Appendix C:
Cultural Resources Assessment

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Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment
Ashley Way Logistics Center Project
Colton, San Bernardino County, California

USGS 7.5 Minute Quadrangle: San Bernardino South/Land Grant San Bernardino

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MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

This report documents a California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA)-level archaeological survey and paleontological resource assessment for the approximately 11.19-acre project site consisting of vacant/undeveloped land located in the City of Colton, San Bernardino County, California (Assessor's Parcel Numbers (APNs) include APN 0276-144-48, APN 0276-144-49, APN 0276-144-52, and APN 0276-53.

The project site is bounded by single-family residences to the south and east, and commercial and warehouse land uses to the north and northwest. Interstate 215 (I-215) is located directly to the east of the project site. The project applicant (Howard Industrial Partners) is proposing an Architectural Site Plan Review, General Plan Amendment, and Zone Change from Commercial to Industrial to allow the construction of a new 220,185 square foot warehouse/distribution building within the C-2 (General Commercial) Zone. FirstCarbon Solutions (FCS) provided this Phase I Cultural Resource Assessment pursuant to CEQA Guidelines with respect to the identification and preservation of cultural resources.

FCS conducted records searches at the South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC), located on the campus of California State University, Fullerton. The SCCIC is a part of the Statewide California Historic Resource Information System. Information obtained from the records searches indicates the property has not been the subject of a cultural resources investigation and no historic or prehistoric sites are recorded on the property (Appendix A).

FCS requested the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) check their Sacred Lands Files for any cultural resources on or near the project area. The search was negative for resources; however, NAHC provided a list of tribes affiliated with the overall project area and recommended that FCS notify the tribes of the project and invite them to provide any information they may have regarding cultural resources on or near the project. As of the date of this report, no responses have been received from any of the notified tribes (Appendix B).

Pursuant to Assembly Bill 52 (AB 52), and at the request from specific tribes, the lead agency conducted consultations with those tribes in consideration of their knowledge of tribal cultural resources in proximity to the subject parcel that are not documented in other ways.

FCS requested the Los Angeles County Museum of Natural History (LACM) review their geological files for the area to determine if paleontological resources could be present at the surface or sub-surface on the property. LACM reported that while fossils may not be present in a shallow context, deeper excavations may yield significant fossil specimens and monitoring is recommended (Appendix C).

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SECTION 1: INTRODUCTION

1.1 - Project Location and Description

The project is located in the City of Colton in southern San Bernardino County. The project site is located north of the I-215 immediately adjacent to the south side of Ashley Way (Exhibit 1). The approximately 11.19-acre project site consists of vacant/undeveloped land and is located entirely within a built environment, surrounded by commercial buildings to the north and northwest and residential neighborhoods to the south and east (Exhibit 2). However, it appears that from 1938 through 1980 the project site was used for agriculture purposes. Howard Industrial Partners, the project applicant, is proposing an Architectural Site Plan Review, General Plan Amendment, and Zone Change from Commercial to Industrial to allow the construction of a new 220,185 square foot warehouse/distribution building within the C-2 (General Commercial) Zone.

1.2 - Natural Setting

The project site is located in an unsurveyed section of the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) 7.5 Minute San Bernardino South Quadrangle. The City of Colton and surrounding communities are situated on both sides of the Santa Ana river basin in a southwesterly trending valley, flanked by low, rugged hills to the south. Very little native terrain and vegetation remains in the valley today, but it would have consisted of various grasses, trees, and sage-scrub populations. Small yet significant populations of native vegetation of may be seen in the hills to the north and south, particularly in the numerous ravines and drainages (Exhibit 3).

1.3 - Assessment Team

FCS Senior Archaeologist, David Smith provided project management for this Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment and prepared this report. FCS Field Archaeologist, Stefanie Griffin, MS, conducted the records searches at the SCCIC and surveyed the parcel.

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Source: Census 2000 Data, The CaSIL

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5 2.5 0 5 Miles

Exhibit 1
Regional Location Map

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CITY OF COLTON
ASHLEY WAY LOGISTICS CENTER PROJECT
PHASE I CULTURAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT

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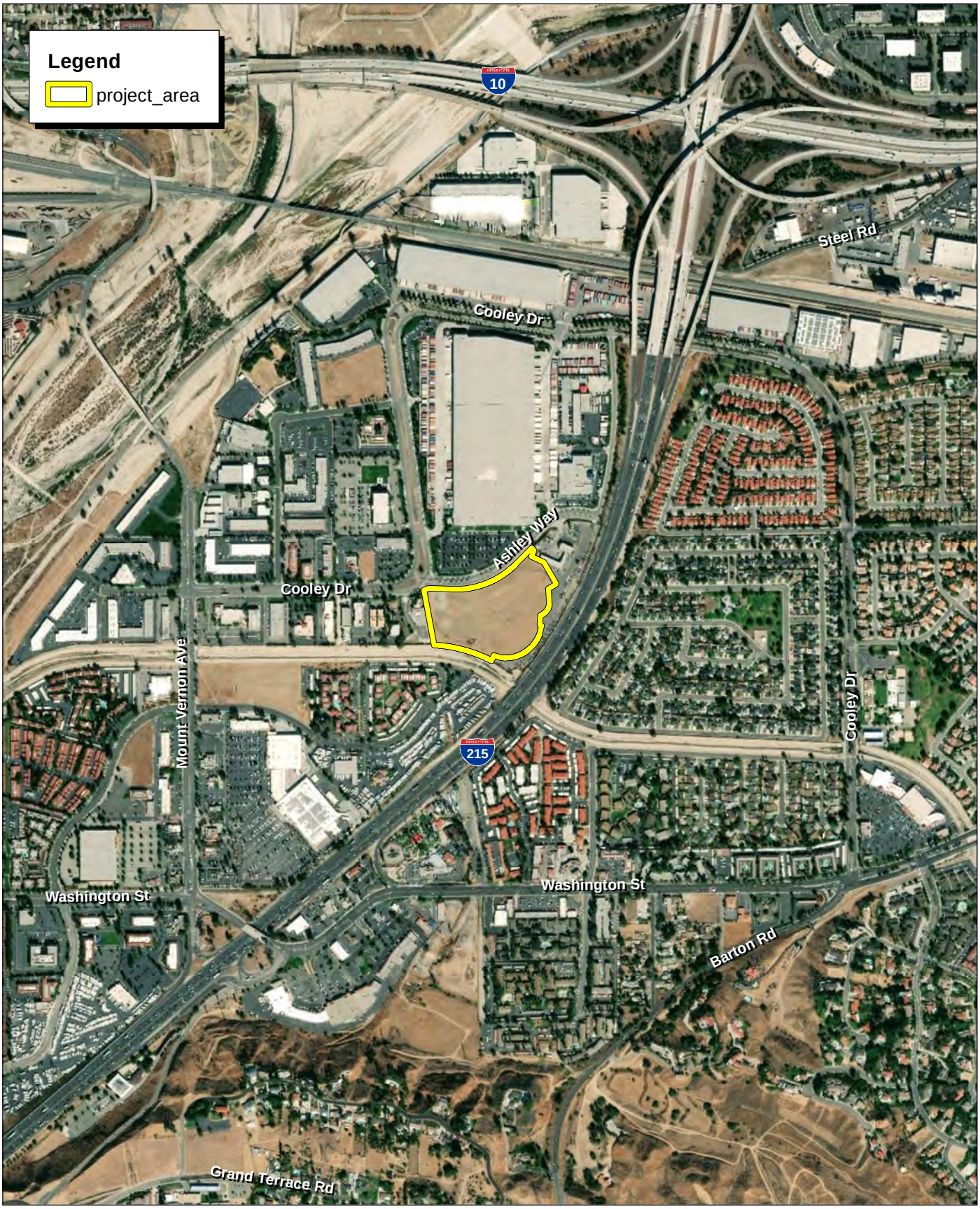

Source: ESRI Aerial Imagery.

