

HISTORIC PROPERTY SURVEY REPORT

I-215/University Parkway Interchange Improvement Project



San Bernardino, CA

08-SBd-215-PM 11.35/11.95

EA 0E4200

Project No. 0800000083



January 2019

HISTORIC PROPERTY SURVEY REPORT**1. UNDERTAKING DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION**

District	County	Route	Post Mile(s)	EA	E-FIS Project Number
8	SBD	215	PM 11.35/11.95	0E420K	

The environmental review, consultation, and any other actions required by applicable Federal environmental laws for this project are being, or have been, carried out by the California Department of Transportation (Caltrans) pursuant to 23 U.S.C. 327 and the Memorandum of Understanding dated December 23, 2016, and executed by FHWA and Caltrans.

The studies for this undertaking were carried out in a manner consistent with Caltrans' regulatory responsibilities under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (36 CFR Part 800) and pursuant to the January 2014 *First Amended Programmatic Agreement among the Federal Highway Administration, the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, the California State Historic Preservation Officer, and the California Department of Transportation Regarding Compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act* (Section 106 PA), as well as under Public Resources Code 5024 and pursuant to the January 2015 *Memorandum of Understanding Between the California Department of Transportation and the California State Historic Preservation Office Regarding Compliance with Public Resources Code Section 5024 and Governor's Executive Order W-26-92* (5024 MOU) as applicable.

Project Description:

The San Bernardino County Transportation Authority (SBCTA), in cooperation with Caltrans and the City of San Bernardino (City), proposes to improve the existing Interstate 215 (I-215)/University Parkway Interchange configuration to provide operational improvements to traffic flow in the City of San Bernardino, California (see Attachment A, Exhibits 1 [Project vicinity map] and 2 [Project location map]). The I-215/University Parkway Interchange Improvement Project (Project) will replace the existing University Parkway tight diamond interchange configuration with a Diverging Diamond Interchange (DDI) configuration. The purpose of the Project is accommodate the projected regional population growth, California State University, San Bernardino (CSUSB) enrollment increases, and increased traffic demands at the existing I-215/University Parkway Interchange.

Improvements would occur within areas of previously disturbed soils located in the general vicinity of the existing I-215/University Parkway interchange. No building structures would be disturbed as part of the proposed Project, including the existing University Parkway undercrossing and I-215 bridge structure. Right-of-way (ROW) requirements would potentially include partial acquisitions and temporary construction easements (TCEs). Although no property relocations are anticipated as part of the proposed Project, changes to vehicular access at two areas (Scottish Rite Property and Retail Plaza) along University Parkway are anticipated.

Additional improvements may include the provision of street lighting, traffic signal modifications, minor paving, minor utility relocations, signage changes, re-striping, turn lanes, bicycle, pedestrian, and median streetscape improvements. Temporary construction related signage and temporary delineation for traffic lanes is also expected to occur. No transmission towers are located within the Project limits.

HISTORIC PROPERTY SURVEY REPORT**2. AREA OF POTENTIAL EFFECTS**

In accordance with Section 106 PA Stipulation VIII.A, the Area of Potential Effects (APE) for the project was established in consultation with Gary Jones, Principal Investigator, Prehistoric Archaeology, and Emad Makar, Project Manager, on January 22, 2019. The APE maps are located in Exhibit 3 (Project APE) in Attachment A of this Historic Property Survey Report.

The APE for the Project includes all areas that may be potentially directly (Area of Direct Impact [ADI]) and indirectly (Area of Indirect Impacts [AII]) affected by the proposed undertaking. The ADI includes the work limits proposed by the SBCTA within the existing ROW, the two driveway relocations off of University Avenue, and the vacant lot located in the southwest portion of the APE. The ADI encompasses areas of construction, re-striping and marking, construction signage, and TCEs. The AII takes into account areas where there is the potential to indirectly affect cultural resources. The AII was generally established as the legal parcel adjacent to where potential direct impacts would occur. In total, the ADI covers an area of 15.4 acres with the APE encompassing approximately 25 acres.

In regard to the vertical limits of the APE, typical roadway improvements may reach a maximum depth of 2.5 feet below the current ground surface. A small number of Project elements will extend beyond 2.5 feet. Specifically, modification of 2 traffic signal poles and installation of overhead signage foundations will require the excavation of a 3 to 6-foot-diameter area that will be excavated to a depth of up to 15 feet, depending on the exact pole used for the signal. All new above-ground structures (i.e., traffic signal poles and overhead signage) proposed as part of the Project will be consistent in height with existing poles and signage currently within the ROW and will not exceed 36 feet in height.

Geological and archaeological data indicate undisturbed sediments within the APE are characterized by alluvial and wash sediments with a low sensitivity for intact and significant buried archaeological resources. In order to determine if the proposed undertaking will impact these undisturbed sediments, the existing extent and degree of ground disturbance within the APE was considered. Project-specific design elements were examined to assess whether they would result in additional disturbances to intact native soils. The findings of this analysis indicate construction activities within the present roadway alignments are not expected to extend into undisturbed sediments. While excavations for the installation of traffic signal poles and overhead signage foundations have the potential to impact native soils, there is little to no potential for encountering intact and significant subsurface cultural deposits during construction.

3. CONSULTING PARTIES / PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

☒ Local Historical Society / Historic Preservation Group

The City of San Bernardino Historical and Pioneer Society in San Bernardino was contacted by e-mail on May 4, 2018, regarding the proposed Project. A follow-up email was sent on August 31, 2018 and a follow-up phone call was conducted on September 7, 2018. To date, no response has been received.

☒ Native American Heritage Commission

The NAHC was contacted on July 21, 2017, to elicit pertinent cultural resource information available in the Sacred Lands File. The NAHC responded on July 31, 2017, that the Sacred

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Lands File search for the Project was completed with negative results. The NAHC provided a list of Native American contacts within the region.

☒ Native American Tribes, Groups and Individuals

Initial Section 106 and AB 52 consultation letters were mailed via United States Postal Service certified mail on July 31, 2017. The first round of follow-up phone calls and emails was conducted on September 28, 2017. A second round of follow-up emails was conducted on October 30, 2017 and a final round of follow-up emails was conducted on November 29, 2017. The individuals contacted include:

- Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians - Kizh Nation. Andrew Salas. Chairperson. Initial contact letter sent: July 31, 2017. Response received August 30, 2017. The Tribe requested consultation for the Project. The Project lies within ancestral tribal territory that is considered sensitive for Native American cultural resources by the Tribe. The Tribe wishes to provide a more complete understanding of the prehistoric use(s) of the Project area and the potential risks to tribal cultural resources. Mr. Salas indicated available consultation appointment slots in the request letter.
A copy of the Archaeological Survey Report (ASR) was transmitted via email to Mr. Salas on November 14, 2018. A final attempt to contact Mr. Salas regarding the Project was conducted on December 17, 2018. No further response was received from Mr. Salas.
- Gabrieleno/Tongva San Gabriel Band of Mission Indians. Anthony Morales. Chairperson. Initial contact letter sent: July 31, 2017. No response received. Follow up via email: September 28, 2017. No response received. Follow up via email: October 30, 2017. No response received. Final follow up via email: November 29, 2017. No response received.
- Gabrielino/Tongva Nation. Sandonne Goad. Chairperson. Initial contact letter sent: July 31, 2017. No response received. Follow up via email: September 28, 2017. No response received. Follow up via email: October 30, 2017. No response received. Final follow up via email: November 29, 2017. No response received.
- Gabrielino Tongva Indians of California Tribal Council. Robert Dorame. Chairperson. Initial contact letter sent: July 31, 2017. No response received. Follow up via email: September 28, 2017. No response received. Follow up via email: October 30, 2017. No response received. Final follow up via email: November 29, 2017. No response received.
- Gabrielino-Tongva Tribe. Charles Alvarez. Initial contact letter sent: July 31, 2017. No response received. Follow up via email: September 28, 2017. No response received. Follow up via email: October 30, 2017. No response received. Final follow up via email: November 29, 2017. No response received.
- San Manuel Band of Mission Indians. Lee Claus. Director of Cultural Resources. Initial contact letter sent: July 31, 2017. Response received August 31, 2017. The Tribe requested to consult with Caltrans pursuant to Section 106, CEQA, and CA PRC 21080.3.1 (i.e. AB 52). The Project is within Serrano ancestral territory and, as such, it is of interest to the Tribe. The Tribe requested additional Project plans to

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determine areas that may impact native, undisturbed soils. In addition, the Tribe requested a copy of the cultural resource technical report(s) prepared for the Project.

Caltrans met with Ms. Clauss on October 1, 2018 to discuss the Project. At that time, the Tribe requested a copy of the cultural report and noted they had no further concerns regarding the Project.

A copy of this ASR was transmitted via email to Ms. Clauss on November 14, 2018.

After review of the ASR, Ms. Clauss provided the following comments via email on December 19, 2018:

- The CRM department can offer concurrence with the APE and ADI delineations made by Caltrans-D8.
 - We concur based on the geological data provided and known, as well as the previously disturbed nature of the APE, that the project area has a low potential for sub-surface, intact, archaeological deposits.
 - As there are no known archaeological sites within the APE, as the likelihood of encountering previously undiscovered resources is low, and as the CRM Department has no additional knowledge about resources of cultural or spiritual sensitivity to the Tribe within the project footprint, the Departments believes that there will be no historic properties affected by this undertaking.
 - The CRM Department would ask, however, that prior to report finalization, some content in the Ethnographic Setting and Historical Setting portions of the report be revised. [*Requested sections of the report were revised on December 20, 2018*].
- Serrano Nation of Mission Indians. Goldie Walker. Chairperson. Initial contact letter sent: July 31, 2017. No response received. Follow up via phone call: September 28, 2017. Ms. Walker requested to be notified by telephone or at her PO Box if Native American cultural resources are identified or encountered during any phase of the Project. In addition, Ms. Walker's son, Mark Cochran, called to confirm their request to be notified of any Native American cultural resources. Ms. Walker passed away in April 2018. Future Project correspondence (i.e., if Native American cultural resources are identified during any phase of the Project) would go to Ms. Walker's son, Mr. Mark Cochran.
 - Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians. Rosemary Morillo. Chairperson. Initial contact letter sent: July 31, 2017. No response received. Follow up via email: September 28, 2017. No response received. Follow up via email: October 30, 2017. No response received. Final follow up via email: November 29, 2017. No response received.

A table summarizing the complete coordination effort with Native American groups and/or individuals and copies of all written correspondence is provided in Attachment D of this HPSR.

HISTORIC PROPERTY SURVEY REPORT**4. SUMMARY OF IDENTIFICATION EFFORTS**

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> California Points of Historical Interest |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS) |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> National Historic Landmark (NHL) | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Caltrans Historic Bridge Inventory |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> California Historical Landmarks (CHL) | |

☒ Other Sources consulted:

Historic maps, aerial photographs, and real property assessments were reviewed as part of historical background research.

☒ Results:

A cultural resource records search and literature review covering a 1-mile radius surrounding the APE was conducted by SCCIC staff on August 23, 2017 (17992.4046). Results of the search indicate that 28 cultural resource studies have been conducted previously within one mile of the Project APE since 1978; approximately 70 percent of the records search area was investigated by these previous projects. Seven of the studies involved portions of the Project APE. One hundred percent of the Project APE was investigated by these seven previous studies. Seven additional studies provide overviews of cultural resources in the general Project vicinity. These investigations resulted in the documentation of two archaeological resources, including one historic-period site (concrete valve box) and one prehistoric isolated artifact (biface core tool) within 1 mile of the Project APE. In addition, 13 built-environment resources were also identified within 1 mile of the Project APE. The built-environment resources are largely composed of single-family residences, the Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fe (AT&SF) Railroad, U.S. Highway 66, Kramer-Victorville Transmission Line, and the Culligan Zeolite Company Plant Site. Of the 15 cultural resources identified within 1 mile of the Project APE, one built-environment resource, the Kramer-Victorville Transmission Line (36-010316), crosses over the southern portion of the Project APE and is eligible for listing on the NRHP. However, the structures supporting the transmission line are not within the APE and the lines themselves cross high above the vertical limits of the APE. Therefore, no previously recorded cultural resources are within the Project APE.

An intensive archaeological survey of the APE was completed on October 5, 2017 by Ken Moslak, and Kholood Abdo-Hintzman on May 3, 2018. In addition, Annie McCausland conducted a reconnaissance-level architectural field survey of the APE on May 3, 2018. Most of the APE is disturbed by extensive mechanical alteration, which has introduced fill sediments. Other areas of the ground surface are obscured by hardscape that includes curbs and sidewalks, paved roadways, and parking lots and landscaping associated with adjacent businesses. Narrow strips of native sediments were observed along the eastern ROW of the northbound on- and off-ramps, along the western ROW of the southbound on- and off-ramps, and within the vacant lot located in the

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southwest portion of the APE. Field documentation consisted of general observations and digital photography.

A number of archival and historical data sources were examined in documenting the specific history of the historic-period resource identified within the Project APE. These sources of information primarily include historic USGS topographical maps; newspaper articles; online resources such as the Scottish Rite of Freemasonry “About Us” web page (The Scottish Rite of Freemasonry 2018); and City of San Bernardino building permit records (City of San Bernardino 2017). Historic aerial photographs dated 1966, 1968, 1980, 1995, 2002, 2005, 2009, 2010, and 2010 were also reviewed (NETROnline 2016).

Both University Parkway and I-215 appear to have been constructed in the late 1950s or early 1960s. Although these roads are more than 30 years old, the intensive survey indicates that the structures have been substantially altered and they appear to be modern roadways that are regularly maintained. As such, they possess no demonstrable indication of significance and are exempt from review under Attachment 4 of the Section 106 PA.

