017525		Resource Name - 1131 Washington St, Redlands	Building	Historic	HP02		
P-36-017526		Resource Name - 1136 Washington St, Redlands	Building	Historic	HP02		
P-36-017527		Resource Name - 1140 Washington St, Redlands	Building	Historic	HP02		
P-36-017528		Resource Name - 1141 Washington St, Redlands	Building	Historic	HP02		
P-36-017529		Resource Name - 1144 Washington St, Redlands	Building	Historic	HP02		
P-36-017530		Resource Name - 1145 Washington St, Redlands	Building	Historic	HP02		

Resource List

2025-036 Pioneer & Tennessee

Primary No.	Trinomial	Other IDs	Type	Age	Attribute codes	Recorded by	Reports
P-36-017531		Resource Name - 1155 Washington St, Redlands	Building	Historic	HP02		
P-36-017537		Resource Name - Bridge #54-342, SR 30 over Santa Ana River, Redlands	Structure	Historic	HP19		
P-36-020771		Resource Name - Lugonia Homes	Building	Historic	HP03		
P-36-024295		Resource Name - Langford House; Other - LSA-HDL430-S-1	Building, Structure	Historic	HP02		SB-07004, SB-07827, SB-07955
P-36-024296		Resource Name - Gist Irrigation System	Site	Historic	AH06		SB-07004, SB-07827
P-36-031678	CA-SBR-031678H	Resource Name - TEX-002	Site	Historic	AH04		SB-08383
P-36-032488	CA-SBR-032488H	Resource Name - AE-3895-01H; Resource Name - Flume	Structure	Historic	AH06		
P-36-032489	CA-SBR-032489H	Resource Name - AE-3895-02H; Resource Name - Weir	Structure, Object	Historic	AH06		
P-36-033942		Resource Name - 27358 West Pioneer Avenue; Temp-1	Building, Structure, Other	Historic	AH06; HP02; HP04; HP30		
P-36-034550	CA-SBR-034550H	Resource Name - Duke Realty Warehouse Temp-1	Site	Historic	AH04		
P-36-034551	CA-SBR-034551H	Resource Name - Duke Realty Warehouse Temp-2	Site	Historic	AH04		



March 6, 2025

Redlands Area Historical Society
P.O. Box 8775
Redlands, CA 92375

RE: *Cultural Resources Identification Effort for the Pioneer and Tennessee Development Project, San Bernardino County, California. (ECORP Project No. 2025-036).*