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1,000 500 0 1,000
Feet

Exhibit 2
Local Vicinity Map
Aerial Base

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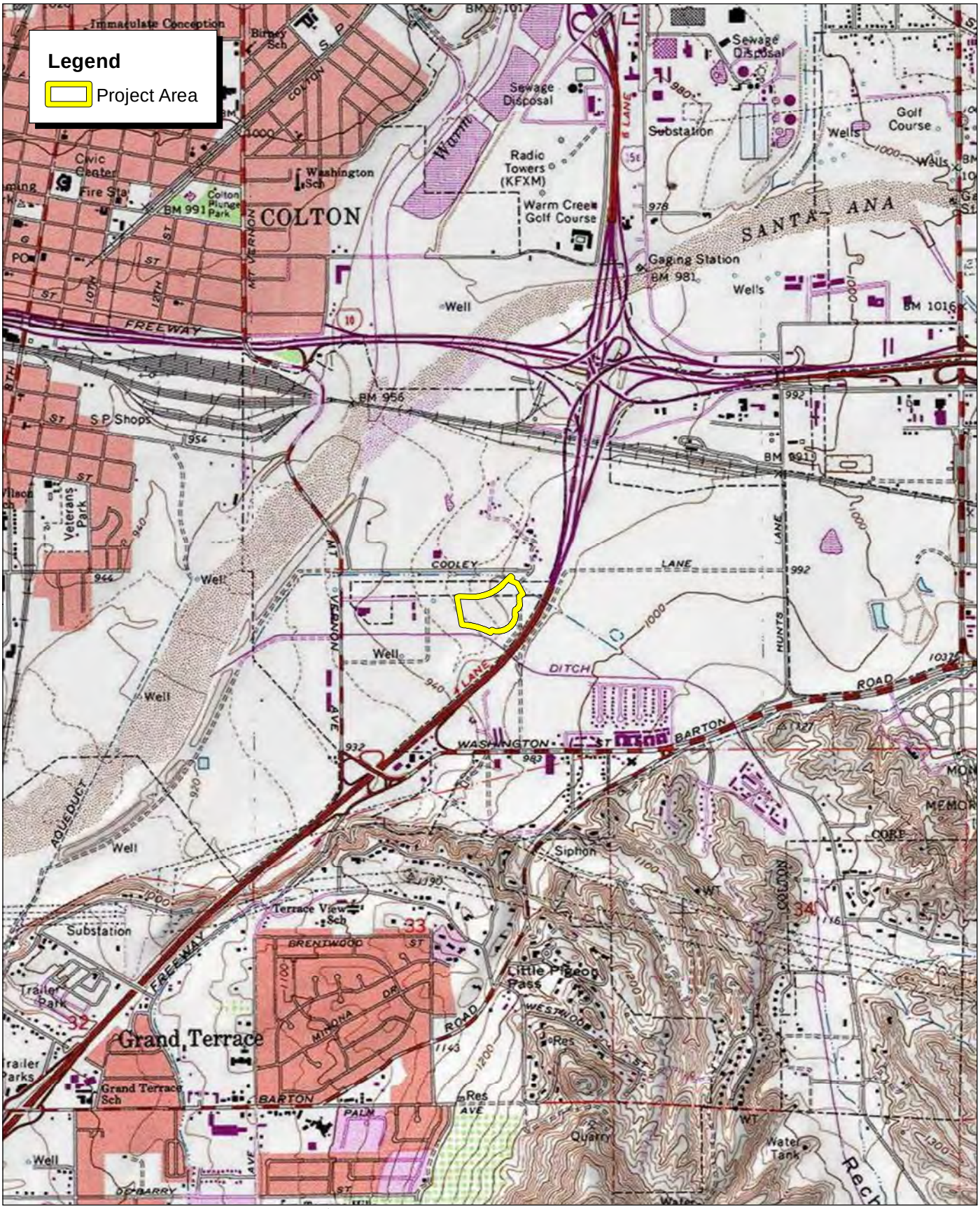

Source: USGS San Bernardino South 7.5' Quadrangle / Land Grant San Bernardino

FIRSTCARBON SOLUTIONS™

2,000 1,000 0 2,000 Feet

Exhibit 3
Local Vicinity Map
Topographic Base

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SECTION 2: CULTURAL SETTING

Following is a brief overview of the prehistory, ethnography, and historic background, providing a context in which to understand the background and relevance of sites found in the general project area. This section provides a general overview of the prehistory of the area. Additional sources are in the reference section.

2.1 - Prehistoric Background

Fagan (2003), Moratto (1984) and Chartkoff and Chartkoff (1984) provide recent overviews of California archaeology and historical reviews of the inland Southern California coast, among other locales. The most accepted regional chronology for coastal Southern California is from Wallace's four-part Horizon format (1955), which was later updated and revised by Warren (1968) and most recently by Chartkoff and Chartkoff (1984). The latter modified the term "Period" to "Horizon," a term more common among researchers today. Created to place temporal structure upon materialistic phases observed during archaeological syntheses, the advantages and weaknesses of Southern California chronological sequences are reviewed by Warren (in Moratto 1984), Chartkoff and Chartkoff (1984), and Heizer (ed. 1978).

2.1.1 - Early Man

Spanning the period from approximately 17,000 to 9,500 Before Present (BP), archaeological assemblages attributed to the Early Man Period are characterized by large projectile points and scrapers. The limited data available suggests that prehistoric populations focused on hunting and gathering, moving about the region in small nomadic groups. Technologies associated with ocean resource gathering would have likely been utilized, but the sea level during this Period was lower than today, meaning that sites on the coast are inundated and unavailable for study. Californians of this Period are viewed as populations of big game hunters that were mobile enough to pursue herds. The entirety of California may have been occupied near the beginning of the Holocene epoch, about 11,750 years ago. During the Holocene, sea levels rose about 60 meters between 11,750 and 7,000 years BP, due to melting of the Pleistocene ice sheet in the higher latitudes. Although the sea level was about 120 meters lower off the coast of California roughly 22,000 years ago (Milne et al 2005), sea level stabilization began about 7,000 years ago and only a slight rise has occurred since then.

Pleistocene flora and fauna are regularly uncovered from sediments at the La Brea tar pits, deep construction-related excavations in coastal Orange County and in the Santa Ana watershed. Such studies reinforce the idea that much of southern California exhibited a climate similar to that of Monterey or the San Francisco Bay area during this period (Chartkoff and Chartkoff 1984), with slightly drier conditions away from the coast.

2.1.2 - Millingstone

As part of the slow restabilization effect of the melting continental ice sheet, rising sea levels and other environmental changes up to the end of the Early Man Period, the Southern California climate

became warmer and drier. Known as the Altithermal, Fagan (2003) notes that after 8,500 BP, the climate of most of California became warmer and much drier, and remained so for 4,000 years.

Native groups altered their subsistence characteristics to compensate. Characterized by the appearance of handstones and millingstones for grinding seeds, the Millingstone Period tentatively dates to between 9,500 and 3,000 BP. Artifact assemblages in early Millingstone sites reflect an emphasis on foraging subsistence systems. Because shrubby vegetative communities replaced the temperate forest, native populations would likely have shifted to seasonal rounds to take advantage of new patterns of seed ripening. Little is known about the types of cultural changes that would be needed, but the types of artifacts seen during this Period may suggest the subsistence systems.

Artifact assemblages typically included choppers and scraper planes, but there is a general lack of projectile points. Large projectile points began to appear in the late portion of the Millingstone Period, which suggests the development of a more diverse economy. The distribution of Millingstone sites reflects the theory that aboriginal groups may have followed a modified central-based wandering settlement pattern. In this semi-sedentary pattern, small occupation groups occupied the base camp for a portion of the year, but then moved to subsidiary camps in order to exploit resources not generally available near the base camp. Sedentism apparently increased in areas possessing an abundance of resources that were available for longer periods. Arid inland regions would have provided a more dispersed and sporadic resource base, further restricting sedentary occupations to locations near permanent water. The duration and intensity of encampment occupations increased, especially in the latter half of the period in the coastal areas. Huge shellmounds near coastal habitats indicated more intensive sedentism after 5,000 BP (Fagan 2003), suggests an increase in population.

2.1.3 - Intermediate

Dating between 3,000 and 1,250 BP, the Intermediate Period represents a transitional period. Excavated assemblages retain many attributes of the Millingstone Period but with more elaborate and diverse artifact types in these deposits. Additionally, Intermediate Period sites can contain large-stemmed or notched small projectile points suggestive of bow and arrow use, especially near the end of the period, and the use of portable grinding tools continued. Intensive use of mortar and pestles signaled processing of acorns as the primary vegetative staple as opposed to a mixed diet of seeds and acorns. Because of a general lack of data, neither the settlement and subsistence systems nor the cultural evolution of this Period are well understood, but it is very likely that the nomadic ways continued. It has been proposed that sedentism increased with the exploitation of storable food resources, such as acorns, but coastal sites from the period exhibit higher fishing activity than in previous periods. The first permanently occupied villages make their appearance (Chartkoff and Chartkoff 1984).