5. PROPERTIES IDENTIFIED

- ☒ Annie McCausland, who meets the Professionally Qualified Staff (PQS) Standards in Section 106 PA Attachment 1 and as applicable PRC 5024 MOU Attachment 1 as a(n) Principal Architectural Historian, has determined that the only/only other properties present within the APE meet the criteria for Section 106 PA Attachment 4 (**Properties Exempt from Evaluation**) and as applicable PRC 5024 MOU Stipulation VIII.C.1 and Attachment 4.
 - ☒ Bridges listed as **Category 5** (previously determined not eligible for listing in the NRHP) in the Caltrans Historic Bridge Inventory are present within the APE and those determinations remain valid. Appropriate pages from the Caltrans Historic Bridge Inventory are included as Attachment B.
Bridge Structure No. 54 0514 (08-SBD-215-11.63)
- ☒ Caltrans has determined there are cultural resources within the APE that were evaluated as a result of this project and are **not eligible** for inclusion in the NRHP/CHL. Under Section 106 PA Stipulation VIII.C.6 and as applicable PRC 5024 MOU Stipulation VIII.C.6, Caltrans requests SHPO’s concurrence in this determination.
 - Scottish Rite of Freemasonry Temple (4400 Varsity Avenue)

6. FINDING FOR THE UNDERTAKING

- ☒ Caltrans, pursuant to Section 106 PA Stipulation IX.A and as applicable PRC 5024 MOU Stipulation IX.A.2, has determined a Finding of **No Historic Properties Affected** is appropriate for this undertaking because there are no historic properties within the APE.

7. CEQA CONSIDERATIONS

- ☒ Caltrans PQS has determined that there are resources in the project area that **are not significant resources** under CEQA; see Section 5.

HISTORIC PROPERTY SURVEY REPORT**8. LIST OF ATTACHED DOCUMENTATION**

- ☒ Project Vicinity, Location, and APE Maps (Attachment A)
 - Project Vicinity (Exhibit 1)
 - Project Location (Exhibit 2)
 - APE Maps (Exhibit 3)
- ☒ California Historic Bridge Inventory Sheet (Attachment B)
- ☒ Historical Resources Evaluation Report (HRER) (Attachment C)
- ☒ Archaeological Survey Report (ASR) (Attachment D)
- ☒ Other
 - Native American Consultation (Attachment E)
 - Historical Society Consultation (Attachment F)

9. HPSR PREPARATION AND CALTRANS APPROVAL

Prepared by: Joan George 1-23-19
Joan George, Co-Principal Investigator, Historical Archaeology Date
M. Colleen Hamilton, Principal Investigator, Historical Archaeology / Principal Architectural
Historian, Applied EarthWorks, Inc., Hemet, CA

Reviewed for
Approval by: Gary Jones 2-11-19
District 8 Caltrans PQS Gary Jones, Principal Investigator, Prehistoric Archaeology Date

Approved by: Andrew M. Walters 2-11-19
District 8 EBC Andrew Walters, Senior Environmental Planner, Date
Environmental Support / Cultural Studies

ATTACHMENT A

Project Vicinity, Location, and APE Maps

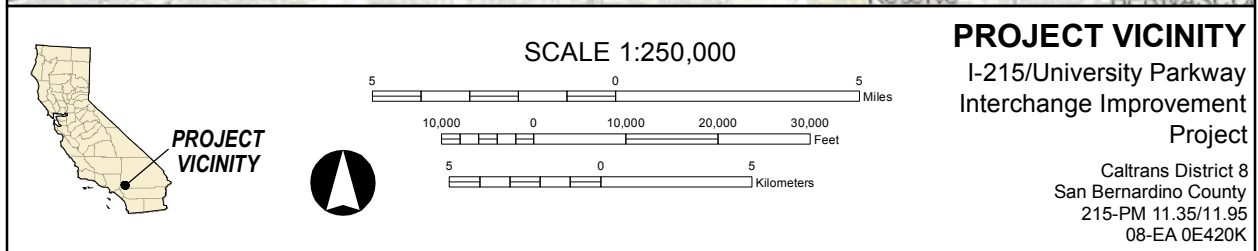
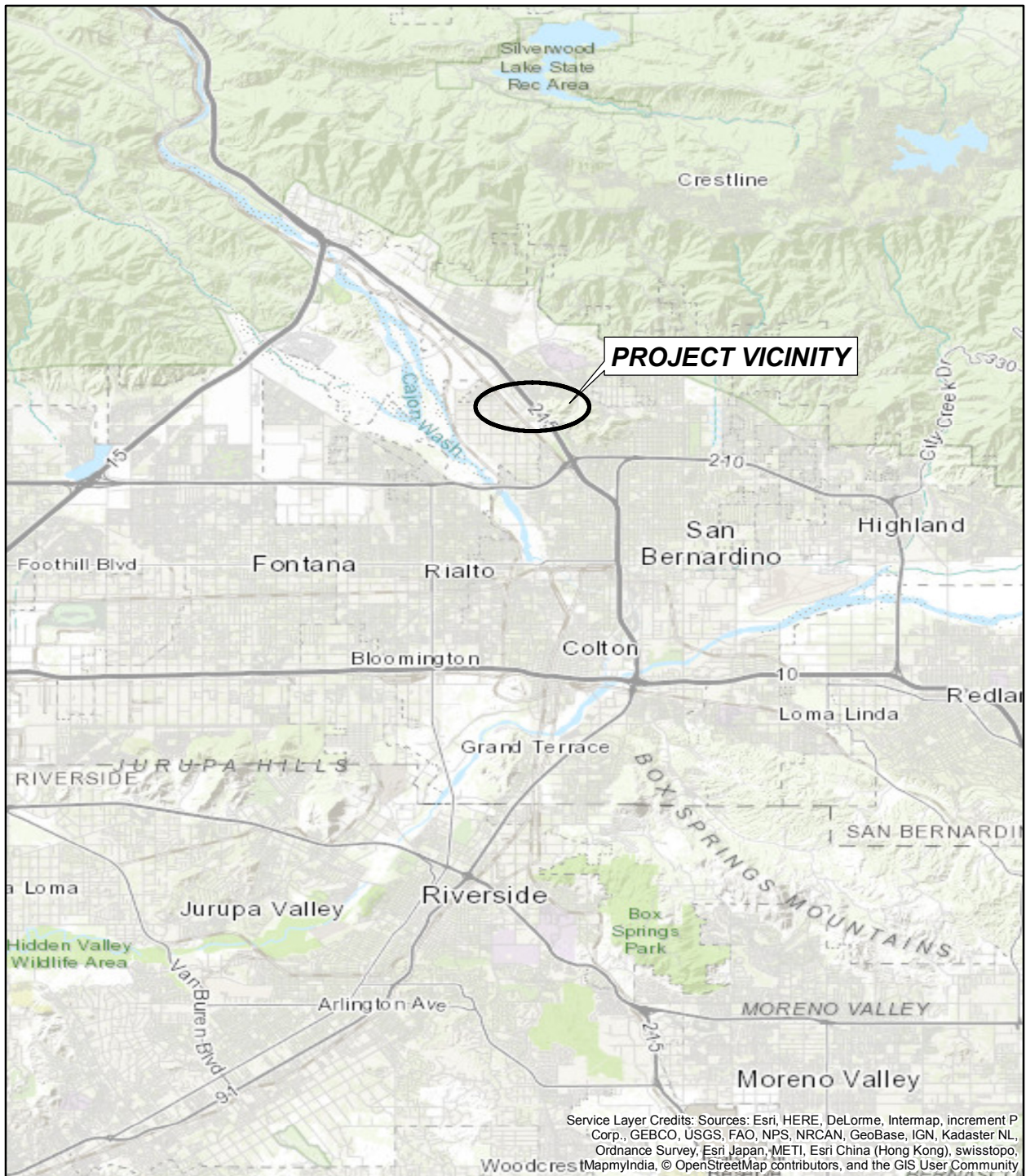


Exhibit 1 Project vicinity.

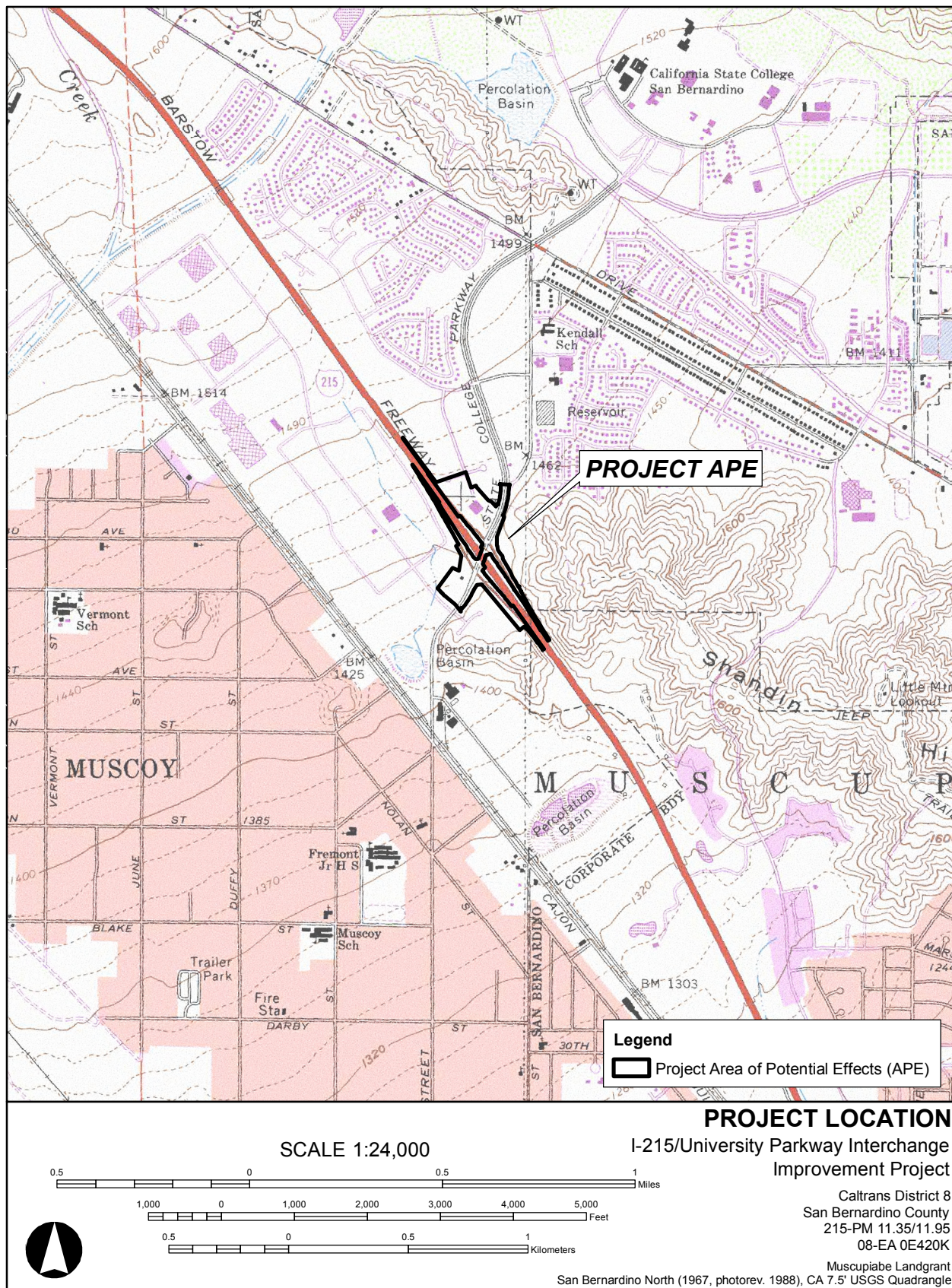



Exhibit 2 Project location.



APE Approval:

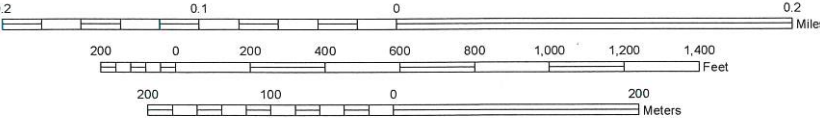

Emad Makar, Project Manager
1/22/19
Date


Gary Jones, Principal Investigator, Prehistoric Archaeology,
Caltrans Professionally Qualified Staff (PQS)
12/27/18
Date



(Rotated 10 degrees)

SCALE 1:6,000



AREA OF POTENTIAL EFFECTS MAP
I-215/University Parkway Interchange Improvement Project

Caltrans District 8
San Bernardino County
215-PM 11.35/11.95
08-EA 0E420K
OVERVIEW SHEET

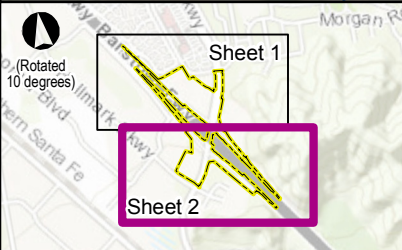
Exhibit 3a OVERVIEW SHEET - Area of Potential Effects for the I-215/University Parkway Interchange Improvement Project.



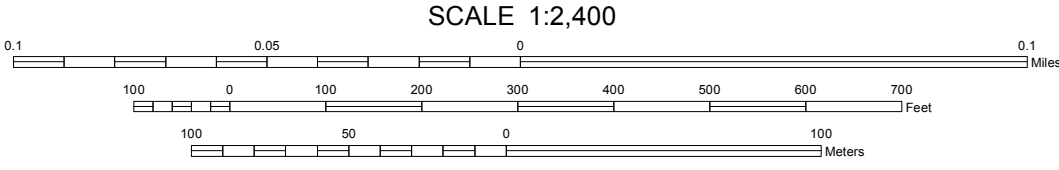
Exhibit 3b SHEET 1 - Area of Potential Effects for the I-215/University Parkway Interchange Improvement Project.



