REDLANDS TRANSIT VILLAGES SPECIFIC PLAN PROJECT
CULTURAL AND PALEONTOLOGICAL ASSESSMENTS
CITY OF REDLANDS, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

Prepared for:
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Type of Study: Cultural and Paleontological Assessment for Specific Plan
Cultural/ Paleontological Resources within Area of Potential Impact: Yes
Paleontological Formations: younger Quaternary alluvium, older Quaternary alluvium
USGS 7.5-minute Quadrangle(s): Section 21, 22, 26, 27, 28 of Township 1 S, Range 3 W, Redlands
Survey Area: 921 acres
Key Words: Archaeology, Paleontology, CEQA, Positive Report, Younger Quaternary Alluvium, Older Quaternary Alluvium, San Timoteo Formation, Low Paleontological Sensitivity, High Paleontological Sensitivity, San Bernardino County, City of Redlands, Downtown Redlands

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

The Redlands Transit Village Specific Plan (TVSP) (hereafter referred to as Specific Plan) is part of a larger "Transit Villages Concept" within the City of Redlands, San Bernardino County, California. The Specific Plan proposes the general development of the Downtown Redlands area in close proximity to transit corridors associated with light rail systems. The Specific Plan Area encompasses a total of 921 acres of land, which is primarily located along Colton Avenue and extends further south to Citrus Avenue. Material Culture Consulting, Inc. (MCC) was retained by EPD Solutions to conduct an assessment of cultural and paleontological resources within the Specific Plan Area. These assessments were conducted in accordance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), along with local regulations and guidelines. This assessment included a California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS) records search at the South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC), and background/literature research, a locality search at the Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County (LACM), an examination of geological maps and paleontological literature, a search of the Sacred Lands File (SLF) by the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC), and outreach efforts with 19 Native American tribal representatives. No field surveys were conducted during the course of this investigation, at the request of EPD and the City of Redlands.

On September 22, 2020, staff of the South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC), located at California State University, Fullerton, conducted a search of the California Historical Resource Information System (CHRIS). The cultural resource records search identified a total of 54 previously conducted cultural investigations within a ½-mile of the Specific Plan Area. Thirty-four of these reports encompass portions of the Specific Plan Area. The cultural resources records search identified 915 previously recorded resources within a ½ -mile radius of the Specific Plan Area, of which 209 of these are located within the Specific Plan Area itself. Out of these 209 previously recorded resources, 182 resources are historic properties, with the remaining 26 resources archaeological in nature.

The SLF search was positive for previously known tribal cultural resources or sacred lands within the Specific Plan Area or within a mile of the Project Area. On September 14, 2020, the NAHC provided MCC with contact information for San Manuel Band of Mission Indians, in addition to 18 other tribes/individuals, to reach out to for additional information. MCC sent letters on October 21, 2020 to all 19 Native American contacts, requesting any information related to cultural resources or heritage sites within or adjacent to the Project Area. Additional attempts at contact by letter, email or phone call were made on November 13, 2020 and November 30, 2020. As a result of this outreach effort, MCC received seven responses from tribes/contacts, including Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma Reservation, Cabazon Band of Mission Indians, Augustine Band of Cahuilla Mission Indians, San Manuel Band of Mission Indians, Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians, Los Coyotes Band of Cahuilla and Cupeño, and Cahuilla Band of Indians. Of these responses, four Native American Tribes stated an interest in the Project and provided comments. One tribe, San Manuel Band of Mission Indians, shared specific information regarding tribal cultural resources within the Specific Plan Area or immediate vicinity of the Specific Plan Area. MCC did not conduct formal consultation with any of the Native American representatives.

The majority of the Specific Plan Area is comprised of low paleontological potential younger Quaternary alluvium and high potential older Quaternary alluvial deposits. It is likely that the entire Specific Plan Area is also underlain by older Quaternary deposits from the San Timoteo Formation, lying at an unknown depth beneath the mapped younger Quaternary alluvium and older Quaternary alluvium. Although no previously recorded fossil localities are located within one mile of the Specific Plan Area, native older Quaternary alluvial deposits and the San Timoteo

Formation have a high potential to produce significant paleontological resources. Both paleontologically sensitive geologic units may be present in the subsurface in areas mapped as low paleontological potential younger Quaternary alluvium.

The potential for encountering significant cultural resources within the Specific Plan Area is considered moderate to high, due to the developed nature of the Specific Plan Area, and presence of historic-era built environment resources throughout the Specific Plan Area. Any portions of the Specific Plan Area that have not been previously surveyed will require surveys by a qualified archaeologist to be completed. Additionally, any historic districts, historic buildings, and/or cultural sites present within the Specific Plan Area will require assessment and possible mitigation will be implemented. For any National Register (NR) and/or California Register (CR) historic properties that have a status code of 3 (Appears Eligible for NR or CR through Survey Evaluation) and/or 7 (Needs to be reevaluated), an architectural historian will be consulted to reevaluate the buildings for eligibility.

Excavation has the potential to impact paleontologically sensitive older Quaternary sediments and expose layers of the San Timoteo Formation. MCC recommends that a paleontological resource management program (PRMP) be designed and implemented prior to any ground disturbance activities in areas mapped as high sensitivity older Quaternary alluvial deposits and prior to any ground disturbance activities greater than five feet deep in areas mapped as low sensitivity younger Quaternary alluvial deposits unless a qualified paleontologist retained by a Project Proponent provides a letter to the City verifying that a PRMP is not warranted based on the results of a project-specific assessment. Implementation of PRMPs will include paleontological monitoring, fossil salvage, and curation of any recovered fossils associated with the Specific Plan Area.

A copy of this report will be permanently filed with the SCCIC at California State University, Fullerton. All notes, photographs, correspondence and other materials related to this Specific Plan are located at MCC, in Pomona, California.

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INTRODUCTION

The Redlands Transit Villages Specific Plan (TVSP) Project (hereafter referred to as Specific Plan or Project Area) is part of a larger "Transit Villages Concept". The Specific Plan proposes the general development of the Downtown Redlands area. The Specific Plan Area encompasses a total of 921 acres of land, which is primarily located along Colton Avenue and extends further south to Citrus Avenue, in the City of Redlands, San Bernardino County, California. Material Culture Consulting, Inc. (MCC) was retained by the EPD Solutions to conduct a Specific Plan assessment of cultural and paleontological resources of the Specific Plan Area. These assessments were conducted in accordance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), along with local regulations and guidelines. This assessment included a California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS) records search at the South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC), and background/literature research, a locality search at the Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County (LACM), an examination of geological maps and paleontological literature, a search of the Sacred Lands File (SLF) by the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC), and outreach efforts with 19 Native American tribal representatives.

SPECIFIC PLAN LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION

The proposed Specific Plan Area is located in the City of Redlands. The Specific Plan refers to the parcels located within approximately ½-mile of New York Street, Downtown Redlands, and University Street (Figures 1 through 5). The Specific Plan Area is bounded to the west by Kansas Street, Redlands Boulevard, Alabama Street, and Tennessee Street; to the north by the I-10 Freeway, Colton Avenue, and Sylvan Boulevard; to the east by Judson Street; and to the south by Citrus Avenue, Redlands Boulevard, Olive Avenue, Brookside Avenue, Ash Street, Pine Avenue, Tennessee Street, and State Street. It also includes parcels along both sides of Orange Street between Colton Avenue and Lugonia Avenue. The Specific Plan Area is surrounded by existing commercial and residential developments in all cardinal directions. The Specific Plan area is divided into three Transit Villages: New York Street/Esri, Downtown, and University Street. The New York/Esri division is located in the western portion of the Specific Plan Area, west of Texas Street and Center Street. The Downtown division is located in the medial portion of the Specific Plan Area and is generally bounded to the east by Church Street and to the west by Texas Street, including the parcels on both sides of Orange Street between Colton Avenue and Lugonia Avenue. The University Street division is located east of Church Street and West of Judson Street. The Specific Plan Area can be found on the Redlands, California U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) 7.5-minute Quadrangle in Sections 21, 22, 26, 27, 28 of Township 1 South, Range 3 West, San Bernardino Base and Meridian (Figure 2 through 3). Presently, the Specific Plan Area contains commercial buildings, residential buildings, and undeveloped areas. The Specific Plan proposes the general development of the Downtown Redlands area, totaling 921 acres of land.

PERSONNEL

Tria Belcourt, M.A., RPA, President of MCC, served as the Project Manager and Principal Archaeologist for the study. Ms. Belcourt oversaw the study and performed editorial review of this report. Belcourt is a Registered Professional Archaeologist (RPA) with a M.A. in Anthropology from the University of Florida, a B.A. in Anthropology from the University of California at Los Angeles, and over 16 years of experience in California archaeology and 12 years of experience overseeing paleontological assessments in California (See Appendix A).

Jennifer Kelly, M.S., served as the Principal Investigator for Paleontology for the study. Ms. Kelly conducted the paleontological resource literature and map reviews and performed editorial review of the paleontological sections of the report. Ms. Kelly has a M.Sc. in Geology from California State University, Long Beach, and has over 14 years of experience in environmental and paleontological compliance in California (See Appendix A).

Assistant Project Manager Erika McMullin, B.A., provided co-authorship of this report. MCC Project Manager and

GIS Specialist Julia Carvajal, M.A., provided GIS support for this study along with MCC GIS Technician Brian Waldo, M.A. MCC Project Manager Sonia Sifuentes, M.Sc, provided editorial review of the report.

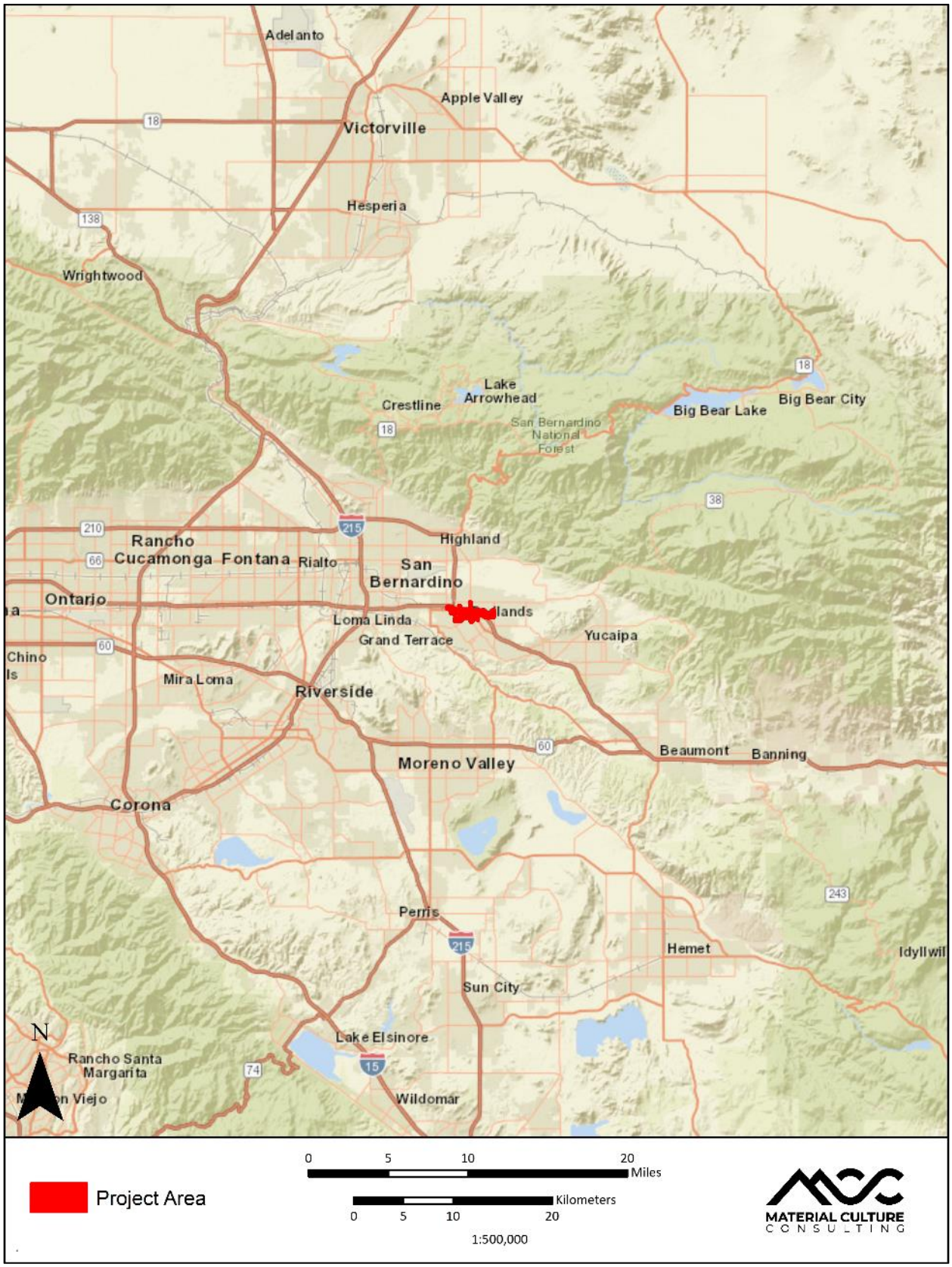


Figure 1. TVSP Redlands Specific Plan Location (1:500,000)

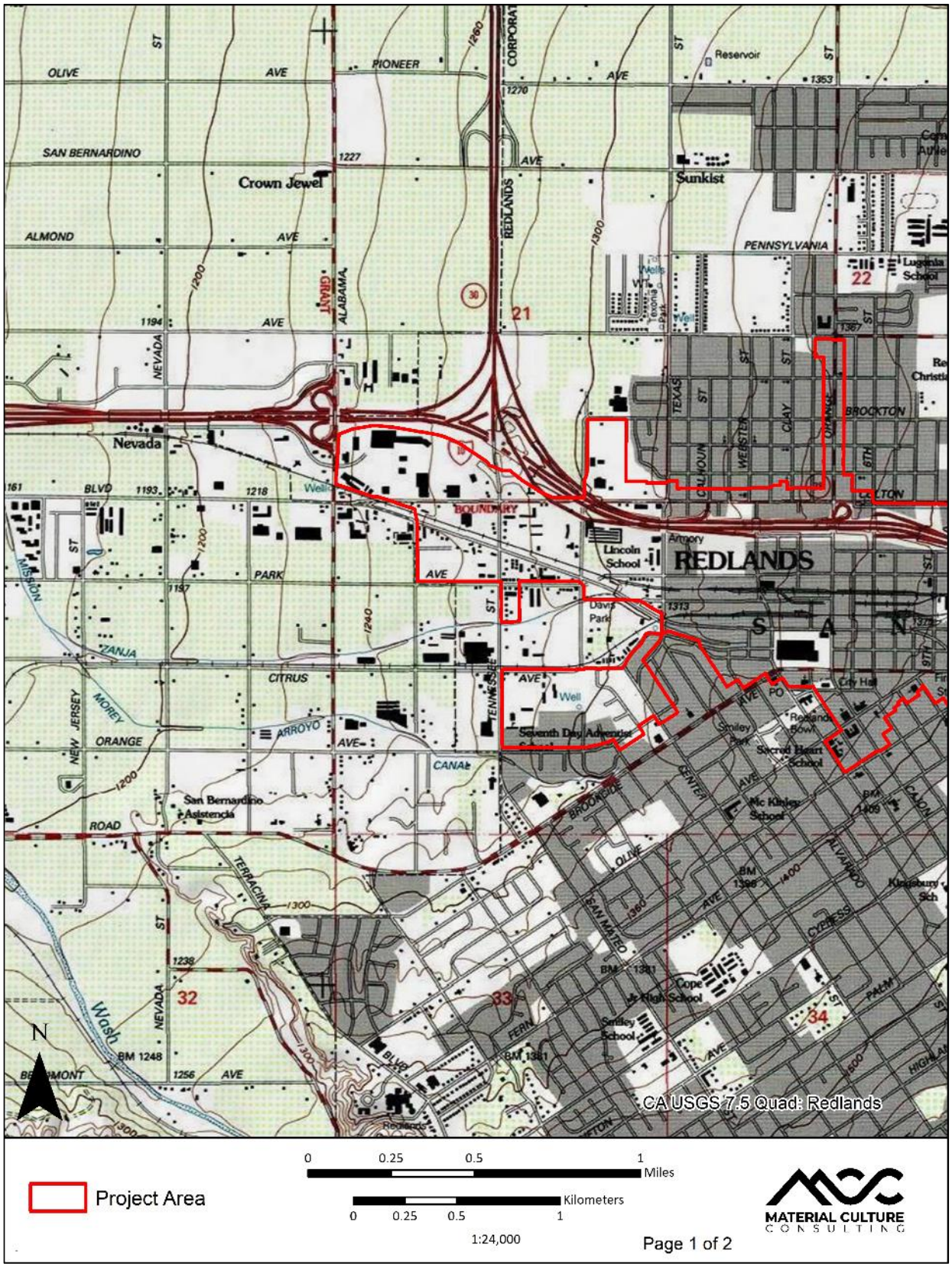


Figure 2. TVSP Redlands Specific Plan Area with Buffer, 1 of 2 (1:24,000, as depicted on Redlands USGS 7.5-Minute Quadrangle)

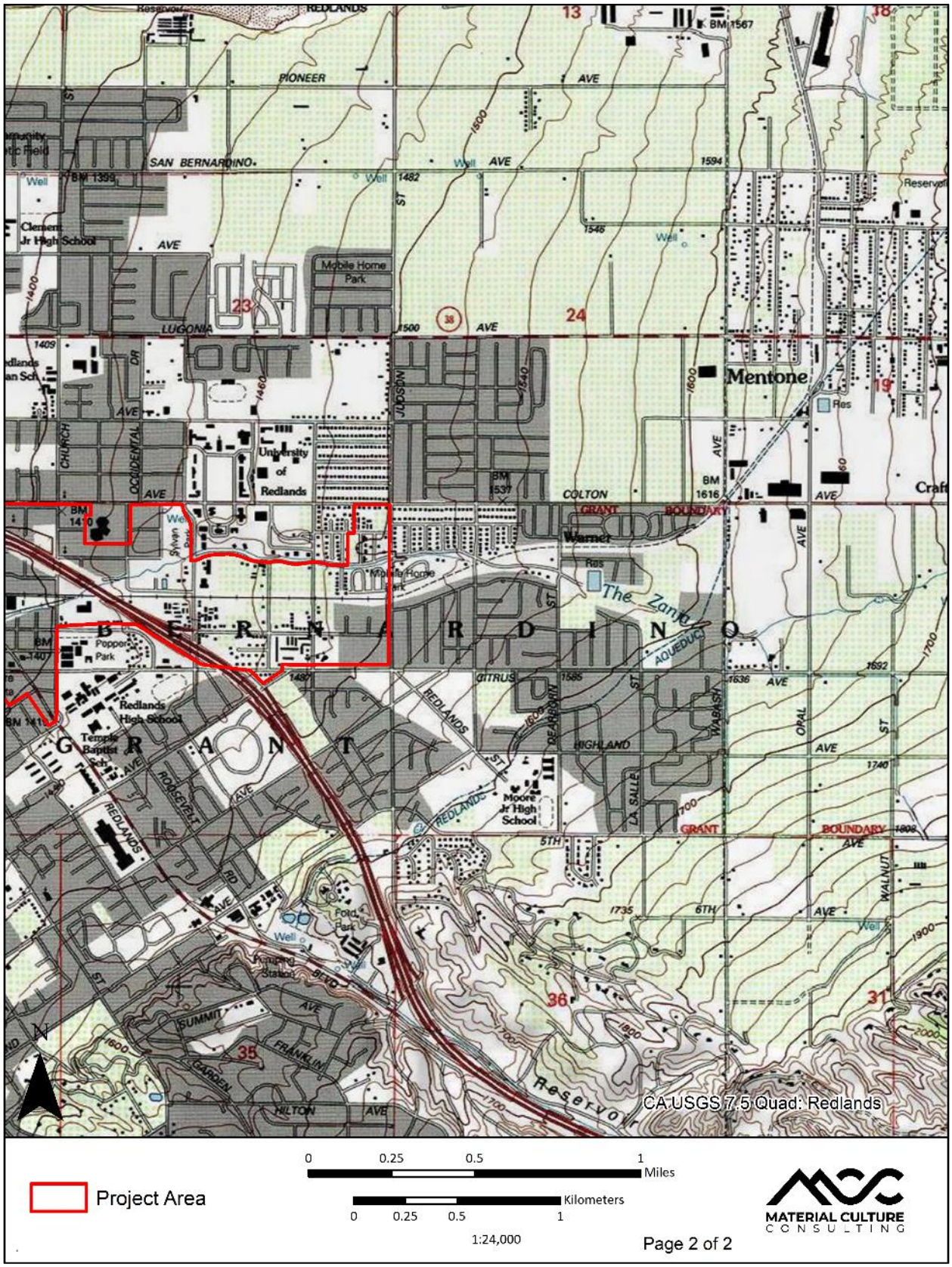


Figure 3. TVSP Redlands Specific Plan Area with Buffer, 2 of 2 (1:24,000, as depicted on Redlands USGS 7.5-Minute Quadrangle)

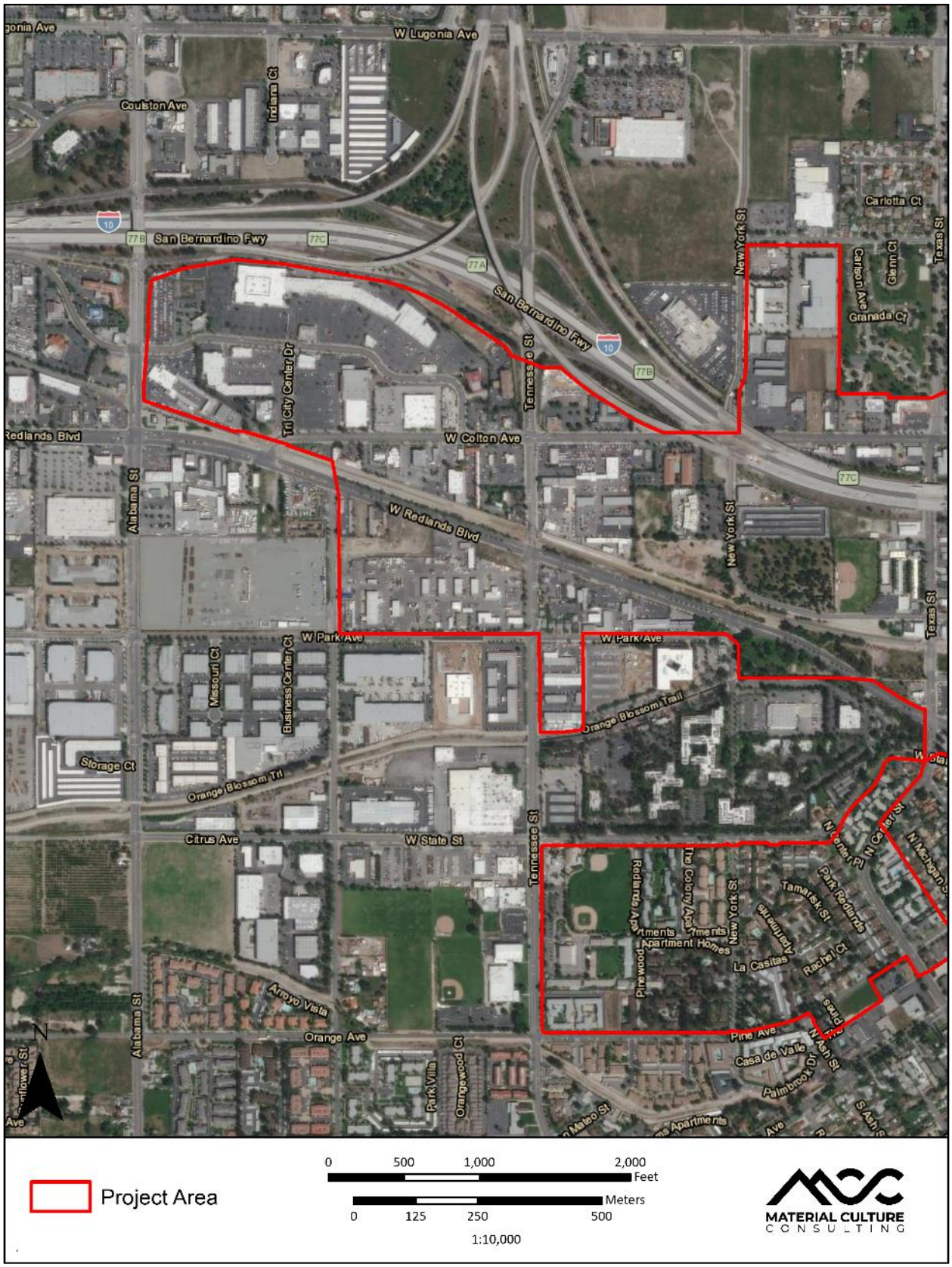


Figure 4. TVSP Redlands Specific Plan Area, 1 of 3 (1:10,000, as depicted aerial photograph)

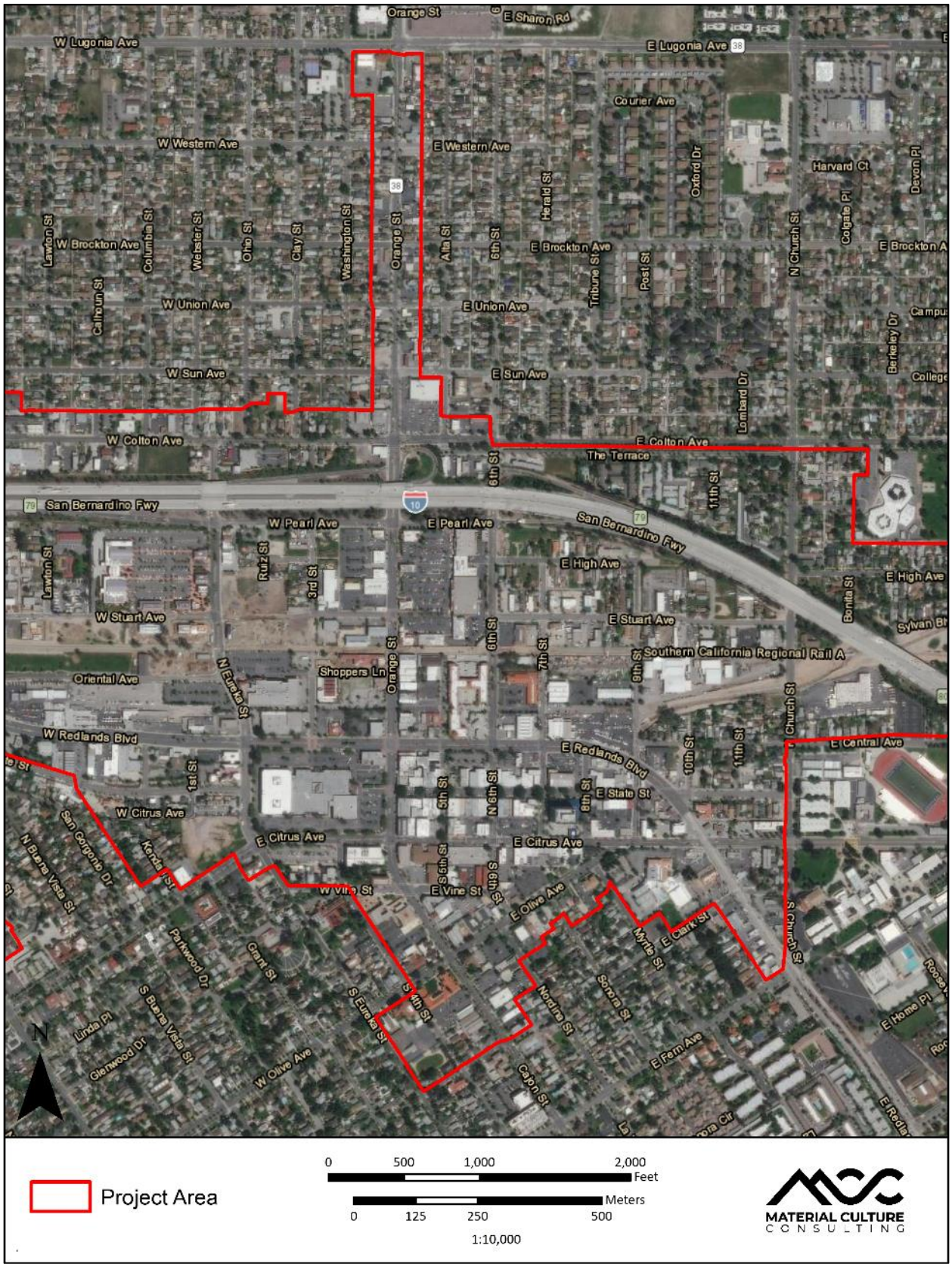


Figure 5. TVSP Redlands Specific Plan Area, 2 of 3 (1:10,000, as depicted aerial photograph)



Figure 6. TVSP Redlands Specific Plan Area, 3 of 3 (1:10,000, as depicted aerial photograph)

REGULATORY ENVIRONMENT

The Specific Plan is subject to local and state laws and regulations regarding cultural and paleontological resources. These regulations require the identification of cultural and paleontological resources within the Project Area which should be considered during the planning stage of new Projects; include application review for Projects that would potentially involve land disturbance; provide Project-level standard conditions of approval that address unanticipated discoveries; and provide requirements to develop specific mitigation measures if resources are encountered during any development activity. Specific governing legislation and regulations include the following:

CALIFORNIA ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY ACT (CEQA)

CEQA declares that it is state policy to "take all action necessary to provide the people of this state with...historic environmental qualities". It further states that public or private Projects financed or approved by the state are subject to environmental review by the state. All such Projects, unless entitled to an exemption, may proceed only after this requirement has been satisfied. CEQA requires detailed studies that analyze the environmental impacts of a proposed Project. If a Project is determined to have a potential significant environmental impact, CEQA requires that alternative plans and mitigation measures be considered. CEQA includes historic and archaeological resources as integral features of the environment.