2.1.4 - Late Prehistoric

Extending from 1,250 BP to Spanish Contact in 1769, the Late Prehistoric Period reflects a slight increase in technological sophistication and diversity. Exploitation of marine resources continued to intensify. Assemblages characteristically contain projectile points, and toward the end of the period

the size of the points decrease and notched and stemmed bases appear, which imply the use of the bow and arrow. Use of personal ornaments, such as shell beads, is widely distributed east of the coast suggesting well-organized and codified trade networks. In addition, assemblages include steatite bowls, asphaltum, grave goods, and elaborate shell ornaments. Use of bedrock milling stations was widespread during this horizon. Increased hunting efficiency and widespread exploitation of acorns provided reliable and storable food resources. Village size increases, and some of these villages may hold 1,500 persons or more (Chartkoff and Chartkoff 1984). Analyses of skeletons show that the first signs of malnutrition appear in this period, signaling greater competition for food resources (Fagan 2003).

The earliest part of this Period may have seen an incursion of Cupan-Takic speakers from the Great Basin country (the so-called "Shoshonean wedge" of Kroeber 1925) who may have replaced the Hokan speakers in the area. At the time of Spanish conquest, Cupan-Takic speakers were located in Orange County, western Riverside County, and the Los Angeles Basin (Gabrieliño, Juaneño and Cahuilla peoples). Serran-Takic speakers are now represented by the Serranos in the San Bernardino Mountains. Recent work (O'Neil 2002) has concluded that the "Shoshonean wedge" is misnamed: the original Los Angeles inhabitants replaced by the incoming Takic-speakers may have actually been Yuman speakers (similar to those in the California Delta region of the Colorado River) and not Hokan Salinan-Seri (Chumash) speakers as was suggested by Kroeber.

At the time of Spanish conquest, local Indian groups were composed of constantly moving and shifting clans and cultures. Early ethnographers applied the concept of territorial boundaries to local Indian groups purely as a conceptualization device, and the data was based on fragmented information provided to them from second-hand sources.

2.2 - Native American Background

Of four Native American groups encountered by the Spanish chroniclers in the inland portions of the Los Angeles basin, it is likely that the Serrano were using the area for resource gathering.

2.2.1 - The Serrano

Kroeber (1925) and Bean and Smith (1978) form the primary historical references for this group. According to Bean and Smith (1978), the project area lies near the southern portion of an area utilized by the Serrano. Spanish diseases decimated all indigenous groups adjacent to the eastern San Bernardino Mountains, especially after an outpost was built in Redlands in 1819, but some Serrano survived intact for many years in the far eastern San Bernardino Mountains, due to the ruggedness of the terrain and the dispersed population.

The Serrano spoke a language that belongs to the Cupan group of the Takic subfamily. The Takic subfamily is part of the larger Uto-Aztecan language family, which includes the Shoshonean groups of the Great Basin. The total Serrano population at initial European contact was roughly 2,000 people. Their range is generally thought to have been located in and east of the Cajon Pass area of the San Bernardino Mountains, north of Yucaipa, west of Twentynine Palms, and south of Victorville. The range of this group was limited and restricted by reliable water. Twentynine Palms was the

origin location of the Maringa Serrano clan, and after 1811, many Serrano were forcibly taken to the Mission San Gabriel (Bean and Vane 2002). The Mara Oasis, central location for the Maringa Serrano clan, is located in Joshua Tree National Park.

Serrano populations studied in the early part of the last century were a remnant of their cultural form prior to contact with the Spanish missionaries. Nonetheless, the Serrano are viewed as clan- and moiety-oriented, or local lineage-oriented group tied to traditional territories or use-areas. The Serrano clans are considered "non-political ethnic nationality," divided amongst themselves into patrilineal clans with two moieties: Coyote and Wildcat. Typically, a "village" consisted of a collection of families centered about a ceremonial house, with individual families inhabiting willow-framed huts with tule thatching and central firepit. Considered hunter-gatherers, Serrano exhibited a sophisticated technology devoted to hunting small animals and gathering roots, tubers, and seeds of various kinds. Today, Serrano descendants are found mostly on the Morongo reservation.

2.3 - Historic Background

2.3.1 - The Spanish Period (1769–1821)

The first Europeans to traverse the territory that comprises modern Riverside County were Spanish soldier Pedro Fages and Father Francisco Garcés. This expedition to locate deserting soldiers eventually brought the group through the foothills of the San Jacinto Mountains, along Coyote Canyon, on the southern edge of Riverside County. They then continued into the Anza Valley, the San Jacinto Valley, and Riverside, and eventually into San Bernardino and the Cajon Pass. Later, in 1774, Captain Juan Bautista de Anza would also utilize Coyote Canyon and enter the confines of modern Riverside County as his expedition searched for an overland route from Sonora to coastal Southern California. These expeditions sparked an influx of non-natives to Southern California, and the first of these groups were the Spanish. Associated with the Spanish migration is the establishment of missions and military presidios along the coast of California. Although neither the missions nor presidios were ever located within the confines of modern Riverside County, their influence was far reaching. For example, land belonging to Mission San Gabriel extended to inland Southern California, east of the periphery of the Coachella Valley. Mission officials then converted portions of these holdings into ranchos during the Mexican period. Several ranchos were located in modern Riverside County, and the project area is located in the Jurupa Rancho.

2.3.2 - The Mexican Period (1821–1848)

Administration of the Southern California ranchos shifted to Mexican hands about 1824, but effective control did not occur until the early 1830s. Once the ranchos were secularized, the Mexican administrators began granting vast tracts of the original Mission properties to members of prominent families whom had helped cut ties from the Spanish system. In 1838, title to the Mission San Gabriel's outpost in this area, the Jurupa Rancho, was granted to Juan Bandini, the appointed administrator of the Mission San Gabriel. This land grant was the first officially recognized Mexican land grant within modern Riverside County. The Jurupa Rancho consisted of roughly 30,000 acres, bounded by the Jurupa Hills to the north, the Santa Ana River to the south and east, and the Chino Rancho to the west.

During the period of the Mexican ranchos, rancho owners were constantly harassed by thieves and native groups from the Mojave region. Groups whose intent was to steal horses and cattle often attacked the northern part of the Rancho San Bernardino, so that Juan Bandini donated the very northeastern portion of the Jurupa Rancho for resettlement in 1842. By 1843, Bandini further fragmented the Jurupa Rancho, selling a sizable portion to Benjamin D. Wilson, who then sold the property known as Jurupa (Rubidoux) Rancho to Louis Rubidoux in 1847. The Rancho would be further divided within the upcoming decade.

2.3.3 - American Settlement Period (A.D. 1848 to 1885)

Although California shifted into American hands, organized development of the Jurupa area was slow to occur, and no town site development took place before 1893. During this Period, the general Jurupa area is divided into three distinct portions. In 1838, California Governor Alovarado made a 7-square-league grant of Rancho Jurupa to Juan Bandini, who later died in 1859. Following the grant, in 1841, Abel Stearns married Bandini's daughter Arcadia: the mixed marriage was a common event at that time where the white soon-to-be landowner married into the landholdings of the local and economically depressed *Californios*. As required by the Land Act of 1851, Juan Bandini filed a claim for the major portion of the grant in 1852, and this was confirmed by the United States District Court in 1855. A few years later Bandini sold a large portion of the Rancho Jurupa grant to Stearns, who then was able to patent the property in 1879. This then is the source of the Rancho Jurupa (Stearns) grant.