Dear Redlands Area Historical Society,

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

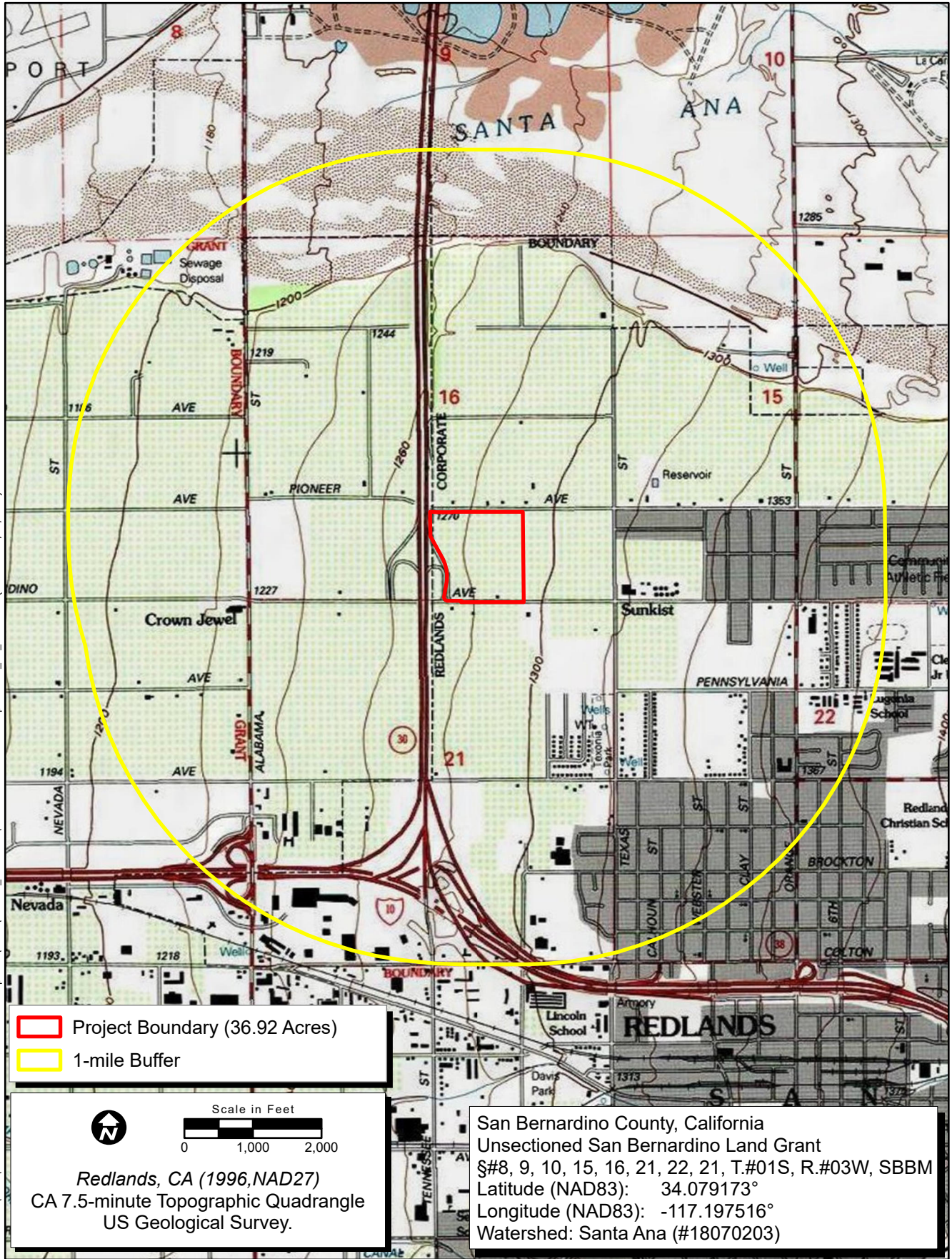
Included is a map showing the project area outlined. We would appreciate input on this undertaking from the historical society with concerns about possible cultural properties or potential impacts within or adjacent to the area of potential effect. If you have any questions, please contact me at (909)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

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

Sincerely,

Julian E. Acuña
Staff Archaeologist

Location: N:\2025\2025-036 Pioneer and Tennessee Development\MAPS\Cultural_Resources\PTD Cultural Resources.aprx - PTD_RS_20250227 (trotellini - 2/27/2025)



Map Date: 2/27/2025
Sources: ESRI, USGS

Sacred Lands File & Native American Contacts List Request

Native American Heritage Commission

1550 Harbor Blvd, Suite 100

West Sacramento, CA 95691

916-373-3710

916-373-5471 – Fax

nahc@nahc.ca.gov

Information Below is Required for a Sacred Lands File Search

Project: 2025-036

County: San Bernardino County

USGS Quadrangle Name: Redlands, CA (1996,NAD27)

Township: 01S **Range:** 03W **Section(s):** 8, 9, 10, 15, 16, 21, 22

Company/Firm/Agency: ECORP Consulting, Inc.