CEQA requires a designated lead agency to determine whether a Project may have a significant impact on historical resources. A historical resource is defined as a resource listed in, or determined to be eligible for listing in, the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) (Section 21084.1); a resource included in a local register of historical resources (Section 15064.5(a)(2)); or any object, building, structure, site, area, place, record, or manuscript which a lead agency determines to be historically significant (Section 15064.5 (a)(3)). Public Resources Code (PRC) Section 5024.1, Section 15064.5 of the Guidelines, and Sections 21083.2 and 21084.1 of the Statutes of CEQA were used as one of the basic guidelines for the current cultural resources study. PRC Section 5024.1 directs evaluation of historical resources to determine their eligibility for listing on the CRHR.

The purpose of the register is to maintain listings of the state's historical resources. The criteria for listing resources on the CRHR were expressly developed to be in accordance with previously established criteria developed for listing on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), enumerated above, and require similar protection to what NHPA Section 106 mandates for historic properties. According to Public Resources Code (PRC) Section 5024.1(c)(1-4), a resource is considered historically significant if it meets at least one of the following criteria:

1. 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. Associated with the lives of persons important to local, California or national history;
3. 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. 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 to having significance, resources must retain integrity. Integrity is the authenticity of a historical resource’s physical identity as evidenced by the survival of characteristics or historic fabric that existed during the resource’s period of significance. Alterations to a resource or changes in its use over time may have historical, cultural, or architectural significance. Simply, resources must retain enough of their historic character or

appearance to be recognizable as historical resources and to convey the reasons for their significance. A resource that has lost its historic character or appearance may still have sufficient integrity for the California Register, if, under Criterion 4, it maintains the potential to yield significant scientific or historical information or specific data. Note that California Historical Landmarks with numbers 770 or higher are automatically included in the CRHR.

Under CEQA, if an archeological site is not a significant "historical resource" but meets the definition of a "unique archeological resource" as defined in PRC Section 21083.2, then it should be treated in accordance with the provisions of that section. A unique archaeological resource is defined in PRC Section 21083.2(g) as follows:

An archaeological artifact, object, or site about which it can be clearly demonstrated that, without merely adding to the current body of knowledge, there is a high probability that it meets any of the following criteria:

1. Contains information needed to answer important scientific research questions and that there is a demonstrable public interest in that information.
2. Has a special and particular quality such as being the oldest of its type or the best available example of its type.
3. Is directly associated with a scientifically recognized important prehistoric or historic event or person.

Resources that neither meet any of these criteria for listing on the NRHP or CRHR nor qualify as a "unique archaeological resource" under CEQA PRC Section 21083.2 are viewed as not significant. Under CEQA, "A non-unique archaeological resource need be given no further consideration, other than the simple recording of its existence by the lead agency if it so elects" [PRC Section 21083.2(h)].

Impacts to historical resources that alter the characteristics that qualify the historical resource for listing on the CRHR are considered a significant impact. Impacts to a historical resource are considered significant if the Project activities physically destroy or damage all or part of a resource; change the character of the use of the resource or physical feature within the setting of the resource which contribute to its significance; or introduce visual, atmospheric, or audible elements that diminish the integrity of significant features of the resource. If it can be demonstrated that a Project will cause damage to a unique archaeological resource, the lead agency may require reasonable efforts to be made to permit any or all of these resources to be preserved in place or left in an undisturbed state. To the extent that they cannot be left undisturbed, mitigation measures are required (Section 21083.2 (a), (b), and (c)).

TRIBAL CULTURAL RESOURCES

Assembly Bill (AB) 52 (Gatto; Stats. 2014, ch. 532), enacted in September 2014, sets forth both procedural and substantive requirements for analysis of tribal cultural resources as defined in Public Resources Code (PRC) Section 21074, and consultation with California Native American tribes. Tribal cultural resources include sites, features, places, cultural landscapes, and sacred places or objects that have cultural value or significance to a tribe. A tribal cultural resource is one that is either: (1) listed on, or eligible for listing on the CRHR or local register of historical resources (see section below); or (2) a resource that the CEQA lead agency, at its discretion and supported by substantial evidence, determines is significant pursuant to the criteria in PRC Section 5024.1, subdivision (c) (see PRC Section 21074). Further, because tribes traditionally and culturally affiliated with a geographic area may have specific expertise concerning their tribal cultural resources, AB 52 sets forth requirements for notification and invitation to government to government consultation between the CEQA lead agency and geographically affiliated tribes (PRC Section 21080.3.1[a]). Under AB 52, lead agencies must avoid damaging effects to tribal cultural resources, when feasible, regardless of whether consultation occurred or is required.

Tribal cultural resources per PRC 21074 (A)–(B) are defined as either of the following:

1) Sites, features, places, cultural landscapes, sacred places, and objects with cultural value to a California Native American tribe that are either of the following:

   a) Included or determined to be eligible for inclusion in the California Register of Historical Resources.

   b) Included in a local register of historical resources as defined in subdivision (k) of Section 5020.1.

2) 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. In applying the criteria set forth in subdivision (c) of Section 5024.1 for the purposes of this paragraph, the lead agency shall consider the significance of the resource to a California Native American tribe.

   b) A cultural landscape that meets the criteria of subdivision (a) is a tribal cultural resource to the extent that the landscape is geographically defined in terms of the size and scope of the landscape.

   c) A historical resource described in Section 21084.1, a unique archaeological resource as defined in subdivision (g) of Section 21083.2, or a "nonunique archaeological resource" as defined in subdivision (h) of Section 21083.2 may also be a tribal cultural resource if it conforms with the criteria of subdivision (a).

CALIFORNIA HISTORICAL LANDMARKS AND POINTS OF HISTORICAL INTEREST

Historical landmarks are sites, buildings, features, or events that are of statewide significance and have anthropological, cultural, military, political, architectural, economic, scientific or technical, religious, experimental, or other value. In order to be considered a California Historical Landmark, the landmark must meet at least one of the following criteria:

1) 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) Associated with the lives of persons important to local, California, or national history;
3) Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction; represents the work of a master; or possesses high artistic values;
4) Has yielded, or has the potential to yield, information important to the prehistory or history of the local area, California, or the nation.

If a site is primarily of local or countywide interest, it may meet the criteria for the California Point of Historical Interest Program. Points of Historical Interest are sites, buildings, features, or events that are of local (city or county) significance and have anthropological, cultural, military, political, architectural, economic, scientific or technical, religious, experimental, or other value. To be eligible for designation as a Point of Historical Interest, a resource must meet at least one of the following criteria:

1. The first, last, only, or most significant of its type in the local geographic region (city or county);
2. Associated with an individual or group having a profound influence on the history of the local area;
3. A prototype of, or an outstanding example of, a period, style, architectural movement or construction; or
4. One of the more notable works or the best surviving work in the local region of a pioneer architect, designer, or master builder.

Points of Historical Interest designated after December 1997 and recommended by the State Historical Resources Commission are also listed in the California Register. No historical resource may be designated as both a Landmark and a Point of Interest. If a Point of Interest is subsequently granted status as a Landmark, the Point of Interest designation will be retired.

PALEONTOLOGY

Division 5, Chapter 1.7, Section 5097.5 and Division 20, Chapter 3, Article 5, Section 30244 include additional state level requirements for the assessment and management of paleontological resources. Section 5097.5 states that a person shall not knowingly and willfully excavate upon, or remove, destroy, injure or deface, any historic or prehistoric ruins, burial grounds, archaeological or vertebrate paleontological site, including fossilized footprints, inscriptions made by human agency, rock art, or any other archaeological, paleontological or historical feature, situated on public lands, except with the express permission of the public agency having jurisdiction over the lands. As defined in PRC Section 5097.5, public lands include any lands owned by, or under the jurisdiction of the state, county, district, authority, or public corporation, or any agency thereof. Section 30244 requires reasonable mitigation measures where development would adversely impact archaeological or paleontological resources as identified by the State Historic Preservation Officer.

As defined by the Society for Vertebrate Paleontology (SVP), paleontological resources are fossilized remains, traces, or imprints of prehistoric plants and/or animals which are preserved in or on the earth's crust that can provide information about the history of past life on the planet (2009). Generally, any resource greater than 5,000 years old is considered to be a fossil and are considered a nonrenewable resource that are subject to impacts from land development (SVP 2010). Paleontological resources are important scientific and educational resources because they are used to:

1) Document the evolutionary history of now extinct organisms to study any associated evolution patterns and/or speciation;
2) Reconstruct the environments, climate change, and/or paleoecological relationships these organisms lived in; and
3) Determine the relative geologic age of the strata in which the resources occur and any geological events that resulted in the deposition of the sediments that formed the strata.

Fossil resources vary widely in their relative abundance and distribution and not all are regarded as significant. Vertebrate fossils, whether preserved remains or track ways, are classed as significant by most state and federal agencies and professional groups (and are specifically protected under the California Public Resources Code). In some cases, fossils of plants or invertebrate animals are also considered significant and can provide important information about ancient local environments. Assessment of significance is also subject to the CEQA criterion that the resource constitutes a "unique paleontological resource or site." A significant paleontological resource is considered to be of scientific interest if it is a rare or previously unknown species, it is of high quality and well-preserved, it preserves a previously unknown anatomical or other characteristic, provides new information about the history of life on earth, or has an identified educational or recreational value. Paleontological resources that may be considered not to have scientific significance include those that lack provenience or context, lack physical integrity due to decay or natural erosion, or that are overly redundant or are otherwise not useful for research. Vertebrate fossil remains and traces include bone, scales, scutes, skin impressions, burrows, tracks, tail drag marks, vertebrate coprolites (feces), gastroliths (stomach stones), or other physical evidence of past vertebrate life or activities (BLM 2008). The full significance of fossil specimens or fossil assemblages cannot be accurately predicted before they are collected, and in many cases, before they are prepared in the laboratory and compared with previously collected material.

Pre-construction assessment of significance associated with an area or formation must be made based on previous finds, characteristics of the sediments, and other methods that can be used to determine paleoenvironmental conditions. A separate issue is the potential of a given geographic area or geologic unit to preserve fossils. Information that can contribute to assessment of this potential includes:

1) The existence of known fossil localities or documented absence of fossils nearby and in the same geologic unit (e.g., "Formation" or one of its subunits);
2) Observation of fossils within the Project vicinity;
3) The nature of sedimentary deposits in the area of interest, compared with those of similar deposits known elsewhere (size of particles, clasts and sedimentary structures conducive or non-conducive to fossil inclusion) that may favor or disfavor inclusion of fossils; and
4) Sedimentology details, and known geologic history, of the sedimentary unit of interest in terms of the environments in which the sediments were deposited, and assessment of the favorability of those environments for the probable preservation of fossils.

As so defined, significant paleontological resources are determined to be fossils or assemblages of fossils that are unique, unusual, rare, uncommon, or diagnostically important. Significant fossils can include remains of large to very small aquatic and terrestrial vertebrates or remains of plants and animals previously not represented in certain portions of the stratigraphy. Assemblages of fossils that might aid stratigraphic correlation, particularly those offering data for the interpretation of tectonic events, geomorphologic evolution, and paleoclimatology are also critically important (Scott and Springer 2003; Scott et al. 2004).

CITY OF REDLANDS 2035 GENERAL PLAN

The City of Redlands' 2035 General Plan is the city's primary policy planning document (2017a). Under Chapter 2 titled 'Distinctive City', the City of Redlands states the overall goal is to "enhance Redlands as a distinctive community, unique in the Inland Empire, combining a "small town feeling" with historic architecture and a rich cultural heritage while welcoming innovation and adapting to the needs of future generations. Its policies for cultural resources are outlined under section 2.2. These include polices for historic resources, archaeological, and paleontological resources. The city has three cultural resource conservation programs: Native American Consultation, Mills Act, and Certified Local Government Program.

Native American Consultation

The conservation of culturally significant sites and objects relies heavily on collaboration between the City and local Native American tribes. The State of California has adopted regulations that establish guidance and clear procedures for contacting and consulting with local tribes regarding proposed land use decisions for the purpose of protecting tribal cultural resources. Senate Bill 18 (SB 18) requires local governments to notify and consult with Native American tribes regarding tribal cultural places (otherwise known as sacred sites) prior to adopting or amending a General Plan or designating land as open space. Assembly Bill 52 (AB 52) requires that Native American tribes be offered the opportunity to consult on CEQA documents and take an active role in the CEQA process in order to protect tribal cultural resources (including sites, features, places, cultural landscapes, sacred places, or objects with cultural value to the tribes that is on or eligible for inclusion in the California Register of Historic Resources or a local historic register) (City of Redlands 2017a).

Mills Act

The Mills Act is an economic incentive program in California for the restoration and preservation of qualified historic buildings by private property owners. Enacted in 1972, the Mills Act legislation grants participating cities and counties the authority to enter into contracts with owners of qualified historic properties who actively participate in the rehabilitation, restoration, preservation, and maintenance of their historic properties. Since the costs of doing so can be prohibitive, property tax relief can offset these costs. Participation by the City in the State of California's Mills Act Program was approved by the City Council on November 20, 2012 (City of Redlands 2017a).

Certified Local Government Program

The Certified Local Government (CLG) Program is jointly administered by the National Parks Service and the State

Historic Preservation Offices with the goal of creating a partnership between local, state, and federal governments for historic preservation. Through this program, a local government becomes an active partner in the Federal Historic Preservation Program and gains access to funding, technical assistance, and other resources to support the preservation of its community's historic character. CLGs are required to enforce State and local designation and protection of historic properties, maintain a system for the survey and inventory of local historic resources, facilitate public participation in local preservation, and follow the requirements of their state's CLG procedures. As of 2016, Redlands is a Certified Local Government (City of Redlands 2017a).

Relevant Policy Principles and Actions from City of Redlands 2035 General Plan
The following principles and actions from Chapter 2.2- Distinctive City: Cultural Resources pertain to the City's commitment to preserving cultural resources:

Principles

- 2-P.8 Identify, maintain, protect, and enhance Redlands' cultural, historic, social, economic, architectural, agricultural, archaeological, and scenic heritage. In so doing, Redlands will preserve its unique character and beauty, foster community pride, conserve the character and architecture of its neighborhoods and commercial and rural areas, enable citizens and visitors to enjoy and learn about local history, and provide a framework for making appropriate physical changes.
- 2-P.9 Provide incentives to protect, preserve, and maintain the city's heritage.
- 2-P.10 Foster an understanding and appreciation of history and architecture.
- 2-P.11 Encourage retention of the character of existing historic structures and urban design elements that define the built environment of the city's older neighborhoods.
- 2-P.12 Encourage retention of historic structures in their original use or reconversion to their original use where feasible. Encourage sensitive, adaptive reuse where the original use is no longer feasible.
- 2-P.13 Encourage preservation of and public access to defined and established significant scenic vistas, viewpoints, and view corridors
- 2-P.14 Coordinate preservation of historic resources with policies designed to preserve neighborhoods and support the affordability of housing in historical structures.
- 2-P.15 Balance the preservation of historic resources with the desire of property owners of historic structures to adopt energy efficient strategies.
- 2-P.16 Work with local paleontologists to identify significant non-renewable paleontological resources.
- 2-P.17 Protect archaeological and paleontological resources for their aesthetic, scientific, educational, and cultural values

Actions Historic and Scenic Conservation

- 2-A.23 Prepare a City of Redlands' Historic Context Statement as part of the Certified Local Government Program. 2-A.24 Undertake and maintain a comprehensive citywide inventory and assessment of historic resources. Establish and keep current a list of potential historic resources, historic districts, citrus groves, palm rows, and historic scenic areas. The inventory must identify the values of the resources' contribution to the city's historic context. Set up a priority system for designation and proceed with designation.
- 2-A.25 Require any application that would alter or demolish an undesignated and unsurveyed resource over 50-years-old to be assessed on the merits of the structure, and to be approved by the Historic and Scenic Preservation Commission.
- 2-A.26 Provide development standards and guidelines to encourage conversion of historic structures to alternative uses without compromising the quality of the neighborhood if preservation of the original use is an economic hardship.
- 2-A.27 Establish guidelines and incentives for appropriate adaptive reuse of historic structures. 2-A.28 Develop strategies or guidelines to enhance the public realm and context sensitive landscapes in the

historic and scenic districts.

- 2-A.29 Retain existing easements and rights of way for use as viewpoints, turnouts, and scenic walkways where feasible.
- 2-A.30 Identify historic design features characteristic of the city and its individual neighborhoods that can be used to establish themes and design guidelines.
- 2-A.31 Develop ordinance language and procedures to allow designation of thematic resources. Thematic resources can include historical resources such as the street grid and streetscapes established by Judson and Brown, architectural resources such as the vernacular packinghouse style, or environmental resources such as the Zanja.
- 2-A.32 Support a strong and effective Historic and Scenic Preservation Commission as a key element in decisions affecting historic and scenic resources.
- 2-A.33 Ensure that public funds for rehabilitation are not used to the detriment of private or public historic resources.
- 2-A.34 Uphold the designation of the following streets within the city as scenic highways, drives, and historic streets. Special development standards have been adopted by Resolution for these streets. The streets are:
    - ❖ Brookside Avenue, from Lakeside Avenue to Eureka Street;
    - ❖ Olive Avenue, from Lakeside Avenue to Cajon Street;
    - ❖ Center Street, from Brookside Avenue to Crescent Avenue;
    - ❖ Highland Avenue, from Serpentine Drive to Cajon Street;
    - ❖ Sunset Drive, from Serpentine Drive to Edgemont Drive;
    - ❖ Cajon Street;
    - ❖ Mariposa Drive, between Halsey and Sunset Drive; and
    - ❖ Dwight Street, between Pepper Street and Mariposa Drive. In addition, consider designating the following roads as scenic drives within the community as neighborhood connectors and recreational routes for drivers and bike riders.
    - ❖ Riverview Drive along the Santa Ana River Wash;
    - ❖ Live Oak Canyon Road;
    - ❖ San Timoteo Canyon Road; • Sylvan Boulevard;
    - ❖ Nevada Street, from the Orange Blossom Trail to Barton Road;
    - ❖ Pioneer Avenue, from River Bend Drive to Judson Street; and
    - ❖ Rural roads in Crafton.
- 2-A.35 Establish standards for the evaluation of exterior lighting for new development and redevelopment to ensure that exterior lighting (except traffic lights, navigational lights, and other similar safety lighting) is minimized, restricted to low-intensity fixtures, shielded, and concealed to the maximum feasible extent, and that high-intensity perimeter lighting and lighting for sports and other private recreational facilities is limited to reduce light pollution visible from public viewing areas.

The following Actions provide further guidelines for conservation of historic resources, including historic properties and districts.

Historic City Properties

- 2-A.36 Maintain and improve City-owned historic buildings and houses in an architecturally and environmentally sensitive manner.
- 2-A.37 Maintain and improve Redlands' streets, trees, streetlights, parkways, parks, stone curbs, ditches, walls, and citrus groves in a manner that enhances the city's beauty and historic fabric.
- 2-A.38 Use exemplary design quality and sensitivity to surrounding historic structures in new City construction, public works, entry ways, and City signs.

Privately-Owned Historic Resources

- 2-A.39 Ensure that permanent changes to the exterior or setting of a designated historic resource be done in accordance with the Secretary of the Interior standards for historic properties.
- 2-A.40 Seek creative solutions to the problem of preservation and maintenance of large houses.
- 2-A.41 Encourage appropriate adaptive reuse of historic resources in order to prevent disuse, disrepair, and demolition, taking care to protect surrounding neighborhoods from disruptive intrusions.
- 2-A.42 Should demolition of a designated historic resource occur, endeavor to ensure that a building of equal or greater design quality and/or use of equal or greater benefit to the community be constructed. Require that a report documenting the history of the property and archival-quality drawings and/or photographic records be prepared to document the historic resource.
- 2-A.43 Institute an architectural salvage program to preserve architectural artifacts from buildings that are demolished.
- 2-A.44 Encourage the use of tax credits, donated easements, and other fiscal incentives for preservation.
- 2-A.45 Encourage energy conservation alterations that are compatible with preservation.
- 2-A.46 Encourage preservation, maintenance, enhancement, and reuse of existing buildings in revitalization areas; retention and renovation of existing residential structures; and, if retention on-site is not feasible, relocation of existing residential structures within the city.
- 2-A.47 Encourage the highest maintenance of historic resources by:
    - ❖ Providing information to homeowners as to how to maintain their historic property;
    - ❖ Pursuing funding programs to assist people in doing needed repairs; and
    - ❖ Proactively enforcing code compliance

Historic Considerations for New Development

- 2-A.48 Establish design review guidelines for historic areas to ensure that new architecture will relate to and respect the historical and environmental context.
- 2-A.49 Encourage compatibility of new land uses and new construction adjacent to historical buildings. Encourage construction that is physically and aesthetically complementary to the historic buildings in architectural features and relationship to adjoining structures.
- 2-A.50 Encourage historical depictions commemorating historic sites or events in Redlands' history. Such depictions could be incorporated into new commercial or rehab development projects. Historical depictions may be monuments, plaques, archaeological viewing sites, exhibits, or illustrative art works, such as sculpture, mosaics, murals, tile-work, etc.
- 2-A.51 Encourage new construction that ties the new with the old in a harmonious fashion, enhancing the historic patter

Preservation of Older Neighborhoods

- 2-A.66 Promote neighborhood preservation and stabilization.
- 2-A.67 Permit densities, design, and uses that will help preserve the character and amenities of existing older neighborhoods.
- 2-A.68 Discourage changes in residential areas that would disturb the character or clearly have a destabilizing effect on the neighborhood.
- 2-A.69 Encourage shared parking or in-lieu parking in older neighborhoods.
- 2-A.70 Encourage preservation of historic public and private improvements, such as street curbs, street trees, specimen trees, street lights, hitching posts, masonry walls, and early paved sidewalks.

The following Actions help encourage participation with various groups, including preservation groups and tribal members:

Citizen Participation and Cooperation with Preservation Groups

- 2-A.52 Encourage public participation in the process for evaluating and preserving historic and scenic resources.
- 2-A.53 Encourage citizens to participate in public hearings on designation, Certificates of Appropriateness, and Certificates of Hardship.
- 2-A.54 Encourage citizens to become involved in historic preservation by training them in survey techniques and involving them in the ongoing surveys of historic resources.
- 2-A.55 Cooperate with public and private organizations doing preservation work and serve as liaison for such group

Education and Public Relations on Redlands Heritage

- 2-A.56 Seek to educate the general public about Redlands' heritage and to educate owners of historic properties about how to rehabilitate and maintain their property.
- 2-A.57 Where inappropriate alterations have been made, endeavor to explain how such alterations detract from the property, how they may be removed, and the economic and cultural benefits of proper restoration.
- 2-A.58 Encourage involvement of Redlands' schools, adult education classes, and the University of Redlands, as well as civic organizations and service clubs, in preservation programs and activities.
- 2-A.59 Continue to work with local newspapers to inform the community of the Historic and Scenic Preservation Commission and other preservation activities.
- 2-A.60 Print informational brochures and develop electronic media explaining the preservation process and preservation techniques to the public.
- 2-A.61 Issue awards and commendations as appropriate to owners of historic and scenic resources who have done particularly admirable rehabilitation and to others who have made special contributions to the preservation effort.
- 2-A.62 Make special efforts to reach out to the business community and to inform its members about Redlands' heritage and the opportunities it presents.
- 2-A.63 Promote Redlands' image, its cultural life, and its outstanding architectural, historic, and scenic resources to attract new business and tourism to the city.
- 2-A.64 Work with civic groups who wish to hold meetings to educate their members about preservation.
- 2-A.65 Support the development of organizations such as the Redlands Historical Museum, the Redlands Area Historical Society, the Redlands Conservancy, and other historical organizations to educate the public and visitors alike about Redlands' history.

The following Actions provides guidelines for conservation of archaeological and paleontological resources located within the City of Redlands.