In 1843, Bandini sold approximately 1.5 square leagues (6,750 acres) of the original Rancho Jurupa grant to Benjamin Wilson. A year later, Wilson sold this property to Isaac Williams, grantee of Rancho Santa Ana del Chino, and James (Santiago) Johnson. Williams and Johnson then sold the property to Louis Rubidoux in 1849, and it eventually became known as the Rubidoux Ranch. Rubidoux built a house on this land west of the Santa Ana that still stands today. Rubidoux was a large landholder at the time and had previously bought the Rancho San Jacinto y San Gorgonio from Johnson in 1845. Cornelius Jensen was a nearby landholder, having built his homestead on nearby lands. Both of these early pioneers used water from the Santa Ana and wells to irrigate their crops and vineyards. The Jensen homestead flooded out during the 500-year flood of the Santa Ana in 1862. After California became part of the United States, a claim for Rancho Jurupa was filed by Louis Rubidoux with the Public Land Commission in 1852, and the patent was at last received in 1876. The Jurupa area outside of the Rancho is then another entity. By the 1880s, people were beginning to populate and develop the homestead lands northwest of the Jensen and Rubidoux properties. The project area was bound by the Jurupa Rancho line to the south (Bellgrave Avenue), the Chino Rancho on the west, and what was probably considered wasteland in the 1850s north of the Jurupa Mountains.

Once Americans began to homestead and buy land from the Mexican families, Archibald Patton and Arnold J. Stalder were the most notable landowners in this area, with Stalder obtaining nearly 8,000 acres from Southern Pacific. By 1886, the population in the Jurupa Rancho outlying areas had increased enough to warrant the creation of the Pleasant Valley School District. In 1888, the area became a separate voting district, named Union for the uniting of several different areas. These areas included the greater Chino and Cucamonga regions, containing the new towns of Etiwanda, Sansevain, and Bloomington, and other various scattered land portions north of the Jurupa Rancho

line. After the turn of the century, place names such as Pedley, Wineville (Mira Loma), Glen Avon, and Rubidoux would come to designate specific locations.

2.3.4 - Local History

The following was taken from the City of Colton website.

> Dating to over 300 years ago, the area that today comprises the City of Colton has served as a crossroads and center of regional activity. In the late 1700s, explorers from Mexico first passed through on their way north to Monterey. The first permanent settlement occurred in the early 1800s as the Jurupa and San Bernardino ranchos, which were Mexican land grants to private owners. The ranchos supported agricultural activity that was important to the growing region. The ranchos were gradually subdivided, and smaller ranches and citrus orchards dotted the area. As the final transcontinental leg of the Southern Pacific Railway pushed through in 1875 on its way to Los Angeles, a formal town was laid out on a traditional grid street pattern, evidenced today in Colton's downtown and the south Colton neighborhood south of Interstate 10. Activity associated with the railroad and the citrus orchards made Colton a busy place, with many businesses and residents working to support railroad operations. In south Colton, where many railroad workers lived, residents built their own homes often using the disassembled wooden crates from railroad shipments as building materials.
>
> Railroad activity was expanded so that both east-west and north-south regional lines crossed in Colton. With the waning of the citrus industry, other businesses dependent upon rail for materials delivery and shipment were established along the rail lines, thus creating large tracts of land devoted to industrial operations, many of which continue today. The original residential settlements remained adjacent to the rail and industrial operations, allowing local residents to walk to their jobs.
>
> Many buildings standing today in downtown and south Colton date back to these early years. Proudly, the Colton Museum on La Cadena Drive, built in 1891 as a Carnegie Library, displays and describes those influences that shaped the Colton we see today. Following the relatively quiet period during the 1920s and Great Depression, Colton again experienced a development boom. Construction of Interstates 10 and 215 through the City, further defining the crossroads nature of the community, attracted transportation-based industries. The frenzied residential building period of post-World War II, followed 30 to 40 years later by explosive subdivision growth throughout the Inland Empire, created many new neighborhoods. A modest amount of commercial development followed to support demand for goods and services.

SECTION 3: RESULTS

3.1 - Record Search

3.1.1 - Information Center Search

FCS conducted a records search at the SCCIC on December 18, 2018, for the project area, including a 0.5-mile buffer. Sources consulted to identify historic properties included the current inventories of the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR), California Historic Landmarks List, and the California Points of Historical Interest. FCS also reviewed the Historic Resource Inventory and archival maps to determine the existence of previously documented cultural resources. The record search included a 0.5-mile buffer around the perimeter of the project area. The results of the combined record searches for the project indicate that at least fifteen cultural resources investigations have been conducted within a 0.5-mile radius of the project. None of those included any portion of the project area (Table 1).

Table 1: Cultural Resources Reports Within a 0.5-mile Radius of the Project Area

Report Number	Author/Date	Title
SB-02853	Foster, John M., James J. Schmidt, Carmen A. Weber, Gwendolyn R. Romani, and Roberta S. Greenwood, 1991	Cultural Resource Investigation: Inland Feeder Project, MWD of Southern California.
SB—2889	Wlodarski, Robert, 1993	An Archaeological Survey Report Documenting the Effects of the RCTC 1_15 Improvement Project In Moreno Valley, Riverside County to Orange Show Road in the City of San Bernardino, San Bernardino County, California
SB-04365	Jones & Stokes, 2000	Final Cultural Resources Inventory Report for Williams Communications, Inc. Fiberoptic Cable System Installment Project, Riverside, California to the CA/AZ Border. 3 Volumes. 113+ PP.
SB-05252	Billat, Loma, 2006	Fiesta Village/LA-0775C.
SB-05614	Fulton, Terri 2006	Historic Property Survey Report, New Grade Separation at the Hunts Lane/Union Pacific Crossing.
SB-05887	Budinger, Fred E. n.d.	Proposed Wireless Monopalm & Associated Equipment; Cooley Site 1231 E. Washington Street.
SB-07451	Walters, Andrew M. and Daniel Paul, 2010	I-215 Bi-County HOV Lane Gap Closure Project, Historical Resources Evaluation Report, San Bernardino and Riverside Counties, California.

Table 1 (cont.): Cultural Resources Reports Within a 0.5-mile Radius of the Project Area

Report Number	Author/Date	Title
SB-07955	McLean, Roderic, Natalie Brodie, Jacqueline Hall, Shannon Carmack, Phill Fulton, Ingri Quon, Erin Martinelli, Richard Erickson, and Jay Michalsky, 2013	Cultural Resources Assessment and Class III Inventory Volume I. West of Devers Project San Bernardino and Riverside Counties, California.
SB-07963	DeCarlo, Matthew M. and Diane L. Winslow, 2015	Engineering Refinements Survey and Recommendations of Eligibility for Cultural Resources with Southern California Edison Company's West of Devers Upgrade Project, Riverside and San Bernardino Counties, California.
SB-07964	DeCarlo, Matthew M. and Diane L. Winslow, 2015	Cultural Resources Impact Assessment and Evaluation Status Report for Cultural Resources with Southern California Edison Company's West of Devers Upgrade Project, Riverside and San Bernardino Counties, California.
SB-005058	Greenwood, Roberta S. 1977	Archaeological Resources Survey: West Coast—Mid Continent Pipeline Project, Long Beach to Colorado River.
SB-00509	Greenwood and Associates	Archaeological Resources Survey: West Coast—Mid-Continent Pipeline Project, Long Beach to Colorado River, The Agua Mansa Alternate Pipeline Route.
SB-01499	Foster, John M. and Roberta S. Greenwood, 1985	Cultural Resources Overview: California Portion, Proposed Pacific Texas Pipeline Project.
SB-01808	Hampson, R. Paul, Jerrel Sorensen, Susan K. Goldberg, Mark T. Swanson, and Jeanne E. Arnold, 1988	Cultural Resources Survey, Upper Santa Ana River, California.
SB-02156	McKenna, Jeanette A. 1990	Report Addendum: A Phase I Archaeological Survey of the Proposed Santa Ana Watershed Project Authority (SAWPA (Pipeline Right-of Way, San Bernardino, California.

There have been three cultural resources recorded within a 0.5-mile radius of the project, but none of the three are located on the property (Table 2). The resources consist of a railroad, the Cooley Adobe, and a prehistoric food processing station.