Service Layer Credits: Sources: Esri, HERE, DeLorme, Intermap, increment P Corp., GEBCO, USGS, FAO, NPS, NRCAN, GeoBase, IGN, Kadaster NL, Ordnance Survey, Esri Japan, METI, Esri China (Hong Kong), swisstopo, MapmyIndia, © OpenStreetMap



- Legend**
- Area of Potential Effects (APE)
 - Area of Direct Impact (ADI)
 - Parcel Boundary



(Rotated 10 degrees)

AREA OF POTENTIAL EFFECTS MAP
I-215/University Parkway Interchange Improvement Project

Caltrans District 8
San Bernardino County
215-PM 11.35/11.95
08-EA 0E420K

SHEET 2

Exhibit 3c SHEET 2 - Area of Potential Effects for the I-215/University Parkway Interchange Improvement Project.

ATTACHMENT B

Caltrans Historic Bridge Inventory Sheet



Structure Maintenance & Investigations



Historical Significance - State Agency Bridges

District 08

San Bernardino County

Bridge Number	Bridge Name	Location	Historical Significance	Year Built	Year Wid/Ext
54 0500	WILD WASH	08-SBD-015-55.69	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1958	2005
54 0501L	SAGE WASH	08-SBD-040-150.25	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1967	
54 0501R	SAGE WASH	08-SBD-040-150.25	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1957	
54 0502L	BEAL WASH	08-SBD-040-149.85	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1967	
54 0502R	BEAL WASH	08-SBD-040-149.85	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1957	
54 0503L	PALO VERDE WASH	08-SBD-040-149.27	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1967	
54 0503R	PALO VERDE WASH	08-SBD-040-149.27	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1957	1967
54 0504L	OCOTILLO WASH	08-SBD-040-148.87	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1967	
54 0504R	OCOTILLO WASH	08-SBD-040-148.87	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1957	
54 0505L	MESQUITE WASH	08-SBD-040-147.25	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1967	
54 0505R	MESQUITE WASH	08-SBD-040-147.25	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1957	
54 0506L	MANZANITA WASH	08-SBD-040-146.12	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1967	
54 0506R	MANZANITA WASH	08-SBD-040-146.12	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1957	
54 0507L	AIRPORT WASH	08-SBD-040-145.61	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1967	
54 0507R	AIRPORT WASH	08-SBD-040-145.61	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1957	
54 0508L	ICE HOUSE DITCH	08-SBD-040-144.38-NED	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1967	
54 0508R	ICE HOUSE DITCH	08-SBD-040-144.38-NED	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1957	
54 0511	LENWOOD WASH	08-SBD-015-68.48-BSW	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1958	2005
54 0514	UNIVERSITY PARKWAY UC	08-SBD-215-11.63-SBD	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1958	
54 0517	CEMENT COMPANY ROAD UC	08-SBD-015-46.40-VCTV	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1958	2004
54 0520L	CABLE CREEK	08-SBD-215-13.47-SBD	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1958	
54 0520R	CABLE CREEK	08-SBD-215-13.47-SBD	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1958	
54 0524	JOSHUA WASH	08-SBD-395-14.58	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1955	
54 0526L	DEVIL CREEK	08-SBD-215-12.82-SBD	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1958	
54 0526R	DEVIL CREEK	08-SBD-215-12.82-SBD	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1958	
54 0527	IOWA AVENUE OC	08-SBD-215-0.40-COL	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1959	
54 0528	BARTON ROAD OC	08-SBD-215-1.31	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1959	
54 0530	WASHINGTON AVENUE OC	08-SBD-215-2.69-COL	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1959	1993
54 0531	PEPPER AVENUE OC	08-SBD-010-20.97-COL	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1961	
54 0532L	PALM AVENUE UC	08-SBD-215-14.09-SBD	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1958	
54 0532R	PALM AVENUE UC	08-SBD-215-14.09-SBD	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1958	
54 0533	LITTLE LEAGUE DRIVE OC	08-SBD-215-14.93-SBD	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1958	
54 0535	STODDARD WELLS ROAD OC	08-SBD-015-44.40-VCTV	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1958	
54 0539	MILLIKEN AVENUE OC	08-SBD-010-9.17-ONT	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1971	2000
54 0542	YATES WELL ROAD OC	08-SBD-015-181.40	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1963	
54 0545	EAST MAIN STREET OC	08-SBD-015-74.95-BSW	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1961	
54 0546	EAST BARSTOW UNDERPASS	08-SBD-015-75.04-BSW	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1961	
54 0547	RIVERSIDE DRIVE OC	08-SBD-015-75.09-BSW	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1961	
54 0548L	MOJAVE RIVER	08-SBD-015-75.31-BSW	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1961	2000
54 0548R	MOJAVE RIVER	08-SBD-015-75.31-BSW	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1961	2000
54 0549L	SOAP MINE ROAD UC	08-SBD-015-76.02	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1961	
54 0549R	SOAP MINE ROAD UC	08-SBD-015-76.02	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1961	
54 0550E	OLD HWY 58 / I-15 SEPARATION	08-SBD-015-76.80	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1961	

ATTACHMENT C


Historical Resources Evaluation Report

**Historical Resources Evaluation Report for the
Interstate 215/University Parkway
Interchange Improvement Project
City of San Bernardino, San Bernardino County, California
(08-EA 0E420K)**


Prepared by:


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Reviewed by:


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Approved by:


**Andrew Walters, Branch Chief
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464 West Fourth Street, 6th Floor
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January 2019

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

The San Bernardino County Transportation Authority (SBCTA), in cooperation with the California Department of Transportation (Caltrans) and the City of San Bernardino (City), proposes to improve the Interstate 215 (I-215)/University Parkway Interchange in the City of San Bernardino, California. The I-215/University Parkway Interchange Improvement Project (Project) will replace the existing University Parkway tight diamond interchange configuration with a Diverging Diamond Interchange (DDI) configuration. The Area of Potential Effects (APE) for the Project includes both the Area of Direct Impact (ADI) and Area of Indirect Impact (AII) (refer to the Historic Property Survey Report [HPSR]; Attachment A, Exhibit 3 [Project APE Map]).

This Historical Resources Evaluation Report (HRER) was prepared in compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA). Potential historic properties were identified and evaluated for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) as required by 36 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Part 800 and the regulations implementing Section 106 of the NHPA of 1966, as amended. This assessment also conforms to California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) requirements and evaluates potential historical resources for inclusion in the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) in accordance with Section 15064.5(a) (2)–(3) of the CEQA Guidelines using the criteria outlined in Section 5024.1 of the California Public Resources Code.

The records search identified 15 previously documented cultural resources within a 1-mile radius of the APE, including 1 historic-period site, 1 prehistoric isolated artifact, and 13 built-environment resources. One built-environment resource, the Kramer-Victor Transmission Line, crosses over the southern portion of the APE; however, the towers associated with the line are not within the APE. No archaeological resources were identified within the APE during the intensive archaeological survey conducted on October 5, 2017. One new historic resource was identified within the APE during the architectural history survey conducted on May 3, 2018.

It is Caltrans' policy to avoid cultural resources whenever possible. Further investigations may be needed if the site(s) cannot be avoided by the Project. If buried cultural materials are encountered during construction, it is Caltrans' policy that work stop in that area until a qualified archaeologist can evaluate the nature and significance of the find. Additional survey will be required if the Project changes to include areas not previously surveyed.

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1

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

1.1 INTRODUCTION

The San Bernardino County Transportation Authority (SBCTA), in cooperation with the California Department of Transportation (Caltrans) and the City of San Bernardino (City), proposes to improve the Interstate 215 (I-215)/University Parkway Interchange in the City of San Bernardino, California. The I-215/University Parkway Interchange Improvement Project (Project) will replace the existing University Parkway tight diamond interchange configuration with a Diverging Diamond Interchange (DDI) configuration. The areas within and immediately adjacent to the Project limits are predominantly developed and generally consist of commercial/retail land uses. The existing interchange serves as a main point of access for students, faculty, and visitors of California State University, San Bernardino (CSUSB), within the jurisdiction of Caltrans District 8 (Historic Property Survey Report [HPSR]; Attachment A, Exhibits 1 [Project vicinity map] and 2 [Project location map]). The Area of Potential Effects (APE) for the Project includes both the Area of Direct Impact (ADI) and Area of Indirect Impact (AII) (refer to HPSR; Attachment A, Exhibit 3 [Project APE Map]).

The architectural history survey and identification effort included a records and literature search covering a 1-mile radius of the APE, archival research and an intensive survey of the APE. The architectural history survey was completed on May 3, 2018, by Annie McCausland, under the supervision of M. Colleen Hamilton. Ms. Hamilton is a Principal Investigator (architectural history), holds an M.A. in History from University of Missouri, St. Louis, and has more than 30 years of experience in cultural resource management. Ms. McCausland holds an M.A. in Public History from the University of California, Sacramento and has more than 10 years of historical experience in California.

1.2 PROJECT LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION

The Project is located within the northwestern area of the City of San Bernardino, in southeastern San Bernardino County (see Exhibits 1 and 2 in Attachment A of the HPSR). The SBCTA, in cooperation with Caltrans and the City, is proposing to improve the existing University Parkway interchange configuration to provide operational improvements to traffic flow.

Ongoing growth and development in the area has increased commuter traffic at the I-215/University Parkway interchange, which is the primary freeway access for CSUSB and numerous businesses and area residents. This has caused inadequate interchange queuing capacity and existing geometric deficiencies. The purpose of the proposed Project is to plan for the projected regional population growth, CSUSB enrollment increases, and increased traffic demands at the existing I-215/University Parkway interchange for the planning design year of 2040. In addition, the current collision rates at both the northbound exit and southbound entrance interchange ramps have higher than the State average. Improvements at both of these locations

are needed to alleviate traffic collisions related to congestion by making the intersection operations more efficient for commuters.

Improvements would occur within areas of previously disturbed soils located in the general vicinity of the existing I-215/University Parkway interchange. No building structures would be disturbed as part of the proposed Project, including the existing University Parkway undercrossing and I-215 bridge structure. Right-of-way (ROW) requirements would potentially include partial acquisitions and temporary construction easements (TCEs). Although no property relocations are anticipated as part of the proposed Project, changes to vehicular access at two areas (Scottish Rite Property and Retail Plaza) along University Parkway are anticipated.

Two driveways currently serve the Scottish Rite property, located at 4400 N Varsity Avenue. Primary driveway access for this property exists off of North Varsity Avenue, and secondary driveway access exists off of University Parkway, just north of the I-215 northbound on-ramp. The secondary driveway access for the Scottish Rite property, would be relocated north of its current location along University Parkway. Removal of the existing secondary driveway off of University Parkway would occur after the relocated secondary driveway is complete.

A retail plaza located at 4004 – 4020 University Parkway, would also experience changes to vehicular and pedestrian access. Two driveways located off of University Avenue currently serve this retail plaza. The northern driveway serving this retail plaza that is closest to the southbound I-215 off-ramp, would be removed as part of the proposed Project. Prior to removal of the northern driveway, the southern driveway (also located on University Parkway) would be modified to improve vehicular access to the retail plaza. Parking within the retail plaza would be modified as part of the proposed Project. However, at a minimum, the number of parking spaces removed would be replaced.

Additional improvements may include the provision of street lighting; traffic signal modifications; minor paving; minor utility relocations; signage changes; restriping; turn lanes; and bicycle, pedestrian, and median streetscape improvements. Temporary construction-related signage and temporary delineation for traffic lanes is also expected to occur. No transmission towers are located within the Project limits.

Construction-related signage would require ground disturbance to approximately 2 feet below ground surface with disturbance area 8 inches in diameter for temporary construction area sign posts. The construction staging is anticipated to occur within the existing ROW and within the Project limits.

Project components that have the potential to impact archaeological resources include ground disturbance related to utility relocations, driveway relocations, street lighting, and traffic signal modifications.

I-215 spans a concrete multiple box beam or girder bridge (Structure No. 54 0514 [08-SBD-215-11.63]) over University Parkway. According to the Caltrans Historic Bridge Inventory, the bridge was constructed in 1958 and is not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) (HPSR; Attachment B).

1.3 AREA OF POTENTIAL EFFECTS

The APE was established in consultation with Gary Jones, Principal Investigator, Prehistoric Archaeology, Caltrans Professional Qualified Staff (PQS), and Emad Makar, Project Manager, on January 22, 2019 (HPSR; Attachment A, Exhibit 3). An APE was delineated based on guidance in the Caltrans' Standard Environmental Reference manual, Volume 2, Chapters 4 and 7, and the January 2014 *First Amended Programmatic Agreement among the Federal Highway Administration, the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, the California State Historic Preservation Officer, and the California Department of Transportation Regarding Compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act* (Section 106 PA), Attachment 3. An APE map book is located in Exhibit 3, Attachment A, of the HPSR prepared for this Project.

The APE for the Project includes all areas that may be potentially directly (Area of Direct Impact [ADI]) and indirectly (Area of Indirect Impacts [AII]) affected by the proposed undertaking. The ADI includes the work limits proposed by the SBCTA within the existing ROW, the two driveway relocations off of University Avenue, and the vacant lot located in the southwest portion of the APE. The ADI encompasses areas of construction, restriping and marking, construction signage, and TCEs. The AII takes into account areas where there is the potential to indirectly affect cultural resources. The AII was generally established as the legal parcel adjacent to where potential direct impacts would occur. In total, the ADI covers an area of 15.4 acres with the APE encompassing approximately 25 acres.

In regard to the vertical limits of the APE, typical roadway improvements may reach a maximum depth of 2.5 feet below the current ground surface. A small number of Project elements will extend beyond 2.5 feet. Specifically, modification of 2 traffic signal poles and installation of overhead signage foundations will require the excavation of a 3 to 6-foot-diameter area that will be excavated to a depth of up to 15 feet, depending on the exact pole used for the signal. All new above-ground structures (i.e., traffic signal poles and overhead signage) proposed as part of the Project will be consistent in height with existing poles and signage currently within the ROW and will not exceed 36 feet in height. There is one electrical transmission line (Kramer-Victor 115kV Transmission Line [CA-SBR-10316H]) that crosses over the APE and is eligible for listing on the NRHP. However, the structures supporting the transmission line are not within the APE and the lines themselves cross high above the vertical limits of the APE. As a result, the Project has no potential to affect either the structures or transmission line.