Archaeological and Paleontological Resources

- 2-A.71 Using an annually updated Archaeological Resource Sensitivity Map, review proposed development projects to determine whether a site contains known prehistoric or historic cultural resources and/or to determine the potential for discovery of additional cultural resources.
- 2-A.72 Require that applicants for projects identified by the South Coastal Information Center as potentially affecting sensitive resource sites hire a consulting archaeologist to develop an archaeological resource mitigation plan and to monitor the project to ensure that mitigation measures are implemented.
- 2-A.73 Require that areas found during construction to contain significant historic or prehistoric archaeological artifacts be examined by a qualified consulting archaeologist (RPA certified) or historian for

appropriate protection and preservation.

- 2-A.74 Proactively coordinate with the area's native tribes in the review and protection of any tribal cultural resources discovered at development sites.
- 2-A.75 Require, as a standard condition of approval, that project applicants provide an assessment as to whether grading for the proposed project would impact underlying soil units or geologic formations that have a moderate to high potential to yield fossiliferous materials, prior to issuance of a grading permit. If the potential for fossil discovery is moderate to high, require applicants to provide a paleontological monitor during rough grading of the project.
- 2-A.76 Establish a procedure for the management of paleontological materials found on-site during a development, including the following provisions:
    - ❖ If materials are found on-site during grading, require that work be halted until a qualified professional evaluates the find to determine if it represents a significant paleontological resource.
    - ❖ If the resource is determined to be significant, the paleontologist shall supervise removal of the material and determine the most appropriate archival storage of the material.
    - ❖ Appropriate materials shall be prepared, catalogued, and archived at the applicant's expense and shall be retained within San Bernardino County if feasible.

City of Redlands 2035 General Plan-Chapter 4, Section 4.5: Transit Villages

The State of California's Transit Village Development Planning Act of 1994 (Government Code Section 65460-65460.11) allows for cities to prepare Transit Village plans for designated Transit Village districts. Such districts would cover areas of up to a half-mile radius surrounding a given transit station (City of Redlands 2017a).

The Downtown Redlands Transit Village division of TVSP will be centered around the historic Redlands Santa Fe Depot District. In addition, the State Street district and Orange Street commercial corridors, Smiley Park, Redlands Mall, and a commercial corridor along Colton Avenue are all within a half mile of the proposed station (City of Redlands 2017b). The TVSP will celebrate the city's history of citrus farming by encouraging redevelopment of the citrus packing house as destination for visitors (City of Redlands 2017a). The TVSP also purposes to promote resident and tourist cultural awareness of the city's history by increasing accessibility of historic destinations of interests such as: A.K. Smiley Library, Lincoln Memorial Shrine, the Redlands Bowl, and arts venues such as theaters and galleries. The Specific Plan has set in place actions (4-A.120 to 4-A.130) in the 2035 General Plan. The relevant actions to cultural and historic properties are:

Chapter 4.5 Transit Villages Actions

- 4-A.122 Maintain a distinctive character that builds on Downtown's many historic features and its citrus heritage
- 4-A.123 Promote the reuse of citrus packing houses, historic warehouses, and other historic commercial buildings to create a destination for residents and tourists.
- 4-A.124 Ensure accessibility within the Transit Village to arts and cultural venues and programming.

BACKGROUND

ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

The City of Redlands is situated at the base of the San Bernardino Mountains, located in southwest San Bernardino County in Southern California. The city is situated between the northern margin of the Peninsular Range Geomorphic Province and the Transverse Ranges Geomorphic Province. The Specific Plan Area lies between two active faults, San Jacinto Fault and San Andreas Fault. San Timoteo Canyon is south of the Specific Plan Area. San Timoteo Canyon, a broad corridor bounded by steep ridges, is in the southwestern portion of Calimesa bordering San Timoteo Creek. The City of Redlands lies within the broad alluvial flood plain derived from Santa Ana River deposits and eroding mountain hillsides. The Specific Plan Area is mostly flat with a slope of less than five degrees and elevations averaging approximately 427-meters (m) (1,400 ft.) above mean sea level (AMSL). The Specific Plan Area is currently developed as a residential and commercial area with minimal undeveloped parcels.

PALEONTOLOGICAL SETTING

The Specific Plan Area is situated at the foot of the San Bernardino Mountains, a part of the Transverse Ranges Geomorphic Province. This province is comprised of a series of mountain ranges that run transverse to most mountain ranges in southern California – roughly east/west trending. The mountains within the province, including the San Gabriel and San Bernardino mountains to the north and northeast, were uplifted by tectonic activity, and provide a major sedimentary source for the alluvium basins of the adjacent areas (Critelli et al. 1995). The geologic units underlying the Specific Plan Area are mapped as younger and older Quaternary surficial deposits, more specifically very young wash deposits, active (Qvyw), young axial-valley deposits, Unit 3 (Qya_3), old alluvial-fan deposits, Unit 3 (Qof_3), and very old axial-valley deposits, Unit 3 ($Qvoa_3$) (See Figure 7; Matti et al. 2003). Very young surficial deposits are the result of recently transported and deposited sediment into channels and washes on surfaces of alluvial fans, alluvial plains, and on hill slopes. Older surficial deposits contain sedimentary units that are moderately consolidated and slightly to moderately dissected. Alluvial-fan deposits (Qof series) are gravelly sand and silt sediments. Very old surficial deposits are sedimentary units that are moderately to well consolidated to lithified, and moderately to well dissected. Valley-filling deposits (Qvoa series) are dominated by sand with minor gravel alluvial deposits, and includes residuum or pedogenic-soil profile developed on the San Timoteo Formation beds (Frick 1921, Matti et al. 2003). The Plio-Pleistocene San Timoteo Formation is located south of the Specific Plan Area in more elevated terrain, and may underlie younger and older Quaternary deposits in the Specific Plan Area.

Very young wash deposits, active (Qvyw): The geological unit is a very slightly consolidated sand and gravel deposit from active washes of axial-valley streams and alluvial fans dating to the Holocene epoch at the very latest. It has fresh flood scours and channel-and-bar morphology (Matti et al. 2003). This unit is too young to produce significant paleontological resources and has a low sensitivity; however, it may overlie older, more paleontologically sensitive sediments.

Young axial-valley deposits, Unit 3 (Qya_3): The geological unit covers the majority of the Specific Plan Area, comprising a low west sloping alluvial plain formed by sediment aggradation from the water flows of Mill Creek, Santa Ana River, and San Timoteo Creek. The sediments consist of light brownish-gray to pale brown and very pale brown, fine to coarse grained sand and pebbly sand. As the unit expands eastward, the soil coarsens to poorly sorted fine to coarse sand and sandy pebble, small-cobble gravel. The unit is at least 10- to 15-meters thick, appearing to be a significant depositional fill. The unit dates to the middle Holocene epoch (Matti et al. 2003). This unit is too young to produce significant paleontological resources and has a low sensitivity; however, it may overlie older, more paleontologically sensitive sediments.

Old alluvial-fan deposits, Unit 3 (Qof_3): Units are composed of moderately consolidated silt, sand, and gravel with moderate- to well-developed soil. Specifically, Unit 3 contains moderately dissected alluvial fan deposits. Soil consists of brown to reddish-brown and tan-brown clayey and silty, fine to very coarse sand with some pebbles and cobbles. The unit dates to the late to middle Pleistocene epoch (Matti et al. 2003). This unit, or units temporally and sedimentologically similar have produced specimens of mammoth, horse, camel, and other Pleistocene megafauna throughout the southern California area, as well as significant plants and smaller vertebrate and invertebrate fauna. This unit is considered to have high paleontological sensitivity.

Very old axial-valley deposits, Unit 3 ($Qvoa_3$): Unit contains alluvial deposits that are deeply dissected and capped by mature soils, like the San Timoteo Formation (QTstu) (Frick 1921). It is unconformable and irregular. The soil consists of interlayered brown sandy and gravelly sediments ranging from slightly to moderately consolidated in addition to lighter colored, more consolidated sediments. The unit dates to the middle to early Pleistocene epoch (Matti et al. 2003). This unit, or units temporally and sedimentologically similar, have produced specimens of mammoth, horse, camel, and other Pleistocene megafauna throughout the southern California area, as well as significant plants and smaller vertebrate and invertebrate fauna. This unit is considered to have of high paleontological sensitivity.

S*an Timoteo Formation*, *Upper Member (QTstu)*: Unit is a part of the San Timoteo Formation and San Timoteo Badlands. The sediments date to the Pleistocene and Pliocene. It is unconsolidated to lithified nonmarine terrigenous-clastic sediment (sandy and gravelly material) and sedimentary rock. The San Timoteo Formation and overlying sediments are known to have produced abundant and diverse floral and faunal remains (Frick 1921, City of Calimesa 2014). Therefore, the San Timoteo Formation has a high potential to produce significant paleontological resources (City of Calimesa 2014).

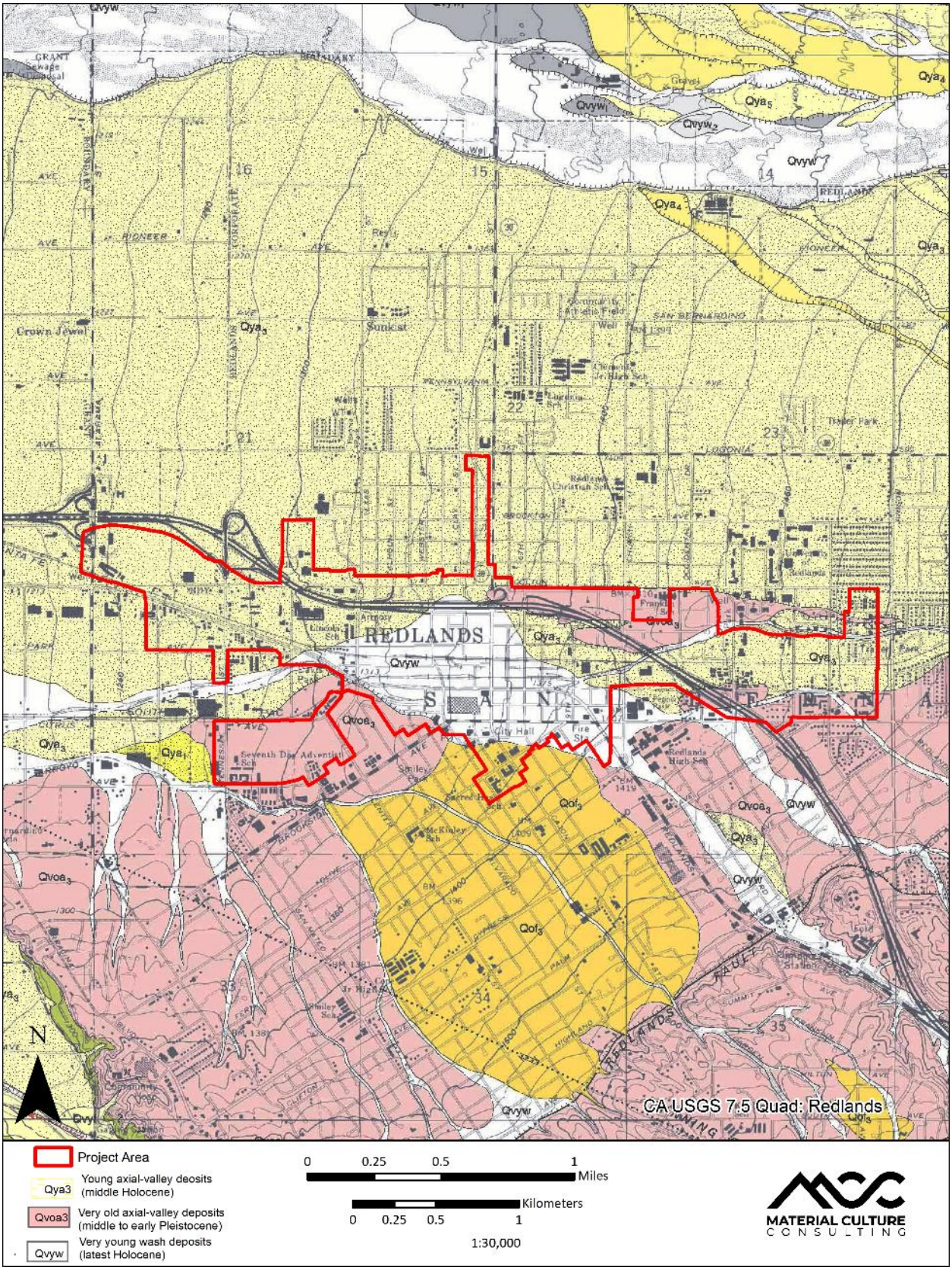


Figure 7. Geological map of Specific Plan Area (1:30,000; based on Matti et al. 2003).

PREHISTORIC CONTEXT

Most researchers agree that the earliest occupation for the City of Redlands' area dates to the early Holocene (11,000 to 8,000 years ago). The following discussion of the cultural history of San Bernardino County references the San Dieguito Complex, the Milling Stone Horizon, the Encinitas Tradition, the La Jolla Complex, the Pauma Complex, and the San Luis Rey Complex, since these culture sequences have been used to describe archaeological manifestations in the region. The Late Prehistoric component around the City of Redlands was represented by the Gabrielino/Tongva, Cahuilla, and Serrano Indians. Absolute chronological information, where possible, will be incorporated into this discussion to examine the effectiveness of continuing to use these terms interchangeably.

The Paleo Indian Period

The Paleo Indian Period is associated with the terminus of the late Pleistocene (12,000 to 10,000 YBP). The environment during the late Pleistocene was cool and moist, which allowed for glaciation in the mountains and the formation of deep, pluvial lakes in the deserts and basin lands (Moratto 1984). However, by the terminus of the late Pleistocene, the climate became warmer, which caused glaciers to melt, sea levels to rise, greater coastal erosion, large lakes to recede and evaporate, extinction of Pleistocene megafauna, and major vegetation changes (Martin 1967, 1973; Moratto 1984; Fagan 1991). Paleo Indians were likely attracted to multiple habitat types, including mountains, marshlands, estuaries, and lakeshores. These people likely subsisted using a more generalized hunting, gathering, and collecting adaptation, utilizing a variety of resources including birds, mollusks, and both large and small mammals (Moratto 1984; Erlandson and Colten 1991; Moss and Erlandson 1995). The earliest sites known in the area are attributed to the San Dieguito culture, which consists of a hunting culture with flaked stone tool industry (Warren 1967). The material culture related to this time included scrapers, hammer stones, large flaked cores, drills, and choppers, which were used to process food and raw material.

Milling Stone Period

Around 8,000 years ago, subsistence patterns changed, resulting in a material complex consisting of an abundance of milling stones (for grinding food items) with a decrease in the number of chipped stone tools. The material culture from this time period includes large, bifacially worked dart points and grinding stones, handstones and metates. Archaeologists initially designated this period as the "Millingstone Horizon" (Wallace 1955). Later, the Millingstone Horizon was redefined as a cultural tradition named the Encinitas Tradition (Warren 1967) with various regional expressions including Topanga and La Jolla. Use by archaeologists varied as some adopted a generalized Encinitas Tradition without regional variations, while others continued to use Millingstone Horizon, and still others used Middle Holocene (the geologic time period) to indicate this observed pattern (Sutton and Gardner 2010:1-2). Recently, this generalized terminology was criticized by Sutton and Gardner (2010) as suppressing the identification of cultural, spatial, and temporal variation, as well as the movement of peoples throughout space and time. It is these factors that are believed to be critical to an understanding of prehistoric cultural adaptation and change in this portion of southern California (Sutton and Gardner 2010:1-2).

The Encinitas Tradition characteristics include abundant metates and manos, crudely-made core and flake tools, bone tools, shell ornaments, very few projectile points, indicating a subsistence pattern focused on hunting and gathering a variety of floral resources. Faunal remains vary by location but include marine mammals, fish, and shellfish, as well as terrestrial animals, reptiles, and birds (Sutton and Gardner 2010:7). The Encinitas Tradition has been redefined to have four patterns (Sutton and Gardner 2010: 8-25). These include the Topanga Pattern in coastal Los Angeles and Orange counties, the La Jolla Pattern in coastal San Diego County, and the Sayles or Pauma cultures in inland San Diego County extending into western San Bernardino County, where the Specific Plan is located. At approximately 3,500 years ago, Pauma groups in the general Specific Plan vicinity adopted new cultural traits which transformed the archaeological site characteristics - including mortar and pestle technology. This indicated the development of food storage, largely acorns, which could be processed and saved for the leaner,

cooler months of the year.

Late Prehistoric Period

At approximately 1,500 years before present, bow and arrow technology started to emerge in the archaeological record, which also indicates new settlement patterns and subsistence systems. The local population retained the subsistence methods of the past but incorporated new materials into their day-to-day existence, as evidenced by the archaeological record. The Palomar Tradition is attributed to this time and is comprised of larger two patterns: the Peninsular Pattern in the inland areas of the northern Peninsular Ranges (e.g., San Jacinto and Santa Rosa mountains) and the northern Coachella Valley (Sutton 2010), and the San Luis Rey pattern of the Specific Plan area Archaeological sites from this time period are characterized by soapstone bowls, arrowhead projectile points, pottery vessels, rock paintings, and evidence of cremation sites. The shift in material culture assemblages is largely attributed to the emergence of Shoshonean (Takic-speaking) people who entered California from the east.

ETHNOGRAPHY

The Specific Plan Area was considered tradigital use areas for multiple Native American populations, including the Gabrielino/Tongva, Cahuilla, and Serrano Indians (Figure 8). Below are brief ethnographic descriptions of these tribes.

Gabrielino

The territory of the Gabrielino (Tongva) at the time of Spanish contact covered much of current-day Los Angeles and Orange Counties and extended into the western part of San Bernardino County. The southern extent of this culture area is bounded by Aliso Creek, the eastern extent is located east of present-day San Bernardino along the Santa Ana River, the northern extent includes the San Fernando Valley, and the western extent includes portions of the Santa Monica Mountains (Bean and Smith 1978; McCawley 1996). The Gabrielino also occupied several Channel Islands including Santa Barbara Island, Santa Catalina Island, San Nicholas Island, and San Clemente Island. Because of their access to certain resources, including a steatite source from Santa Catalina Island, this group was among the wealthiest and most populous aboriginal groups in all of southern California (Kroeber 1976). Trade of materials and resources controlled by the Gabrielino extended as far north as the San Joaquin Valley, as far east as the Colorado River, and as far south as Baja California (Johnson 1962; Kroeber 1976; Bean and Smith 1978). The name “Gabrielino” is Spanish in origin and was used in reference to the Native Americans associated with the Mission San Gabriel. It is unknown what these people called themselves before the Spanish arrived, but today they call themselves “Tongva”, meaning “people of the earth”.

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

The Gabrielino tribe carried out food exploitation strategies that utilized local resources ranging from plants to animals; coastal resources were also exploited. Rabbit and deer were hunted and acorns, buckwheat, chia, berries, fruits and many other plants were collected. Artifacts associated with their occupations include a wide array of chipped stone tools including knives and projectile points, wooden tools like digging sticks and bows, and ground stone tools like bedrock and portable mortars, metates and pestles. Local vegetation was used to construct shelters as well as for medicinal purposes. Cooked foods were prepared on hearths (Kroeber 1976; Bean and Smith 1978; McCawley 1996). Acorns were one of the most important food resources utilized by the Gabrielino and other

Native American groups across California. The acorns were ground into a fine powder in order to make an acorn mush or gruel. A dietary staple, acorns provided a large number of calories and nutrients. The ability to store and create stockpiles in case of lean times also contributed to the importance of acorns as a vital natural resource. Much of the material evidence available to archaeologists concerning the Gabrielino is a result of tools and technologies related to their subsistence activities.

The social structure of the Gabrielino is little known; however, there appears to have been at least three social classes: 1) the elite, which included the rich, chiefs, and their immediate family; 2) a middle class, which included people of relatively high economic status or long-established lineages; and 3) a class of people that included most other individuals in the society. Villages were politically autonomous units comprised of several lineages. During times of the year when certain seasonal resources were available, the village would divide into lineage groups and move out to exploit them, returning to the village between forays (Kroeber 1976; Bean and Smith 1978). Each lineage had its own leader, with the village chief coming from the dominant lineage. Several villages might be allied under a paramount chief. Chiefly positions were of an ascribed status, most often passed to the eldest son. Chiefly duties included providing village cohesion, leading warfare and peace negotiations with other groups, collecting tribute from the village(s) under his jurisdiction, and arbitrating disputes within the village(s). The status of the chief was legitimized by his safekeeping of the sacred bundle, a representation of the link between the material and spiritual realms and the embodiment of power (Kroeber 1976; Bean and Smith 1978). Shamans were leaders in the spirit realm. The duties of the shaman included conducting healing and curing ceremonies, guarding of the sacred bundle, locating lost items, identifying and collecting poisons for arrows, and making rain (Kroeber 1976; Bean and Smith 1978). Marriages were made between individuals of equal social status and, in the case of powerful lineages, marriages were arranged to establish political ties between the lineages (Kroeber 1976; Bean and Smith 1978). Men conducted the majority of the heavy labor, hunting, fishing, and trading with other groups. Women's duties included gathering and preparing plant and animal resources, and making baskets, pots, and clothing (Kroeber 1976; Bean and Smith 1978).



Figure 8. Traditional Tribal Areas in Southern California with Specific Plan Area demarcated (Los Angeles Almanac 2019)

Cahuilla

The Cahuilla territory was bounded by the San Bernardino Mountains to the north, the Orocopia Mountains to the east, the Santa Ana River/the San Jacinto Plain and the eastern portion of Palomar Mountains to the west, and Borrego Springs and the Chocolate Mountains to the south (Bean 1978). The Specific Plan Area falls within the western region of the tribe's traditional territory, denoted by the San Gorgonio Pass. The Cahuilla existed within the most geographically diverse region, having exploited more than 500 native and non-native plants (Bean and Saubel 1972). The Cahuilla spoke a language that belongs to the Cupan group of the Takic subfamily of the Uto-Aztecan language family, a language family that includes the Shoshonean groups of the Great Basin (Bean and Shipek 1978).

The prehistoric Cahuilla occupation is characterized by structures within permanent villages that ranged from small brush shelters to dome-shaped or rectangular dwellings. Villages were situated near water sources, in the canyons near springs, or on alluvial fans at man-made walk-in wells (Bean 1972). There appears to be slight difference in subsistence tools between the Desert, Pass, or Mountain Cahuilla groups. The Desert Cahuilla used deep, wooden mortars with a long pestle whereas San Gorgonio Pass Cahuilla utilized shallower mortars with basketry rims (Kroeber 1908). Cahuilla granaries were usually raised on pole platforms two to four feet high, which resembled birds' nests, and were used to store mesquite (Kroeber 1908).

In comparison with other Southern California tribes, the Cahuilla appear to have had a lower population density and a less rigid social structure. The Cahuilla are patrilineal, with closely related patrilineages that share an assumed common ancestor which is important socially and ceremonially (Hudlow 2007). The office of lineage leader, also known as a *nét*, directed subsistence activities, settled conflicts, represented the clan regionally and was responsible for correct performances of ceremonies, with the official role of the chief passed from father to eldest son (Bean 1978; Hudlow 2007).

Initial contact with European explorers with the Cahuilla most likely occurred during the expedition of Juan Bautista de Anza in 1777 (Napton and Greathouse 1982). The presence of the San Gabriel Mission in the early 1800s led to more contact via baptisms (Napton and Greathouse 1982). It also led to the Native Americans moving away from traditional habitation sites to separate themselves from the influence of the Mission (Brumgardt 1977). The Cahuilla traditions may have been relatively stable until mission secularization in 1834, due to the policy of the Catholic Mission fathers, or padres, to maintain imported European traditional style settlement and economic patterns (Bean and Shipek 1978). After 1877, when the United States government established Indian reservations in the region and religious missionaries began conversion of the Native American populations in the region, traditional cultural practices were prohibited. Presently, the Cahuilla reside in nine separate reservations in Southern California, located in Imperial, Riverside and San Diego counties (Bean 1978).

Serrano

The Serrano has been defined as a Northern Uto-Aztecan language sub-family which resided in the mountains and deserts of interior southern California, known as the Mountain Serrano and the Desert Serrano (Sutton and Earle 2017). The Serrano's traditional use area is believed to located from the Cajon Pass of the San Gabriel/San Bernardino Mountains, as far east as Twentynine Palms, as far south as to Yucaipa, and as far north as Barstow (Bean and Smith 1978). Gifford (1918) categorizes the Serrano as a clan and moiety-oriented, or local lineage-oriented, group tied to traditional territories or use areas. Typically, a "village" consisted of a collection of families centered about a ceremonial house, with individual families inhabiting willow-framed huts with tule thatching. Considered hunter-gatherers, the Serrano exhibited sophisticated technologies devoted to hunting small animals and gathering roots, tubers and seeds of various kinds. Principal game animals included were deer, mountain sheep, antelope, rabbits, small rodents, and various birds (Bean and Smith 1978). The Serrano spoke a language that belongs to the Takic subfamily of the Uto-Aztecan language family, with some evidence of similarity with the Gabrielino (of the Los Angeles Basin) (Miller 1984).

European influence on the Serrano was limited until 1819, with the establishment of an asistencia near present-day Redlands (Bean and Smith 1978). By 1834, most of the western Serrano population had been displaced, with those located northeast of San Gorgonio Pass continued to thrive. Today, Serrano descendants are found mostly on the Morongo and San Manuel reservations, which are a modern-day culmination of Serrano, Cahuilla, and Cupeno lineages.

HISTORICAL SETTING

The process of exploration and colonization of Alta California began in 1769, led by Spaniard Gaspar de Portola and Franciscan Fray (or Father) Junipero Serra. Once the first European exploration of California occurred, the region

underwent immense change. As early as 1827, Anglo-Americans were migrating into Southern California. In the decades to come, California would be taken by the United States with the close of the Mexican-American War and subsequent events such as the Civil War and California Gold Rush would continue to shape the history of California.

Spanish Period (1769 to 1821) to Mexican Period (1821 to 1848)

The Spanish period began in 1769 with Captain Gaspar de Portolá's land expedition and ended in 1821 with Mexican Independence. During the Spanish Period, the establishment of the Mission San Gabriel Arcángel (1771) was influential throughout the surrounding regions, using the area for cattle grazing Rancheria (San Bernardino History and Railroad Museum 2010). An asistencia was established nearby in Redlands in 1819 and helped facilitate the Mission's control and colonization of the surrounding area Rancheria (San Bernardino History and Railroad Museum 2010). Missionaries instructed Serrano, Gabrielino, and Cahuilla workers to build the Mill Creek Zanja, a 12-mile-long irrigation ditch routing water from Mill Creek to Guachama Rancheria (San Bernardino History and Railroad Museum 2010). It was the area's first stable water resource and supplied water to the ranch, asistencia, and local farms, including those owned by Native Americans.



Figure 9. Two women cool off in the Mill Creek Zanja in c. 1897 (Redlands Daily Facts 2019)

After control of the area shifted to Mexico in 1821, secularization began throughout the area and the missions and their associated ranches began to decline. The Mexican government proceeded to push settlements of Mexican populations from the south by deeding large grants to individuals who promised to employ settlers. In 1842, the Lugo family, including José del Carmen Lugo, José María Lugo, Vicente Lugo, and Diego Sepulveda, received a land grant, Rancho San Bernardino, which encompassed the San Bernardino and Yucaipa valleys (The Sun 2009; Figure 10).