Table 2: Known Cultural Resources within a 0.5-mile Radius of the Project Area

Site Number	Historic/Prehistoric	Resource Description
CA-36-010330	Historic	Union Pacific Railroad
CPH1-SBR-52	Historic	Cooley Adobe
CA-SBR-3000	Prehistoric	Food Processing Station

3.1.2 - Paleontological Records Search

FCS notified the LACM of the project and requested it review its paleontological records for the project and surrounding area (Appendix C). LACM responded on December 28, 2018. According to Dr. Sam McLeod, the area in general has low to moderate sensitive for paleontological resources:

> The entire proposed project area has surface deposits composed of soil and younger Quaternary Alluvium, derived primarily as alluvial fan deposits from the Crafton Hills to the east via the Santa Ana River that currently flows just to the north or from the mountains just to the south via the Reche Canyon drainage that currently flows through the very northeastern corner of the proposed project area. Typically these deposits do not contain significant vertebrate fossils in the uppermost layers, but at depth they always have the potential to contain significant fossil vertebrate remains.
>
> Our closest vertebrate fossil locality from somewhat similar deposits is LACM 4540, southeast of the proposed project area on the northeastern side of the San Jacinto Valley just west of Jack Rabbit Trail, that produced a specimen of fossil horse, *Equus*. Our next closest fossil vertebrate locality from similar deposits is LACM 7811, west-southwest of the proposed project area near Mira Loma, that produced a fossil specimen of coachwhip, *Masticophis flagellum*. Shallow excavations in the younger Quaternary Alluvium exposed throughout the proposed project area probably will not encounter any significant vertebrate fossils. Deeper excavations that extend down into older sedimentary deposits, however, may well uncover significant vertebrate fossil remains. Any substantial excavations below the uppermost layers, therefore, should be monitored closely to quickly and professionally recover any fossil remains discovered while not impeding development. Also, sediment samples should be collected and processed to determine the small fossil potential in the proposed project area. Any fossils recovered during mitigation should be deposited in an accredited and permanent scientific institution for the benefit of current and future generations.

3.1.3 - Historic Aerials

FCS reviewed historic aerials for the property to determine its history of land use. There are 15 historic aerials of the project area beginning in 1938 up until 2014. In 1938, the property appears to have been plowed for agricultural purposes. This continues until at least 1980. From then until the

present, the property appears to remain bare and was probably used for agriculture occasionally until the last 10 years when it appears to have lain fallow.

3.1.4 - Native American Heritage Commission Record Search

In early December 2018, FCS notified the NAHC via mail of the proposed project and requested it review its Sacred Lands Files for any lands deemed sacred on or near the project. The response from the NAHC was received on December 4, 2018, which noted that its files contained no information regarding Sacred Lands or other cultural resources in the area. NAHC provided a list of local Native American tribal members who may have additional knowledge regarding the project area. These tribal members were notified of the project by mail on December 5, 2018 and invited to provide any information they may have regarding cultural resources in proximity to the project (Appendix B). As of the date of this report, no responses had been received.

3.1.5 - Archaeological Survey

A survey of the property was conducted on December 19, 2018, by FCS Staff Archaeologist, Stefanie Griffin, MS. No historic or prehistoric sites or isolated occurrences of artifacts were observed during the survey.

SECTION 4: SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

4.1 - Summary

This assessment included records searches and literature reviews, Native American consultation, background research and a report detailing the results of these tasks. No historic or prehistoric archaeological sites were previously recorded on the property nor were any discovered during this investigation. The next section provides recommendations for additional cultural resources as warranted.

4.2 - Recommendations

4.2.1 - Archaeological

In accordance with CEQA Guidelines, FCS has assessed the potential effects from development on cultural resources on the subject property. No cultural resources are known to exist on the property. If any significant archaeological resources are identified, work shall temporarily be halted or diverted to allow the archaeologist to assess the significance of the site. This may include additional archaeological excavation and laboratory analysis.

4.2.2 - Paleontological

Shallow excavations in the younger Quaternary Alluvium exposed throughout the proposed project area are unlikely to uncover significant vertebrate fossils. Deeper excavations that extend down into older and finer-grained deposits, however, may well encounter significant vertebrate fossil remains. Any substantial excavations below the uppermost layers in the proposed project area, therefore, should be monitored closely to quickly and professionally recover any fossil remains discovered while not impeding development. In addition, sediment samples should be collected and processed to determine the small fossil potential in the proposed project area. Any fossils collected should be placed in an accredited scientific institution for the benefit of current and future generations.

4.3 - Inadvertent Discovery Procedures

4.3.1 - Accidental Discovery of Cultural Resources

Ground-disturbing activities during construction may uncover previously unknown, buried cultural resources.

Accidental Discovery of Cultural Resources

It is always possible that ground-disturbing activities during construction will uncover previously unknown, buried cultural resources. In the event that buried cultural resources are discovered during construction, operations shall stop in the immediate vicinity of the find and a qualified archaeologist shall be consulted to determine whether the resource requires further study. The qualified archaeologist shall make recommendations to the Lead Agency on the measures that shall be implemented to protect the discovered resources, including but not limited to excavation of the

finds and evaluation of the finds in accordance with Section 15064.5 of the CEQA Guidelines. Potentially significant cultural resources consist of but are not limited to stone, bone, fossils, wood, or shell artifacts or features, including hearths, structural remains, or historic dumpsites. Any previously undiscovered resources found during construction within the project area should be recorded on appropriate Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) forms and evaluated for significance in terms of CEQA criteria.

Accidental Discovery of Paleontological Resources

Shallow excavations in the younger Quaternary Alluvium exposed throughout the proposed project area are unlikely to uncover significant vertebrate fossils. Deeper excavations that extend down into older and finer-grained deposits, however, may well encounter significant vertebrate fossil remains. Any substantial excavations below the uppermost layers in the proposed project area, therefore, should be monitored closely to quickly and professionally recover any fossil remains discovered while not impeding development. In addition, sediment samples should be collected and processed to determine the small fossil potential in the proposed project area. Any fossils collected should be placed in an accredited scientific institution for the benefit of current and future generations.

Accidental Discovery of Human Remains

There is always the small possibility that ground-disturbing activities during construction may uncover previously unknown buried human remains. Should this occur, federal laws and standards apply, including the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA) and its regulations found in the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) 43 CFR Part 10.

In the event of an accidental discovery or recognition of any human remains, California State Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5 dictates that no further disturbance shall occur until the County Coroner has made the necessary findings as to origin and disposition pursuant to CEQA regulations and Public Resources Code (PRC) Section 5097.98.

SECTION 5: REFERENCES

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Hudson, Travis, Janice Timbrook, and Melissa Rempe, ed. 1978. Historic Spots in California. Menlo Park: Stanford University Press.

Kroeber, A.L. 1925. Handbook of the Indians of California. Bulletin 78. Bureau of American Ethnology. Washington, DC. Smithsonian Institution.

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Tierra Environmental Services. 1999. Where Territories Merge: An Ethnohistoric and Ethnographic Review of Traditional Native American Territories and Traditional Cultural Properties for March Air Force Base, California. March AFB, California. On-line version.

Wallace, W.J. 1955. "A Suggested Chronology for Southern California Coastal Archaeology." Southwestern Journal of Anthropology 11(3):214–230.

Warren, C.N. 1968. "Cultural Tradition and Ecological Adaptation on the Southern California Coast." Archaic Prehistory in the Western United States, C. Irwin-Will.

Appendix A:
SCCIC Records Search Data

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Report List

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
SB-02853	NADB-R - 1062853	1991	FOSTER, JOHN M., JAMES J. SCHMIDT, CARMEN A. WEBER, GWENDOLYN R. ROMANI, and ROBERTA S. GREENWOOD	CULTURAL RESOURCE INVESTIGATION: INLAND FEEDER PROJECT, MWD OF SOUTHERN CA	GREENWOOD & ASSOCIATES	36-006086, 36-006354, 36-006847, 36-006848, 36-006849, 36-006850, 36-006851, 36-006852, 36-006853, 36-006854, 36-006855, 36-006856, 36-006857, 36-006858, 36-006859, 36-006860, 36-006861, 36-006862, 36-006863, 36-006864, 36-006865, 36-006866, 36-006867, 36-006868, 36-006869, 36-006870, 36-006871, 36-006872, 36-006940, 36-007021, 36-007050, 36-007051, 36-007053, 36-007054, 36-007055, 36-007702
SB-02889	NADB-R - 1062889	1993	WLODARSKI, ROBERT J.	AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY REPORT DOCUMENTING THE EFFECTS OF THE RCTC I-15 IMPROVEMENT PROJECT IN MORENO VALLEY, RIVERSIDE COUNTY TO ORANGE SHOW ROAD IN THE CITY OF SAN BERNARDINO, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	H.E.A.R.T.	36-007168, 36-007169, 36-007172
SB-04365	NADB-R - 1064365	2000	JONES & STOKES	FINAL CULTURAL RESOURCES INVENTORY REPORT FOR WILLIAMS COMMUNICATIONS, INC FIBEROPTIC CABLE SYSTEM INSTALLATION PROJECT, RIVERSIDE CA TO THE CA/AZ BORDER. 3 VOLUMES. 113+PP	JONES & STOKES	36-006858, 36-006859, 36-006940, 36-015221, 36-016417
SB-05252	NADB-R - 1065252	2006	Billat, Lorna	Fiesta Village/LA-0775C.	EarthTouch	
SB-05614		2006	Fulton, Terri	Historic Property Survey Report, New grade separation at the Hunts Lane/Union Pacific Railroad crossing	LSA	36-002999, 36-010330
* SB-05887						
SB-06441	NADB-R - 1066441	2009	Smallwood, Josh and Laura Hensley Shaker	Identification and Evaluation of Historic Properties: Riverside North Basin Recharge and Recreational Park Project, City of Colton, San Bernardino County, California.		
SB-07449		2013	Billat, Lorna	Property Assessment Report for the Fiesta Village / LA0775C Wireless Facility located at 1405 E Washington Street, in Colton, San Bernardino County, California	EarthTouch, Inc.	