Street Address: 215 North 5th Street

City: Redlands **Zip:** 92374

Phone: (909) 307-0046

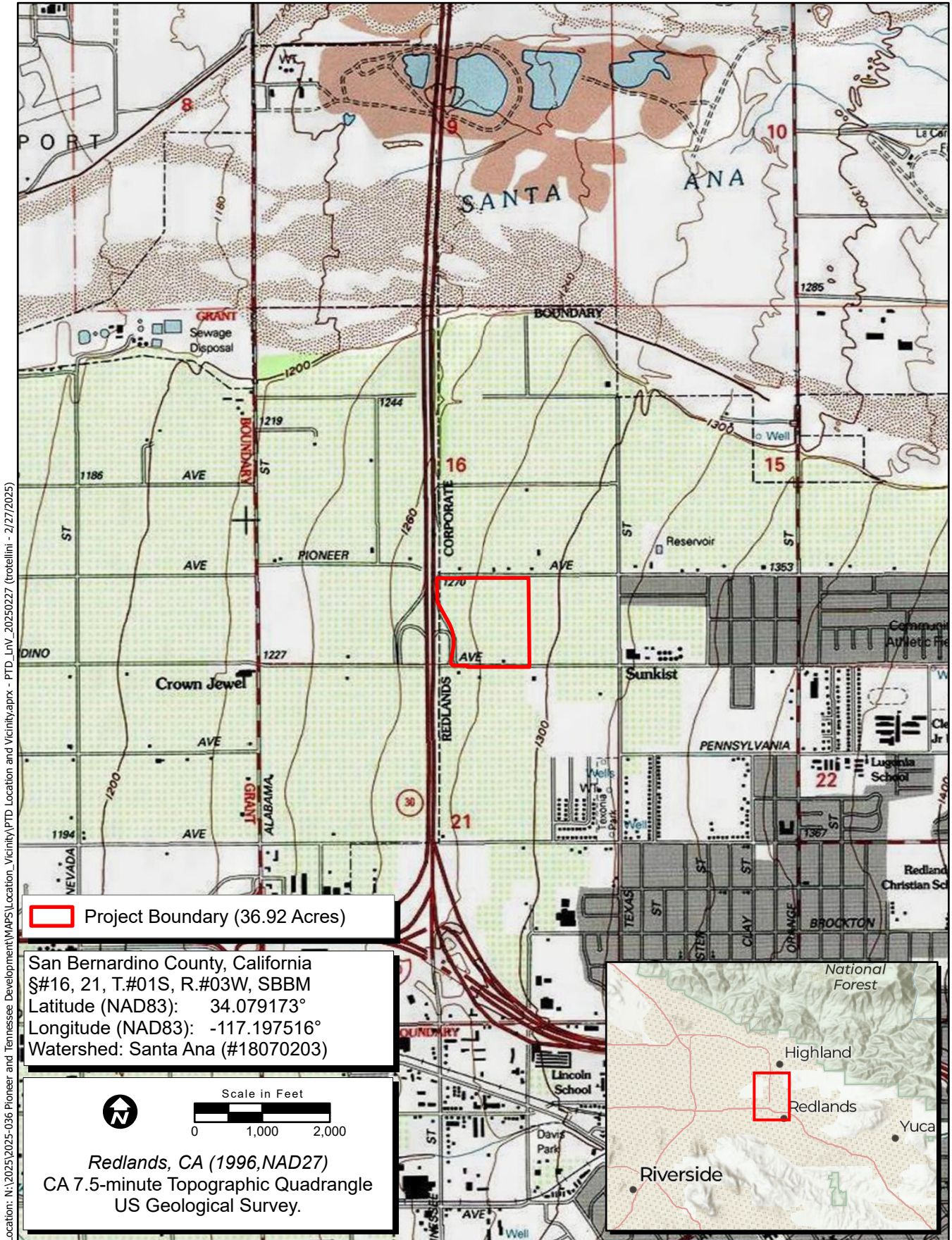
Fax: (909) 307-0056

Email: jacuna@ecorpconsulting.com

Project Description: ECORP is requesting a Sacred Lands File search for the Pioneer and Tennessee Development Project in San Bernardino County. I have attached a copy of the Sacred Lands File contact form above along with a map showing the project area. The results of this search can be sent to me at jacuna@ecorpconsulting.com. They can also be faxed to my attention (909) 307-0056. Please reference the project number 2025-036 on all correspondence.