2 RESEARCH METHODS

The purpose of this Historical Resources Evaluation Report (HRER) is to assess cultural resources for eligibility for listing on the NRHP and the California Register of Historic Resources (CRHR). “Cultural resources” as used in this document refers to all historical and archaeological resources, regardless of significance. The baseline age for cultural resources within the APE was established as 1973, or properties that have achieved 45 years of age in 2018. The methodology used to assess cultural resources was to conduct a reconnaissance-level survey, and evaluation of findings was made as defined in the *Caltrans SER, Volume 2, Cultural Resources* (Caltrans 2015).

2.1 SOURCES OF INFORMATION

Additional sources consulted during the records search include: the NRHP, California Historical Landmarks, and California Points of Historical Interest. Records from the Office of Historic Preservation Archaeological Determinations of Eligibility and the Office of Historic Preservation Directory of Properties in the Historic Property Data File were also consulted.

Historical maps consulted include the San Bernardino North, CA (1954, 1967, 1973, 1980) 7.5' U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) Quadrangle maps; Arrowhead, CA (1936 and 1941) 1:31,680 USGS Quadrangle maps; San Bernardino, CA (1901) 15' USGS Quadrangle map; and 1959 and 1966 aerial photographs (NETROnline 2017). I-215 and University Parkway are depicted on the 1967, 1973, and 1980 San Bernardino North, CA quadrangle maps, as well as in the 1959 and 1966 aerial photographs. A detailed discussion of the sources consulted and results of these investigations are provided below and in subsequent sections of this HRER.

2.2 CULTURAL RESOURCES LITERATURE AND RECORDS SEARCH

South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC) staff conducted a cultural resource records search and literature review covering a 1-mile radius surrounding the APE on August 23, 2017 (17992.4046). Results of the search indicate that 28 cultural resource studies have been conducted previously within one mile of the APE since 1978; approximately 70 percent of the records search area was investigated by these previous projects. Seven of the studies involved portions of the APE (Table 2-1). One hundred percent of the APE was investigated by these seven previous studies. Seven additional studies provide overviews of cultural resources in the general Project vicinity. These investigations documented two archaeological resources including one historic-period site (concrete valve box) and one prehistoric isolated artifact (biface core tool) within 1 mile of the APE (Table 2-2). In addition, 13 built-environment resources were identified within 1 mile of the APE. The built-environment resources are largely composed of single-family residences; the Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fe (AT&SF) Railroad; U.S. Highway 66; the Kramer-Victor 115 kV Transmission Line; and the Culligan Zeolite Company Plant Site. Of the 15 cultural resources identified within 1 mile of the Project APE, one built-environment resource, the Kramer-Victor Transmission Line (36-010316), crosses over the

southern portion of the APE. The transmission line was determined eligible for listing on the NRHP through Section 106 consultation in 1995 and is listed on the CRHR however, the towers associated with the line are not within the APE. As such, this resource is not included within the APE.

Table 2-1
Previous Cultural Studies within 1 Mile of the APE

SCCIC Reference #	Year	Author	Title
SB-00447	1976	Scott, M.B.	Development of Water Facilities in the Santa Ana River Basin, California, 1810-1968
SB-00607*	1978	Hearn, Joseph E.	Archaeological, Paleontological, and Historical Resources Assessment of Proposed College Industrial Park Development, San Bernardino Area
SB-00713	1978	Chavez, David	Final: Cultural Resources Evaluation for the Naval Petroleum Reserve No. 1 (Elk Hills) to Rialto Crude Oil Pipeline
SB-01115	1981	Bean, Lowell John and Sylvia Brakke Vane	Native American Places in the San Bernardino National Forest, San Bernardino and Riverside Counties, California
SB-01300	1982	Carrico, Richard, Allan Schilz, Frank Norris, and Richard Minnich	Cultural Resource Overview: San Bernardino National Forest, California
SB-01734	1987	Shackley, M. Steven, Rebecca McCorkle Apple, Jan Wooley, and Robert E. Reynolds	Cultural and Paleontological Resources Survey: US Sprint Fiber Optic Cable Project, Rialto, California to Las Vegas, Nevada
SB-01821	1988	Peak & Associates, Inc.	Cultural Resource Survey and Clearance for an AT&T Fiber Optic Communication Cable Re-Route from San Bernardino Northwest to San Bernardino National Forest Boundary
SB-02261	1990	Robinson, John W. and Bruch R. Risher	San Bernardino national Forest: A Century of Federal Stewardship
SB-02437	1991	Jertberg, Patricia	Cultural Resource Assessment of Tentative Tract 14735, 34.1 Acres, City of San Bernardino, San Bernardino County, California
SB-02484*	1991	White, Robert S.	An Archaeological Assessment of a 10+/- acre Parcel Located Immediately Northeast of the Interstate 215 Freeway and University Parkway Underpass in San Bernardino County
SB-02853	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 California
SB-02963	1992	Haenszel, Arda	Mormons in San Bernardino
SB-03085*	1995	Lerch, Michael K.	Cultural Resources Assessment of the Culligan Project, San Bernardino, California
SB-03086	1996	Maxon, Patrick O.	Cultural Resources Reconnaissance and Impact Assessment of Proposed Development for the California State University, San Bernardino Master Plan

Table 2-1 (Continued)
Previous Cultural Studies within 1 Mile of the APE

SCCIC			
Reference #	Year	Author	Title
SB-03638	2001	Love, Bruce	Ogden and Scott Labs Reservoirs in and Near the City of San Bernardino, San Bernardino County, California
SB-03644	1979	Van Horn, David	Archaeological Survey Report: A 165 Acre +/- Parcel Located South of Kendall Drive Near San Bernardino, California
SB-03648	1998	Brechbiel, Brant	Cultural Resource Record Search and Literature Review for a Pacific bell Mobile Services Telecommunications Facility: CM 035-01 in the City of San Bernardino, California
SB-03708	1980	White, Robert S. and Laurie S.	An Archaeological Assessment of 28.05 Acre Parcel (TPM 15154) Adjacent to Kendall Drive at University Parkway, San Bernardino, California
SB-05533	2007	Mirro, Michael	Cultural Resources Survey of 437 Parcels encompassing 168.8 Acres Within the Urban large Parcel LA 217 Project Area for the Natural Resources Conservation Service
SB-05536*	2005	Hammond, Christie, Karen K. Swope, and David Bricker	Historic Property Survey Report: 4 th Supplemental 8SBd 210/30 P.M. 20.6/22.9
SB-05539	2006	Bonner, Wayne H. and Marnie Aislin-Kay	Cultural Resource Records Search Results and Site Visit for Royal Street Telecommunications Facility Candidate LA0748A (100% Parkway Hotel 3021582) 2000 Ostrems Way, San Bernardino, San Bernardino County, California
SB-06055	2008	Bonner, Wayne H. and Marnie Aislin-Kay	Cultural Resource Records Search and Site Visit Results for T-Mobile Facility Candidate IE04832D (Northpark University Park) Northpark Boulevard and University Parkway, San Bernardino, San Bernardino County, California
SB-06291	2008	Smith, Francesca, Caprice D. Harper, William Makeda, and John Dietler	Cultural Resource Technical Report: sbX E Street Corridor BRT Project, Cities of Loma Linda and San Bernardino, San Bernardino County, California
SB-06646	2008	Chasteen, Carrie	Determinations of Effect Report: sbX E Street Corridor Bus Rapid Transit (BRT) Project, Cities of Loma Linda and San Bernardino, San Bernardino County, California
SB-06447	2009	Chasteen, Carrie	Addendum Cultural Resource Technical Report: sbX E Street Corridor BRT Project, Cities of Loma Linda and San Bernardino, San Bernardino County, California
SB-06498	2004	Northwest Economic Associates and Cultural Systems Research, Inc.	Ethnographic Overview of the Northern San Bernardino Forest
SB-06679	2009	Bonner, Diane F. and Robert J. Wlodarski	Cultural Resources Record Search and Archaeological Survey Results for the Proposed Royal Street Communications, California, LLC, Site LA0748A (100% Parkway Hotel 3021582) located at 1994 Ostrems Way, San Bernardino, San Bernardino County, California
SB-06811	2010	Bonner, Wayne H. and Sarah A Williams	Cultural Resource Records Search Results and Site Visit Results for T-Mobile USA Candidate IE24773F (The Sun-South), 4030 Georgia Boulevard, San Bernardino, San Bernardino County, California
SB-06830	2004	Northwest Economic Associates and Topanga	Ethnographic Overview of the Angeles National Forest, Tatavium and San Gabriel Mountain Serrano Ethnohistory

Table 2-1 (Continued)
Previous Cultural Studies within 1 Mile of the APE

SCCIC			
Reference #	Year	Author	Title
		Anthropological Consultants	
SB-06994*	2011	Sanka, Jennifer	Cultural Resources Assessment: San Bernardino Redevelopment Project Area Merger – Area B Project, City of San Bernardino, San Bernardino County, California
SB-07630	2012	Billat, Lorna	BTS Yesco, LA 5621A
SB-07631	1993	Hunter, Milton	Site Survey Summary Sheet for DERP-FUDS Site No. JO9CA058700, CWS Plant
SB-07634*	2012	Tang, Bai “Tom”	Subsurface Archaeological Sensitivity Assessment Water Main Project, Northpark Boulevard at University Parkway, City of San Bernardino, San Bernardino County, California
SB-07959*	1998	Hatheway, Roger G.	Determination of Eligibility for 50 Buildings in the City of San Bernardino
SB-08172	2015	McKenna, Jeanette A.	Lexington Way Warehouse, San Bernardino, California

*Study intersects the Project APE

Table 2-2
Cultural Resources within 1 Mile of the APE

Primary	Trinomial	Description
36-002910	CA-SBR-2910H	Historical National Old Trails Road/U.S. Highway 66
36-006793	CA-RIV-6793H	Historical Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fe (AT&SF) Railroad
36-008303	CA-SBR-8303H	Historical Culligan Zeolite Company Plant Site
36-009592	CA-SBR-9592H	Historical concrete valve box associated with former water tank
36-010316	CA-SBR-10316H	Historical Kramer-Victor 115kV Transmission Line
36-021191	-	Historical Ranch house constructed circa 1960 (2809 N. State Street)
36-021192	-	Historical house constructed circa 1942 (2865 N. State Street)
36-021193	-	Historical house constructed circa 1944 (2879 N. State Street)
36-021194	-	Historical house constructed circa 1944 (2895 N. State Street)
36-021195	-	Historical four structure abandoned farm constructed circa 1920s (2845 N. State Street)
36-021196	-	Historical house constructed circa 1941 (2875 N. State Street)
36-021197	-	Historical house and outbuildings constructed circa 1946 (3001 N. State Street)
36-021198	-	Historical Ranch house constructed circa 1950 (3057 N. State Street)
36-021199	-	Historical Ranch house constructed circa 1950 (3069 N. State Street)
36-060210	-	Prehistoric isolated biface core tool

CA-SBR-10316H

The Kramer-Victor 115kV Transmission Line (CA-SBR-10316H) was completed in 1913 by the Southern Sierra Power Company as part of the Control-San Bernardino Transmission Line, also known as the Tower Line, to bring electricity from Bishop to San Bernardino. Several portions of the line have been rebuilt, upgraded, or replaced since the line was completed in 1913 and the line is regularly maintained (Jow 2010). The transmission line was determined eligible for listing on the NRHP through Section 106 consultation in 1995 and is listed on the CRHR (according to

hand-written information on the site record). Although the transmission line crosses over the APE, the towers associated with the line are not located within the Project limits. As such, this resource is not included within the APE.

2.3 ARCHIVAL RESEARCH

A number of archival and historical data sources were examined by Architectural Historian Annie McCausland in documenting the specific history of the historic-period resource identified within the APE. These sources of information primarily include historic USGS topographical maps; newspaper articles; online resources such as the Scottish Rite of Freemasonry “About Us” web page (The Scottish Rite of Freemasonry 2018a–d); and City of San Bernardino building permit records (City of San Bernardino 2017). Historic aerial photographs dated 1966, 1968, 1980, 1995, 2002, 2005, 2009, and 2010 were also reviewed (NETROnline 2017). The results of historical research are provided in the chapters that follow.

2.4 THEMES TO ESTABLISH HISTORIC CONTEXT

The record search and archival research was used to establish the historic context and appropriate research themes within which architectural resources within the APE were evaluated. Three research themes were identified in this effort. These themes include: San Bernardino County: 1940s–1970s; Freemasonry in California; the Scottish Rite of Freemasonry; and the Scottish Rite of Freemasonry in San Bernardino Valley.

2.5 PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

As the party with the greatest interest in San Bernardino Valley history, the City of San Bernardino Historical and Pioneer Society in San Bernardino was contacted by e-mail on May 4, 2018, regarding the proposed Project (see Appendix A, Local Consultation). A follow-up email was sent on August 31, 2018 and a follow-up phone call and voicemail on September 7, 2018. No response has been received to date from any of the members of the City of San Bernardino Historical and Pioneer Society.

3 FIELD METHODS

The cultural resource survey of the Project APE was undertaken on October 5, 2017 by Ken Moslak (Lead Archaeological Surveyor), and Kholood Abdo-Hintzman (Archaeologist) and Annie McCausland (Architectural Historian) on May 3, 2018, in coordination with Joan George (Co-Principal Investigator, Historic Archaeology) and Colleen Hamilton (Co-Principal Investigator, Architectural History). The methods used during the survey are described below for both architectural resources and historical archaeological sites.