* PROPOSED WIRELESS MONOPALM & ASSOCIATED EQUIPMENT; COOLEY SITE 1231 E. WASHINGTON STREET

BUDINGER, FRED E. TETRA TECH

Report List

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
SB-07451	NADB-R - 1067451	2010	Walters, Andrew M. and Daniel Paul	Interstate 215 Bi-County HOV Lane Gap Closure Project, Historical Resources Evaluation Report, San Bernardino and Riverside Counties, California.		36-006101, 36-006847, 36-010330, 36-021705, 36-021706, 36-021707, 36-021708, 36-021709, 36-021710, 36-021711, 36-021712, 36-026885, 36-026886
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 Invetory Volume I. West of Devers Project San Bernadino and Riverside Counties, California	LSA Associates, Inc.	36-001134, 36-002311, 36-006173, 36-006352, 36-006847, 36-006855, 36-007139, 36-007168, 36-010330, 36-010565, 36-011624, 36-012365, 36-013888, 36-013889, 36-019920, 36-019926, 36-019927, 36-019928, 36-019929, 36-019930, 36-020240, 36-024295, 36-025603, 36-026030, 36-026031, 36-026032, 36-026033, 36-026034, 36-026035, 36-026036, 36-026037, 36-026038, 36-026039, 36-026040, 36-026041, 36-026042, 36-026043, 36-026044, 36-026045, 36-026046, 36-026047, 36-026048, 36-026049, 36-026050, 36-026051, 36-026219, 36-026220, 36-026221, 36-026222, 36-026223, 36-026224, 36-026225, 36-026226, 36-026227, 36-026228
SB-07963		2015	DeCarlo, Matthew M. and Diane L. Winslow	Engineering Refinements Survey and Recommendations of Eligibility for Cultural Resources with Southern California Edison Company's West of Devers Upgrade Project, Riverside and San Bernardino Counties, California	ASM Affiliates, Inc.	36-006847, 36-006855, 36-007168, 36-027712
SB-07964		2015	DeCarlo, Matthew M. and Diane L. Winslow	Cultural Resources Impact Assessment and Evaluation Status Report for Southern California Edison Company's West of Devers Upgrade Project, Riverside and San Bernardino Counties, California	ASM Affiliates	36-002311, 36-006847, 36-006855, 36-026030

Report List

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
SB-00508	NADB-R - 1060508; Voided - 77-6.4A	1977	GREENWOOD, ROBERTA S.	ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES SURVEY: WEST COAST - MID CONTINENT PIPELINE PROJECT, LONG BEACH TO COLORADO RIVER	GREENWOOD AND ASSOCIATES	36-000715, 36-000716, 36-001573, 36-001576, 36-001632
SB-00509	NADB-R - 1060509; Voided - 77-6.4B	1978	GREENWOOD AND ASSOCIATES	ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES SURVEY: WEST-COAST - MID-CONTINENT PIPELINE PROJECT, LONG BEACH TO COLORADO RIVER, THE AGUA MANSA ALTERNATE PIPELINE ROUTE	GREENWOOD AND ASSOCIATES	
SB-01499	NADB-R - 1061499; Voided - 85-7.4A-B	1985	FOSTER, JOHN M. and ROBERTA S. GREENWOOD	CULTURAL RESOURCES OVERVIEW: CALIFORNIA PORTION, PROPOSED PACIFIC TEXAS PIPELINE PROJECT	GREENWOOD AND ASSOCIATES	
SB-01808	NADB-R - 1061808; Voided - 88-6.5	1988	HAMPSON, R. PAUL, JERREL SORENSEN, SUSAN K. GOLDBERG, MARK T. SWANSON, and JEANNE E. ARNOLD	CULTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY, UPPER SANTA ANA RIVER, CALIFORNIA	GREENWOOD & ASSOCIATES AND INFOTEC	36-000144, 36-001577, 36-006060, 36-006061, 36-006062, 36-006063, 36-006064, 36-006065, 36-006066, 36-006067, 36-006068, 36-006069, 36-006070, 36-006071, 36-006072, 36-006073, 36-006074, 36-006075, 36-006076, 36-006077, 36-006078, 36-006079, 36-006080, 36-006081, 36-006082, 36-006083, 36-006084, 36-006085, 36-006086, 36-006087, 36-006088, 36-006089, 36-006090, 36-006091, 36-006092, 36-006093, 36-006094, 36-006095, 36-006096, 36-006097, 36-006098, 36-006099, 36-006100, 36-006101, 36-006102, 36-006103, 36-060194, 36-060195, 36-060196, 36-060252
SB-02156	NADB-R - 1062156; Voided - 90-9.2	1990	MCKENNA, JEANETTE A.	REPORT ADDENDUM: A PHASE I ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF THE PROPOSED SANTA ANA WATERSHED PROJECT AUTHORITY (SAWPA) PIPELINE RIGHT-OF-WAY, SAN BERNARDINO TO COLTON, SAN BERNARDINO, CALIFORNIA	MCKENNA ET AL.	

Resource List

Primary No.	Trinomial	Other IDs	Type	Age	Attribute codes	Recorded by	Reports
P-36-010330	CA-SBR-010330H	Resource Name - Union Pacific Railroad; Other - Southern Pacific Railroad; Other - West Line Basin Alignment; Other - Union Pacific Railroad Crossing at Anderson Street; Other - 19-186112	Structure, Object	Historic	AH07 (Roads/trails/railroad grades); HP39 (Other) - Railroad	1999 (S. Ashkar, Jones & Stokes Associates, Inc.); 2002 (Goodwin, R., LSA Associates, Inc.); 2008 (Harper, C.D., SWCA); 2010 (Tibbet, C., LSA Associates, Inc.); 2012 (Paul, Daniel D., ICF International)	SB-04335, SB-05495, SB-05614, SB-06720, SB-07451, SB-07666, SB-07955

Appendix B:
Native American Heritage Commission

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B.1 - Native American Heritage Commission Sacred Lands File Search

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Sacred Lands File & Native American Contacts List Request

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION
1550 Harbor Blvd, Suite 100
West Sacramento, CA 95501
(916) 373-3710
(916) 373-5471 – Fax
nahc@nahc.ca.gov

Information Below is Required for a Sacred Lands File Search

Project: Ashley Way Logistics Center Project

County: San Bernardino

USGS Quadrangle

Name: San Bernardino

Township: 01 South Range: 04 West Section(s): 33

Company/Firm/Agency:

First Carbon Solutions

Contact Person: David Smith

Street Address: 250 Commerce Ste 250

City: Irvine Zip: 92602

Phone: (714) 508-4100 Extension: 1046

Fax:

Email: dsmith@fcs-intl.com

Project Description:

The 11.19 acre parcel located at Ashley Way, Colton, California is proposed for industrial construction.

☑ Project Location Map is attached

Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contacts List
12/4//2018

Morongo Band of Mission Indians
Robert Martin, Chairperson
12700 Pumarra Road — Cahuilla
Banning , CA 92220 — Serrano
(951) 849-8807
(951) 922-8146 Fax

San Manuel Band of Mission Indians
Lee Clauss, Director-CRM Dept.
26569 Community Center Drive — Serrano
Highland , CA 92346
lclauss@sanmanuel-nsn.gov
(909) 864-8933
(909) 864-3370 Fax

San Manuel Band of Mission Indians
Lynn Valbuena
26569 Community Center Dr. — Serrano
Highland , CA 92346
(909) 864-8933

Serrano Nation of Mission Indians
Goldie Walker, Chairperson
P.O. Box 343 — Serrano
Patton , CA 92369

(909) 528-9027

This list is current as of the date of this document and is based on the information available to the Commission on the date it was produced.