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

Thanks,



Map Date: 2/27/2025
 Sources: ESRI, USGS

Figure 1. Project Location and Vicinity

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

March 5, 2025

Julian Acuna
ECORP Consulting, Inc.

Via Email to: jacuna@ecorpconsulting.com

Re: 2025-036 Project, San Bernardino County

To Whom It May Concern:

As requested, a record search of the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) Sacred Lands File (SLF) was completed based on information submitted for the above referenced project. The results were positive. Please contact the tribes on the attached list for more information. Please note that tribes do not always record their sacred sites in the SLF, nor are they required to do so. As such, a SLF search is not a substitute for consultation with all tribes that are traditionally and culturally affiliated with a project's geographic area.

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. If within two weeks of notification, a response has not been received, the Commission requests that you follow-up with a telephone call or email to ensure that the project information was received.

If you receive notification of a change of address or phone number from a tribe, please notify the NAHC so that we can assure that our lists contain current information.

In addition to engaging in tribal consultation, you should consult the appropriate regional California Historical Research Information System (CHRIS) archaeological Information Center to determine whether it has information regarding the presence of recorded archaeological sites within the project area.

If you have any questions or need additional information, please contact me at melina.carlos@nahc.ca.gov.

Sincerely,

Melina Carlos

Melina Carlos
Cultural Resources Analyst

Attachment



CHAIRPERSON
Reginald Pagaling
Chumash

VICE-CHAIRPERSON
Buffy McQuillen
Yokayo Pomo, Yuki,
Nomlaki

SECRETARY
Sara Dutschke
Miwok

PARLIAMENTARIAN
Wayne Nelson
Luiseño

COMMISSIONER
Isaac Bojorquez
Ohlone-Costanoan

COMMISSIONER
Stanley Rodriguez
Kumeyaay

COMMISSIONER
Reid Milanovich
Cahuilla

COMMISSIONER
Bennae Calac
Pauma-Yuima Band of
Luiseño Indians

Commissioner
Vacant

ACTING EXECUTIVE
SECRETARY
STEVEN QUINN

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

Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contact List
San Bernardino County
3/5/2025