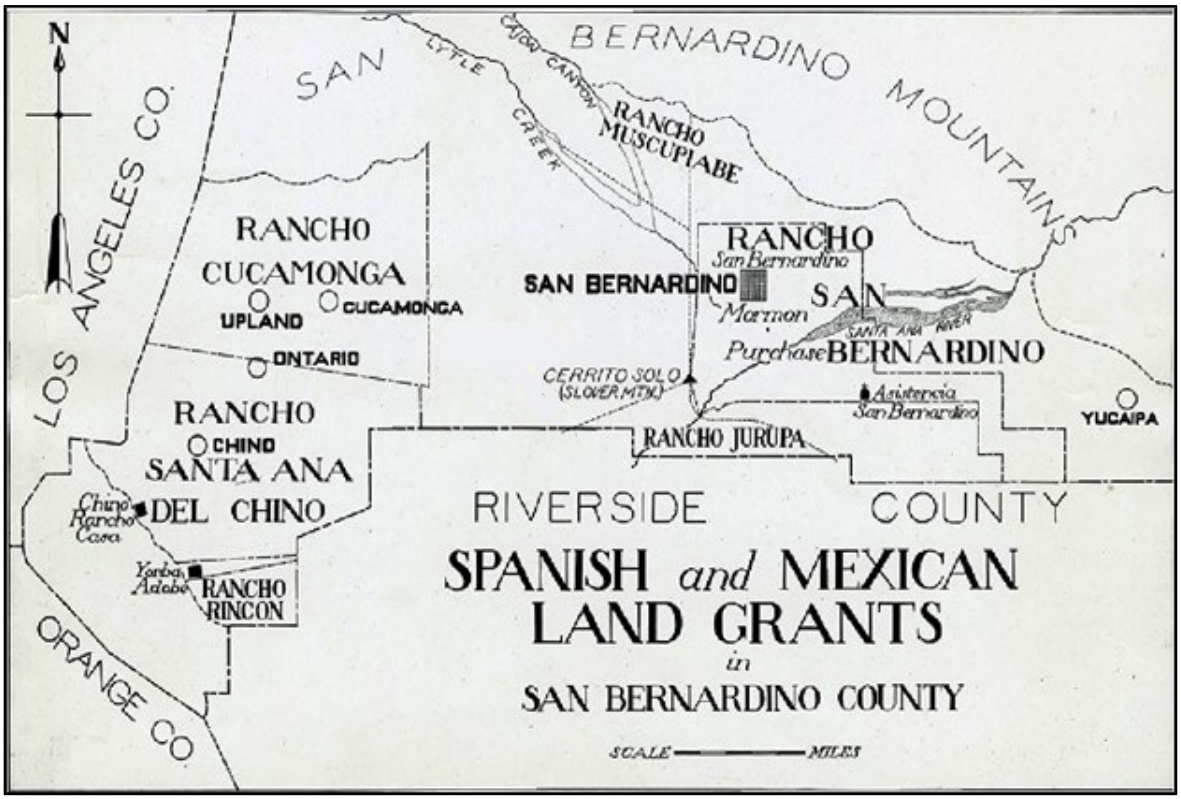


Figure 10. Map of regional Spanish and Mexican grants (San Bernardino County 2016).

American Period (1848 to present)

The Treat of Guadalupe-Hidalgo was signed 1848, ending the war between Mexico and the United States. Mexico ceded over half of its territory, including present-day California. By 1850, California was admitted to the Union. The Gold Rush of 1849 saw a tremendous influx of Americans and Europeans flooding into Southern California. The passing of the Homestead Act of 1862 continued this increase of settlers within the region. In 1851, a group of 500 Mormon settlers from Salt Lake City traveled to the Rancho San Bernardino area and purchased the land grant for the area from the Lugo family. The group stayed in the area until 1857 when they were summoned back to their hometown. The land was divided and sold. Completion of both the Southern Pacific Railroad in the mid-1870s and the competing Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railway in the 1880s, ushered in a land boom which swept through much of southern California, especially within the San Bernardino Valley (Encarnación et al. 2008). By 1887, the first spur to Redlands was built.

In 1881, E.G. Judson and Frank E. Brown formed the Redlands Water Company and began construction of a water canal to supply future citrus groves planted by Wisconsin native E.J. Waite. During the development, the pair noticed the red-colored adobe soil and gave the new town its name, Redlands. Three years later, Brown built the Bear Valley Dam and reservoir, securing a steady supply of water for the blossoming town and plentiful citrus groves. With a stable water source and booming railways, the City of Redlands experienced a development boom with the creation of paved streets, sidewalks, sewage, and electricity systems. The city was officially incorporated in 1888 (Redlands Area Historical Society 2015).

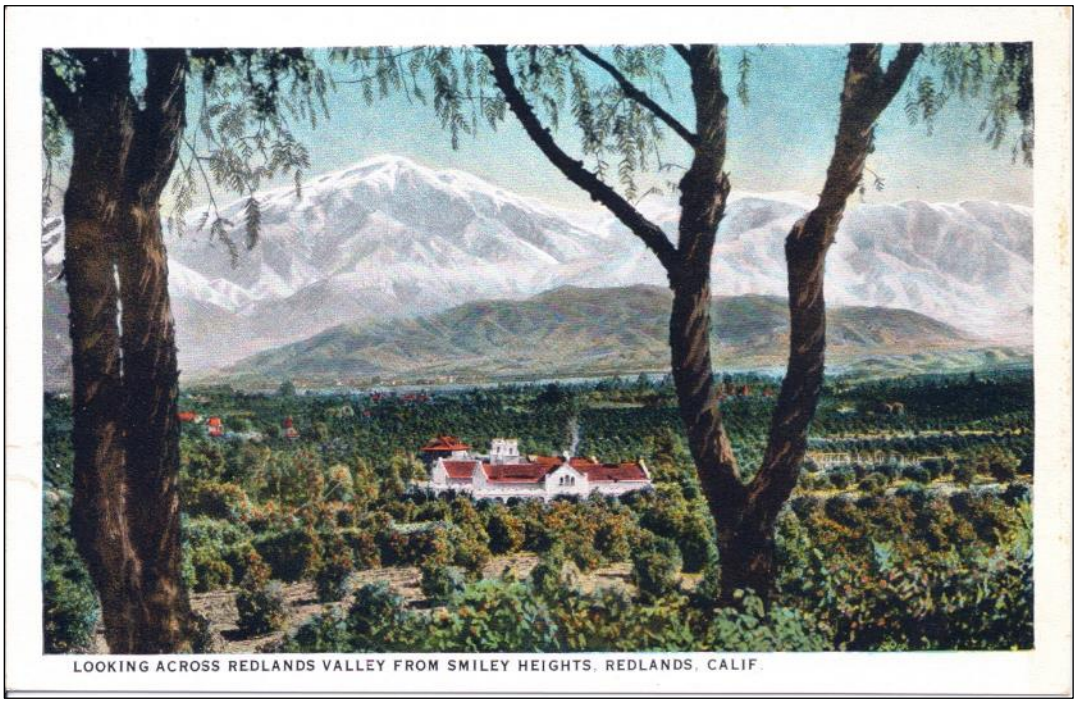


Figure 11. Vintage postcard displaying illustration of Redlands including the orange groves (Masters 2016)

For 75 years, citrus growing continued to prosper in the area and was the main economic source. In the 1937-28 growing season, the city produced over 4,200 railcars of navel oranges and 1,300 railcars of Valencia oranges, lending to the city's title as "Washington Navel Orange Growing Capital of the World", in addition to the general nickname for the surrounding area, "Orange Empire", and eventually "Jewel of the Inland Empire (City of Redlands 2017a; 5-Minute History 2016; Masters 2016). The citrus industry eventually declined as agricultural areas were replaced with subdivisions. The once 15,000 acres of citrus spanning all across the city with multiple packinghouse companies, has been reduce to only one left today, Redlands Foothill Groves (Purper 2019).



Figure 12. Orange crate label from Redlands Foothill Groves (Purper 2019)

METHODS

CALIFORNIA HISTORIC RESOURCES INVENTORY SYSTEM AND CULTURAL BACKGROUND RESEARCH

On September 22, 2020, staff at the South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC), located at the California State University, Fullerton, Orange County, conducted a search of the California Historical Resource Information System (CHRIS). The search covered any previously recorded cultural resources and investigations within a ½ -mile radius of the Specific Plan Area. The CHRIS search also included a review of the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR), the California Points of Historical Interest list, the California Historical Landmarks list, the Archaeological Determinations of Eligibility list, and the California State Inventory of Historic Resources.

NATIVE AMERICAN OUTREACH AND BACKGROUND RESEARCH

MCC requested a search of the Sacred Lands File (SLF) from the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) on September 11, 2020. The NAHC responded on September 14, 2020 that the SLF search yielded positive results for known tribal cultural resources or sacred lands within a 1- mile radius of the Specific Plan Area. In addition, the NAHC provided MCC with contact information for San Manuel Band of Mission Indians and 18 other tribes/individuals to reach out to for additional information. MCC sent letters on October 21, 2020 to all 19 Native American contacts, requesting any information related to cultural resources or heritage sites within or adjacent to the Specific Plan Area. Additional attempts at contact by letter, email or phone call were made on November 13, 2020 and November 30, 2020. MCC did not conduct formal consultation with the Native American representatives.

PALEONTOLOGICAL RECORDS SEARCH

The literature review included an examination of geologic maps of the Specific Plan Area and a review of relevant geological and paleontological literature to determine which geologic units are present within the Specific Plan area and whether fossils have been recovered from those geologic units elsewhere in the region. As geologic units may extend over large geographic areas and contain similar lithologies and fossils, the literature review includes areas well beyond the Specific Plan Area. The results of this literature review include an overview of the geology of the Specific Plan areas and a discussion of the paleontological sensitivity (or potential) of the geologic units within the Specific Plan Area. The purpose of a locality search is to establish the status and extent of previously recorded paleontological resources within and adjacent to the study area for a given project. On September 26, 2020, a locality search was conducted through the Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County (LACM). This search identified any vertebrate localities in the LACM records that exist near the Specific Plan Area in the same or similar deposits.

RESULTS

CALIFORNIA HISTORIC RESOURCES INVENTORY SYSTEM AND CULTURAL BACKGROUND RESEARCH

Previous Cultural Resource Investigation Results

The CHRIS records search identified a total of 53 cultural resources investigations that have been previously conducted within a ½ -mile radius of the Specific Plan Area (see Table 1). Of these, 33 of the previously conducted cultural studies are directly within the Specific Plan Area. The acreage covered by the previously conducted reports encompasses 104.65 acres (see maps in Appendix B). Out of the 33 reports, only one was conducted within the last five years; Report SB-07929 in 2017. Additional cultural resource investigations that have occurred within the last ten years that was not included within the CHRIS records search results included one cultural resource report completed for the Redlands Passenger Rail Project (ICF and HDR 2014). This additional report is located within the Specific Plan Area and brings the total number of known previously conducted cultural resources investigations to 54, with 34 studies located directly within the Specific Plan Area.

Table 1. Previous Conducted Investigations within ½ mile Radius of Specific Plan Area

CHRIS Report Number	Year	Author	Title of Study	Affiliation	Relation to Specific Plan Area
SB-00574	1977	Hammond, Stephen R. And Lois M. Webb	Cultural Resources Survey: Route 30 Between Interstate Route 10 And Arden Avenue, San Bernardino County, California	Unknown	Within Specific Plan Area
SB-01521	1985	Brock, James	Archaeological Field Reconnaissance of The Proposed Lugonia Postal Station Site In Redlands, California	Archaeological Advisory Group	Within ½-mile
SB-01668	1987	Brock, James And John F. Elliott	Preliminary Archaeological Monitoring Report for The Lafarge Specific Plan, Redlands, California	Archaeological Advisory Group	Within Specific Plan Area
SB-01810	1988	Ross, Lester A.	Archaeological Monitoring of The Glaze Auto Center Project Site at The Southeast Corner Of Oriental And Texas Streets, Redlands, San Bernardino County, California	San Bernardino County Museum	Within Specific Plan Area
SB-01838	1988	Brock, James, William A. Sawyer, And Paul W. Wormser	Artifacts from Lafarge Site, Redlands, California	Archaeological Advisory Group	Within Specific Plan Area
SB-02258	1991	Swanson, Mark T.	Cultural Resources Survey of Proposed Playground/Parking Lot for Sacred Heart Church, A 1-Acre Tract Containing 241/243, 245, 247/249/251, And 253 Eureka Street, And 242, 246, And 248 Fourth Street, Redlands, San Bernardino County, Calif.	Research Associates	Within Specific Plan Area
SB-02634	1992	Swope, Karen K.	Archaeological Monitoring at The Site of Seven Historical Structures, (A 1-Acre Tract Containing 241/243, 245, 247/249/251, & 253 Eureka St., & 242, 246 & 248 Fourth St.) Sacred Heart Church, Redlands, San Bernardino County,	Research Associates	Within Specific Plan Area

CHRIS Report Number	Year	Author	Title of Study	Affiliation	Relation to Specific Plan Area
			California		
SB-02938	1994	Alexandrowicz, J. Stephen, Susan R. Alexandrowicz, And Ayse Taskiran	Historic Preservation Investigations for The Redlands Theatre Project, City Of Redlands, County Of San Bernardino, California: The Archival Research Program	Archaeological Consulting Service	Within Specific Plan Area
SB-03064	1995	White, Laurie And Robert S. White	An Archaeological Assessment of The 124+/- Acre Concept Plan 5 Citrus Plaza Project, Redlands, Ca	Archaeological Associates	Within ½-mile
SB-03137	1996	Grenda, Donn R. And Deborah W. Gray	Historic Resources Field Survey of A Parcel On The Southwest Corner Of Orange & Pearl Streets In Redlands, Ca. 3pp	Statistical Research	Within Specific Plan Area
SB-03675	1997	Padon, Beth And Karen K. Swope	Redlands Chinatown Archaeological Investigations for Krikorian Premier Theater Project, Redlands, San Bernardino County, Ca. 207pp	Petra Resources, Inc	Within Specific Plan Area
SB-03734	2001	Duke, Curt	Cultural Resources Assessment for A&T Fixed Wireless Services Facility #Bc_458a, County Of San Bernardino, Ca. 4pp	LSA	Within Specific Plan Area
SB-03741	2002	Duke, Curt	Cingular Wireless Facility Sb231-01, San Bernardino County, Ca. 5pp	LSA	Within ½-mile
SB-03748	1998	Waugh, Rebecca And S. Greg Johnson	Archaeological Monitoring & Testing: The Boston Market Parcel, Redlands, Ca. 62pp	Statistical Research	Within Specific Plan Area
SB-04039	2004	Budinger, Fred	An Archaeological Resource Survey of Approximately 6 Acres for The Mkj Iowa Commerce Center, LLC Project Located at Iowa St & Citrus Ave In The City Of Redlands, San Bernardino County, Ca. 33pp	Tetra Tech	Within ½-mile
SB-04053	2002	Mclean, Deborah K.B.	Archaeological Assessment: Redland I & Ii, Former Manufactured Gas Plant Sites, City of Redlands, San Bernardino County, Ca. 11pp	LSA	Within Specific Plan Area
SB-04054	2002	Budinger, Fred	Proposed Wireless Device Monopalm & Equipment Cabinet, Lugonia Site, 1330 E. Lugonia Ave, Redlands, Ca. 10pp	Tetra Tech, Inc	Within ½-mile
SB-04057	2002	White, Laurie S.	Cultural Resource Assessment for Sprint Pcs Facility Sb54xc418e (Service & Supply Center) City Of Redlands, San Bernardino County, Ca. 9pp	Michael Brandman Associates	Within Specific Plan Area
SB-04058	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	Within ½-mile
SB-04061	2003	Grenda, Donn R.	612 Lawton, Redlands, Ca, Archaeological Monitoring Results. 4pp	Statistical Research	Within Specific Plan Area

CHRIS Report Number	Year	Author	Title of Study	Affiliation	Relation to Specific Plan Area
SB-04589	2004	Budinger, Fred E.	An Archaeological Resources Survey Of 8.6 Acres for The Nevada Street Project Northeast Of The Intersection Of Redlands Boulevard And Nevada Street (Apns 0292-063-12, -13, -17 And -41) In The City Of Redlands, County Of San Bernardino, California 92373.	Unknown	Within ½-mile
SB-04590	2004	Grant, Martyn	Cultural Resource Assessment: Record Search and Site Visit Results Cingular Site Sb-519-01, San Bernardino County, Ca.	Unknown	Within ½-mile
SB-04593	2005	Tang, Bai "Tom", Michael Hogan, Casey Tibbett, And John J. Eddy	Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey Report: Assessor's Parcel Number 0169-271- 44, City of Redlands, San Bernardino County, California.	Unknown	Within Specific Plan Area
SB-04606	2002	Duke, Curt	Cultural Resource Assessment, Cingular Wireless, Facility No. Sb 211-01, San Bernardino County, California	Unknown	Within ½-mile
SB-04652	2001	Budinger, Fred	An Archaeological Assessment of The Proposed Verizon Wireless Wildwash Unmanned Cellular Telecommunications Site to Be Located South Of Old National Trails Highway (Old Route 66) Near Palameno Road, Barstow, San Bernardino County, Ca 92311	Unknown	Within Specific Plan Area
SB-04813	2005	Sander, Jay K.	Cultural Resources Survey of An 8.50 Acre Parcel At Redlands Boulevard And Nevada Street, Redlands, San Bernardino County, California.	Unknown	Within ½-mile
SB-04822	2006	Hansen, Janet And Sorrell, Tanya	Cultural Resources Assessment Redlands Y Alliance City of Redlands San Bernardino County, California	Unknown	Within Specific Plan Area
SB-04823	2006	Sander, Jay K.	Cultural Resources Survey Of An 8.90-Acre Parcel At Park Avenue And Alabama Street Redlands, San Bernardino County, California	Unknown	Within Specific Plan Area
SB-05163	2005	Tang, Bai, Hogan, Michael, Wetherbee, Matthew, And Jacqueman, Daniel	Historical/ Archaeological Resources Survey Report Krikorian Theatre Expansion And Retail Addition Project Eureka Street And Stuart Avenue, City Of Redlands, San Bernardino County, California	Unknown	Within Specific Plan Area
SB-05660	2006	Wlodarski, Robert J.	Records Search Results For Bechtel Corporation Candidate Lsanca 6074a (Brookside Free Methodist).	Unknown	Within ½-mile
SB-05807	2007	Tang, Bai "Tom", Terri Jacquemain, And Josh Smallwood	Historic Building Evaluation: Former Redlands Mutual Orange Company Packinghouse, 330 North Third Street, City Of Redlands, San Bernardino County, California.	Crm Tech	Within Specific Plan Area

CHRIS Report Number	Year	Author	Title of Study	Affiliation	Relation to Specific Plan Area
SB-05858	2007	Tang, Bai "Tom", Terri Jacquemain, And Josh Smallwood	Historical/Archaeological Survey Report: A Center For The Arts, University Of Redlands, City Of Redlands, San Bernardino County, California.	Unknown	Within Specific Plan Area
SB-06024	2008	Sander, Jay K.	Cultural Resources Inventory Of 200 West Redlands Boulevard, Redlands, San Bernardino County, California.	Chambers Group	Within Specific Plan Area
SB-06026	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Within Specific Plan Area
SB-06028	2008	Forrest, Stephen	American Tower 301006/Redlands CA 7, 351 Alabama Street, Redlands, San Bernardino County, California.		Within ½-mile
SB-06029	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Within Specific Plan Area
SB-06191	2008	Jordan, Stacey C.	Archaeological Survey Report for Southern California Edison Company Deteriorated Pole Replacement Project for a Total of Ten Poles on IDA 12kV (#4579978E & #4744631E), Oak Glen 12kV (#4744626E), Bryn Mawr 12kV (#4744645E), Stewart 4kV (#4760030E), Boulder 12kV (#4714250E), Lapins 12kV (#4759904E), Mesa Grande 12kV (#4759915E), Conine 12kV (#4759921E) and Preseton 12kV (#4759658E) Circuits and Removal of One Pole on Bench 12kV (#782504H) Circuit on Private Lands in Riverside and San Bernardino Counties, California.	Unknown	Within ½-mile
SB-06193	2012	Perez, Don	Tigertail/Ensite #11748 (255651).	EBI Consulting	Within Specific Plan Area
SB-06435	2009	Tang, Bai "Tom", Terri Jacquemain, and Josh Smallwood	Historic Building Adaptive Use Study: The Historic Redlands AT&SF Railway Station, 351 Orange Street, City of Redlands, San Bernardino County, California.	CRM Tech	Within Specific Plan Area
SB-06802	2010	Heidelberg, Kurt	Archaeological Survey Report for Southern California Edison's Deteriorated Pole Replacements in Redlands, San Bernardino County, California.	Unknown	Within ½-mile
SB-07044	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.	Unknown	Within ½-mile
SB-07453	2013	Tang, Bai "Tom"	Historic Building Evaluation: 1113 East Central Avenue, Assessor's Parcel No. 0170-201-33, City of Redlands, San Bernardino County, California	CRM Tech	Within Specific Plan Area

CHRIS Report Number	Year	Author	Title of Study	Affiliation	Relation to Specific Plan Area
SB-07454	2012	Glover, Amy and Sherri Gust	Cultural Resources Phase I Study Redlands Park Once Transit Center Project, City of Redlands, San Bernardino County, California.	Cogstone	Within Specific Plan Area
SB-07455	2012	Mason, Roger D.	Extended Phase I Report for P-36-023343, CA-SBR-14744H, Redlands Park Once Transit Center Project, Redlands, San Bernardino County, California.	Ecorp Consulting	Within Specific Plan Area
SB-07658	2013	Lev-Tov, Justin E.	Archaeological Monitoring at the 424 West Stuart Ave., Redlands, California.	Unknown	Within Specific Plan Area
SB-07659	2014	Stanton, Patrick B.	Archaeological Monitoring at the 6007 West Stuart Ave., Redlands, California.	Unknown	Within Specific Plan Area
SB-07929	2016	McKenna, Jeanette A.	A Preliminary Assessment of the Existing Improvements at 219 Cajon Street, Redlands, San Bernardino County, California	McKenna et al.	Within Specific Plan Area
SB-07955	2013	McLean, Roderic, Natalie Brodie, Jacqueline Hall, Shannon Carmack, Phil Fulton, Ingri Quon, Erin Martinelli, Richard Erickson, and Jay Michalsky	Cultural Resources Assessment and Class III Inventory Volume I. West of Devers Project San Bernardino and Riverside Counties, California	LSA Associates, Inc.	Within ½-mile
SB-07964	2015	DeCarlo, Matthew M. and Diane L. Winslow	Cultural Resources Impact Assessment and Evaluation Status Report for Southern California Edison Company's West of Devers Upgrade Project, Riverside and San Bernardino Counties, California	ASM Affiliates	Within ½-mile
SB-08027	2014	Brunzell, David	Cultural Resources Assessment of the Brookside Project, Redlands, San Bernardino County, California (BCR Consulting Project No. TRF1417	BCR Consulting LLC	Within ½-mile
SB-08041	1997	Widell, Cherilyn	Rehabilitation Of 123 Lugonja St., Redlands (An) And 402 Alder St., San Bernardino (As)	State of California Office of Historic Preservation	Within ½-mile
SB-08053	2014	Brunzell, David	Cultural Resources Assessment of the Fourier Project, Redlands, San Bernardino County, California (BCR Consulting Project no. TRF1412)	BCR Consulting LLC	Within Specific Plan Area
SB-08097	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	Within ½-mile
N/A-not part of CHRIS results	2014	ICF International	Redlands Passenger Rail Project: Cultural Resources Technical Memorandum. Cities of San Bernardino, Loma Linda, Redlands, San Bernardino County, California	ICF International	Within Specific Plan Area

Previously Record Resources Results

The CHRIS records search identified 915 previously recorded resources within ½ -mile radius of the Specific Plan Area (see Appendix B). Of the 915 previously recorded resources, 879 are historic properties and 35 are previously recorded archaeological resources.

Previously Recorded Historic Properties Within Specific Plan Area

Of the 879 historic properties, 182 historic properties are located within the Specific Plan Area, with most of the eligible historic properties located in Downtown Redlands (Table 2). A review of significant historical properties is detailed later in this section.