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

This list is only applicable for contacting local Native American Tribes for the proposed:
Ashley Way Logistics Center Project, San Bernardino County.

B.2 - Native American Information Request Letters

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FirstCarbon® SOLUTIONS

Robert Martin, Chairperson
Morongo Band of Mission Indians
12700 Pumarra Road
Banning, CA 92220

December 5, 2018

Subject: Cultural Resources Assessment— Ashley Way Logistics Center Project

Dear Robert Martin:

FirstCarbon Solutions (FCS) is preparing a Phase I Cultural Resource Assessment (PI-CRA) a parcel located in the City of Colton. The approximately 11.19-acre project site consists of vacant/undeveloped land located in the City of Colton, in San Bernardino County, California (Assessor Parcel Numbers include 0276-144-48, 49, 52, and 53). The project site is bounded by single-family residences to the south and east, and commercial and warehouse land uses to the north and northwest. Interstate 215 (I-215) is located directly to the east of the project site. The project applicant (Howard Industrial Partners) is proposing an Architectural Site Plan Review, General Plan Amendment, and Zone Change from Commercial to Industrial to allow the construction of a new 220,185 square foot warehouse/distribution building within the C-2 (General Commercial) Zone.

The PICRA is intended to determine the potential for existing and undiscovered cultural resources on the project site. The Cultural Resources Assessment included record searches, a field survey, and a final report. Copies of all correspondence and site survey photographs are included in a Cultural Resources Assessment technical report. The PICRA concluded that the project area has never been the subject of a cultural resources study and no historic or prehistoric resources have been recorded on the property.

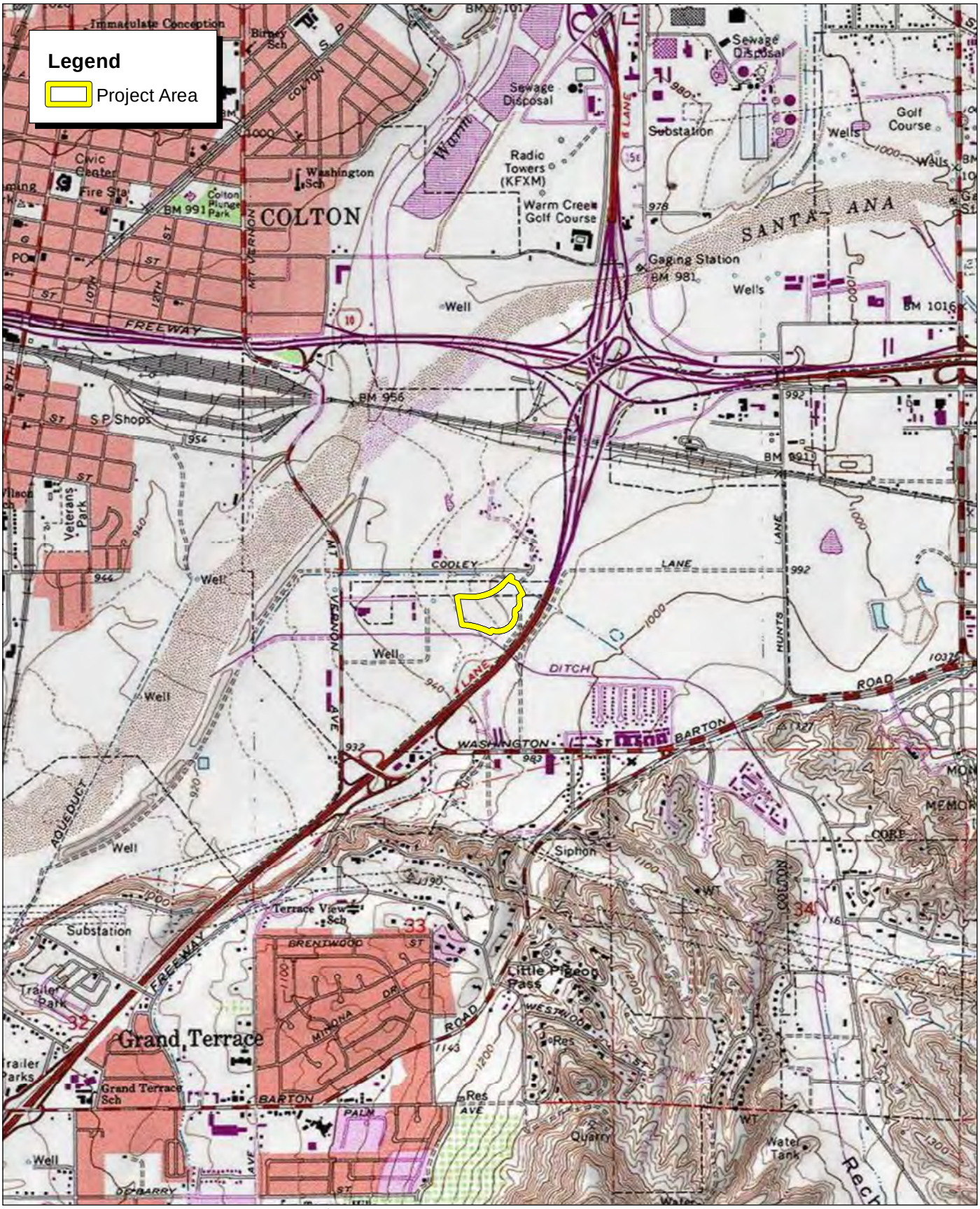
As part of the PI-CRA, FCS conducted a Sacred Lands File search and a California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS) search, neither of which identified any cultural resources in within the project area. FCS contacted the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC), and they suggested you might be able to provide further information. If you have any additional information regarding potential historic or cultural resources in proximity or relation to the proposed project area, we would greatly appreciate your input.

Please note that this letter is a request for information pertaining to a cultural resources assessment and is not notification of a project under Senate Bill (SB) 18, Assembly Bill (AB) 52 or Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act. Project notification and consultation

requirements are being handled by designated lead agencies under CEQA and NEPA. Please feel free to contact me at 714-508-4100 or via email at dsmith@fcs-intl.com and thank you for your valuable assistance.

Sincerely,

David M. Smith
Project Manager, Archaeology
FirstCarbon Solutions
250 Commerce, Ste. 250
Irvine, CA 92602
Enc: Exhibit 2



Source: USGS San Bernardino South 7.5' Quadrangle / Land Grant San Bernardino

FIRSTCARBON SOLUTIONS™

2,000 1,000 0 2,000 Feet

Exhibit 2
Local Vicinity Map
Topographic Base

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Appendix C:
Los Angeles County Museum

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Natural History Museum
of Los Angeles County
900 Exposition Boulevard
Los Angeles, CA 90007

tel 213.763.DINO
www.nhm.org

NATURAL HISTORY MUSEUM
LOS ANGELES COUNTY

Vertebrate Paleontology Section
Telephone: (213) 763-3325

e-mail: smcleod@nhm.org

24 December 2018

FirstCarbon Solutions
250 Commerce, Suite 250
Irvine, CA 92602

Attn: David M. Smith, Project Manager, Archaeologist

re: Paleontological resources for the proposed Ashley Way Logistics Center Project, in the City of Colton, San Bernardino County, project area

Dear David:

I have conducted a thorough search of our paleontology collection records for the locality and specimen data for the proposed Ashley Way Logistics Center Project, in the City of Colton, San Bernardino County, project area as outlined on the portion of the San Bernardino South USGS topographic quadrangle map that you sent to me via e-mail on 11 December 2018. We do not have any vertebrate fossil localities that lie directly within the proposed project area boundaries, but we do have localities at some distance from sedimentary deposits similar to those that probably occur at depth in the proposed project area.