County	Tribe Name	Fed (F) Non-Fed (N)	Contact Person	Contact Address	Phone #	Fax #	Email Address	Cultural Affiliation	Counties	Last Updated
San Bernardino	Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians	F	Lacy Padilla, Director of Historic Preservation/THPO	5401 Dinah Shore Drive Palm Springs, CA, 92284	(760) 333-5222	(760) 699-6919	ACBCI-THPO@aguacaliente.net	Cahuilla	Imperial,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego	1/11/2024
	Cahuilla Band of Indians	F	Anthony Madrigal, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer	52701 CA Highway 371 Anza, CA, 92539	(951) 763-5549		anthonyamad2002@gmail.com	Cahuilla	Imperial,Los Angeles,Orange,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego	6/28/2023
	Cahuilla Band of Indians	F	BobbyRay Esparza, Cultural Director	52701 CA Highway 371 Anza, CA, 92539	(951) 763-5549		besparza@cahuilla-nsn.gov	Cahuilla	Imperial,Los Angeles,Orange,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego	6/28/2023
	Cahuilla Band of Indians	F	Erica Schenk, Chairperson	52701 CA Highway 371 Anza, CA, 92539	(951) 590-0942	(951) 763-2808	chair@cahuilla-nsn.gov	Cahuilla	Imperial,Los Angeles,Orange,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego	2/1/2024
	Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians - Kizh Nation	N	Andrew Salas, Chairperson	P.O. Box 393 Covina, CA, 91723	(844) 390-0787		admin@gabrielenoindians.org	Gabrieleno	Los Angeles,Orange,Riverside,San Bernardino,Santa Barbara,Ventura	8/18/2023
	Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians - Kizh Nation	N	Christina Swindall Martinez, Secretary	P.O. Box 393 Covina, CA, 91723	(844) 390-0787		admin@gabrielenoindians.org	Gabrieleno	Los Angeles,Orange,Riverside,San Bernardino,Santa Barbara,Ventura	8/18/2023
	Morongo Band of Mission Indians	F	Robert Martin, Chairperson	12700 Pumarra Road Banning, CA, 92220	(951) 755-5110	(951) 755-5177	abrierty@morongo-nsn.gov	Cahuilla Serrano	Imperial,Kern,Los Angeles,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego	
	Morongo Band of Mission Indians	F	Ann Brierty, THPO	12700 Pumarra Road Banning, CA, 92220	(951) 755-5259	(951) 572-6004	abrierty@morongo-nsn.gov	Cahuilla Serrano	Imperial,Kern,Los Angeles,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego	
	Quechan Indian Tribe of the Fort Yuma Reservation	F	Jordan Joaquin, President, Quechan Tribal Council	P.O.Box 1899 Yuma, AZ, 85366-1899	(760) 919-3600		executivesecretary@quechantribe.com	Quechan	Imperial,Kern,Los Angeles,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego	1/31/2025
	Quechan Indian Tribe of the Fort Yuma Reservation	F	Jill McCormick, Historic Preservation Officer	P.O. Box 1899 Yuma, AZ, 85366-1899	(928) 261-0254		historicpreservation@quechantribe.com	Quechan	Imperial,Kern,Los Angeles,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego	1/31/2025
	San Manuel Band of Mission Indians	F	Alexandra McCleary, Senior Manager of Cultural Resources Management	26569 Community Center Drive Highland, CA, 92346	(909) 833-0054		alexandra.mccleary@sanmanuel-nsn.gov	Serrano	Kern,Los Angeles,Riverside,San Bernardino	1/16/2024
	Santa Rosa Band of Cahuilla Indians	F	Vanessa Minotti, Tribal Administrator	P.O. Box 391820 Anza, CA, 92539	(951) 659-2700	(951) 659-2228	vminotti@santarosa-nsn.gov	Cahuilla	Imperial,Los Angeles,Orange,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego	4/8/2024
	Santa Rosa Band of Cahuilla Indians	F	Steven Estrada, Tribal Chairman	P.O. Box 391820 Anza, CA, 92539	(951) 659-2700	(951) 659-2228	sestrada@santarosa-nsn.gov	Cahuilla	Imperial,Los Angeles,Orange,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego	4/8/2024
	Serrano Nation of Mission Indians	N	Wayne Walker, Co-Chairperson	P. O. Box 343 Patton, CA, 92369	(253) 370-0167		serranonation1@gmail.com	Serrano	Kern,Los Angeles,Riverside,San Bernardino	10/10/2023
	Serrano Nation of Mission Indians	N	Mark Cochrane, Co-Chairperson	P. O. Box 343 Patton, CA, 92369	(909) 578-2598		serranonation1@gmail.com	Serrano	Kern,Los Angeles,Riverside,San Bernardino	10/10/2023
	Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians	F	Joseph Ontiveros, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer	P.O. Box 487 San Jacinto, CA, 92581	(951) 663-5279	(951) 654-4198	joniveros@soboba-nsn.gov	Cahuilla Luiseno	Imperial,Los Angeles,Orange,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego	7/14/2023
	Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians	F	Jessica Valdez, Cultural Resource Specialist	P.O. Box 487 San Jacinto, CA, 92581	(951) 663-6261	(951) 654-4198	jvaldez@soboba-nsn.gov	Cahuilla Luiseno	Imperial,Los Angeles,Orange,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego	7/14/2023

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 Resources Code and Section 5097.98 of the Public Resources Code.

Record: PROI-2025-001201
Report Type: List of Tribes
Counties: San Bernardino
NAHC Group: All

This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources assessment for the proposed 2025-036 Project, San Bernardino County.

APPENDIX C

Project Area Photographs
REDACTED

Confidential Cultural Resource Site Locations and Site Records

REDACTED