3.1 HISTORICAL ARCHITECTURE SURVEY

In accordance with standard Caltrans guidance and procedures, all properties within the Project APE containing buildings and/or structures that are 45 years of age or older (were constructed in or before 1973) were evaluated for eligibility for listing in the NRHP and the CRHR. A reconnaissance-level architectural field survey was conducted of the APE by Annie McCausland to inventory properties with standing buildings, groups of buildings, or structures within the Project APE. Because this HRER is being used for compliance with NEPA and CEQA, the emphasis of the field investigation was to identify those properties that appear potentially eligible for listing in the NRHP or the CRHR. Digital photographs and notes were taken for all buildings, groups of buildings, and/or structures. State of California Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) Primary Records and Building, Structure, and Object Forms were completed for all architectural resources identified within the APE constructed prior to 1973.

3.2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY

An intensive archaeological survey of the APE was completed on October 5, 2017 by Ken Moslak, and Kholood Abdo-Hintzman on May 3, 2018, in coordination with Joan George under the direction of Tiffany Clark, Ph.D., RPA. A Daily Work Record was completed at the end of the day that documented survey personnel, hours worked, weather, ground surface visibility, vegetation, soils, exposure/slope, topography, natural depositional environments, and identified cultural resources.

Prior to the fieldwork, aerial photographs of the area were examined to assess the current condition of the APE. This examination indicated that much of the APE is covered with hardscape that includes roadways, curbs, and sidewalks. The purpose of the survey was to verify the various conditions of the APE, including the extent of hardscape, the overall degree of ground disturbance, and the character and nature of the area. To determine if any exposed areas of native sediment are present in the APE, the archaeologist walked along both sides of the University Parkway and I-215 northbound and southbound on- and off-ramps carefully inspecting the ground surface and noting any evidence of disturbance. The archaeologist also surveyed the vacant lot located in the southwest portion of the APE. Due to safety issues, the portions of the APE within the in-use roadways were inspected from the adjacent sidewalks and shoulders.

During fieldwork, the archaeological surveyor also attempted to re-identify the one cultural resource (CA-SBR-10316H) that had been previously recorded within the APE, as well as assess the condition of two roadways (University Parkway and I-215) depicted on historic maps and aerial photographs.

The intensive survey revealed that the majority of the APE is disturbed by extensive mechanical alteration, which has introduced fill sediments. Other areas of the ground surface are obscured by hardscape that includes curbs and sidewalks, paved roadways, and parking lots and landscaping associated with adjacent businesses. Narrow strips of native sediments were observed along the eastern ROW of the northbound on- and off-ramps, along the western ROW of the southbound on- and off-ramps, and within the vacant lot. Sediments consist of silty coarse sands with small-to-medium granitic gravels. Ground surface visibility within open areas (i.e., not covered with hardscape) was approximately 50 percent due to grassy cover. As a result of these disturbances, there is little to no potential for intact subsurface cultural deposits.

The portion of CA-SBR-10316H that crosses over I-215 passes approximately 100–120 feet above the existing roadbed, from hilltop to hilltop. Supporting steel transmission towers are located well outside the APE.

Finally, the portions of University Parkway and I-215 within the APE were examined during the pedestrian survey. The roadways appeared to be well maintained and modern in construction.

4 HISTORICAL OVERVIEW

4.1 SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY: 1940s–1970s

During WWII, 1.6 million people moved to California to work in war-time industries, and many of the servicemen trained at various military installations in the state settled here after the war was over (Starr 2002). By 1962, California had the highest population of any state. California cities annexed aggressively in the postwar period and grew dramatically in area as well as population (California Department of Transportation 2011:43). The population of the city of San Bernardino grew from 63,058 in 1950 to 104,251 in 1970 (U.S Census 1950, 1970).

The result of this population growth was a massive real estate and development boom which effectively suburbanized San Bernardino County. Building projects escalated in the 1960s and 1970s to accommodate the region's growing population. Most new commercial, industrial, and social buildings were constructed to be large in scale with big parking lots. These new developments were often built in rural areas that were previously undeveloped or encompassed former agricultural land. The projects were often designed by engineering companies like Joseph E. Bondiman & Associates, Inc. based in San Bernardino and founded by Joseph E. Bondiman in 1941. This company has designed tract housing developments, schools, parks, airports, water infrastructure, military bases, commercial and industrial buildings, and the San Bernardino Valley Scottish Rite of Freemasonry Temple (Joseph E. Bondiman & Associates, Inc. 2018).

4.2 FREEMASONRY IN CALIFORNIA

Freemasonry, also known as Masonry, refers to a group of fraternal organizations that trace their origins to Europe during the Middle Ages when local fraternities of stonemasons regulated craft qualifications as well as interactions between clients and authorities. By definition, the primary characteristics of fraternal societies consist of “an autonomous system of lodges, a democratic form of internal government, a ritual, and the provision of mutual aid for members and their families” (Beito 2002:183). Fraternal organizations were credited with providing the first substantial health care coverage in the United States. Alongside medical care and sickness insurance, these organizations also offered unemployment insurance, burial costs, and numerous social functions (Beito 2002:1–2). Fraternal societies gained in popularity and membership in the United States from the 1850s through the 1920s.

There were and are many fraternal organizations in California, but among the earliest, most prolific, and widespread in California were the Freemasons. In California, the earliest Freemason lodge was constructed in 1848 in the small mining town of Benton City in present day Mono County (California Department of Transportation 2010). During the gold rush, Masonic fraternal organizations grew in popularity and lodges and halls were constructed in most mining towns. These organizations provided benefits for miners that mining companies did not, including covering burial costs and providing sickness insurance. They also provided a political platform for miners and local businessmen, as well as a social gathering space for the community. Dances, theatre performances, community dinners, union meetings, and other social gatherings were commonly held at Masonic lodges and halls.

Freemason lodges were also founded in Sacramento, Benicia, San Francisco, Los Angeles,

Oakland, San Diego, Santa Barbara, and most California cities in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries.

4.3 THE SCOTTISH RITE OF FREEMASONRY

The Scottish Rite of Freemasonry is an appending body of the Freemasons. The Southern Jurisdiction of the Freemasons in the United States was formed in Charleston, South Carolina in 1801 and is now headquartered in Washington, D.C. It is the mission of the Scottish Rite of Freemasonry, Southern Jurisdiction, “to improve its members and enhance the communities in which they live by teaching and emulating the principles of Brotherly Love, Tolerance, Charity, and Truth while actively embracing high social, moral, and spiritual values including fellowship, compassion, and dedication to God, family and country” (San Bernardino Scottish Rite 2018). The Scottish Rite name their meeting spaces temples instead of lodges.

Throughout the nineteenth and twentieth centuries, Scottish Rite temples were constructed across the United States to serve the growing Freemason community. Temples appeared to have developed most successfully in cities and towns because of their larger populations and increased disposable incomes to facilitate their growth.

In California, there are currently 20 temple locations (The Scottish Rite of Freemasonry 2018a). In southern California, there are temples located in the cities of Los Angeles, Long Beach, Pasadena, San Diego, San Bernardino, Santa Ana, Burbank, Anaheim and Palm Springs. The Pasadena temple on Madison Avenue was constructed in 1925 and is still in use by the Rite. This Moderne style building was designed by Joseph Blick and William C. Crowell and was deemed eligible for listing in the NRHP in 1984 (The Scottish Rite of Freemasonry 2018c). The Temple in Long Beach on Elm Avenue was constructed in 1926 and is Romanesque Revival in style. It is listed as a Long Beach Historic Landmark (The Scottish Rite of Freemasonry 2018d). The Los Angeles Temple on Wilshire Boulevard was constructed in 1961 and was designed by prominent architect, artist, and designer Millard Sheets. The Monumental style building features mosaics depicting the history of temples and exterior walls of marble and travertine that Sheets personally selected from an Italian quarry near Rome. The building now houses a contemporary art space (Los Angeles Conservancy 2016).

4.4 THE SCOTTISH RITE OF FREEMASONRY IN SAN BERNARDINO VALLEY

Following World War II, southern California experienced a population explosion in Riverside and San Bernardino counties. A group of Scottish Rite Masons who held membership in several different temples but lived in the two counties met to discuss the possibility of establishing a Scottish Rite temple in the area. They founded the San Bernardino Valley Temple, the sixteenth location in California. Meetings were held at the Women’s Club of Highland, California from 1957 to 1970. Attendance rolls listed 525 members in April 1958, and 858 in December 1958—an increase of more than 60 percent in just 8 months. Two years later, in 1970, the Rite numbered 1,187. With the rapid growth in membership, it was necessary to consider a new temple in San Bernardino Valley (San Bernardino Scottish Rite 2018).

Ten acres were purchased by the Rite in the City of San Bernardino for the new temple. Members and Rites throughout California donated towards the building project. In 1967, building plans were drawn by Jerome Armstrong with Joseph Bonadiman & Associates, Inc., and then constructed by Ted Rehwald Construction Company. Carl J. Driscoll was chairman of the

grand opening event of the new temple on August 31, 1971. More than 500 prominent masons attended the event as well as city and county officials (Daily Facts 1971).

In the early 1980s, the Rite sold 3 ½ acres of its property to fund the construction of a Childhood Language Disorders Clinic on the site of the temple. Since its opening in 1982, the Clinic has treated about 850 children (The Scottish Rite of Freemasonry 2018b).

The San Bernardino Valley temple continues to serve an active Masonic community since it's opening in 1970.

5

DESCRIPTION OF CULTURAL RESOURCES

The APE covers an area of approximately 25 acres and encompasses portions of University Parkway, Varsity Avenue, Interstate 215, and immediately adjacent parcels. The area is generally urban in character, with commercial development located in the APE.

Of the five parcels located within the APE, one parcel contains a building that is more than 45 years old (constructed before 1974). As such, this built-environment resource requires documentation and evaluation in accordance with Office of Historic Preservation guidelines (Office of Historic Preservation 1995:2). The resource is a Scottish Rite of Freemasonry Temple constructed in 1970 (see Appendix B for the DPR 523 forms).

5.1 BUILT-ENVIRONMENT RESOURCES

5.1.1 Scottish Rite of Freemasonry Temple (4400 Varsity Avenue)

The subject building is approximately 26,507 square feet with a rectangular footprint and sits on a 5.93 acre lot. It rests on a concrete foundation and features a low-slope membrane roof as well as a mansard roof with blue tiles centered on the building. The exterior walls are clad with stucco and feature two large “Scottish Rite of Freemasonry” signs on the front façade. The front façade also includes a circular space extending half inside and half outside the plane of the façade. The circular space includes a concrete stairway and a circular covered portico with four vertical supporting columns and four double doors. The covered portico with supporting columns is a classical revival design element. Two concrete lions sit, one on each side of the entry stairway. The cornerstone is next to the lion on the east side. There are several service entries on the east, north, and south facing façades.

5.2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES

No archaeological resources were identified within the Project APE.

6 RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE

One historic-era building was recorded within the APE. The Scottish Rite of Freemasonry Temple located at 4400 Varsity Avenue was evaluated to determine its eligibility for listing in the NRHP and the CRHR.

The San Bernardino Scottish Rite of Freemasonry temple building was constructed in 1970. The building is associated with the development of the Scottish Rite of Freemasonry in southern California in the twentieth century; however there are other temples that better represent this organization and their mission including the temples in Pasadena, Long Beach, and Los Angeles. These three temples were designed in distinctive 20th century architectural styles (Moderne; Romanesque Revival; and Monumental) by prominent architects. They are grand in scale and design allowing them to convey the exalted history and mission of the Scottish Rite of Freemasonry (see section 4.3 above). The temple building at 4400 N. Varsity Avenue is not designed in a distinctive 20th century architectural style. Its simplistic stucco walls, modern pilasters, mansard roof, and simplistic interpretation of a classical revival style entryway do not convey the temple aesthetic that the Long Beach, Pasadena, and Los Angeles temples do with their detailed and grandeur designs. The 4400 N. Varsity Avenue temple is a modest building representative of an outlying chapter of the Freemasons. It does not convey the mission and history of the Scottish Rite of Freemasonry as well as other temples in Southern California and is not eligible under Criterion A/1. The building is not associated with any significant person(s) (Criterion B/2). The building features a main entryway with a circular covered portico and four vertical supporting columns which are a classical revival design element. However, the building in general does not represent the classical revival style due to its lack of other classical details. It does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction. While it was designed by the prominent local engineering company, Joseph Bonadiman & Associates, Inc, the building is not exemplary of the company's work. The temple at 4400 N. Varsity Avenue was designed by a single engineer within the company, Jerome Armstrong. Armstrong is not known as a prominent engineer. The company's exemplary and large scale work is better conveyed by the mid-century modern architecture at Ontario International Airport and Edwards Air Force Base which were designed by a team of engineers within Joseph Bonadiman & Associates, Inc. The building is ineligible under Criterion C/3. Under Criterion D/4, the building has not yielded, nor is it likely to yield information important to the study of local, state, or national history. In conclusion, the building is not eligible for listing in the NRHP or the CRHR and is not a historical resource for the purpose of CEQA.

7 FINDINGS AND CONCLUSION

One historic-era building was recorded within the APE. The Scottish Rite of Freemasonry Temple was evaluated to determine its eligibility for listing on the NRHP and the CRHR.

7.1 FINDINGS

One historic-period built-environment resource was located within the APE. As a result of this study, the cultural resource was determined not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP and the CRHR (for built-environment resources refer to DPR records, Appendix B of this HRER)

1. *Historic properties listed in the NRHP.* None
2. *Historic properties previously determined eligible for the NRHP.* None
3. *Resources previously determined not eligible for the NRHP.* None
4. *Historic properties determined eligible for the NRHP as a result of the current study.* None
5. *Resources determined not eligible for the NRHP as a result of the current study (see Chapter 7 and relevant evaluations in attached supporting documentation in Appendix B).*

Name	Address/Location	Community	OHP Status Code	Map Reference Number
Scottish Rite Temple	4400 N. Varsity Ave.	San Bernardino	6Z	1

6. *Resources for which further study is needed because evaluation was not possible (e.g., archaeological sites that require a test excavation to determine eligibility).* None
7. *Historical resources for the purposes of CEQA [resources in this category would include CRHR listed or eligible (per State Historical Resources Commission determination) resources, resources identified as significant in surveys that meet State Office of Historic Preservation standards, resources that are designated landmarks under local ordinances, and resources that meet the CRHR criteria as outlined in PRC 5024.1.J].* None
8. *Resources that are not historical resources under CEQA, per CEQA Guidelines 15064.5, because they do not meet the CRHR criteria outlined in PRC 5024.1.* See Numbers 3 and 5 above.