The entire proposed project area has surface deposits composed of soil and younger Quaternary Alluvium, derived primarily as alluvial fan deposits from the Crafton Hills to the east via the Santa Ana River that currently flows just to the north or from the mountains just to the south via the Reche Canyon drainage that currently flows through the very northeastern corner of the proposed project area. Typically these deposits do not contain significant vertebrate fossils in the uppermost layers, but at depth they always have the potential to contain significant fossil vertebrate remains. Our closest vertebrate fossil locality from somewhat similar deposits is LACM 4540, southeast of the proposed project area on the northeastern side of the San Jacinto Valley just west of Jack Rabbit Trail, that produced a specimen of fossil horse, *Equus*. Our next closest fossil vertebrate locality from similar deposits is LACM 7811, west-southwest of the proposed project area near Mira Loma, that produced a fossil specimen of coachwhip, *Masticophis flagellum*.

Shallow excavations in the younger Quaternary Alluvium exposed throughout the proposed project area probably will not encounter any significant vertebrate fossils. Deeper excavations that extend down into older sedimentary deposits, however, may well uncover significant vertebrate fossil remains. Any substantial excavations below the uppermost layers, therefore, should be monitored closely to quickly and professionally recover any fossil remains discovered while not impeding development. Also, sediment samples should be collected and processed to determine the small fossil potential in the proposed project area. Any fossils recovered during mitigation should be deposited in an accredited and permanent scientific institution for the benefit of current and future generations.

This records search covers only the vertebrate paleontology records of the Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County. It is not intended to be a thorough paleontological survey of the proposed project area covering other institutional records, a literature survey, or any potential on-site survey.

Sincerely,

Samuel A. McLeod

Samuel A. McLeod, Ph.D.
Vertebrate Paleontology

enclosure: invoice

Appendix D:
Regulatory Framework

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REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

Local, state, and federal government agencies have developed laws and regulations designed to protect significant cultural resources that may be affected by projects regulated, funded, or undertaken by the agency. Federal and state laws that govern the preservation of historic and archaeological resources of national, state, regional, and local significance include the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), and the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). In addition, laws specific to work conducted on federal lands includes the Archaeological Resources Protection Act, the American Antiquities Act, and the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act.

The following federal or CEQA criteria were used to evaluate the significance of potential impacts on cultural resources for the proposed project. An impact would be considered significant if it would affect a resource eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) or the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR), or if it is identified as a unique archaeological resource.

Federal-Level Evaluations

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

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

a.) That are associated with events that have made significant contributions to the broad patterns of our history; or

b.) That are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past; or

c.) That embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that; represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or

d.) That have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

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

Criteria Considerations

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

a.) A religious property deriving primary significance from architectural or artistic distinction or historical importance.

b.) A building or structure removed from its original location but which is primarily significant for architectural value, or which is the surviving structure most importantly associated with a historic person or event.

c.) A birthplace or grave of a historical figure of outstanding importance if there is no appropriate site or building associated with his or her productive life.

d.) A cemetery that derives its primary importance from graves of persons of transcendent importance, from age, from distinctive design features, or from association with historic events.

e.) A reconstructed building when accurately executed in a suitable environment and presented in a dignified manner as part of a restoration master plan, and when no other building or structure with the same association has survived.

f.) A property primarily commemorative in intent if design, age, tradition, or symbolic value has invested it with its own exceptional significance.

g.) A property achieving significance within the past 50 years if it is of exceptional importance.

Thresholds of Significance

In consultation with the SHPO/THPO and other entities that attach religious and cultural significance to identified historic properties, the Agency shall apply the criteria of adverse effect to historic properties within the Area of Potential Effect. The Agency official shall consider the views of consulting parties and the public when considering adverse effects.

Federal Criteria of Adverse Effects

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

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

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

If Adverse Effects Are Found

If adverse effects are found, the agency official shall continue consultation as stipulated at 36 CFR Part 800.6. The agency official shall consult with the SHPO/THPO and other consulting parties to

develop alternatives to the undertaking that could avoid, minimize, or mitigate adverse effects to historic resources. According to 36 CFR Part 800.14(d), if adverse effects cannot be avoided then standard treatments established by the ACHP may be used as a basis for Memorandum of Agreement (MOA).

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

State-Level Evaluation Processes

An archaeological site may be considered an historical resource if it is significant in the architectural, engineering, scientific, economic, agricultural, educational, social, political, military or cultural annals of California per PRC Section 5020.1(j) or if it meets the criteria for listing on the CRHR per California Code of Regulations (CCR) at Title 14 CCR Section 4850.

The most recent amendments to the CEQA guidelines direct lead agencies to first evaluate an archaeological site to determine if it meets the criteria for listing in the CRHR. If an archaeological site is an historical resource, in that it is listed or eligible for listing in the CRHR, potential adverse impacts to it must be considered as stated in PRC Section 21084.1 and 21083.2(l). If an archaeological site is considered not to be an historical resource, but meets the definition of a "unique archeological resource" as defined in PRC Section 21083.2, then it would be treated in accordance with the provisions of that section.

With reference to PRC Section 21083.2, each site found within a project area will be evaluated to determine if it is a unique archaeological resource. A unique archaeological resource is described as 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 one or more 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.

As used in this report, "non-unique archaeological resource" means an archaeological artifact, object, or site that does not meet the criteria for eligibility for listing on the CRHR, as noted in

subdivision (g) of PRC Section 21083.2. A non-unique archaeological resource requires no further consideration, other than simple recording of its components and features. Isolated artifacts are typically considered non-unique archaeological resources. Historic structures that have had their superstructures demolished or removed can be considered historic archaeological sites and are evaluated following the processes used for prehistoric sites. Finally, OHP recognizes an age threshold of 45 years. Cultural resources built less than 45 years ago may qualify for consideration, but only under the most extraordinary circumstances.

Title 14, CCR, Chapter 3 Section 15064.5 is associated with determining the significance of impacts to archaeological and historical resources. Here, the term historical resource includes the following:

1. A resource listed in, or determined eligible by the State Historical Resources Commission, for listing in the CRHR (PRC § 5024.1; Title 14 CCR, § 4850 et seq.).
2. A resource included in a local register of historical resources, as defined in PRC Section 5020.1(k) or identified as significant in an historical resource survey meeting the PRC Section 5024.1(g) requirements, shall be presumed to be historically or culturally significant. Public agencies must treat any such resource as significant unless the preponderance of evidence demonstrates that it is not historically or culturally significant.
3. Any object, building, structure, site, area, place, record, or manuscript, which a lead agency determines to be historically significant or significant in the architectural, engineering, scientific, economic, agricultural, educational, social, political, military, or cultural annals of California may be considered a historical resource, provided the lead agency's determination is supported by substantial evidence in light of the whole record. Generally, a resource shall be considered by the lead agency to be historically significant if the resource meets the criteria for listing on the California Register of Historical Resources (PRC § 5024.1; Title 14 CCR § 4852) including the following:
   A. Is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California's history and cultural heritage.
   B. Is associated with the lives of persons important in our past.
   C. Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, or represents the work of an important creative individual, or possesses high artistic values.
   D. Has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Typically, archaeological sites exhibiting significant features qualify for the CRHR under Criterion D because such features have information important to the prehistory of California. A lead agency may determine that a resource may be a historical resource as defined in PRC Section 5020.1(j) or 5024.1 even if it is:

- Not listed in or determined to be eligible for listing in the CRHR.
- Not included in a local register of historical resources pursuant to PRC Section 5020.1(k).
- Identified in an historical resources survey per PRC Section 5024.1(g).

Threshold of Significance

If a project will have a significant impact on a cultural resource, several steps must be taken to determine if the cultural resource is a "unique archaeological resource" under CEQA Guidelines. If analysis and/or testing determine that the resource is a unique archaeological resource and therefore subject to mitigation prior to development, a threshold of significance should be developed. The threshold of significance is a point where the qualities of significance are defined and the resource is determined to be unique under CEQA. A significant impact is regarded as the physical demolition, destruction, relocation, or alteration of the resource or its immediate surroundings such that the significance of the resource will be reduced to a point that it no longer meets the significance criteria. Should analysis indicate that project development would destroy the unique elements of a resource; the resource must be mitigated for under CEQA regulations. The preferred form of mitigation is to preserve the resource in-place, in an undisturbed state. However, as that is not always possible or feasible, appropriate mitigation measures may include, but are not limited to:

1. Planning construction to avoid the resource.
2. Deeding conservation easements.
3. Capping the site prior to construction.

If a resource is determined to be a "non-unique archaeological resource," no further consideration of the resource by the lead agency is necessary.