Table 2. Previously Recorded Historic Resources/Historic Properties within the Specific Plan Area

Primary Number	Trinomial	Other IDs	Type	Age	Attributes	NR/CR Eligibility	Location
P-36-004185	CA-SBR-004185H	A.T & S.F. Railway	Building	Historic	HP17; AH15	1D, CA Point of Historical Interest No. 89	Within Specific Plan Area
P-36-005313	CA-SBR-005313H	Redway House Site	Building	Historic	HP39	n/a	Within Specific Plan Area
P-36-013725	n/a	Sunny-Cal Milling	Site	Historic	HP16	6Z	Within Specific Plan Area
P-36-016498	n/a	Mill Creek 1 & 2 Bunkhouse	Building	Historic	n/a	2S2	Within Specific Plan Area
P-36-016511	n/a	210 Fourth Street	Building	Historic	HP02	5S	Within Specific Plan Area
P-36-016512	n/a	216 Fourth Street	Building	Historic	HP02	5S	Within Specific Plan Area
P-36-016513	CA-SBR-7166H	Truslow Residence	Building	Historic	HP02	4X	Within Specific Plan Area
P-36-016514	n/a	243A Fourth Street	Building	Historic	HP02	4X	Within Specific Plan Area
P-36-016515	n/a	245 Fourth Street	Building	Historic	HP02	5S	Within Specific Plan Area
P-36-016516	CA-SBR-7167H	Chamberlin Residence	Building	Historic	HP02	5S*	Within Specific Plan Area
P-36-016517	n/a	247 Fourth Street	Building	Historic	HP02	4A	Within Specific Plan Area
P-36-016518	CA-SBR-7167H	248 Fourth Street	Building	Historic	HP02	5S*	Within Specific Plan Area
P-36-016519	n/a	249 Fourth Street	Building	Historic	HP02	Unknown*	Within Specific Plan Area
P-36-016520	n/a	251 Fourth Street	Building	Historic	HP02	4X	Within Specific Plan Area
P-36-016521	n/a	255 Fourth Street	Building	Historic	HP02	4X	Within Specific Plan Area
P-36-016527	n/a	315 Fourth Street	Building	Historic	HP02	4X	Within Specific Plan Area
P-36-016567	n/a	Fletcher Planing Mill	Building	Historic	HP08	3S	Within Specific Plan Area
P-36-016568	n/a	Wade House	Building, District	Historic	HP02	5S; Historic Inventory	Within Specific Plan Area
P-36-016569	n/a	Antique Arcade	Building	Historic	HP02	4S8*	Within Specific Plan Area
P-36-016580	n/a	Hatfield Buick	Building	Historic	HP06	5	Within Specific Plan Area
P-36-016581	n/a	Fred Hill Packing House; Redlands Orange Grove Associated Packing House; S & E Cabinets	Building	Historic	HP08	5S	Within Specific Plan Area
P-36-016582	n/a	Foothill Packing House	Building	Historic	HP06	5S	Within Specific Plan Area
P-36-016648	n/a	Redlands Main Post Office	Building	Historic	HP14	1S	Within Specific Plan Area
P-36-016659	n/a	City Florist	Building	Historic	HP06	5S	Within Specific Plan Area
P-36-016660	n/a	Fox Theater	Building	Historic	HP10	3S; HL35	Within Specific Plan Area

Primary Number	Trinomial	Other IDs	Type	Age	Attributes	NR/CR Eligibility	Location
P-36-016661	n/a	Redlands Lodge #300 Masonic Temple	Building	Historic	HP13	5S; Historic Inventory	Within Specific Plan Area
P-36-016662	n/a	215 Cajon Street	Building	Historic	HP02	5S	Within Specific Plan Area
P-36-016663	n/a	229 Cajon Street	Building	Historic	HP02	5S	Within Specific Plan Area
P-36-016664	n/a	243 Cajon Street	Building	Historic	HP02	5S	Within Specific Plan Area
P-36-016665	n/a	248 Cajon Street	Building	Historic	HP02	5S	Within Specific Plan Area
P-36-016666	n/a	256 Cajon Street	Building	Historic	HP02	5S	Within Specific Plan Area
P-36-016667	n/a	261 Cajon Street	Building	Historic	HP03; HP06	5S	Within Specific Plan Area
P-36-016732	n/a	Academy of Music Building; Redlands Mini-Mall; A.G. Hubbard Building	Building	Historic	HP10	HL57; HL39	Within Specific Plan Area
P-36-016735	n/a	816 Clay Street	Building	Historic	HP02	4X	Within Specific Plan Area
P-36-016760	n/a	W.H. Goodrich Furniture Co.	Building	Historic	HP06	5S	Within Specific Plan Area
P-36-016761	n/a	Citrus-Brookside Electric Car Line Barn	Building	Historic	HP06; HP08	1S	Within Specific Plan Area
P-36-016790	n/a	304 E. Fern Ave	Building	Historic	HP02	4X	Within Specific Plan Area
P-36-016796	n/a	Methodist Church Education Building	Building	Historic	HP15, HP16	5S	Within Specific Plan Area
P-36-016797	n/a	Rohrer Cortner Undertaking MortuaryCo., YMCA	Building	Historic	HP02	5S2	Within Specific Plan Area
P-36-016798	n/a	Cortner Bros Funeral Parlor	Building	Historic	HP39	4S2	Within Specific Plan Area
P-36-016799	n/a	101 E. Olive Ave	Building	Historic	HP02	6Z	Within Specific Plan Area
P-36-016800	n/a	104 E. Olive Ave	Building	Historic	HP02	4X	Within Specific Plan Area
P-36-016801	n/a	108 E. Olive Ave	Building	Historic	HP02	4X	Within Specific Plan Area
P-36-016802	n/a	111 E. Olive Ave	Building	Historic	HP02	4X	Within Specific Plan Area
P-36-016803	n/a	124 E. Olive Ave	Building	Historic	HP02	4X	Within Specific Plan Area
P-36-016804	n/a	201 E. Olive Ave	Building	Historic	HP02	4X	Within Specific Plan Area
P-36-016805	n/a	204 E. Olive Ave	Building	Historic	HP02	4X	Within Specific Plan Area
P-36-016806	n/a	205 E. Olive Ave	Building	Historic	HP02	4X	Within Specific Plan Area
P-36-016807	n/a	208 E. Olive Ave	Building	Historic	HP02	4X	Within Specific Plan Area
P-36-016808	n/a	E.G. Pitcher House; 213 E. Olive Ave	Building	Historic	HP02	4X	Within Specific Plan Area

Primary Number	Trinomial	Other IDs	Type	Age	Attributes	NR/CR Eligibility	Location
P-36-016809	n/a	Lee Wilmarth House, 214 E. Olive Ave	Building	Historic	HP02	4X	Within Specific Plan Area
P-36-016810	n/a	215 E. Olive Ave	Building	Historic	HP02	4X	Within Specific Plan Area
P-36-016811	n/a	219 E. Olive Ave	Building	Historic	HP06	6Z	Within Specific Plan Area
P-36-016812	n/a	Seventh Day Adventist Church; The Hall	Building	Historic	HP16	5S	Within Specific Plan Area
P-36-016815	n/a	14-16 E. Redlands Blvd	Building	Historic	HP06	5S	Within Specific Plan Area
P-36-016816	n/a	21 E. Redlands Blvd	Building	Historic	HP06	5S	Within Specific Plan Area
P-36-016817	n/a	Captains Fish n Chip; 214-216 E. Redlands Blvd	Building	Historic	HP06	5S	Within Specific Plan Area
P-36-016818	n/a	Gold Banner Packing House; The Packing House Antiques	Building	Historic	HP06	4S8	Within Specific Plan Area
P-36-016819	n/a	Keystone Drugs; 1 E. State St.	Building	Historic	HP06	6Z	Within Specific Plan Area
P-36-016820	n/a	Star Grocery; 2 E. State St	Building	Historic	HP06	5S	Within Specific Plan Area
P-36-016821	n/a	Redlands Photography; 6 E. State St	Building	Historic	HP06	5S	Within Specific Plan Area
P-36-016822	n/a	7-9-11-15 E. State St	Building	Historic	HP06	5S	Within Specific Plan Area
P-36-016823	n/a	10 E. State St	Building	Historic	HP06	5S	Within Specific Plan Area
P-36-016824	n/a	JJ Newberry Company Store; 14-16 E. State St	Building	Historic	HP06	5S2	Within Specific Plan Area
P-36-016825	n/a	15 E. State St	Building	Historic	HP06	5S	Within Specific Plan Area
P-36-016826	n/a	McMahans; 17-19-23 E. State St	Building	Historic	HP06	5S	Within Specific Plan Area
P-36-016827	n/a	Wilson Jewelers; 18-10 E. State St	Building	Historic	HP06	5S	Within Specific Plan Area
P-36-016828	n/a	22 E. State St	Building	Historic	HP06	5S	Within Specific Plan Area
P-36-016829	n/a	Buster Building; 24 E. State St	Building	Historic	HP06	HR33	Within Specific Plan Area
P-36-016830	n/a	Children's Carousel; 25 E. State St	Building	Historic	HP06	4S2	Within Specific Plan Area
P-36-016831	n/a	O'Kelley's Ice Cream; 27 E. State St	Building	Historic	HP06	5S	Within Specific Plan Area
P-36-016832	n/a	Citrograph Building; 28 E. State St	Building	Historic	HP06	5S	Within Specific Plan Area
P-36-016833	n/a	Ed Hales Park; 101 E. State St	Building	Historic	HP31	6Z	Within Specific Plan Area

Primary Number	Trinomial	Other IDs	Type	Age	Attributes	NR/CR Eligibility	Location
P-36-016834	n/a	JC Penney; 104-106 E. State St	Building	Historic	HP06	5S	Within Specific Plan Area
P-36-016835	n/a	Redlands Bakery; 109-111 E. State St	Building	Historic	HP06	5S	Within Specific Plan Area
P-36-016836	n/a	110 E. State St	Building	Historic	HP06	5S	Within Specific Plan Area
P-36-016837	n/a	112 E. State St	Building	Historic	HP06	5S	Within Specific Plan Area
P-36-016838	n/a	113 E. State St	Building	Historic	HP06	5S	Within Specific Plan Area
P-36-016839	n/a	114 E. State St	Building	Historic	HP06	5S	Within Specific Plan Area
P-36-016840	n/a	117 E. State St	Building	Historic	HP06	5S	Within Specific Plan Area
P-36-016841	n/a	Great American Importing Co.; 118 E. State St	Building	Historic	HP06	5S	Within Specific Plan Area
P-36-016842	n/a	Greg Wolfin Co Grocery; 120 E. State St	Building	Historic	HP06	5S	Within Specific Plan Area
P-36-016843	n/a	Pony Stables; 122 E. State St	Building	Historic	HP06	5S	Within Specific Plan Area
P-36-016844	n/a	Fashion Livery; 127-129 E. State St	Building	Historic	HP06	5S	Within Specific Plan Area
P-36-016845	n/a	Harry Gregory Carriage & Harness; 204 E. State St	Building	Historic	HP06	HR91	Within Specific Plan Area
P-36-016846	n/a	Redlands Security Co; 430 E. State St	Building	Historic	HP06	5S	Within Specific Plan Area
P-36-016847	n/a	Norris House; 609 E. State St	Building	Historic	HP06	5S	Within Specific Plan Area
P-36-016848	n/a	Medical Arts Building; 147 E. Vine St	Building	Historic	HP02	5S	Within Specific Plan Area
P-36-016849	n/a	Redlands Motorcycle Club; 150 E. Vine St	Building	Historic	HP02	5S	Within Specific Plan Area
P-36-016988	n/a	Fred Hermann House; 402 High Ave	Building	Historic	HP02	5S	Within Specific Plan Area
P-36-016989	n/a	Henry Beal House; 408 High Ave	Building	Historic	HP02	5S	Within Specific Plan Area
P-36-016990	n/a	412 High Ave	Building	Historic	HP02	5S	Within Specific Plan Area
P-36-016991	n/a	E.W. Pearson House; 416 High Ave	Building	Historic	HP02	5S	Within Specific Plan Area
P-36-016992	n/a	Henry Taylor House; 420 High Ave	Building	Historic	HP02	5S	Within Specific Plan Area
P-36-016993	n/a	Archibald E. Brock House; 424 High Ave	Building	Historic	HP02	5S	Within Specific Plan Area
P-36-016994	n/a	SCE Substation; 504 High Ave	Building	Historic	HP09	3S	Within Specific Plan Area

Primary Number	Trinomial	Other IDs	Type	Age	Attributes	NR/CR Eligibility	Location
P-36-016995	n/a	I.N. Hoag House; 816 High Ave	Building	Historic	HP02	5S*	Within Specific Plan Area
P-36-017006	n/a	Boys & Girls Club of Redlands; House of Neighborly Service; 612 Lawton St	Building	Historic	HP13	5S	Within Specific Plan Area
P-36-017017	n/a	John Witte's House; 214 Myrtle St	Building	Historic	HP02	4X	Within Specific Plan Area
P-36-017040	n/a	JJ Prendergast Packing House; 301 N Third St	Building; Element of a District	Historic	HP08	3D	Within Specific Plan Area
P-36-017041	n/a	Redlands Mutual Orange Co.; 330 N. Fourth St	Building; Element of a District	Historic	HP08	3D	Within Specific Plan Area
P-36-017042	n/a	14 N. Fifth St	Building	Historic	HP06	5S	Within Specific Plan Area
P-36-017043	n/a	Singer; 17 E. State St	Building	Historic	HP02	5S	Within Specific Plan Area
P-36-017044	n/a	Redlands Hall of Justice; 215 Fifth St	Building	Historic	HP02	1D	Within Specific Plan Area
P-36-017045	n/a	H. Jacobson's Warehouse; W. of 215 N. Fifth St	Building	Historic	HP02	1D	Within Specific Plan Area
P-36-017046	n/a	Haight Packing House; Mitten Display Sign; 345 N. Fifth St	Building	Historic	HP02	1D	Within Specific Plan Area
P-36-017052	n/a	G.H. Garretson House, 215 Nordina St	Building	Historic	HP02	4X	Within Specific Plan Area
P-36-017053	n/a	J.H. Garretson House;219 Nordina St	Building	Historic	HP02	4X	Within Specific Plan Area
P-36-017054	n/a	Warren L Gaylord House; 220 Nordina St	Building	Historic	HP02	4X	Within Specific Plan Area
P-36-017088	n/a	Sante Fe Depot District	District	Historic	HP17	1S	Within Specific Plan Area
P-36-017089	n/a	Meserve Sanborn Building; 108-116 Orange St	Building	Historic	HP06	5S; Historic Inventory	Within Specific Plan Area
P-36-017090	n/a	McLean Wagon Shop; 118 Orange St	Building	Historic	HP06	5S; Historic Inventory	Within Specific Plan Area
P-36-017091	n/a	Walter C. Hargrave Block; 120 Orange St	Building	Historic	HP06	5S2; Historic Inventory	Within Specific Plan Area
P-36-017092	n/a	AC Chittenden Building; 4 E. Redlands Blvd	Building	Historic	HP06	5S2; Historic Inventory	Within Specific Plan Area
P-36-017093	n/a	Hamilton Block; 206 Orange St	Building; Element of a District	Historic	HP06	6Z2	Within Specific Plan Area

Primary Number	Trinomial	Other IDs	Type	Age	Attributes	NR/CR Eligibility	Location
P-36-017094	n/a	Levines; 208 Orange St	Building; Element of a District	Historic	HP06	6Z2	Within Specific Plan Area
P-36-017095	n/a	Gregg Block; 216-18 Orange St	Building; Element of a District	Historic	HP06	6Z2	Within Specific Plan Area
P-36-017096	n/a	Phinney Block; 220 Orange St	Building; Element of a District	Historic	HP06	3B	Within Specific Plan Area
P-36-017097	n/a	E.I. Martin Grocery; 328 Orange St	Building; Element of a District	Historic	HP06	6X1	Within Specific Plan Area
P-36-017098	n/a	Hamilton Block; 330-332 Orange St	Building; Element of a District	Historic	HP06	4R	Within Specific Plan Area
P-36-017100	n/a	Beacon Printery; 336 Orange St	Building; Element of a District	Historic	HP06	4R	Within Specific Plan Area
P-36-017101	n/a	Redlands Board of Trade; 337 Orange St	Building; Element of a District	Historic	HP14	1D	Within Specific Plan Area
P-36-017102	n/a	The Worley Building; 338-340 Orange St	Building; Element of a District	Historic	HP06	1D	Within Specific Plan Area
P-36-017103*	n/a	Poundstone & Hamilton Building; 342-344 Orange St	Building; Element of a District	Historic	HP06	1D	Within Specific Plan Area
P-36-017104	n/a	Livery & Feed Palace; 346 Orange St	Building; Element of a District	Historic	HP06	1D	Within Specific Plan Area
P-36-017105	n/a	Pioneer Transfer; 348 Orange St	Building; Element of a District	Historic	HP06	1D	Within Specific Plan Area
P-36-017107	n/a	Redlands City Transfer; 360 Orange St	Building; Element of a District	Historic	HP06	1D	Within Specific Plan Area
P-36-017108	n/a	Inland Auto Works Site; 402-410 Orange St	Building; Element of a District	Historic	HP06	6Z1	Within Specific Plan Area
P-36-017109	n/a	Packard Motor Co.; 415 Orange St	Building; Element of a District	Historic	HP06	1D	Within Specific Plan Area
P-36-017110	n/a	Home Oil Company; 418 Orange St.	Building; Element of a District	Historic	HP06	5S	Within Specific Plan Area
P-36-017111	n/a	E.F. Everitt Building; 501 Orange St	Building; Element of a District	Historic	HP06	5S	Within Specific Plan Area
P-36-017112	n/a	B.H. Parkins Carpenter Shop; 508 Orange St	Building; Element of a District	Historic	HP06	5S	Within Specific Plan Area
P-36-017113	n/a	Linsley Furniture Co., 510 Orange St	Building; Element of a District	Historic	HP06	5S	Within Specific Plan Area
P-36-017114	n/a	Durant Building; 515-519 Orange St	Building	Historic	HP06	5S	Within Specific Plan Area
P-36-017115	n/a	Deming Building; 526-528 Orange St	Building	Historic	HP05; HP06	3S	Within Specific Plan Area

Primary Number	Trinomial	Other IDs	Type	Age	Attributes	NR/CR Eligibility	Location
P-36-017116	n/a	R.R. Lombard Building; 527-529 Orange St	Building	Historic	HP06	5S	Within Specific Plan Area
P-36-017118	n/a	928 Orange St	Building	Historic	HP02	5S	Within Specific Plan Area
P-36-017119	n/a	930 Orange St	Building	Historic	HP02	5S	Within Specific Plan Area
P-36-017120	n/a	931 Orange St	Building	Historic	HP02	5S	Within Specific Plan Area
P-36-017121	n/a	1001 Orange St	Building	Historic	HP02	5S*	Within Specific Plan Area
P-36-017122	n/a	1101 Orange St	Building	Historic	HP02	5S	Within Specific Plan Area
P-36-017123	n/a	Jerome E. Seymour House; 1157 Orange St	Building	Historic	HP02	5S	Within Specific Plan Area
P-36-017124	n/a	1234 Orange St	Building	Historic	HP02	5S	Within Specific Plan Area
P-36-017126	n/a	Gregory Packing House; W of 301 N. Third St	Building; Element of a District	Historic	HP06	3D	Within Specific Plan Area
P-36-017127	n/a	202-204-208 Oriental	Building; Element of a District	Historic	HP06	3B	Within Specific Plan Area
P-36-017129	CA-SBR-5314H	Quality Slacks; 225 Oriental	Building; Element of a District	Historic	HP06	3D	Within Specific Plan Area
P-36-017132	n/a	440 Oriental	Building	Historic	HP02	3S	Within Specific Plan Area
P-36-017265	n/a	Alexander M. Foster House;221 & 223 Sonora St	Building	Historic	HP02	4X	Within Specific Plan Area
P-36-017307	n/a	B.W. Cave House; 122 (322) The Terrace	Building	Historic	HP02	5S	Within Specific Plan Area
P-36-017308*	n/a	Clark House; 162 (702) The Terrace	Building	Historic	HP02	Unknown*	Within Specific Plan Area
P-36-017314*	n/a	n/a	Building	Historic	HP39	Unknown*	Within Specific Plan Area
P-36-017315*	n/a	n/a	Building	Historic	HP39	Unknown*	Within Specific Plan Area
P-36-017316*	n/a	n/a	Building	Historic	HP39	Unknown*	Within Specific Plan Area
P-36-017415	n/a	First Congregational Church; 2 W. Olive Ave	Building	Historic	HP16	3S	Within Specific Plan Area
P-36-017416	n/a	Olive Apartments; 24 W. Olive Ave	Building	Historic	HP03	4X	Within Specific Plan Area
P-36-017434	n/a	El Hogar; 305 W. Olive Ave	Building	Historic	HP02	3S	Within Specific Plan Area
P-36-017476	n/a	McKenzie Residence; 329 W. State St	Building	Historic	HP02	4S8	Within Specific Plan Area
P-36-017477	n/a	Cope Commercial Co. Warehouse; 21 W. Stuart St	Building; Element of District	Historic	HP08	1D	Within Specific Plan Area

Primary Number	Trinomial	Other IDs	Type	Age	Attributes	NR/CR Eligibility	Location
P-36-017478	n/a	Rettig Machine Shop; 205 W. Stuart Ave	Elements of District	Historic	AH02; AH04	2B	Within Specific Plan Area
P-36-017492	n/a	805 Washington St	Building	Historic	HP02	Unknown*	Within Specific Plan Area
P-36-017514	n/a	1102 Washington St	Building	Historic	HP02	5S*	Within Specific Plan Area
P-36-017516	n/a	1108 Washington St	Building	Historic	HP02	5S*	Within Specific Plan Area
P-36-017517	n/a	1114 Washington St	Building	Historic	HP02	5S*	Within Specific Plan Area
P-36-017520	n/a	1118 Washington St	Building	Historic	HP02	5S	Within Specific Plan Area
P-36-017522	n/a	1122 Washington St	Building	Historic	HP02	5S*	Within Specific Plan Area
P-36-017523	n/a	1126 Washington St	Building	Historic	HP02	5S*	Within Specific Plan Area
P-36-017526	n/a	1136 Washington St	Building	Historic	HP02	5S	Within Specific Plan Area
P-36-017527	n/a	1140 Washington St	Building	Historic	HP02	5S	Within Specific Plan Area
P-36-017529	n/a	1144 Washington St	Building	Historic	HP02	5S	Within Specific Plan Area
P-36-018774	n/a	1108 E. Central Ave	Building	Historic	HP03	6Y2	Within Specific Plan Area
P-36-022232	n/a	YMCA of the East Valley; 500 E. Citrus Ave	Building	Historic	HP02; HP13	3*	Within Specific Plan Area
P-36-023471	n/a	36 W. Stuart Ave	Building	Historic	HP06	6Z	Within Specific Plan Area
P-36-023472	n/a	100 W. Stuart Ave	Building	Historic	HP06	6Z	Within Specific Plan Area
P-36-023473	n/a	250 W. Stuart Ave	Building	Historic	HP06	6Z	Within Specific Plan Area
P-36-023474	n/a	511 N. Third St	Building	Historic	HP02	6Z	Within Specific Plan Area
P-36-023475	n/a	512 N. Third St	Building	Historic	HP06	6Z	Within Specific Plan Area
P-36-023476	n/a	515 N. Third St	Building	Historic	HP02	6Z	Within Specific Plan Area
P-36-023477	n/a	519 N. Third St	Building	Historic	HP02	6Z	Within Specific Plan Area
P-36-023549	n/a	Commercial Building; W. Stuart Ave	Building	Historic	HP06	6Z**	Within Specific Plan Area
P-36-023550	n/a	40 W. Stuart Ave	Building	Historic	HP06	6Z	Within Specific Plan Area
P-36-026883	n/a	1113 E. Central Ave	Building	Historic	HP02	6Z	Within Specific Plan Area
P-36-028901	n/a	Redlands Lawn Bowling Club; 411 N. University Ave	Building	Historic	HP42	3S	Within Specific Plan Area

Primary Number	Trinomial	Other IDs	Type	Age	Attributes	NR/CR Eligibility	Location

* Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, the SCCIC was not able to provide digitized copies of all reports and site records. Therefore, some of the information regarding the reports and resources is unknown at this time.

**Note: Resource Report has incorrect status code, labeled as 36-017477 with status code 1D. Correct description of building states it is not eligible as a contributing resource to SFDD

Key: *SFDD- Santa Fe Depot District; SPHD- Smiley Park Historic District; NR- National Register; HL#- Historic Landmark with City Number; HR#- Historic Resource with City Number; N-Nominated Resource; HD8- Smiley Park Neighborhood Historic and Scenic District; 1D-Contributor to a district; 1CL- Automatically listed in the California Register–Includes State Historical Landmarks 770 and above and Points of Historical Interest nominated after December 1997 and recommended for listing by the SHRC; 1S-Individual property listed in NR by the Keeper. Listed in the CR; 2S2- Individual property determined eligible for NR by Keeper;3B-Appears eligible for NR both individually and as a contributor to a NR eligible district through survey evaluation;* 3D-Appears Eligible for NR as a contributor to a NR eligible district through survey evaluation; *3S-Appears eligible for NR as an individual property through survey evaluation; 4- Appears eligible for NR or CR through other evaluation; 5S2-Individual property that is eligible for local listing or designation; 6-Not eligible for listing or designation; 6X-determined ineligible for the NR by the SHRC or Keeper; 6Y-Determined ineligible for NR by consensus through Section 106 process-not evaluated for CR or Local listing; 6Z-found ineligible for NR, CR, or local designation through survey evaluation; 7- Not evaluated for NR or CR or Need Revaluation; 7N- Needs to be reevaluated; 7R- Identified in Reconnaissance Level Survey, Not evaluated.*

Previously Recorded Archaeological Resources Within Specific Plan Area

As previously stated, 35 archaeological resources are within the ½-mile radius of the Specific Plan Area. Of the 35 archaeological resources, three are prehistoric archaeological resources, one is a historic archaeological resource with a prehistoric component, and 31 are historic archaeological resources (Appendix B). Of these 35 archaeological resources, 26 are located within the Specific Plan Area (Table 3). Of the archaeological resources located within the Specific Plan Area, one is a prehistoric archaeological resource, one is the above mentioned historic archaeological resource with a prehistoric component, and the remaining 24 resources are historic archaeological resources. The historic archaeological resource with a prehistoric component (P-36-012014/CA-SBR-012014H) consists of one mano, a refuse dump, and a septic tank is located with the Specific Plan Area. According to the resource site record, the site was removed by construction activities in 2004. The prehistoric archaeological resource that is located within the Specific Plan Area (P-36-032951) is a prehistoric isolate. Due to the COVID-19 pandemic restrictions, not all of the recordation for all resources have been digitized so information for some resources regarding NR or CR eligibility are currently unknown at this time.

Table 3. Previously Recorded Archaeological Resources within Specific Plan Area

Primary Number	Trinomial	Other IDs	Type	Age	Attributes	NR/CR Eligibility	Location
P-36-004185	CA-SBR-004185H	A.T & S.F. Railway	Building	Historic	AH15; HP17	1D, CA Point of Historical Interest No. 89	Within Specific Plan Area
P-36-005314	CA-SBR-005314H	Redlands China Town, Theater Area	Site	Historic	AH04; AH10; AH16	n/a	Within Specific Plan Area
P-36-007167	CA-SBR-007167H	n/a	Site	Historic	AH02; AH14	n/a	Within Specific Plan Area
P-36-008092	CA-SBR-008092H	Mill Creek Zanja	Site	Historic	AH06	2; CA Historical Landmark Number 43	Within Specific Plan Area
P-36-011856	CA-SBR-11856H	Elephant Orchard Packing House	Site	Historic	AH02; AH11	Ineligible	Within Specific Plan Area

Primary Number	Trinomial	Other IDs	Type	Age	Attributes	NR/CR Eligibility	Location
P-36-012013	CA-SBR-012013H	n/a	Site	Historic	AH04; AH05	n/a	Within Specific Plan Area
P-36-012014	CA-SBR-012014H	n/a	Site	Historic, Prehistoric	AH04; AH05	n/a	Within Specific Plan Area
P-36-012853	CA-SBR-012387H	n/a	Site	Historic	AH04; AH06	n/a	Within Specific Plan Area
P-36-013095	n/a	n/a	Site	Historic	AH05	n/a	Within Specific Plan Area
P-36-013752	CA-SBR-012645H	n/a	Site	Historic	AH04	n/a	Within Specific Plan Area
P-36-014410	CA-SBR-012922H	n/a	Site	Historic	AH04	n/a	Within Specific Plan Area
P-36-016503	n/a	Smiley Park Historical District	District	Historic	AH03; AH07; AH15	1S	Within Specific Plan Area
P-36-017478	n/a	Rettig Machine Shop; 205 W. Stuart Ave	Elements of District	Historic	AH02; AH04	2B	Within Specific Plan Area
P-36-029644	CA-SBR-29644	635 Orange St	Site	Historic	AH02; AH04; AH06	7	Within Specific Plan Area
P-36-031725	CA-SBR-031725H	n/a	Site	Historic	AH02; AH04; AH05	n/a	Within Specific Plan Area
P-36-032944	n/a	San Bernardino Motor Line Segment	Site	Historic	AH07	n/a	Within Specific Plan Area
P-36-032945	n/a	n/a	Other	Historic	AH16	n/a	Within Specific Plan Area
P-36-032946	n/a	n/a	Other	Historic	AH16	n/a	Within Specific Plan Area
P-36-032947	n/a	n/a	Other	Historic	AH16	n/a	Within Specific Plan Area
P-36-032948	CA-SBR-032948H	n/a	Site	Historic	AH04	n/a	Within Specific Plan Area
P-36-032951	n/a	n/a	Other	Prehistoric	AP02	n/a	Within Specific Plan Area
P-36-032952	CA-SBR-032952H	n/a	Other	Historic	AH16	n/a	Within Specific Plan Area

Primary Number	Trinomial	Other IDs	Type	Age	Attributes	NR/CR Eligibility	Location
P-36-033147	CA-SBR-033147H	n/a	Site	Historic	AH02	n/a	Within Specific Plan Area
P-36-033148	n/a	n/a	Building	Historic	AH06	n/a	Within Specific Plan Area
P-36-033149	CA-SBR-033149H	n/a	Site	Historic	AH04	n/a	Within Specific Plan Area
P-36-060200	n/a	n/a	Site	Historic	AH04	n/a	Within Specific Plan Area

* Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, the SCCIC was not able to provide digitized copies of all reports and site records. Therefore, some of the information regarding the reports and resources is unknown at this time.