Name	Address/Location	Community	OHP Status Code	Map Reference Number
Scottish Rite Temple	4400 N. Varsity Ave.	San Bernardino	6Z	1

7.2 CONCLUSIONS

One historic-period cultural resource was documented and evaluated within the APE. The Scottish Rite of Freemasonry Temple of San Bernardino Valley lacks significance and integrity and was found not eligible for listing on the NRHP or the CRHR during this study.

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The Scottish Rite of Freemasonry

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- 1980 San Bernardino North, Calif. (1:24,000/7.5-minute scale).

9

PREPARERS' QUALIFICATIONS

Annie McCausland, Principal Architectural Historian, has an M.A. in Public History from California State University, Sacramento, 2015; and a B.A. in History from Chapman University, Orange, 2010. She has 10 years experience in California conducting historical studies and 2 years conducting historic building surveys and evaluating historical significance. Ms. McCausland meets the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualifications Standards for an Architectural Historian. Her contribution to this report includes report preparation, field recordation, historical research, and NRHP/CRHR evaluation.

M. Colleen Hamilton, Principal Architectural Historian / Principal Investigator Historical Archaeology, has an M.A. in History from the University of Missouri, St. Louis, 1990; B.A. in Anthropology from Wright State University, Dayton, 1977. She has more than 30 years experience in historic preservation planning and cultural resource management. Ms. Hamilton meets the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualifications Standards for an Architectural Historian and Historical Archaeologist. Her contribution to this report includes report preparation and NRHP/CRHR evaluation.

APPENDIX A

Local Consultation

6/6/2018

Applied Earthworks, Inc. Mail - San Bernardino Project Letter



Annie McCausland <amccausland@appliedearthworks.com>

San Bernardino Project Letter

1 message

Annie McCausland <amccausland@appliedearthworks.com>
To: sbpioneer@yahoo.com

Fri, May 4, 2018 at 3:03 PM

Hello,

My name is Annie McCausland and I am an Architectural Historian with AppliedEarthWorks, Inc. I am contacting you in regards to an interchange project in the City of San Bernardino. My official letter is attached to this email as a PDF.

Please do not hesitate to contact me with any questions or concerns.

Thank you!

All the Best,
Annie



San Bernardino History Center Letter.pdf
52K

Date: May 4, 2018

To: San Bernardino History Central
P.O. Box 875 San Bernardino, CA 92402

Re: Interstate 215 University Parkway Interchange Project

Dear Board Members,

AppliedEarthWorks, Inc. is completing a Historic Resource Evaluation Report (HRER) for an interchange project in the City of San Bernardino. California proposes to improve the existing University Parkway tight diamond interchange configuration with a Diverging Diamond Interchange (DDI) configuration.

The Historic Resource Evaluation Report requires a historic context for the area and identification of potentially significant historic resources in the project vicinity. AppliedEarthWorks, Inc. is contacting you in regards to known historical sources of a sensitive nature in the project area, as well as comments and concerns about the project from your constituencies.

Thank you for your time. Please do not hesitate to contact AppliedEarthworks, Inc. with any questions or concerns. You can contact me by phone at (951) 766-2000 or email at amccausland@appliedearthworks.com.

All the Best,

Annie McCausland, M.A
Associate Architectural Historian
AppliedEarthWorks, Inc.



Annie McCausland <amccausland@appliedearthworks.com>

San Bernardino Project Letter

Annie McCausland <amccausland@appliedearthworks.com>

Fri, Aug 31, 2018 at 4:03 PM

To: sbpioneer@yahoo.com

Dear City of San Bernardino Historical and Pioneer Society,

I have not received a response from my original email I sent to you on May 4, 2018 in regards to the I-215 University Parkway interchange project in the City of San Bernardino. An updated letter including a project area map is attached to this email.

Please do not hesitate to contact me with any questions or concerns via email or telephone.

Thank you.

All the Best,
Annie McCausland
Associate Architectural Historian
AppliedEarthWorks, Inc.

[Quoted text hidden]

Date: August 30, 2018

To: San Bernardino History Central
P.O. Box 875
San Bernardino, CA 92402

Re: Interstate 215 University Parkway Interchange Project

Dear Board Members,

AppliedEarthWorks, Inc. is completing a Historic Resource Evaluation Report (HRER) for an interchange project in the City of San Bernardino, California. The San Bernardino County Transportation Authority (SBCTA), in cooperation with the California Department of Transportation (Caltrans) and the City of San Bernardino (City), proposes to improve the existing University Parkway tight diamond interchange configuration with a Diverging Diamond Interchange (DDI) configuration. A map of the project area is attached.

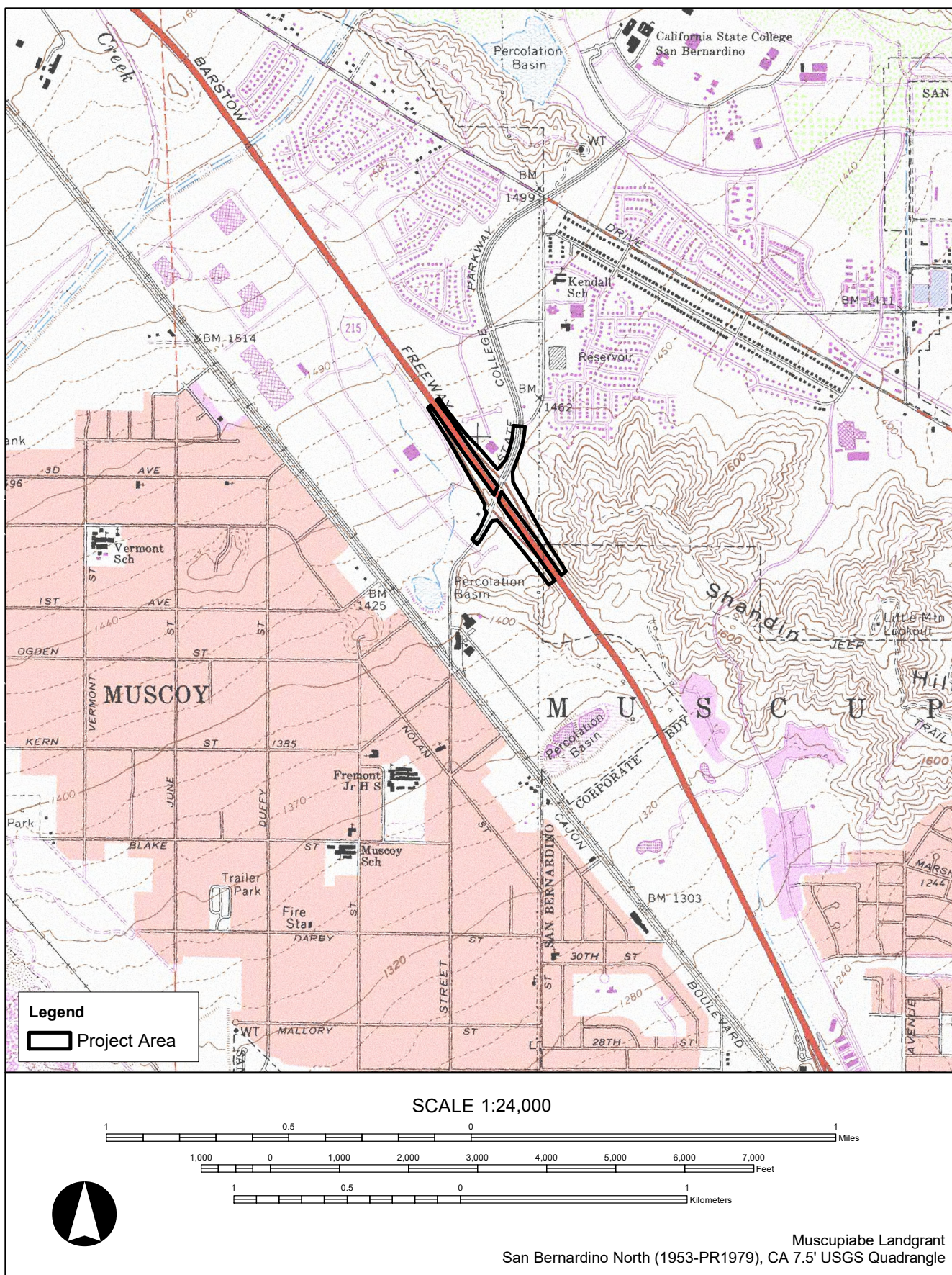
The Historic Resource Evaluation Report requires a historic context for the area and identification of potentially significant historic resources in the project vicinity. AppliedEarthWorks, Inc. is contacting you in regards to known historical sources of a sensitive nature in the project area, as well as comments and concerns about the project from your constituencies.

Thank you for your time. Please do not hesitate to contact AppliedEarthWorks, Inc. with any questions or concerns. You can contact me by phone at (951) 766-2000 or email at amccausland@appliedearthworks.com.

All the Best,



Annie McCausland, M.A.
Associate Architectural Historian
AppliedEarthWorks, Inc.



Project location map for the *I-215/University Parkway Interchange Improvement Project*.

PHONE LOG

Date: September 7, 2018, 10:00 AM

Call to: San Bernardino History Center (909) 885-2204

RE: I-215 / University Parkway Interchange Improvement Project (EA 0E420K)

Ms. McCausland called the San Bernardino History Center to follow-up on the emails sent on May 4th and August 31st. No one answered the phone so Ms. McCausland left a voicemail message regarding the Project.



Annie McCausland
Applied EarthWorks, Inc.

APPENDIX B

DPR Records

State of California — The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
PRIMARY RECORD

Primary #
HRI #
Trinomial
NRHP Status Code 6Z

Other Listings
Review Code

Reviewer

Date

Page 1 of 8

Resource Name or #: San Bernardino Scottish Rite Temple

P1. Other Identifier:

- *P2. Location: a. County: San Bernardino ☐ Not for Publication ☒ Unrestricted
b. USGS 7.5' Quad: San Bernardino, CA Date 1996 T 1 N, R 4W; Section 18 SB B.M
c. Address: 4400 N Varsity Ave, San Bernardino, CA 92407
d. UTM: NAD, Zone ; 11 S 469258 mE / 3780650 mN
e. Other Locational Data:

*P3a. Description: The subject building is approximately 26,507 sq. ft. with a rectangular footprint and sits on a 5.93 acre lot. It rests on a concrete foundation and features a low-slope membrane roof as well as a mansard roof with blue tiles centered on the building. The exterior walls are clad with stucco and feature two large "Scottish Rite of Freemasonry" signs on the front facade. The front facade also includes a circular space extending half inside and half outside the plane of the facade. The circular space includes a concrete stairway and a circular covered portico with four vertical supporting columns and four double doors. This is a new traditional classical design element. Two concrete lions sit, one on each side of the entry stairway. The cornerstone is next to the lion on the east side. There are several service entries on the east, north, and south facing facades.

*P3b. Resource Attributes: HP13: Community Center/social hall

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

***P5a. Photograph**



P5b. Description of Photo: West facing facades looking north east.

*P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources: Constructed in 1970- San Bernardino County Assessor
☐ Prehistoric ☒ Historic ☐ Both

*P7. Owner and Address: Scottish Rite of Freemasonry 4400 N Varsity Ave. San Bernardino, CA 92407

*P8. Recorded By: Annie McCausland Applied EarthWorks, Inc. Hemet, CA 93401

*P9. Date Recorded: May 3, 2018

*P10. Survey Type: ☒ Intensive
☐ Reconnaissance ☐ Other
Describe:

*P11. Report Citation: McCausland, Annie

2018 *Historic Resource Evaluation Report: For the Interstate 215/University Parkway Interchange Improvement Project City of San Bernardino, San Bernardino County, California.*

*Attachments: ☐ NONE ☒ Location Map ☒ Site/Sketch Map ☒ Continuation Sheet
☒ Building, Structure, and Object Record ☐ Archaeological Record ☐ District Record ☐ Linear Feature Record
☐ Photograph Record ☐ Milling Station Record ☐ Rock Art Record ☐ Artifact Record
☐ Other (list):

Page 2 of 8

Resource Name or #: San Bernardino Scottish Rite Temple

Map Reference #:

☒ Continuation

☐ Update



Main entry on west facing façade, looking north east.



South facing façade with side entry, looking north.

Page 3 of 8

Resource Name or #: San Bernardino Scottish Rite Temple

Map Reference #:

☒ Continuation

☐ Update



East facing façade with service entries, looking west.



Language clinic addition on the north façade, looking east.

Page 4 of 8

Resource Name or #: San Bernardino Scottish Rite Temple

Map Reference #:

☒ Continuation

☐ Update



North facing façade, looking east.



Entry driveway and gate from Varsity Avenue, looking north.

Page 5 of 8

Resource Name or #: San Bernardino Scottish Rite Temple

Map Reference #:

☒ Continuation

☐ Update



Detail of cornerstone and concrete lion statue on west facing façade, looking east.



Street sign, looking south.

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

*NRHP Status Code

Page 6 of 8

Resource Name or #: San Bernardino Scottish Rite Temple

B1. Historic Name: San Bernardino Scottish Rite Temple

B2. Common Name:

B3. Original Use: Scottish Rite Hall

B4. Present Use: Same

***B5. Architectural Style:** Vernacular with classical-revival influence

***B6. Construction History (construction date, alterations, and dates of alterations):** In March 1970 a building permit was issued for a 1,7850 sq. ft. 1-story Scottish Rite Temple. In 1975 a permit was issued for a 3,200 sq. ft. addition constructed by W.H. Price Construction Company. A 7,718 sq. ft. addition was added to the north facing façade for a language clinic. This addition was also constructed by W.H. Price. In 2001 a building permit was issued for a new wall frame for a new 2-way glass door on the language clinic.