Key: SFDD- Santa Fe Depot District; SPHD- Smiley Park Historic District; NR- National Register; HL#- Historic Landmark with City Number; HR#- Historic Resource with City Number; N-Nominated Resource; HD8- Smiley Park Neighborhood Historic and Scenic District; 1D-Contributor to a district; 1CL- Automatically listed in the California Register–Includes State Historical Landmarks 770 and above and Points of Historical Interest nominated after December 1997 and recommended for listing by the SHRC; 1S-Individual property listed in NR by the Keeper. Listed in the CR; 2S2- Individual property determined eligible for NR by Keeper;3B-Appears eligible for NR both individually and as a contributor to a NR eligible district through survey evaluation; 3D-Appears Eligible for NR as a contributor to a NR eligible district through survey evaluation; *3S-Appears eligible for NR as an individual property through survey evaluation; 4- Appears eligible for NR or CR through other evaluation; 5S2-Individual property that is eligible for local listing or designation; 6-Not eligible for listing or designation; 6X-determined ineligible for the NR by the SHRC or Keeper; 6Y-Determined ineligible for NR by consensus through Section 106 process-not evaluated for CR or Local listing; 6Z-found ineligible for NR, CR, or local designation through survey evaluation; 7- Not evaluated for NR or CR or Need Revaluation; 7N- Needs to be reevaluated; 7R-Identified in Reconnaissance Level Survey, Not evaluated.*

The complete results of the CHRIS resources records searches are included as Confidential Appendix B of this report. Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, the SCCIC was not able to provide digitized copies of all reports and site records. Therefore, some of the information regarding the reports and resources is unknown at this time.

Several additional sources such as the San Bernardino County Built Environment Resource Directory, Historical United States Geological Survey topographic maps, Historical United States Department of Agriculture aerial photographs, the National Register (NR), the California Register of Historic Places (CR), California Historic Landmarks, and California Point of Historical Interest, and the Bureau of Land Management General Land Office Records, were consulted for this study as well (Table 4). Additional sources identify historical structures listed for national and state eligibility.

Table 4. Additional Sources Consulted for the Specific Plan

Source	Results
National Register of Historic Places (1979-2002 & supplements)	Positive (See Table 5)
Historical United States Geological Survey topographic maps (USGS 2012)	Positive; residential development observed since the 1900s.
Historical United States Department of Agriculture aerial photos	Positive; residential development observed since the 1900s.
California Register of Historical Resources (1992-2010)	Positive (See Table 5)
California Inventory of Historic Resources (1976-2010)	Positive (See Table 5)
California Historical Landmarks (1995 & supplements to 2010)	Positive (See Table 5)

Source	Results
California Points of Historical Interest (1992 to 2010)	Positive (See Table 5)
Local Historical Register Listings (City of Redlands)	Positive (See Table 5)
Bureau of Land Management General Land Office Records (BLM GO 2008)	Positive; T01S R03W, Sect. 26,27, and 28: Patent CACAAA 072999 (Spanish-Mexican Land Grant) for José del Carmen Lugo, José María Lugo, Vicente Lugo, and Diego Sepulveda, date 1865; T01S R03W Sec. 21 SW ¼: Patent CA.0500_.160 issued to Asa A. Carter for sale of 160 acres in 1875; T01S R03W Sec. 21 SE ¼: Patent CA0510_.024 issued to John Bates for sale of 160 acres of land in 1875.

MCC consulted the California Office of Historic Preservation's Built Environment Resources Directory (BERD) for San Bernardino County, the City of Redlands' General Plan EIR (2017a), the City of Redlands' Downtown Specific Plan (2017b), the City of Redlands' List of Historic Resources (2019), the National Register (NR), the California Register of Historic Places (CR), California Historic Landmarks, and California Point of Historical Interest which identified 114 historic properties. Of these resources, 25 historic properties are listed in the National Register (NR) and/or the California Register (CR), three properties appear eligible for NR or CR, and 63 properties are recognized as historically significant by local government. Eleven properties have been determined ineligible for list or designated and 13 properties have not been evaluated for NR or NR or need evaluation. In addition, there are two historic districts located within the Specific Plan Area, the Smiley Park Historic District and Santa Fe Depot Historic District. See Table 5 for a complete listing of the historic properties located within the Specific Plan Area.

Table 5. Comprehensive List of Historical Properties Within Specific Plan Area from Above Mentioned Sources

Name	Address	NR/CR Eligibility
Smiley Park Historic District	Michigan, Buena Vista, Parkwood, Alvarado, Grant, Eureka, Fourth, and Cajon Streets between Palm, Cypress, Home Place, Fern, Clark, Olive, Vine, and Brookside Streets	1S
n/a	251 S Fourth St	SPHD, HD8
n/a	255 S Fourth St	SPHD, HD8
n/a	201 Brookside Ave	5S2
n/a	122 Cajon St	5S2
n/a	123 Cajon St	5S2
Charles G. Rohrer House	131 Cajon St	5S2
n/a	215 Cajon St	1D, 5S2
n/a	243 Cajon St	1D, 5S2
n/a	248 Cajon St	6X
n/a	256 Cajon St	1D
n/a	261 Cajon St	1D, 5S2
A Harvey Collins House, Trolley Car Barn	746 E Citrus Ave	7N, NR, HL27
Gold Banner Packing, Packing House Antiques	1 E Olive Ave	7N
Star Grocery	1 E Redlands Blvd	5S2
Redlands Photographers	109 E State St	5S2
n/a	112 E State St	5S2
Frame N Lens	101 E Olive Ave	5S2

Name	Address	NR/CR Eligibility
Underpinings	219 E Olive Ave	5S2
n/a	255 E Olive Ave	5S2
McMahan's	37 E Olive Ave	5S2
Rose of Sharon Salon	21 E Redlands Blvd	5S2
Goodie Shop	214 E Redlands Blvd	5S2
Children's Carousel	215 E Redlands Blvd	7N
n/a	1 E State St	5S2
Citrograph house	10 E State St	5S2
J.C. Penney	104 E Olive Ave	5S2
Sligers Music	108 E Olive Ave	5S2
n/a	124 E Olive Ave	5S2
L And T Hobby	204 E Olive Ave	5S2
Pizza Chalet	208 E Olive Ave	5S2
Greg Wolfin Co. Grocery	213 E Olive Ave	5S2
Branch-Cooch Real Estate, Wilmouth House	214 E Olive Ave	5S2, SPHD, HR26
Patio Shop	215 E Olive Ave	5S2, SPHD, HD8
Norris House	110 E State St	5S2
Medical Arts Building, Courtyard	113 E State St	5S2
Redlands Motorcycle Club, Redlands Copies And Card	114 E State St	5S2
J.W. Hollett House	122 E State St	7N
Frank Meyer House	27 E State St	7N
Mission Gables Apartments	117 E State St	1D, 7N
E.D. Donham	120 E State St	7R
W.P. Griffitts House	14 E State St	7N
Walter Lynn House	15 E State St	7N
Daniel Cotcher House	17 E State St	7N
Dr. M. M. Horton House	18 E State St	7N
n/a	2 E State St	5S2
n/a	204 E State St	5S2
n/a	22 E State St	5S2
Buster Building	24 E State St	5S2, HR33
n/a	25 E State St	5S2
n/a	28 E State St	5S2
Cousin House	430 E State St	5S2
n/a	6 E State St	5S2
n/a	609 E State St	5S2
n/a	150 E Vine St	5S2
I.N. Hoag House	816 E High Ave	HR13
Charles Midgley House	612 Lawton St	7N
Ferndinand Montiegel House	214 Myrtle St	7N
C.J. Crafts House	14 N 5th St	7N
Charles A. Nicholas House	345 N 5th St	7N
n/a	220 Nordina St	7N
Redlands Santa Fe Depot Historic District	Orange St	1S

Name	Address	NR/CR Eligibility
Pioneer Transfer	348 (1001) Orange St	1D, 3D, SFDD
Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fe Railway Redlands Station	108 Orange St	1D,3B,7P
C.C. McCarty House	1101 Orange St	1D, 3D, HR82
Packard Motor Company Sales Office, Coast Federal	415 (1157) Orange St	1D, SFDD
Home Oil Company	118 Orange St	5S2
E F Edwards Photography Shop	120 Orange St	5S
Lombard Building, Hamilton Block	206 Orange St	5S2, SFDD
Levine's	208 Orange St	SFDD, 6Y
Gregg Block	216 Orange St	SFDD, 5S2
Phinney Block	220 Orange St	SFDD, HL34, 5S
E.J. Martin Home and Nursery	328 Orange St	SFDD, 6X1
Gregory Packing House, Hamilton Block	330 Orange St	SFDD, 3D, 6X
203 Oriental Ave, Beacon Printery	336 Orange St	SFDD, 6X
Redland Fruit Association Warehouse, Worley Bldg	338 Orange St	SFDD, 1D
Poundstone & Hamilton Building, Oriental Street	342 Orange St	SFDD, HL37, 7R
Palace Livery Stable	346 Orange St	SFDD, 5S2
Santa Fe Railroad Station	351 Orange St	SFDD, 5S2
Pioneer Transfer, Nordoff Home	348 Orange St	SFDD, 3S, 7P
Redlands City Transfer, Lite House, Wade House	360 Orange St	SFDD, 1D, 7N
Kohlman House, Packard Motor Co. Sales Office	415 Orange St	SFDD. 6X
n/a	418 Orange St	1D, 7N
Willard And Alice Cannady House	501 Orange St	1D
Kimberly Crest	921 Orange St	1C, 1D, 3S
Pergola, Major David Shaw House	928 Orange St	HR75, 6X
Semi-Circular Pergola	930 Orange St	1CL, 1D
La Casada, Edward C Sterling Mansion	812 Stillman Ave	3S
n/a	107 W Colton Ave	1D
J.H. Logie House	206 W Colton Ave	1D, 5S2, SPHD, HD8
n/a	208 W Colton Ave	1D, 5S2
W.F. Holt House	2 W Olive Ave	1D, 3S
C.C. Ames House	24 W Olive Ave	1D, 5S2
n/a	329 W State St	5S2
Cope Commercial Co. Warehouse	21 W Stuart Ave	1D, SFDD
Rettig Machine Shop	205 W Stuart Ave	2B
Property Acquistion And Rehabilitation	816 Clay St	6Y
n/a	411 N University St	HR124
Second Baptist Church	420 E Stuart Ave	Significant Historic Properties (City of Redlands 2017b)
First Presbyterian Church	100 Cajon St	2S2
n/a	816 Clay St	5S2
n/a	1131 Columbia St	6Y
n/a	812 Stillman Ave	6Y
Old Chamber of Commerce	347 Orange St	HL 40

Name	Address	NR/CR Eligibility
Deming Building	526-528 Orange St	Local Listing
Joseph E. Brown House	124 Eleventh St	HR63
n/a	314 W Colton Ave	HR110
Reasoner Residence	620 W Colton Ave	HR83
Boettger House	809 E High Ave	HR92
William Risch House	47 First St	HR129
n/a	30 Cajon St	HR109
YWCA Building	201 Cajon St	HD8
n/a	237 S Fourth St	HD8
n/a	254 S Fourth St	HD8

Key: SFDD- Santa Fe Depot District; SPHD- Smiley Park Historic District; NR- National Register; HL#- Historic Landmark with City Number; HR#- Historic Resource with City Number; N-Nominated Resource; HD8- Smiley Park Neighborhood Historic and Scenic District; 1D-Contributor to a district; 1CL- Automatically listed in the California Register–Includes State Historical Landmarks 770 and above and Points of Historical Interest nominated after December 1997 and recommended for listing by the SHRC; 1S-Individual property listed in NR by the Keeper. Listed in the CR; 2S2- Individual property determined eligible for NR by Keeper;3B-Appears eligible for NR both individually and as a contributor to a NR eligible district through survey evaluation; 3D-Appears Eligible for NR as a contributor to a NR eligible district through survey evaluation; *3S-Appears eligible for NR as an individual property through survey evaluation; 4- Appears eligible for NR or CR through other evaluation; 5S2-Individual property that is eligible for local listing or designation; 6-Not eligible for listing or designation; 6X-determined ineligible for the NR by the SHRC or Keeper; 6Y-Determined ineligible for NR by consensus through Section 106 process-not evaluated for CR or Local listing; 6Z-found ineligible for NR, CR, or local designation through survey evaluation; 7- Not evaluated for NR or CR or Need Revaluation; 7N- Needs to be reevaluated; 7R- Identified in Reconnaissance Level Survey, Not evaluated.*

Review of National Register Listed Sites Located within the Specific Plan Area

Smiley Park Historic District (36-016503)

The Smiley Park Historic District is a residential neighborhood adjacent to Downtown Redlands and consists of 345 contributing buildings and 45 noncontributing buildings/structures. The Smiley Park Historic District includes the most intact collection of Late Victorian, Late 19th and 20th Century Revivals, and Craftsman-influenced architecture (Mcleod 1993). The neighborhood is centered around a park, named Smiley Park, and includes the A.K. Smiley Public Library. The neighborhood is named after the benefactors Alfred and Albert Smiley (Mcleod 1993). The period of significance associated with this historic district is from 1887 to 1913. The Smiley Park Historic District was evaluated and listed in the National Register in 1994 with 1S status code.

Redlands Main Post Office (36-016648)

The historic property was designed by architect G. Stanley Wilson. Construction was completed in 1935. The building is locally significant as it serves as an extant example of Wilson's architectural work and has state significance when considered with the economic context of the early 1930s. The Redlands Main Post Office was evaluated and listed in the National Register in 1984 with 1S status code.

Redlands Santa Fe Depot District (36-017088)

The historic district dates from 1888 through 1946. The general boundaries are Eureka Street, Stuart Avenue, and Redlands Boulevard. The district consists of 29 buildings, 26 of which are contributing or significant properties pertaining to the railroad, commercial structures, industrial packing houses, and other citrus related structures. The district was evaluated and listed in the National Register in 1991 with 1S status code.

Mill Creek Zanja (CA-SBR-8092H)

The historic feature was designated a California Historical Landmark No. 43 in 1932 and placed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1977. The Mill Creek Zanja was built in 1819 to convey water from Mentone to the

Assistencia de Mission San Gabriel. Today, it carries drainage water and storm runoff. It is the oldest continuously operating irrigation canal in California, and the oldest civil engineering project in Southern California. It runs through University Street and New York Street.

Through a study for the Passenger Rail Project by ICF International in 2014, a segment of the Mill Creek Zanja was found ineligible for the NR. The portion of the Mill Creek Zanja that is located west of Division Street to the southwest and terminates west of the concrete channel at Ninth Street. This portion is no longer eligible for listing in the NR due to its loss of historic integrity (ICF International 2014). The segment mentioned above does not resemble the Mill Creek Zanja segment to the east which was described in the 1976 Nomination Form and appears it was excluded from the 1976 nomination because of its lack of resemblance (ICF International 2014). In August 2014, SHPO concurred with the determination of National Register eligibility and Section 106 finding of effect regarding the evaluated segment of the Mill Creek Zanja.

Review of Significant Historic Properties in the Specific Plan Area

Redlands Santa Fe Depot District (36-017088)

The historic district dates from 1888 through 1946. The general boundaries are Eureka Street, Stuart Avenue, and Redlands Boulevard. The district consists of 29 buildings, 26 of which are contributing or significant properties pertaining to the railroad, commercial structures, industrial packing houses, and other citrus related structures (Figure 13, Table 6). The depot evolved from the first "Downtown" at Orange Street and Redlands Boulevard established by the "Chicago Colony" in 1886 (City of Redlands 2017b). The district is significant because it has: 1) the district has retained its integrity from the period of significance as one of the economic hubs of Redlands; 2) the district strongly conveys a sense of time and place as the commercial center of the city; 3) the district represent the major phase of urban development within the City from 1880s to 1920s; and 4) the district constitutes a significant architectural assemblage containing numerous individual, distinguished buildings and the works of notable local architects and designers (City of Redlands 2017b). All properties are within the Specific Plan Area. The district was evaluated and listed in the National Register in 1991 with 1S status code. Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, the SCCIC was not able to provide digitized copies of all reports and site records. Therefore, some of the information regarding the resources is unknown at this time (i.e., updated reports).

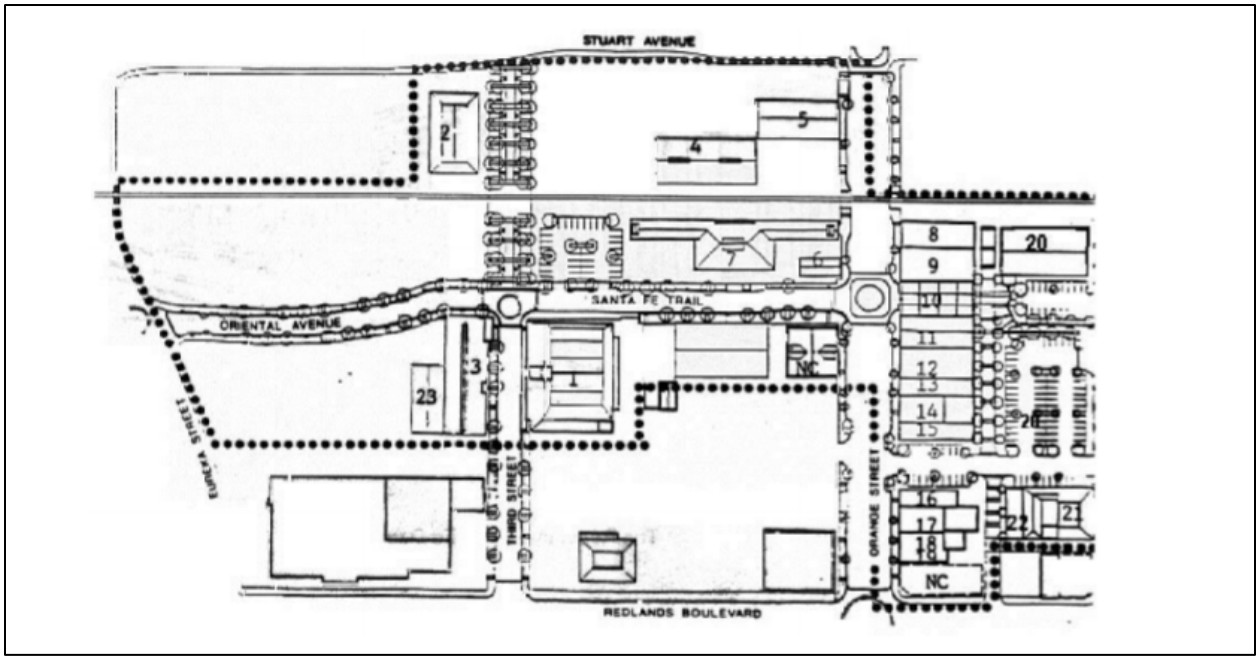


Figure 13. Map of Redlands Santa Fe Depot District with Corresponding Numerical Descriptions from Table 6 (from the City of Redlands' Downtown Specific Plan; City of Redlands 2017b)

Table 6. Description of 21 Contributing Properties to the Redlands Santa Fe Depot District

Address	Building Name	Year Built	Description
(1) 330 North Fourth Street	Redlands Mutual Orange Company	1906	36-017041. The historic structure was constructed in 1906 for Redlands Mutual Orange Company. In 1986, the property was evaluated and listed on the National Register as a contributor to the Redlands Santa Fe Depot Historic District (3D status code).
(2) 205 Stuart Avenue	Rettig Machine Shop	1941	36-017478.The historic property was built in 1941 and was first used by the Road-Oil Mixer Manufacturer. The building was removed in the late 1990s or early 2000s. While the building is no longer present, there is evidence that the north side of the railroad tracks were used by various immigrant communities for the location of shanties. There may be evidence of these settlements. In 1986, the property was evaluated and listed on the National Register as a contributor to the Redlands Santa Fe Depot Historic District (3D status code). In 2011, the property was reevaluated and appears to retain eligibility to the NR/CR under Criteria D/4 for the potential to yield important information pertaining to the history of Redlands.
(3) 301 North Third Street	JJ Pendergast Packing House (destroyed by fire)	1903	36-017040. The former packing house was constructed in 1903. In 1986, the property was evaluated and listed on the National Register as a contributor to the Redlands Santa Fe Depot Historic District (3D status code).
(4) 21 West Stuart Avenue	Cope Commercial Company Warehouse/Grigsby Building	1889	36-017477. The historic property was built in 1889 and originally used as a grain storage facility. In 1991, the property was evaluated and listed on the National Register as a contributor to the Redlands Santa Fe Depot Historic District (1D status code).
(5) 415 Orange Street	Packard Motor Company Sales	1923	36-017109. The historic property was erected in 1923 and originally served as the Packard Motor Company sales office. In 1991, the property was evaluated and listed on the National Register as a contributor to the Redlands Santa Fe Depot Historic District (1D status code).
(6) 337 Orange Street	Redlands Board of Trade/Chamber of Commerce	1910	36-017101. The historic structure is located at 341 Orange Street with construction being completed in 1910. In 1991, the property was evaluated and listed on the National Register as a contributor to the Redlands Santa Fe Depot Historic District (1D status code).
(7) 351 Orange Street	Santa Fe Railroad Station Depot	1909-1910	36-004185. The historic building is located at 351 Orange Street, in the downtown area of the City of Redlands. It was constructed in 1909-1910 and has been designated a Redlands historic landmark, California Point of Historical Interest No. 89, and is a component of the Redlands Santa Fe Depot Historic District (36-017088), which is listed in the NR/CR.
(8) 360 Orange Street	Redlands City Transfer (partially destroyed by fire)	1901	36-017107. The historic property was built in 1901 as originally a two-story building. The property suffered damage from a substantial fire, now it is a one-story shell. In 1991, the property was evaluated and listed on the National Register as a contributor to the Redlands Santa Fe Depot Historic District (1D status code).
(9) 348 Orange Street	Pioneer Transfer	1897	36-017105. The historic property was built in 1897 by Richard Stetson. It was converted into a garage in 1923. In 1991, the property was evaluated and listed on the National Register as a contributor to the Redlands Santa Fe Depot Historic District (1D status code).
(10) 346 Orange Street	Livery & Feed Palace/Palace Livery Stable	1908	36-017104. The historic property was constructed by Richard Stetson, a pioneer stage and transfer company owner, in 1908. It is located at 346 Orange Street. In 1991, the property was evaluated and listed on the National Register as a contributor to the Redlands Santa Fe Depot Historic District (1D status code).
(11) 342-344 Orange Street	Poundstone & Hamilton Building	1898	36-017103. The historic property is located at 342-355 Orange Street and was constructed in 1898. In 1991, the property was evaluated and listed on the National Register as a contributor to the Redlands Santa Fe Depot Historic District (1D status code).

Address	Building Name	Year Built	Description
(12) 338-340 Orange Street	The Worley Building	1892	36-017102. The historic property is located at 338-340 Orange Street and was constructed in 1892. In 1991, the property was evaluated and listed on the National Register as a contributor to the Redlands Santa Fe Depot Historic District (1D status code).
(13) 336 Orange Street	Beacon Printery Building	1902	36-017100. The historic building was first referenced in 1902. There was no mention of the building on a map in 1894, but was found on a later map in 1908 .In 1986, the property was evaluated and listed on the National Register as a contributor to the Redlands Santa Fe Depot Historic District (4R status code).
(14) 330-332 Orange Street	Gregory Packing House/Hamilton Block	1888	36-017098. The historic building was constructed in 1888 and was one of the first brick blocks in Redlands. the property was evaluated and listed on the National Register as a contributor to the Redlands Santa Fe Depot Historic District (4R status code).
(15) 328 Orange Street	E. I. Martin Home and Grocery	1902	36-017097. The historic building was constructed in 1902. It was the home and grocery store owned by E.I. Martin. In 1986, the property was evaluated and listed on the National Register as a contributor to the Redlands Santa Fe Depot Historic District (6X1 status code).
(16) 220 Orange Street	Phinney Block	1892	36-017096. The historic building was constructed by M.M. Phinney, a Redlands citrus grower and civic worker. In 1986, the property was evaluated and listed on the National Register as a contributor to the Redlands Santa Fe Depot Historic District (3B status code).
(17) 216-218 Orange Street	Gregg Block	1888	36-017095. The historic building was built by Judge F.W. Gregg in 1888. In 1986, the property was evaluated and listed on the National Register as a contributor to the Redlands Santa Fe Depot Historic District (6Z2 status code).
(18) 208 Orange Street	Levine's	1894	36-017094. The historic property served as a vacant lot to display the Board of Trade items and advertise Redlands in 1893. In 1894, a building was constructed and housed a Fruit and Meat Market. In 1986, the property was evaluated and listed on the National Register as a contributor to the Redlands Santa Fe Depot Historic District (6Z2 status code).
(19) 206 Orange Street	Hamilton Block	1888	36-017093. The historic building was completed in 1888. It has been used as various businesses since. It is one the oldest examples of Downtown Redlands. In 1986, the property was evaluated and listed on the National Register as a contributor to the Redlands Santa Fe Depot Historic District (6Z2 status code).
(20) 345 North Fifth Street	Haight Packing House/Mitten Display Sign Letters	1890	36-017046. The historic property was the first packing house to be constructed in Redlands in 1890. In 1991, the property was evaluated and listed on the National Register as a contributor to the Redlands Santa Fe Depot Historic District (1D status code).
(21) 215 North Fifth Street	Hall of Justice	1935	36-017044. The historic property is located at 215 N. Fifth Street) and was built in 1935. In 1991, the property was evaluated and listed on the National Register as a contributor to the Redlands Santa Fe Depot Historic District (1D status code).
(22) 215 North Fifth Street (Rear)	H. Jacobsen's Warehouse	1894	36-017045. The historic property is located at the rear building west of 215 N. Fifth Street and was built in 1894. In 1991, the property was evaluated and listed on the National Register as a contributor to the Redlands Santa Fe Depot Historic District (1D status code).
(23) 241 Oriental Avenue	Redlands Fruit Association Warehouse (destroyed by fire)	Unknown	36-017130. The property was evaluated and listed on the National Register as a contributor to the Redlands Santa Fe Depot Historic District (1D status code). The DPR was not included in the SCCIC CHRIS Record Search Results

The High Avenue Area

The High Avenue area, located between Sixth Street and Ninth Street, includes the southeast corner of High Avenue and Ninth Street (Southern California Edison Building), and the residence located at 511 Seventh Street. The High Avenue area consists of 13 cottage residences built in the early 1900s, in addition to an architecturally

significant church and building (City of Redlands 2017b; Table 7). The condition of many of the cottages in poor, although there is a potential for rehabilitation as residences or small offices. The High Avenue Area has not been designated a Historic District, although some of the buildings are listed as historic properties (Table 2; Table 7). The area has been designated a Service Commercial district; no effort will be made to discourage continued residential use (City of Redlands 2017b) The lots that do not contain noteworthy buildings should be considered as candidates for "move-ons" of compatible historic resources from other parts of the City when these resources are threatened with destruction (City of Redlands 2017b). All of these structures are located within the Specific Plan Area.