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

***B8. Related Features:** none

B9. a. Architect: Jerome Armstrong of Joseph E. Bonadiman & Associates, Inc.

b. Builder: Ted Rehwald Construction Company

***B10. Significance:** Theme: n/a Area: n/a
Period of Significance: n/a Property Type: n/a Applicable Criteria: n/a
(Discuss importance in terms of historical or architectural context as defined by theme, period, and geographic scope. Also address integrity.)

The San Bernardino Scottish Rite of Freemasonry temple building was constructed in 1970. The building is associated with the development of the Scottish Rite of Freemasonry in southern California in the twentieth century; however, there are other temples that better represent this organization and their mission including the temples in Pasadena, Long Beach, and Los Angeles. These three temples were designed in distinctive 20th century architectural styles (Moderne; Romanesque Revival; and Monumental) by prominent architects. They are grand in scale and design allowing them to convey the exalted history and mission of the Scottish Rite of Freemasonry (see section 4.3 above). The temple building at 4400 N. Varsity Avenue is not designed in a distinctive 20th century architectural style. Its simplistic stucco walls, modern pilasters, mansard roof, and simplistic interpretation of a classical revival style entryway do not convey the temple aesthetic that the Long Beach, Pasadena, and Los Angeles temples do with their detailed and grandeur designs. The 4400 N. Varsity Avenue temple is a modest building representative of an outlying chapter of the Freemasons. It does not convey the mission and history of the Scottish Rite of Freemasonry as well as other temples in Southern California and is not eligible under Criterion A/1. The building is not associated with any significant person(s) (Criterion B/2). The building features a main entryway with a circular covered portico and four vertical supporting columns which are a classical revival design element. However, the building in general does not represent the classical revival style due to its lack of other classical details. It does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction. While it was designed by the prominent local engineering company, Joseph Bonadiman & Associates, Inc, the building is not exemplary of the company's work. The temple at 4400 N. Varsity Avenue was designed by a single engineer within the company, Jerome Armstrong. Armstrong is not known as a prominent engineer. The company's exemplary and large scale work is better conveyed by the mid-century modern architecture at Ontario International Airport and Edwards Air Force Base which were designed by a team of engineers within Joseph Bonadiman & Associates, Inc. The building is ineligible under Criterion C/3. Under Criterion D/4, the building has not yielded, nor is it likely to yield information important to the study of local, state, or national history. In conclusion, the building is not eligible for listing in the NRHP or the CRHR and is not a historical resource for the purpose of CEQA.

B11. Additional Resource Attributes (list attributes and codes):

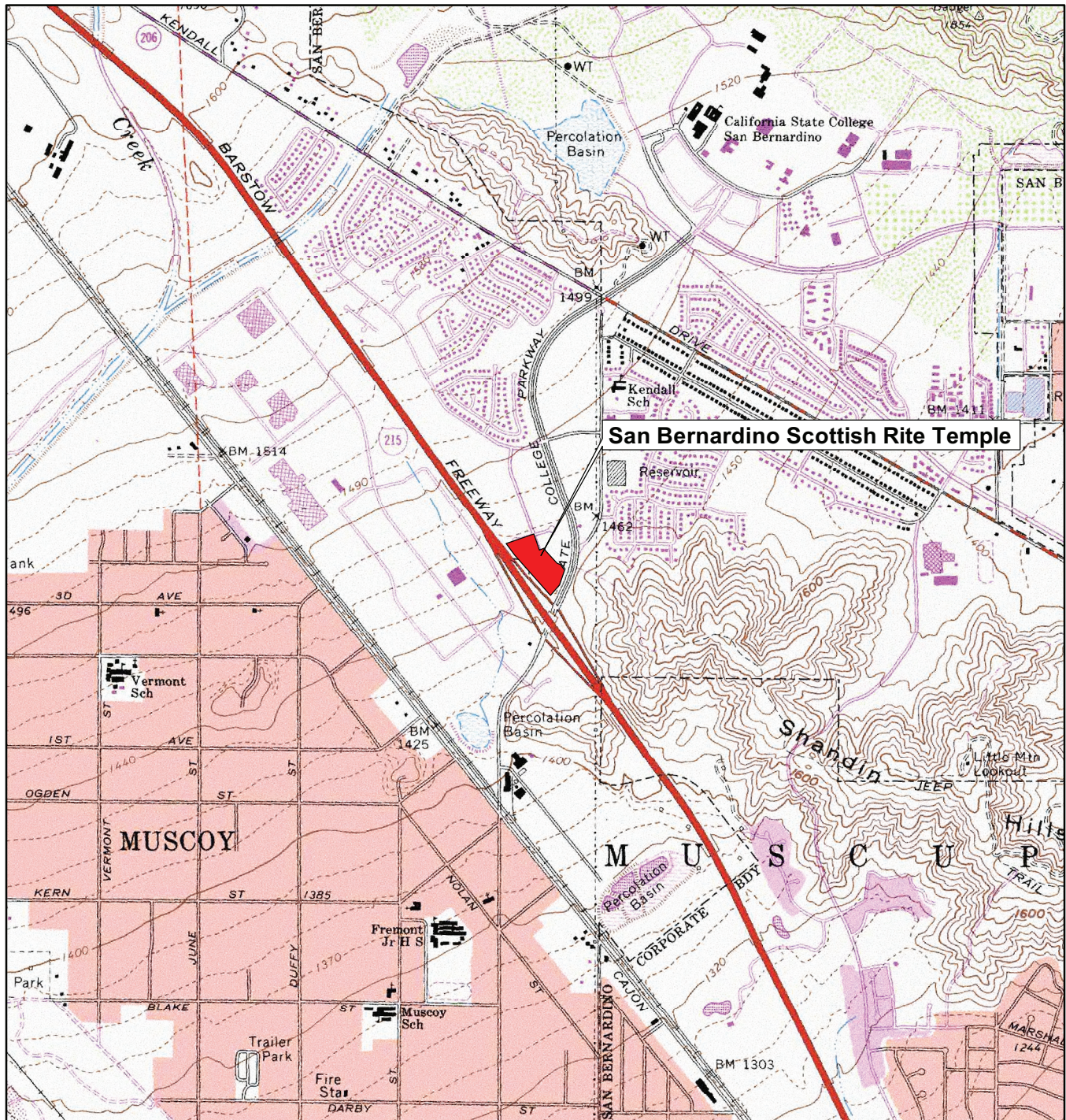
***B12. References:**

B13. Remarks:

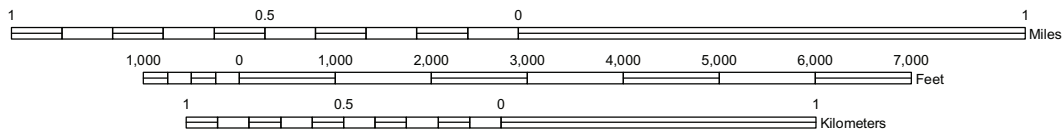
***B14. Evaluator:** Annie McCausland, M.A.
Applied EarthWorks, Inc.
Hemet, CA 93401

Date of Evaluation: September 2018

This space reserved for official comments.



SCALE 1:24,000



TRUE NORTH

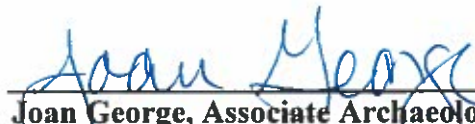


ATTACHMENT D


Archaeological Survey Report

**Archaeological Survey Report
for the
Interstate 215/University Parkway
Interchange Improvement Project
City of San Bernardino, San Bernardino County, California
(08-EA 0E420K)**


Prepared by:


Joan George, Associate Archaeologist
Tiffany Clark, Principal Investigator, Prehistoric Archaeology
Applied EarthWorks, Inc.
3550 East Florida Avenue, Suite H
Hemet, California 92544

Reviewed by:


Gary Jones
Principal Investigator, Prehistoric Archaeology
California Department of Transportation, District 8
Environmental Support/Cultural Studies
464 West Fourth Street, 6th Floor
San Bernardino, California 92401

Approved by:


Andrew Walters, Branch Chief
Environmental Support/Cultural Studies
California Department of Transportation - District 8
464 West Fourth Street, 6th Floor
San Bernardino, California 92401

January 2019

Key Words: San Bernardino North, California, USGS 7.5-minute Quadrangle; Muscupiabe Land Grant; San Bernardino County; approximately 25 acres; intensive pedestrian survey.

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SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

The San Bernardino County Transportation Authority (SBCTA), in cooperation with the California Department of Transportation (Caltrans) and the City of San Bernardino (City), proposes to improve the Interstate 215 (I-215)/University Parkway Interchange in the City of San Bernardino, California. The I-215/University Parkway Interchange Improvement Project (Project) will replace the existing University Parkway tight diamond interchange configuration with a Diverging Diamond Interchange (DDI) configuration. The Area of Potential Effects (APE) for the Project includes both the Area of Direct Impact (ADI) and Area of Indirect Impact (AII) (refer to the Historic Property Survey Report [HPSR]; Attachment A, Exhibit 3 [Project APE Map]).

This Archaeological Survey Report documents the efforts to identify archaeological resources within the Project APE. Identification efforts included a cultural resource records search and literature review covering a 1-mile radius of the APE, consultation with the Native American Heritage Commission and local Native American groups and individuals, and an intensive archaeological survey of the APE. The records search identified 15 previously documented cultural resources within a 1-mile radius of the APE, including 1 historic-period site, 1 prehistoric isolated artifact, and 13 built-environment resources. One built-environment resource, the Kramer-Victor Transmission Line, crosses over the southern portion of the APE; however, the towers associated with the line are not within the APE. No archaeological resources were identified within the APE during the intensive archaeological survey conducted on October 5, 2017.

It is Caltrans' policy to avoid cultural resources whenever possible. Further investigations may be needed if the site(s) cannot be avoided by the Project. If buried cultural materials are encountered during construction, it is Caltrans' policy that work stop in that area until a qualified archaeologist can evaluate the nature and significance of the find. Additional survey will be required if the Project changes to include areas not previously surveyed.

1

INTRODUCTION

The San Bernardino County Transportation Authority (SBCTA), in cooperation with the California Department of Transportation (Caltrans) and the City of San Bernardino (City), proposes to improve the Interstate 215 (I-215)/University Parkway Interchange in the City of San Bernardino, California. The I-215/University Parkway Interchange Improvement Project (Project) will replace the existing University Parkway tight diamond interchange configuration with a Diverging Diamond Interchange (DDI) configuration. The areas within and immediately adjacent to the Project limits are predominantly developed and generally consist of commercial/retail land uses. The existing interchange serves as a main point of access for students, faculty, and visitors of California State University, San Bernardino (CSUSB), within the jurisdiction of Caltrans District 8 (Historic Property Survey Report [HPSR]; Attachment A, Exhibits 1 [Project vicinity map] and 2 [Project location map]). The Area of Potential Effects (APE) for the Project includes both the Area of Direct Impact (ADI) and Area of Indirect Impact (AII) (refer to HPSR; Attachment A, Exhibit 3 [Project APE Map]).

The archaeological survey and identification effort included a records and literature search covering a 1-mile radius of the APE, consultation with the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) and local Native American groups and individuals, and an intensive survey of the APE. The archaeological survey was completed on October 5, 2017, by Ken Moslak, under the supervision of Tiffany Clark and Joan George. Dr. Clark is a Principal Investigator (prehistoric archaeology), holds a M.A. and Ph.D. in Anthropology from Arizona State University, and has more than 20 years of experience in cultural resource management. Ms. George is a Co-Principal Investigator (historical archaeology). She holds a B.S. in Physical Anthropology from the University of California, Davis and has 18 years of experience in cultural resource management in California. Mr. Moslak holds a B.S. in Anthropology from the University of Utah, Salt Lake City and has more than 25 years of archaeological experience in southern California.

1.1 PROJECT LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION

The Project is located within the northwestern area of the City of San Bernardino, in southeastern San Bernardino County (see Exhibits 1 and 2 in Attachment A of the HPSR). The SBCTA, in cooperation with Caltrans and the City, is proposing to improve the existing University Parkway interchange configuration to provide operational improvements to traffic flow.

Ongoing growth and development in the area has increased commuter traffic at the I-215/University Parkway interchange, which is the primary freeway access for CSUSB and numerous businesses and area residents. This has caused inadequate interchange queuing capacity and existing geometric deficiencies. The purpose of the proposed Project is to plan for the projected regional population growth, CSUSB enrollment increases, and increased traffic demands at the existing I-215/University Parkway interchange for the planning design year of

2040. In addition, the current collision rates at both the northbound exit and southbound entrance interchange ramps have higher than the State average. Improvements at both of these locations are needed to alleviate traffic collisions related to congestion by making the intersection operations more efficient for commuters.

Improvements would occur within areas of previously disturbed soils located in the general vicinity of the existing I-215/University Parkway interchange. No building structures would be disturbed as part of the proposed Project, including the existing University Parkway undercrossing and I-215 bridge structure. Right-of-way (ROW) requirements would potentially include partial acquisitions and temporary construction easements (TCEs). Although no property relocations are anticipated as part of the proposed Project, changes to vehicular access at two areas (Scottish Rite Property and Retail Plaza) along University Parkway are anticipated.

Two driveways currently serve the Scottish Rite property, located at 4400 N Varsity Avenue. Primary driveway access for this property exists off of North Varsity Avenue, and secondary driveway access exists off of University Parkway, just north of the I-215 northbound on-ramp. The secondary driveway access for the Scottish Rite property, would be relocated north of its current location along University Parkway. Removal of the existing secondary driveway off of University Parkway would occur after the relocated secondary driveway is complete.