Table 7. Noteworthy Historic Structures in the High Avenue Area

Address	Building Type; Name	Year Built	Primary No. and Information
210-212 High Avenue	Residence	1901	n/a
211 High Avenue	Residence	1902	n/a
217 High Avenue	Residence	1903	n/a
226 High Avenue	Residence	1897	n/a
227 High Avenue	Residence	1899	n/a
302 High Avenue	Residence	1901	n/a
402 High Avenue	Residence; Fred Hermann House	1906	P-36-016988. In 1986, the residence was evaluated and listed on the National Register (status code 5S).
408 High Avenue	Residence; Henry Beal House	1900	P-36-016989. In 1986, the residence was evaluated and listed on the National Register (status code 5S).
412 High Avenue	Residence	1905	P-36-016990. In 1986, the residence was evaluated and listed on the National Register (status code 5S).
416 High Avenue	Residence; E.W. Pearson House	1900	P-36-016991. In 1986, the residence was evaluated and listed on the National Register (status code 5S).
420 High Avenue	Residence; Henry Taylor House	1906	P-36-016992. In 1986, the residence was evaluated and listed on the National Register (status code 5S).
424 High Avenue	Residence; Archibald E. Brock House	1908	P-36-016993. In 1986, the residence was evaluated and listed on the National Register (status code 5S).
504 High Avenue	Southern California Edison Building	1926	P-36-016994. In 1986, the residence was evaluated and listed on the National Register (status code 3S).
511 Seventh Street	Residence	1930	n/a
512 N. Sixth Street	Church	1919	n/a

Note: Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, the SCCIC was not able to provide digitized copies of all reports and site records. Therefore, some of the information regarding the resources is unknown at this time.

The State Street Area

The State Street Area comprises the City of Redlands' Downtown. The area is bounded by Orange Street, Cajon Street, Olive Street, Ninth Street, and Redlands Boulevard, in addition to Orange Street between the railroad right-of-way and Redlands Boulevard. The area has numerous, historically significant structures (Table 8). The portion located west of Orange Street was demolished for the construction of the Redlands Mall in 1977. The following properties were identified from the Transit Village Specific Plan's (TVSP) Redlands' Historic Features ArcGIS interactive map (City of Redlands 2020).

Table 8. Historic Properties in State Street Area from TVSP's Redlands' Historic Feature Map

Address	Building Type and Name	Year Built	Primary No. and Information
123 Cajon Street	Commercial; Fox Theater	1928	P-36-016660. In 1986, it was evaluated and listed in the National Registry (status code 3S). Presently, it is listed as Historical Landmark No.35 (HL35).
131 Cajon Street	Masonic Temple	1909	P-36-016661. In 1986, it was evaluated and listed in the National Registry (status code 5S). Presently, it is listed in the Historic Inventory.
(moved)	Wade House		Presently, it is listed in the Historic Inventory.
NE corner of Orange Street and Citrus Avenue	Commercial; Academy of Music Building	1890	P-36-016732. In 1986, it was evaluated and listed in the National Registry (status code 5S). Presently, it is listed as Historical Landmark No.57 (HL57).

Address	Building Type and Name	Year Built	Primary No. and Information
NE corner of Orange Street and Citrus Avenue	Commercial; A.G. Hubbard Building	1890	P-36-016732. In 1986, it was evaluated and listed in the National Registry (status code 5S). Presently, it is listed as Historical Landmark No.39 (HL39).
24 E State Street	Commercial; Buster Building	1887	P-36-016829. In 1986, it was evaluated and listed in the National Registry (status code 5S). Presently, it is listed as Historic Register No.33 (HR33).
204 E State Street	Commercial; Harry Gregory Carriage & Harness Building	1905	P-36-016845. In 1986, it was evaluated and listed in the National Registry (status code 5S). Presently, it is listed as Historical Register No.91 (HR91).
108-116 Orange Street	Commercial; Meserve Sanborn	1891	P-36-017089. In 1986, it was evaluated and listed in the National Registry (status code 5S). Presently, it is listed in the Historic Inventory.
118 Orange Street	Commercial; McLean Wagon Shop	1891	P-36-017090. In 1986, it was evaluated and listed in the National Registry (status code 5S). Presently, it is listed as in the Historic Inventory.
120 Orange Street	Commercial; Walter C. Hargrave	1894	P-36-017091. In 2017, it was evaluated and listed in the National Register (status code 5S2). Presently, it is listed as in the Historic Inventory.
4 E Redlands Boulevard	Commercial;A.C. Chittenden Building	1935	P-36-017092. In 2017, it was evaluated and listed in the National Register (status code 5S2). Presently, it is listed as in the Historic Inventory.

Review of Historic Aerial Photographs and Historic Topographic Maps

A review of historical aerial photographs shows a progression of development within and surrounding the Specific Plan Area since the 1900s (Figures 14 through 18). A photograph from 1938 (Figure 15) shows agricultural development throughout the Specific Plan Area. By the 1950s, increased agricultural and residential development within the Specific Plan Area is observed (Figure 16). The 1980s into present day saw the continuation of residential and commercial development in all directions of the Specific Plan Area (Figures 17 and 18).

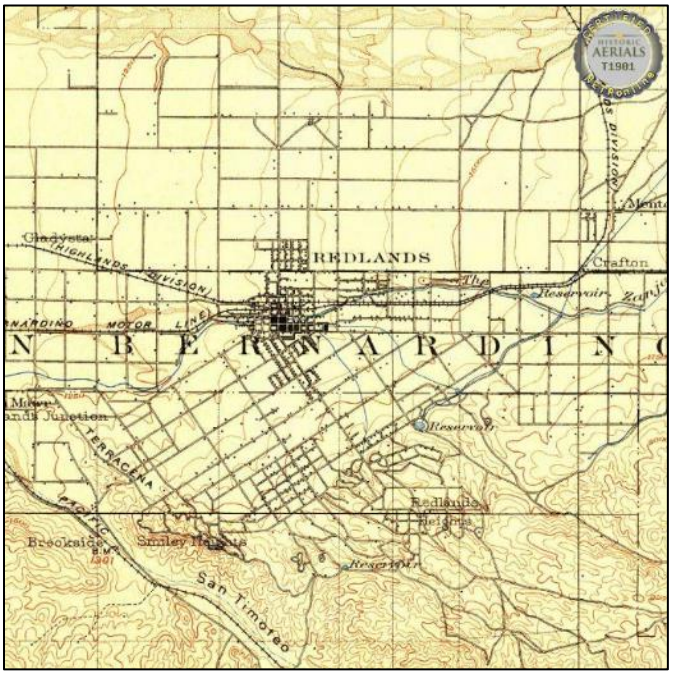


Figure 14. Specific Plan Area and surrounding area with housing development, roads, and railroads (as depicted on 1901 topographic map)



Figure 15. Specific Plan Area and surrounding area with agricultural development (as depicted on 1938 aerial photograph)



Figure 16. Specific Plan Area and surrounding area with increased residential and commercial development (as depicted on 1959 aerial photograph)



Figure 17. Specific Plan Area and surrounding area with continued residential development in surrounding area (as depicted on 1980 aerial photograph)



Figure 18. Specific Plan Area with increased commercial and residential developments (as depicted on 2016 aerial photograph)

NATIVE AMERICAN OUTREACH AND BACKGROUND RESEARCH

As a result of the effort to contact the 19 Native American Tribes or individuals identified by the NAHC, MCC received seven responses. These responses came in the form of letters, emails and phone calls. Below is a summary of the responses provided by Native American Tribes.

On October 27, 2020, MCC received an email from Jill McCormick, Historic Preservation Officer from Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma Reservation. Ms. McCormick stated the tribe has no comments on this Specific Plan and defers to more local Tribes and supports their decisions on the Specific Plan.

A physical letter dated October 28, 2020 was received by MCC from Nancy Markwardt, Office Manager and Recording Administrator with Cabazon Band of Mission Indians. The letter stated that there is no presence of Native American resources that may be impacted by the Specific Plan.

A physical letter dated November 3, 2020 was received by MCC from Victoria Martin, Tribal Secretary from Augustine Band of Cahuilla Mission Indians. Ms. Martin stated the tribe is unaware of specific cultural resources, but in the event any resources are discovered during development, the tribe would like to be notified immediately for further evaluation.

On November 16, 2020 MCC received an email from Ryan Nordness, Cultural Resources Analyst for San Manuel Band of Mission Indians (SMBMI). Mr. Nordness informed MCC that the Specific Plan Area lies within / near the vicinity of historic Mill Creek Zanja, a NRHP listed site, California Historical Landmark No. 43. SMBMI requests consultation when the Specific Plan moves to AB52/CEQA.

On November 24, 2020, MCC received an email from Lacy Padilla, Archaeologist for Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians (ACBCI). Ms. Padilla stated that the Specific Plan is located with ACBCI's Traditional Use Area and requests the following: 1) A cultural resources inventory of the Specific Plan area by a qualified archaeologist prior to any development activities in this area; 2) A copy of the record search with associated survey reports and site records from the information center; and 3) Copies of any cultural resource documentation (report and site records) generated in connection with this Specific Plan.

On November 30, 2020, MCC spoke to the Tribal Resource Assistant of Los Coyotes Band of Cahuilla and Cupeño Indians who stated the tribe did not have any information they wished to share at this time.

On December 1, 2020, MCC received an email from BobbyRay Esparza, Cultural Coordinator with Cahuilla Band of Indians (CBI). Mr. Esparza stated the Specific Plan is located within the CBI Traditional Land Use area and believe that cultural resources may be unearthed during construction. CBI requested that a tribal monitor be present during all ground disturbing activities and to be notified of all changes and updates with the Specific Plan moving forward.

As of January 27, 2021, MCC has not received any additional responses from the remaining NAHC-listed groups or individuals we contacted for information. Should MCC receive additional responses once the final report is submitted, the information will be passed on to EPD Solutions to be added to the report as an addendum. NAHC and Native American correspondence materials, including our communication attempts, are provided as Appendix C.

PALEONTOLOGICAL RECORDS SEARCH

The locality search at LACM did not yield any fossil localities within the Specific Plan Area and no fossil localities within one mile of the Specific Plan Area (see Appendix D) (Bell 2020). However, nine fossil localities from similar sedimentary deposits have been recorded within a 70-mile radius of the Specific Plan Area (Bell 2020; Table 9).

The closest fossil locality from the LACM Records Search is LACM IP 437, located in approximately 20-miles east of the Specific Plan Area. The locality came from an unknown Pleistocene formation and consisted of invertebrates at an unknown depth. Additional literature was consulted, including the University of California Museum of Paleontology (UCMP)'s Miocene Mammal Mapping Project (MioMap), resulting in eight fossil localities from the San Timoteo Formation located approximately five miles south-southeast of the Specific Plan (Carrasco et al. 2005). These eight localities are the closest fossils to the Specific Plan Area. Additionally, 11 localities from the San Timoteo Formation and 13 localities from the Mount Eden Formation are located approximately 13 to 18 miles southeast of the Specific Plan, near the city of Beaumont (Carrasco et al. 2005).

Table 9. Previously Recorded Fossil Localities Near Specific Plan Area

Locality Number	Location	Formation	Taxa	Depth
n/a	North Side of San Timoteo Canyon; approximately 5 miles south of Specific Plan Area	San Timoteo	Mammoth	Unknown
n/a	El Casco; approximately 5 miles south of Specific Plan Area	Upper San Timoteo	Mammoth	Unknown
n/a	Riverside County Landfill (5 fossil localities); approximately 5 miles south-southeast of Specific Plan Area	San Timoteo	Unknown	Unknown
n/a	Shutt Ranch Locality; 33.980000, -117.07	San Timoteo	Unknown	Unknown
n/a	Eden Hot Springs Jack Rabbit Trail (11 fossil localities); approximately 13 miles southeast of Specific Plan Area	San Timoteo	Unknown	Unknown
n/a	Mastodon Station (2 fossil localities); approximately 13 miles southeast of Specific Plan Area	Mount Eden	Unknown	Unknown
LACM 1119	Eden Flats (2 fossil localities); approximately 13 miles southeast of Specific Plan Area	Mount Eden	Unknown	Unknown
n/a	Low Diggings; approximately 13 miles southeast of Specific Plan Area	Mount Eden	Unknown	Unknown
n/a	Mt. Eden (5 fossil localities); approximately 15 miles southeast of Specific Plan Area	Mount Eden	Unknown	Unknown
n/a	Camel Station No. 1; approximately 17 miles southeast of Specific Plan Area	Mount Eden	Unknown	Unknown
n/a	Lamb Camp; approximately 17 miles southeast of Specific Plan Area	Mount Eden	Unknown	Unknown
n/a	Potrero; approximately 18 miles southeast of Specific Plan Area	Mount Eden	Unknown	Unknown
LACM VP 7618 - 7622,	San Timoteo Badlands; east of Moreno & northwest of Eden Hot Springs; approximately 8-10 miles south of Specific Plan Area	San Timoteo	Horse family (Equidae); Camel family (Camelidae)	Unknown
LACM VP 1715	San Jacinto River; about 9 mi E of Hemet; approximately 20 miles south of Specific Plan Area	Unknown formation (Pleistocene)	Horse (*Equus bautistensis*)	Unknown
LACM IP 437	West side of Gunsight Pass; approximately 20-miles east of Specific Plan Area	Unknown formation (Pleistocene)	Invertebrates	Unknown
LACM VP 1207	Hill on east side of sewage disposal plant; 1-mile north-northwest of Corona; approximately 24-miles southwest of Specific Plan Area	Unknown formation (Pleistocene)	Cow family (Bovidae)	Unknown

Locality Number	**Location**	**Formation**	**Taxa**	**Depth**
LACM IP 17610	Deane Dana Friendship Park, southwest of 9th Street/Western Avenue Intersection, approximately 67-miles southeast of Specific Plan Area	Unknown formation (Pleistocene)	Invertebrates	Unknown
LACM VP 6059	Overflow area just east-southeast of Lake Elsinore; approximately 28-miles southeast of Specific Plan Area	Older alluvium	Camel (Camelidae)	Unknown
LACM VP 7941, 5891, 5892, 5789	Along I-15 in Temecula Valley; approximately 38-miles south of Specific Plan Area	Pauba Formation (interbedded siltstones & fine to coarse grained sandstones)	Horse (*Equus*); Proboscidea; unidentified vertebrates	5-10 feet Bgs

VP, Vertebrate Paleontology; IP, Invertebrate Paleontology; Bgs, below ground surface

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

CULTURAL RESOURCES CONCLUSIONS

The Specific Plan cultural resource assessment included a CHRIS records search, NAHC outreach, and background research. The records search results indicated 34 previously conducted investigations, including 209 previously recorded resources are located directly in the Project Area. The Specific Plan area is located in an area of Redlands where over 150 historic properties are present. Review of historic aerials and topographic maps show that agricultural, residential, and commercial development has been occurring within the area since the early 1900s. Over time, agricultural land was phased out and replaced with residential and commercial. During NAHC outreach efforts, three Native American tribes/contacts identified the Project Area's location is within Traditional Use Area, Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians, Cahuilla Band of Indians, and San Manuel Band of Mission Indians. Of these three tribes, San Manuel Band of Mission Indians expressed concerned of cultural sensitivity issues regarding the location of the Project and its proximity to known sites and requested consultation and/or monitoring for cultural resources during ground disturbance activities associated with the Specific Plan. Additionally, the NAHC identified a positive SLF and requested San Manuel Band of Mission Indians be contacted for more information regarding the positive result. The Augustine Band of Cahuilla Mission Indians asked to be informed if cultural resources are unearthed during ground disturbance. Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians requests to be updated as the projects progresses. Cahuilla Band of Indians asks for a member of their tribe to be present to monitor ground disturbance.

Implementation of the Specific Plan could result in an alteration of a historic building, structure, object, or site and could adversely impact prehistoric or historic archaeological resources and human remains. While these impacts would be potentially significant, implementation of the following mitigation measures would reduce this impact to a less than significant level.

CULTURAL RESOURCES RECOMMENDATIONS

The potential for encountering significant historic property resources within the Specific Plan Area is considered high, due to the developed longevity of the Specific Plan Area, and presence of historic-era built environment resources throughout the Specific Plan Area. Since no field surveys were conducted for this cultural assessment at this time, any portions of the Specific Plan Area that have not been previously surveyed will require surveys by a qualified archaeologist prior to project approval. Additionally, any historic districts, historic buildings, and/or cultural sites present within the Specific Plan Area will require assessment and possible mitigation may be required prior to Project implementation. For any NR and/or CR historic properties that have a status code of 3 (Appears Eligible for NR or CR through Survey Evaluation) and/or 7 (Needs to be reevaluated), an architectural historian will be consulted to reevaluate the buildings for eligibility.

Historic Buildings, Structures, and Objects

The following recommendations would reduce potential impacts from Projects within the Specific Plan Area related to historical resources. However, potential renovation and/or demolition activities within the Specific Plan Area would result in significant and unavoidable impacts to historically significant structures.

Prior to issuance of a permit for a development project within the Specific Plan Area that could directly or indirectly impact a building/structure in excess of 45 years of age, the City shall determine whether the affected building/structure is historically significant. The evaluation of historic architectural resources shall be based on criteria such as age, location, context, association with an important person or event, uniqueness, or structural integrity. Preferred mitigation for historic buildings or structures shall be to avoid significant impacts to the resource through project redesign. If the resource cannot be entirely avoided, all prudent and feasible

measures to minimize harm to the resource shall be taken. Depending upon project impacts, measures shall include, but are not limited to:

- Preparing a historic resource management plan;
- Adding new construction that is compatible in size, scale, materials, color, and workmanship to the historical resource (such additions, whether portions of existing buildings or additions to historic districts, shall be clearly distinguishable from historic fabric);
- Repairing damage according to the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation;
- Screening incompatible new construction from view through the use of berms, walls, and landscaping in keeping with the historic period and character of the resource; and
- Shielding historic properties from noise generators through the use of sound walls, double glazing, and air conditioning.

An historical resource assessment report shall be prepared by a qualified architectural historian meeting the U.S. Secretary of the Interior standards for each project to document the methods used to determine the presence or absence of historical resources, to identify potential impacts from a project, and to evaluate the significance of any historical resources identified. If potentially significant impacts to a historical resource are identified, the report will also recommend appropriate mitigation to reduce the impacts to below a significant degree, where possible. If mitigation is required, mitigation programs can also be included in the report.

Archaeological Resources

The following recommendations would reduce potential impacts from Projects within the Specific Plan Area related to archaeological resources to a less than significant level.

Prior to issuance of a permit for a development project within the Specific Plan Area that could directly or indirectly impact an archaeological or tribal cultural resource, the City shall require that the following steps be taken to determine (1) the presence of archaeological or tribal cultural resources (2) the evaluation of these resources as to their significance as per CEQA and local register, and (3) the appropriate mitigation for any significant resources which may be impacted by a project.

Desktop Review

During environmental review for future projects located within the Specific Plan Area, a qualified archaeologist will prepare a brief letter report to determine the likelihood for the project site to contain archaeological resources. This letter report will contain the results of background research and will tier off the research conducted in the Redlands Transit Villages Specific Plan Project Cultural and Paleontological Assessments prepared by Material Culture Consulting, Inc. Additional reference material will be reviewed, including project area specific historic photographs, topographic maps and existing historic information. The background information provided in the Redlands Transit Villages Specific Plan Project Cultural and Paleontological Assessments will be valid for 5 years, after which time an updated search of the CHRIS will be required and submitted as an addendum to the original document. If there is any evidence that the project site has an increased sensitivity for archaeological or tribal cultural resources, or if previously identified resources are present within the project area, then one of the following measures would be implemented:

Native American Coordination

Where a recorded Native American archaeological site is identified, the City shall initial coordination with identified California Indian tribes. It should be noted that during the coordination process, tribal representative(s) will be directly involved in making recommendations regarding the significance of a prehistoric archaeological site, which could be considered a tribal cultural resource.

Phase 2 Archaeological Site Testing

A Phase 2 Archaeological Site Testing program may be recommended, which would include evaluating the horizontal and vertical dimensions of a site, the chronological placement, site function, artifact/ecofact density and variability, presence/absence of subsurface features, and research potential. Results of the testing program, in tandem with the Native American coordination process, will determine the significance of the resource.

When appropriate, the final testing report must be submitted to the City for eligibility determination and possible designation. An agreement on the appropriate form of mitigation is required prior to distribution of a draft environmental document, should one be required. If no significant resources are found, and site conditions are such that there is no potential for further discoveries, then no further action is required. Resources found to be non-significant as a result of a survey and/or assessment will require no further work beyond documentation of the resources on the appropriate Department of Parks and Recreation site forms and inclusion of results in the survey and/or assessment report. If no significant resources are found but results of the initial evaluation and testing phase indicate there is still a potential for resources to be present in portions of the property that could not be tested, then development of a mitigation and monitoring program is required.

Data Recovery Program

If significant cultural resources are present within a given Project Area, preferred mitigation for significant cultural resources is avoidance through project redesign. If the resource cannot be entirely avoided, all prudent and feasible measures to minimize harm shall be taken. For archaeological resources where preservation is not an option, a Data Recovery Program is required, which includes a Collections Management Plan. The program and plan will be subject to City review and approval prior to implementation. The data recovery program shall be based on a written research design and is subject to the provisions as outlined in CEQA Section 21083.2. The data recovery program must be reviewed and approved by the City Development Services Department.

Archaeological Resources Management Plan (ARMP)

If resources are discovered within a given Project Area, or if there is a high potential for encountering resources, a Archaeological Resources Management Plan (ARMP) will be required. In this case, the ARMP should include the following, at a minimum:

- At least 90 days prior to issuance of grading permits, the project permittee/owner shall retain a qualified archaeological monitor to prepare the ARMP and to monitor all ground-disturbing activities in an effort to identify any unknown archaeological resources. Qualified archaeological monitor(s) will have a minimum of a bachelor's degree, verifiable training and one year of monitoring experience in Southern California on similar projects. Prior to grading, the project permittee/owner shall provide to the City Development Services Department verification that a qualified monitor has been retained. Monitors will report to the Project Archaeologist for the Project and may work in collaboration with Native American observers. The Project Archaeologist shall meet the U.S. Secretary of the Interior Standards.
- Any newly discovered archaeological resource deposits shall be subject to a formal significance evaluation.
- The Project Archaeologist will work in coordination with consulting tribes, the permittee/owner, and the City on the ARMP to address the details, timing, and responsibility of all archaeological activities that will occur on the project site. Details in the plan shall include, at a minimum:
    a. Project grading and development scheduling;
    b. The development of a schedule in coordination with the permittee/owner and the Project Archaeologist for designated Native American tribal monitors from the consulting tribes during grading, excavation and ground-disturbing activities on the site: including the scheduling, safety requirements, duties, scope of work, and Native American tribal monitors'

authority to stop and redirect grading activities in coordination with all project archaeologists; and,

c. The protocols and stipulations that the permittee/owner, City, tribes, and Project Archaeologist will follow in the event of inadvertent archaeological resource discoveries, including any newly discovered archaeological resource deposits that shall be subject to a archaeological resources evaluation.

- A final report documenting the monitoring activity and disposition of any recovered archaeological resources shall be submitted to the City of Redlands, South Central Coast Information Center (SCCIC), and consulting tribes within 60 days of completion of monitoring.

Pregrading Conference

The Project Archaeologist and/or designee shall participate in a pre-grading conference with development staff and construction operations, to ensure an understanding of the monitoring requirements and implementation procedures to be utilized during construction. This meeting shall take place before the initiation of major ground-disturbing activities. Training at this meeting shall inform all construction personnel of the procedures to be followed upon the discovery of archaeological resources, general archaeological items, including the archaeology and culture history of the area, as well as pictures of typical artifacts, sites, and resources that can be found during construction. This training should stress applicable state, federal, and local laws, and include information on what to do in case an unanticipated discovery is made by a worker. All construction personnel should be instructed to stop work within a 50-foot radius of the find and immediately inform their field supervisor upon any discovery in the Project Area. The Project Archaeologist shall be called to assess the find to determine if additional monitors should be mobilized to the Project Area to examine and evaluate the resources.

Archaeological Monitoring

An adequate number of qualified archaeological monitors shall be present to ensure that all earth moving activities are observed and shall be on-site during all grading activities for areas to be monitored, including off-site improvements. Inspections will vary based on the rate of excavation, the materials excavated, and the presence and abundance of artifacts and features. The frequency and location of inspections will be determined by the Project Archaeologist.

Archaeological monitoring will include inspection of exposed cut surfaces and spoils piles. Monitors maintain close communication with the on-site construction personnel to maintain a safe working environment and to be fully appraised of the upcoming Project activity areas and any schedule changes. All monitors shall complete daily documentation of all construction activities requiring monitoring, including the location of monitoring activities throughout the day, observations of sediment type and distribution, observations regarding resources, collection of resources and other information. This documentation will be prepared by each monitor on each shift, in a Daily Field Monitoring Summary and Daily Artifact Collection log, as relevant to the discoveries each day. The monitor shall photograph ground disturbing activities, sediment, and resources for documentation purposes and will fill out a Photograph Log each day. The Daily Field Monitoring Summary, Daily Artifact Collection Log and/or Photograph Log comprise the field notes. These notes shall be filed weekly with the Project Archaeologist and be made available to the Proponent and City upon request.

Monitor's Authority to Temporarily Halt Project Activities

Archaeological monitors have the authority to initiate a temporary work stoppage of construction activities to assess and/or recover a potentially significant discovery. It is important that all earthmoving contractor personnel recognize the authority of the monitor(s) to redirect Project construction activities. The monitor(s) will attempt to minimize schedule impacts, however, in cases of significant discovery, this process can be quite lengthy, and recent discoveries in the region have shown the area to be highly sensitive for cultural materials. The monitor(s) will stay

with the discovery and notify the construction foreman and the Project Archaeologist. If phone communication is problematic, the monitor will demarcate a 50-ft buffer zone around the specimen using flagging pins until the find is assessed and potential impacts to archaeological resources are avoided, minimized, or mitigated.

Unanticipated Discovery Protocol
If inadvertent discoveries of subsurface archaeological resources are discovered during grading, the Project Archaeologist shall assess the significance of such resources and shall meet and confer regarding the mitigation for such resources.

Data Recovery Plan for Archaeological Resources
The following plan identifies protocol for assessing newly discovered resources. This section follows state guidelines for management of archaeological resources, as well as current best practices and industry standards for cultural resource management professional. Please note that when inadvertent discoveries of Native American archaeological resources occur, coordination with consulting Native American tribes/affiliations should be completed prior to removal or treatment of these resources, to ensure proper treatment and disposition. The Project Archaeologist shall be contacted to flag the area in the field and determine if the archaeological deposits meet the CEQA definition of historical (State CEQA Guidelines 15064.5(a)) and/or unique archaeological resource (Public Resources Code 21083.2(g)). If the find is considered a "resource" the archaeologist shall pursue either protection in place or recovery, salvage and treatment of the deposits.

Isolates
Less than three artifacts in one location are defined as isolates. These may consist of, for example, a single projectile point, a culturally modified animal bone, or a glass bottle. When isolates are discovered, the monitor carefully examines the surrounding area to ensure that other artifacts are not present. Subsequently, the monitor photographs the isolate with a scale bar, obtains GPS coordinates of the location and records the isolate using standard California Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) series 523 forms.

Archaeological Sites
Archaeological sites consist of more than three artifacts in one location. In addition, sites may have features such as rock ovens, burials, and other human-created alterations of the natural environment - with or without the presence of artifacts. Sites and features require evaluation to determine if they meet significance criteria as per CEQA. An archaeological site is considered significant if it is eligible or potentially eligible for listing in the CRHR. When an archaeological site is discovered during any Project activity, the archaeological monitor will divert construction away from the area at a minimum distance of 50 ft from the find and establish an exclusionary zone (flagging pins/tape) around the resource. The archaeological monitor(s) will then notify the Project Archaeologist for direction on how to proceed. Regardless of the outcome of the significance and CRHR eligibility assessment, every feature and site require a standard set of data collection for analysis and recordation on standard DPR forms. Features or sites older than 50 years must be delineated and photographed, GPS coordinates must be taken, and features and site records are completed including production of field maps and sketch map drawings. Thorough mapping is required for all features or sites, and include an accurate elevation measurement, the depth the deposit extends below surface and true north reading.

Recovery, salvage and treatment protocols shall be developed in accordance with applicable provisions of Public Resource Code Section 21083.2 and State CEQA Guidelines 15064.5 and 15126.4. If unique archaeological resources cannot be preserved in place or left in an undisturbed state, recovery, salvage and treatment shall be required at the applicant's expense. All recovered and salvaged resources shall be prepared to the point of identification and permanent preservation by the archaeologist. Resources shall be identified and curated into an established accredited professional repository, at the Western Science Center in Hemet. Excavation as a treatment

option will be restricted to those parts of the unique archaeological resource that would be damaged or destroyed by the project. All items found in association with Native American human remains shall be considered grave goods and sacred in origin and subject to special handling.

Human Remains

Procedures taken upon discovery of human remains will be consistent with State Law (California Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5; California PRC Section 5907.98) and CR-3. If human remains are encountered during project grading, no further disturbance shall occur until the San Bernardino County Coroner has made the necessary findings as to origin. Further, pursuant to California Public Resources Code Section 5097.98(b) remains shall be left in place and free from disturbance until a final decision as to the treatment and disposition has been made. The monitor(s) will immediately divert work a minimum of 100 feet and place an exclusion zone (flagging pins) around the burial. In-place preservation and protection from further disturbance shall always be the preferred approach. If the San Bernardino County Coroner determines the remains to be Native American, the NAHC shall be contacted within a twenty-four (24) hour timeframe. Subsequently, the NAHC shall identify the "most likely descendant." The most likely descendant (MLD) shall then make recommendations and engage in consultations concerning the treatment of the remains as provided in Public Resources Code 5097.98. According to the California Health and Safety Code, six or more human burials at one location constitute a cemetery (Section 8100), and willful disturbance of human remains is a felony (Section 7052).

If the coroner determines the remains represent a historic-era, non-Native American burial, standard non-invasive analysis of the skeletal remains and any artifacts will be performed on any burials removed. Reburial in place is preferred, but if burials are removed, they will be reinterred in an appropriate setting. If the coroner determines the remains to be modern, the coroner will take custody of the remains. Reburial locations will be formally recorded on standard DPR forms as an Archaeological Redeposit. The site record will include maps of the original and reburial locations. The record will include dates of excavation and interment and a list of individuals (with affiliation) present during reburial. A burial treatment report will be prepared separately from any other reports and will be a confidential document. Copies will be filed with the Eastern Information Center, the MLD and the NAHC (latter two for Native American burials only). Any skeletal analysis or artifact analysis will be included in the final monitoring compliance report for the Project.

Monitoring Compliance Report

The Project Archaeologist shall prepare a final archaeological report prior to issuance of final building inspection, or other City milestone, to verify compliance with project conditions and mitigation measures. The report shall follow industry standard guidelines and City of Redlands requirements and shall include at a minimum: a discussion of monitoring methods and techniques uses, the results of the monitoring program including any artifacts recovered, an inventory of any resources recovered, updated DPR forms, if any, and any other site(s) identified, final disposition of the resources, and any additional recommendations. A final copy shall be submitted to the City of Redlands Development Services Department and the South Central Coast Information Center (SCCIC).

Curation of Archaeological Resources

All archaeological materials, including original maps, field notes, non-burial related artifacts, catalog information, and final reports recovered during public and/or private development projects must be permanently curated with an appropriate institution, one that has the proper facilities and staffing for ensuring research access to the collections consistent with state and federal standards. In the event that a prehistoric and/or historic deposit is encountered during construction monitoring, a collections management plan would be required in accordance with the project Mitigation and Monitoring Program.

The disposition of human remains and burial-related artifacts that cannot be avoided or are inadvertently discovered is governed by state (i.e., Assembly Bill 2641 [Coto] and California Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act of 2001 [Health and Safety Code 8010-8011]) and federal (i.e., Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act [U.S. Code 3001-3013]) law, and must be treated in a dignified and culturally appropriate manner with respect for the deceased individual(s) and their descendants. Any human bones and associated grave goods of Native American origin shall be turned over to the appropriate Native American group for repatriation.

Arrangements for long-term curation of all recovered artifacts must be established between the applicant/property owner and the consultant prior to the initiation of the Phase 2 Archaeological Site Testing Program. This information must then be included in the archaeological survey, testing, and/or data recovery report submitted to the City for review and approval. Curation must be accomplished in accordance with the California State Historic Resources Commission's Guidelines for the Curation of Archaeological Collection (dated May 7, 1993) and, if federal funding is involved, Title 36 of the Code of Federal Regulations, Part 79.

PALEONTOLOGICAL RESOURCES CONCLUSIONS

The geologic units mapped within the Specific Plan Area are comprised of younger Quaternary fan alluvium, derived from San Gabriel Mountains to the north, and older Quaternary alluvium that are derived from the intrusive igneous rocks from the Jurupa Mountains and the San Timoteo Formation to the south. The Specific Plan paleontological resource assessment included a locality records search and literature review. No significant paleontological resources were identified directly within the Specific Plan Area during the locality search. However, eight fossil localities from the San Timoteo Formation were identified approximately five miles south of the Specific Plan Area, in San Timoteo Canyon. An additional 11 fossil localities from the same geological formation were identified 13 miles south-southeast of the Specific Plan Area. Additionally, Older Quaternary alluvium, similar to the old alluvial-fan and very old axial-valley deposits mapped within the Specific Plan Area, have produced significant Pleistocene fossils throughout the southern California area. While the younger deposits typically do not contain significant fossils within the uppermost layers, it is likely they are underlain by older Quaternary deposits and, potentially, Plio-Pleistocene San Timoteo Formation. Therefore, excavations have the potential to impact paleontologically sensitive sediments throughout the Specific Plan Area (both at the surface and in the subsurface) and potentially destroy the fossil resources contained within. Therefore, implementation of future projects within the Specific Plan Area that are located on these geologic units has the potential to result in significant impacts to paleontological resources.

PALEONTOLOGICAL RESOURCES RECOMMENDATIONS

The following recommendations may further reduce potential impacts from projects within the Specific Plan Area to a less-than-significant degree. The following recommendations would apply to any future project that proposes subsurface disturbance within areas mapped as a high sensitivity geologic unit, and any future project that proposes subsurface disturbance greater than 5 feet deep within areas mapped at the surface as a low sensitivity geologic unit. If no subsurface disturbance is planned, then paleontological resources would not be impacted and development of a project-specific paleontological resources management program (PRMP) would not be necessary. Additionally, a PRMP will not be necessary if a qualified paleontologist retained by a Project Proponent provides a letter to the City verifying that a PRMP is not warranted based on the results of a project-specific assessment.

Paleontological Resources Management Program (PRMP)

If a project proposes subsurface disturbance within an area mapped as a high sensitivity geologic unit (i.e., older alluvial deposits), or subsurface disturbance greater than 5 feet deep within an area mapped at the surface as a low sensitivity geologic unit (i.e., younger alluvial deposits), a paleontological resource management program

(PRMP) is required unless a qualified paleontologist retained by a Project Proponent provides a letter to the City verifying that a PRMP is not warranted based on the results of a project-specific assessment. The PRMP will be reviewed and approved by the City prior to the issuance of a grading permit. The PRMP will be designed and implemented prior to any ground disturbance activities to monitor, salvage, and curate any recovered fossils associated with the project area, should these be unearthed. It is recommended that, if necessary, a project's PRMP implement the following standard procedures:

1. The applicant shall retain a qualified paleontologist (Project Paleontologist) approved by the City to create and implement a project-specific plan for monitoring site grading/earthmoving activities. As per Society of Vertebrate Paleontology (SVP) guidelines, a qualified paleontological monitor is an individual who has demonstrated sufficient paleontological training and field experience to have acceptable knowledge and experience of fossil identification, salvage and collection methods, paleontological techniques, and stratigraphy. An undergraduate degree in geology or paleontology is preferable but is less important than documented experience performing paleontological monitoring. The paleontological monitor must work under the direction of the Project Paleontologist.
2. The project paleontologist retained shall review the approved development plan and grading plan and conduct any pre-construction work necessary to render appropriate monitoring requirements as appropriate. These requirements shall be documented by the project paleontologist in a paleontological resource management program (PRMP). This PRMP shall be submitted to the City for approval prior to issuance of a grading permit. Information to be contained in the PRMP, at a minimum and in addition to other industry standards and Society of Vertebrate Paleontology standards, are as follows:
    a. The Project Paleontologist shall participate in a pre-construction project meeting with development staff and construction operations to ensure an understanding of any monitoring measures required during construction, as applicable.
    b. Paleontological monitoring of earthmoving activities will be conducted on an as-needed basis by the project paleontologist during all earthmoving activities that may expose sensitive strata. Earthmoving activities in areas of the project area where previously undisturbed strata will be buried but not otherwise disturbed will not be monitored. The project paleontologist or his/her assign will have the authority to reduce monitoring once he/she determines the probability of encountering fossils has dropped below an acceptable level.
    c. If the Project Paleontologist finds fossil remains, earthmoving activities will be diverted temporarily around the fossil site until the remains have been evaluated, documented, and recovered. Earthmoving will be allowed to proceed through the site when the Project Paleontologist determines the fossils have been recovered and/or the site mitigated to the extent necessary.
    d. If fossil remains are encountered by earthmoving activities when the Project Paleontologist is not onsite, these activities will be diverted around the fossil site and the Project Paleontologist called to the site immediately to evaluate, document, and recover the remains.
    e. If fossil remains are encountered, fossiliferous rock and soil will be recovered from the fossil site and processed to allow for the recovery of smaller fossil remains. Test samples may be recovered from other sampling sites in the geologic unit if appropriate.
    f. Any recovered fossil remains will be prepared to the point of identification and identified to the lowest taxonomic level possible by knowledgeable paleontologists. The remains then will be curated (assigned and labeled with museum* repository fossil specimen numbers and corresponding fossil site numbers, as appropriate; placed in specimen trays and, if

necessary, vials with completed specimen data cards) and catalogued, an associated specimen data and corresponding geologic and geographic site data will be archived (specimen and site numbers and corresponding data entered into appropriate museum repository catalogs and computerized data bases) at the museum repository by a laboratory technician. The remains will then be accessioned into the museum* repository fossil collection, where they will be permanently stored, maintained, and, along with associated specimen and site data, made available for future study by qualified scientific investigators.

g. A qualified paleontologist shall prepare a report of findings made during all site grading activity with an appended itemized list of fossil specimens recovered during grading (if any). This report shall be submitted to the Development Services Department for review and approval prior to building final inspection as described elsewhere in these conditions.

Pregrading Conference

The Project Paleontologist and/or designee shall participate in a pre-grading conference with development staff and construction operations, to ensure an understanding of the monitoring requirements and implementation procedures to be utilized during construction. This meeting shall take place before the initiation of major ground-disturbing activities. Training at this meeting shall inform all construction personnel of the procedures to be followed upon the discovery of paleontological resources, general paleontological items, including the paleontology and geology of the area, as well as pictures of typical fossils that can be found during construction. This training should stress applicable state, federal, and local laws, and include information on what to do in case an unanticipated discovery is made by a worker. All construction personnel should be instructed to stop work within a 100-foot radius of the find and immediately inform their field supervisor upon any discovery in the project area. The Project Paleontologist shall be called to assess the find to determine if monitors should be mobilized to the project area to examine and evaluate the fossils.

Paleontological Monitoring

Paleontological monitoring of earthmoving activities within older Quaternary alluvial deposits will be initially conducted on a full-time basis, and earthmoving activities below five feet within younger Quaternary alluvial deposits will be conducted on a part-time (spot-checking) basis by the paleontological monitor. The Project Paleontologist may re-evaluate the necessity for paleontological monitoring after initial examination of the affected sediments during excavation, which may result in part-time or spot-checking the remainder of excavations, or cessation of monitoring. Paleontological monitoring of construction excavations involves field inspection of trenches, spoils piles, scraped or graded surfaces. Monitors shall maintain close communication with the on-site construction personnel to maintain a safe working environment and to be fully appraised of the upcoming Project activity areas and any schedule changes. All monitors shall complete daily documentation of all construction activities requiring monitoring, including the location of monitoring activities throughout the day, observations of sediment type and distribution, observations regarding paleontological resources, collection of resources and other information. This documentation will be prepared by each monitor on each shift, in a Daily Field Monitoring Summary and Daily Paleontological Locality Collection log, as relevant to the discoveries each day. The monitor shall photograph ground disturbing activities, sediment, and resources for documentation purposes and will fill out a Photograph Log each day. The Daily Field Monitoring Summary, Daily Paleontological Locality Collection Log and/or Photograph Log shall comprise the field notes. These notes shall be filed weekly with the Project Paleontologist and be made available to the Proponent and City upon request.

Monitor's Authority to Temporarily Halt Project Activities

Paleontological monitors have authority to initiate a temporary work stoppage of construction activities to assess and/or recover paleontological discoveries. It is important that all earthmoving contractor personnel recognize the authority of the paleontological monitor(s) to redirect project construction activities. The monitor(s) will attempt

to minimize schedule impacts, however, in cases of large discoveries, this process can be quite lengthy, and recent discoveries in the region have shown the area to be highly sensitive for paleontological materials. The monitor(s) will stay with the discovery and notify the construction foreman and the Project Paleontologist. The monitor will demarcate a 100-foot buffer zone around the specimen using flagging or other high-visibility methods until the find is assessed and potential impacts to paleontological resources are avoided, minimized, or mitigated.

Data Recovery Plan for Paleontological Resources
If fossils are discovered, the qualified paleontological monitor shall recover them. In the instance of an extended salvage period, the Project Paleontologist shall work with the construction manager to temporarily direct, divert, or halt earthwork to allow recovery of fossil remains in a timely manner. If the find is too large to be managed by one monitor, additional assistance will be called upon to expedite the process. Because of the potential for the recovery of small fossil remains, it may be necessary to collect bulk samples (up to 6,000 pounds) of sedimentary rock matrix. Screen-washing will only occur in the event of a significant discovery. The Project Paleontologist will consult with the Project Applicant/Proponent prior to collecting any bulk samples. Scientifically significant fossils of microscopic size consisting of vertebrates, invertebrates, plants, or trace fossils, may be in sediments that produce significant finds. The locations of any significant discoveries should be sampled and later screen-washed and picked in the paleontological laboratory to fully document the microfaunal or microfloral diversity of the locality.

Construction activities shall continue outside of a 100-foot buffer to the discovery site based on the size of the fossil and in consultation with the foreperson and other construction leads. All scientifically important fossils shall be salvaged and fully documented within a detailed stratigraphic framework as construction conditions and safety considerations permit. Fossils will only be retrieved from within the project boundaries. Once the fossils have been partially prepared in the laboratory, non-significant resources such as bone fragments lacking identifiable features (processes or definable skeletal structures) shall be discarded or used only for educational or public outreach purposes.

Monitoring Compliance Report
The Project Paleontologist shall prepare a final paleontological report prior to issuance of final building inspection, or other City milestone, to verify compliance with project conditions and mitigation measures. The report shall follow industry standard guidelines and City of Redlands requirements and shall include at a minimum: a discussion of monitoring methods and techniques uses, the results of the monitoring program including any fossils recovered, an inventory of any resources recovered, locality forms, if any, final disposition of the resources, and any additional recommendations.

Curation of Paleontological Resources
Fossil remains collected during monitoring and salvage shall be cleaned, repaired, sorted, and catalogued as part of the monitoring program. When potentially scientifically significant fossil discoveries are made by paleontological monitors, they should be quickly and professionally explored, assessed, and evaluated to minimize construction delays; the City Development Services Department and Project Paleontologist will be notified immediately. Additional paleontologists will be brought in to assist with the salvage as needed. Salvages may consist of the relatively rapid removal of small isolated fossils from an active cut, to hand-quarrying of larger fossils over several hours, to excavations of large fossils or large numbers of smaller fossils from a bone bed over several days or weeks.

At each paleontological locality, the Project Paleontologist or paleontological monitor will record the field number, date of discovery and date of collection, geographic coordinates, elevation, formation, stratigraphic provenance, lithologic description of sediment that produced the fossil(s), type(s) of fossils and type(s) of element(s), taphonomic and paleoenvironmental interpretations, associations with other fossils, photograph(s), and collector(s). All fossils and matrix samples must be properly labeled prior to removal from the locality where

they were discovered and taken to a secure laboratory for preparation to the point of identification and curation.

TRIBAL CULTURAL RESOURCES CONCLUSIONS

The Specific Plan cultural resource assessment included a CHRIS records search, NAHC outreach, and background research. The records search results indicated 34 previously conducted investigations, including 209 previously recorded resources are located directly in the Project Area.

Outreach to the NAHC and local tribal groups resulted in three Native American tribes/contacts identifying the Project Area's location as within a Traditional Use Area. Tribes include the Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians, Cahuilla Band of Indians, and San Manuel Band of Mission Indians. Of these three tribes, San Manuel Band of Mission Indians expressed concerned of cultural sensitivity issues regarding the location of the Project and its proximity to known sites and requested consultation and/or monitoring for archaeological resources during ground disturbance activities associated with the Specific Plan. Additionally, the NAHC identified a positive SLF and requested San Manuel Band of Mission Indians be contacted for more information regarding the positive result. The Augustine Band of Cahuilla Mission Indians asked to be informed if cultural resources are unearthed during ground disturbance. Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians requests to be updated as the projects progresses. Cahuilla Band of Indians asks for a member of their tribe to be present to monitor ground disturbance.

Given the concern expressed by local tribal groups, as well as the positive SLF finding by the NAHC, there is the potential for tribal cultural resources to exist within the Project Area. Therefore, implementation of the Specific Plan could adversely impact tribal cultural resources. While this impact would be potentially significant, implementation of the following mitigation measures would reduce this impact to a less than significant level.

TRIBAL CULTURAL RESOURCES RECOMMENDATIONS

Prior to issuance of a permit for a development project within the Specific Plan Area that could directly or indirectly impact a tribal cultural resource, the City shall require that the following steps be taken to determine (1) the presence of tribal cultural resources (2) the evaluation of these resources as to their significance as per CEQA and local register, and (3) the appropriate mitigation for any significant resources which may be impacted by a project.

Desktop Review

During environmental review for future projects located within the Specific Plan Area, a qualified archaeologist will prepare a brief letter report to determine the likelihood for the project site to contain archaeological resources, which in turn could be considered tribal cultural resources. This letter report will contain the results of background research and will tier off the research conducted in the Redlands Transit Villages Specific Plan Project Cultural and Paleontological Assessments prepared by Material Culture Consulting, Inc. Additional reference material will be reviewed, including project area specific historic photographs, topographic maps and existing historic information. The background information provided in the Redlands Transit Villages Specific Plan Project Cultural and Paleontological Assessments will be valid for 5 years, after which time an updated search of the CHRIS will be required and submitted as an addendum to the original document. If there is any evidence that the project site has an increased sensitivity for tribal cultural resources, or if previously identified resources are present within the project area, then one of the following measures would be implemented:

Native American Coordination

Where a recorded Native American archaeological site is identified, the City shall initiate coordination with the consulting California Indian tribes. It should be noted that during the coordination process, tribal representative(s) will be directly involved in making recommendations regarding the significance of a tribal cultural resource that also could be a prehistoric archaeological site.

Native American Monitoring

Native American Monitoring may also be required if Tribal Cultural Resources, including Sacred Lands, are identified within the Project Area or determined to be in within 100 feet of the Project Area by a consulting tribe. Native American tribal monitors from consulting tribal groups may observe all ground-disturbing activity in native, undisturbed sediment. At least 30 days prior to issuance of grading permits, agreements between the permittee/owner and a Native American monitor shall be developed regarding tribal cultural resources and shall identify any monitoring requirements and treatment of tribal cultural resources so as to meet the requirements of CEQA. The monitoring agreement shall include the following:

- Scheduling, safety requirements, duties, scope of work, and Native American tribal monitors' authority to stop and redirect grading activities in coordination with any/all project archaeologists; and,
- The protocols and stipulations that the permittee/owner, City, tribes, and Project Archaeologist will follow in the event of inadvertent tribal cultural resource discoveries.
- The daily/weekly/monthly reporting responsibilities required of all Native American tribal monitors.

Monitor's Authority to Temporarily Halt Project Activities

Native American tribal monitors have the authority to initiate a temporary work stoppage of construction activities within 50 feet of the discovery to assess and/or recover a potentially significant discovery. It is important that all earthmoving contractor personnel recognize the authority of the monitor(s) to redirect Project construction activities. The monitor(s) will attempt to minimize schedule impacts, however, in cases of significant discovery, this process can be quite lengthy. The monitor(s) will stay with the discovery and notify the construction foreman and the City. If phone communication is problematic, the monitor will demarcate a 50-ft buffer zone around the specimen using flagging pins until the find is assessed and potential impacts to archaeological resources are avoided, minimized, or mitigated.

Inadvertent Discoveries

In the event that tribal cultural resources are inadvertently discovered during grading for the project, one or more of the following treatments, in order of preference, shall be employed. Evidence of such shall be submitted to the City of Redlands Development Services Department.

- Immediate notification to consulting tribal group(s).
- Preservation-in-place means avoiding the resources, leaving them in the place where they were found with no development affecting the integrity of the resource.
- On-site reburial of the discovered items. This shall include measures and provisions to protect the future reburial area from any future impacts in perpetuity. Reburial shall not occur until all legally required cataloging and basic recordation have been completed. No recordation of sacred items is permitted without the written consent of all Consulting Native American Tribal Governments.
- The permittee/owner shall relinquish ownership of all tribal cultural resources, including sacred items, burial goods, and all archaeological artifacts and non-human remains as part of the required mitigation for impacts to tribal cultural resources.
- All items found in association with Native American human remains shall be considered grave goods and sacred in origin and subject to special handling.
- A curation agreement with an appropriate qualified repository within San Bernardino County or nearby surrounding area that meets federal standards per 36 Code of Federal Regulations 800 Part 79.
- When tribal cultural resources are present, or non-burial related artifacts associated with tribal cultural resources are recovered, the treatment and disposition of such resources will be determined during the tribal consultation process.

Human Remains

Procedures taken upon discovery of human remains will be consistent with State Law (California Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5; California PRC Section 5907.98) and CR-3. If human remains are encountered during project grading, no further disturbance shall occur until the San Bernardino County Coroner has made the necessary findings as to origin. Further, pursuant to California Public Resources Code Section 5097.98(b) remains shall be left in place and free from disturbance until a final decision as to the treatment and disposition has been made. The monitor(s) will immediately divert work a minimum of 100 feet and place an exclusion zone (flagging pins) around the burial. In-place preservation and protection from further disturbance shall always be the preferred approach. If the San Bernardino County Coroner determines the remains to be Native American, the NAHC shall be contacted within a twenty-four (24) hour timeframe. Subsequently, the NAHC shall identify the "most likely descendant." The most likely descendant (MLD) shall then make recommendations and engage in consultations concerning the treatment of the remains as provided in Public Resources Code 5097.98. According to the California Health and Safety Code, six or more human burials at one location constitute a cemetery (Section 8100), and willful disturbance of human remains is a felony (Section 7052).

If the coroner determines the remains represent a historic-era, non-Native American burial, standard non-invasive analysis of the skeletal remains and any artifacts will be performed on any burials removed. Reburial in place is preferred, but if burials are removed, they will be reinterred in an appropriate setting. If the coroner determines the remains to be modern, the coroner will take custody of the remains. Reburial locations will be formally recorded on standard DPR forms as an Archaeological Redeposit. The site record will include maps of the original and reburial locations. The record will include dates of excavation and interment and a list of individuals (with affiliation) present during reburial. A burial treatment report will be prepared separately from any other reports and will be a confidential document. Copies will be filed with the Eastern Information Center, the MLD and the NAHC (latter two for Native American burials only). Any skeletal analysis or artifact analysis will be included in the final monitoring compliance report for the Project.

Monitoring Compliance Report

At the completion of grading, excavation, and ground disturbing activities on-site, a Monitoring Report shall be submitted to the City documenting monitoring activities conducted by the Native American tribal monitors within 60 days of completion of grading. This report shall document the impacts to the known resources on the property; describe how each mitigation measure was fulfilled; document the type of resources recovered and the disposition of such resources; provide evidence of the required cultural sensitivity training for the construction staff held during the required pre-grade meeting; and, in a confidential appendix, include the daily/weekly monitoring notes from the archaeologist. All reports produced will be submitted to the City of Redlands and the South Central Coast Information Center.

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