A retail plaza located at 4004 – 4020 University Parkway, would also experience changes to vehicular and pedestrian access. Two driveways located off of University Avenue currently serve this retail plaza. The northern driveway serving this retail plaza that is closest to the southbound I-215 off-ramp, would be removed as part of the proposed Project. Prior to removal of the northern driveway, the southern driveway (also located on University Parkway) would be modified to improve vehicular access to the retail plaza. Parking within the retail plaza would be modified as part of the proposed Project. However, at a minimum, the number of parking spaces removed would be replaced.

Additional improvements may include the provision of street lighting; traffic signal modifications; minor paving; minor utility relocations; signage changes; restriping; turn lanes; and bicycle, pedestrian, and median streetscape improvements. Temporary construction-related signage and temporary delineation for traffic lanes is also expected to occur. No transmission towers are located within the Project limits.

Construction-related signage would require ground disturbance to approximately 2 feet below ground surface with disturbance area 8 inches in diameter for temporary construction area sign posts. The construction staging is anticipated to occur within the existing ROW and within the Project limits.

Project components that have the potential to impact archaeological resources include ground disturbance related to utility relocations, driveway relocations, street lighting, and traffic signal modifications.

I-215 spans a concrete multiple box beam or girder bridge (Structure No. 54 0514 [08-SBD-215-11.63]) over University Parkway. According to the Caltrans Historic Bridge Inventory, the

bridge was constructed in 1958 and is not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) (HPSR; Attachment B).

1.2 AREA OF POTENTIAL EFFECTS

The APE was established in consultation with Gary Jones, Principal Investigator, Prehistoric Archaeology, Caltrans Professional Qualified Staff (PQS), and Emad Makar, Project Manager, on January 22, 2019 (HPSR; Attachment A, Exhibit 3). An APE was delineated based on guidance in the Caltrans' Standard Environmental Reference manual, Volume 2, Chapters 4 and 7, and the January 2014 *First Amended Programmatic Agreement among the Federal Highway Administration, the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, the California State Historic Preservation Officer, and the California Department of Transportation Regarding Compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act* (Section 106 PA), Attachment 3. An APE map book is located in Exhibit 3, Attachment A, of the HPSR prepared for this Project.

The APE for the Project includes all areas that may be potentially directly (Area of Direct Impact [ADI]) and indirectly (Area of Indirect Impacts [AII]) affected by the proposed undertaking. The ADI includes the work limits proposed by the SBCTA within the existing ROW, the two driveway relocations off of University Avenue, and the vacant lot located in the southwest portion of the APE. The ADI encompasses areas of construction, re-striping and marking, construction signage, and TCEs. The AII takes into account areas where there is the potential to indirectly affect cultural resources. The AII was generally established as the legal parcel adjacent to where potential direct impacts would occur. In total, the ADI covers an area of 15.4 acres with the APE encompassing approximately 25 acres.

In regard to the vertical limits of the APE, typical roadway improvements may reach a maximum depth of 2.5 feet below the current ground surface. A small number of Project elements will extend beyond 2.5 feet. Specifically, modification of 2 traffic signal poles and installation of overhead signage foundations will require the excavation of a 3 to 6-foot-diameter area that will be excavated to a depth of up to 15 feet, depending on the exact pole used for the signal. All new above-ground structures (i.e., traffic signal poles and overhead signage) proposed as part of the Project will be consistent in height with existing poles and signage currently within the ROW and will not exceed 36 feet in height. There is one electrical transmission line (Kramer-Victor 115kV Transmission Line [CA-SBR-10316H]) that crosses over the APE and is eligible for listing on the NRHP. However, the structures supporting the transmission line are not within the APE and the lines themselves cross high above the vertical limits of the APE. As a result, the Project has no potential to affect either the structures or transmission line.

2 SOURCES CONSULTED

2.1 INTRODUCTION

Sources consulted as part of the archaeological inventory include the South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC) of the California Historical Resource Information System, housed at California State University, Fullerton, and numerous other archival and literary resources. To gather pertinent information regarding the Native American use of the area and to solicit concerns regarding the Project, the NAHC and Native American individuals and organizations were also consulted. A detailed discussion of the sources consulted and results of these investigations are provided below and in subsequent sections of this Archaeological Survey Report.

2.2 CULTURAL RESOURCE RECORDS SEARCH AND LITERATURE REVIEW

SCCIC staff conducted a cultural resource records search and literature review covering a 1-mile radius surrounding the APE on August 23, 2017 (17992.4046). Results of the search indicate that 28 cultural resource studies have been conducted previously within one mile of the APE since 1978; approximately 70 percent of the records search area was investigated by these previous projects. Seven of the studies involved portions of the APE (Table 2-1). One hundred percent of the APE was investigated by these seven previous studies. Seven additional studies provide overviews of cultural resources in the general Project vicinity. These investigations documented two archaeological resources including one historic-period site (concrete valve box) and one prehistoric isolated artifact (biface core tool) within 1 mile of the APE (Table 2-2). In addition, 13 built-environment resources were also identified within 1 mile of the APE. The built-environment resources are largely composed of single-family residences; the Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fe (AT&SF) Railroad; U.S. Highway 66; the Kramer-Victor 115 kV Transmission Line; and the Culligan Zeolite Company Plant Site. Of the 15 cultural resources identified within 1 mile of the Project APE, one built-environment resource, the Kramer-Victor Transmission Line (36-010316), crosses over the southern portion of the APE; however, the towers associated with the line are not within the APE.

**Table 2-1
Previous Cultural Studies within 1 Mile of the APE**

SCCIC			
Reference #	Year	Author	Title
SB-00447	1976	Scott, M.B.	Development of Water Facilities in the Santa Ana River Basin, California, 1810-1968
SB-00607*	1978	Hearn, Joseph E.	Archaeological, Paleontological, and Historical Resources Assessment of Proposed College Industrial Park Development, San Bernardino Area
SB-00713	1978	Chavez, David	Final: Cultural Resources Evaluation for the Naval Petroleum Reserve No. 1 (Elk Hills) to Rialto Crude Oil Pipeline

Table 2-1 (Continued)
Previous Cultural Studies within 1 Mile of the APE

SCCIC			
Reference #	Year	Author	Title
SB-01115	1981	Bean, Lowell John and Sylvia Brakke Vane	Native American Places in the San Bernardino National Forest, San Bernardino and Riverside Counties, California
SB-01300	1982	Carrico, Richard, Allan Schilz, Frank Norris, and Richard Minnich	Cultural Resource Overview: San Bernardino National Forest, California
SB-01734	1987	Shackley, M. Steven, Rebecca McCorkle Apple, Jan Wooley, and Robert E. Reynolds	Cultural and Paleontological Resources Survey: US Sprint Fiber Optic Cable Project, Rialto, California to Las Vegas, Nevada
SB-01821	1988	Peak & Associates, Inc.	Cultural Resource Survey and Clearance for an AT&T Fiber Optic Communication Cable Re-Route from San Bernardino Northwest to San Bernardino National Forest Boundary
SB-02261	1990	Robinson, John W. and Bruch R. Risher	San Bernardino national Forest: A Century of Federal Stewardship
SB-02437	1991	Jertberg, Patricia	Cultural Resource Assessment of Tentative Tract 14735, 34.1 Acres, City of San Bernardino, San Bernardino County, California
SB-02484*	1991	White, Robert S.	An Archaeological Assessment of a 10+/- acre Parcel Located Immediately Northeast of the Interstate 215 Freeway and University Parkway Underpass in San Bernardino County
SB-02853	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 California
SB-02963	1992	Haenszel, Arda	Mormons in San Bernardino
SB-03085*	1995	Lerch, Michael K.	Cultural Resources Assessment of the Culligan Project, San Bernardino, California
SB-03086	1996	Maxon, Patrick O.	Cultural Resources Reconnaissance and Impact Assessment of Proposed Development for the California State University, San Bernardino Master Plan
SB-03638	2001	Love, Bruce	Ogden and Scott Labs Reservoirs in and Near the City of San Bernardino, San Bernardino County, California
SB-03644	1979	Van Horn, David	Archaeological Survey Report: A 165 Acre +/- Parcel Located South of Kendall Drive Near San Bernardino, California
SB-03648	1998	Brechbiel, Brant	Cultural Resource Record Search and Literature Review for a Pacific bell Mobile Services Telecommunications Facility: CM 035-01 in the City of San Bernardino, California
SB-03708	1980	White, Robert S. and Laurie S.	An Archaeological Assessment of 28.05 Acre Parcel (TPM 15154) Adjacent to Kendall Drive at University Parkway, San Bernardino, California
SB-05533	2007	Mirro, Michael	Cultural Resources Survey of 437 Parcels encompassing 168.8 Acres Within the Urban large Parcel LA 217 Project Area for the Natural Resources Conservation Service
SB-05536*	2005	Hammond, Christie, Karen K. Swope, and David Bricker	Historic Property Survey Report: 4 th Supplemental 8SBd 210/30 P.M. 20.6/22.9

Table 2-1 (Continued)
Previous Cultural Studies within 1 Mile of the APE

SCCIC			
Reference #	Year	Author	Title
SB-05539	2006	Bonner, Wayne H. and Marnie Aislin-Kay	Cultural Resource Records Search Results and Site Visit for Royal Street Telecommunications Facility Candidate LA0748A (100% Parkway Hotel 3021582) 2000 Ostrems Way, San Bernardino, San Bernardino County, California
SB-06055	2008	Bonner, Wayne H. and Marnie Aislin-Kay	Cultural Resource Records Search and Site Visit Results for T-Mobile Facility Candidate IE04832D (Northpark University Park) Northpark Boulevard and University Parkway, San Bernardino, San Bernardino County, California
SB-06291	2008	Smith, Francesca, Caprice D. Harper, William Makeda, and John Dietler	Cultural Resource Technical Report: sbX E Street Corridor BRT Project, Cities of Loma Linda and San Bernardino, San Bernardino County, California
SB-06646	2008	Chasteen, Carrie	Determinations of Effect Report: sbX E Street Corridor Bus Rapid Transit (BRT) Project, Cities of Loma Linda and San Bernardino, San Bernardino County, California
SB-06447	2009	Chasteen, Carrie	Addendum Cultural Resource Technical Report: sbX E Street Corridor BRT Project, Cities of Loma Linda and San Bernardino, San Bernardino County, California
SB-06498	2004	Northwest Economic Associates and Cultural Systems Research, Inc.	Ethnographic Overview of the Northern San Bernardino Forest
SB-06679	2009	Bonner, Diane F. and Robert J. Wlodarski	Cultural Resources Record Search and Archaeological Survey Results for the Proposed Royal Street Communications, California, LLC, Site LA0748A (100% Parkway Hotel 3021582) located at 1994 Ostrems Way, San Bernardino, San Bernardino County, California
SB-06811	2010	Bonner, Wayne H. and Sarah A Williams	Cultural Resource Records Search Results and Site Visit Results for T-Mobile USA Candidate IE24773F (The Sun-South), 4030 Georgia Boulevard, San Bernardino, San Bernardino County, California
SB-06830	2004	Northwest Economic Associates and Topanga Anthropological Consultants	Ethnographic Overview of the Angeles National Forest, Tatavium and San Gabriel Mountain Serrano Ethnohistory
SB-06994*	2011	Sanka, Jennifer	Cultural Resources Assessment: San Bernardino Redevelopment Project Area Merger – Area B Project, City of San Bernardino, San Bernardino County, California
SB-07630	2012	Billat, Lorna	BTS Yesco, LA 5621A
SB-07631	1993	Hunter, Milton	Site Survey Summary Sheet for DERP-FUDS Site No. JO9CA058700, CWS Plant
SB-07634*	2012	Tang, Bai “Tom”	Subsurface Archaeological Sensitivity Assessment Water Main Project, Northpark Boulevard at University Parkway, City of San Bernardino, San Bernardino County, California
SB-07959*	1998	Hatheway, Roger G.	Determination of Eligibility for 50 Buildings in the City of San Bernardino
SB-08172	2015	McKenna, Jeanette A.	Lexington Way Warehouse, San Bernardino, California

*Study intersects the Project APE

Table 2-2
Cultural Resources within 1 Mile of the APE

Primary	Trinomial	Description
36-002910	CA-SBR-2910H	Historical National Old Trails Road/U.S. Highway 66
36-006793	CA-RIV-6793H	Historical Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fe (AT&SF) Railroad
36-008303	CA-SBR-8303H	Historical Culligan Zeolite Company Plant Site
36-009592	CA-SBR-9592H	Historical concrete valve box associated with former water tank
36-010316	CA-SBR-10316H	Historical Kramer-Victor 115kV Transmission Line
36-021191	-	Historical Ranch house constructed circa 1960 (2809 N. State Street)
36-021192	-	Historical house constructed circa 1942 (2865 N. State Street)
36-021193	-	Historical house constructed circa 1944 (2879 N. State Street)
36-021194	-	Historical house constructed circa 1944 (2895 N. State Street)
36-021195	-	Historical four structure abandoned farm constructed circa 1920s (2845 N. State Street)
36-021196	-	Historical house constructed circa 1941 (2875 N. State Street)
36-021197	-	Historical house and outbuildings constructed circa 1946 (3001 N. State Street)
36-021198	-	Historical Ranch house constructed circa 1950 (3057 N. State Street)
36-021199	-	Historical Ranch house constructed circa 1950 (3069 N. State Street)
36-060210	-	Prehistoric isolated biface core tool

CA-SBR-10316H

The Kramer-Victor 115kV Transmission Line (CA-SBR-10316H) was completed in 1913 by the Southern Sierra Power Company as part of the Control-San Bernardino Transmission Line, also known as the Tower Line, to bring electricity from Bishop to San Bernardino. Several portions of the line have been rebuilt, upgraded, or replaced since the line was completed in 1913 and the line is regularly maintained (Jow 2010). The transmission line was determined eligible for listing on the NRHP through Section 106 consultation in 1995 and is listed on the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) (according to hand-written information on the site record).

Although the transmission line crosses over the APE, the towers associated with the line are not located within the Project limits. As such, this resource is not included within the APE.

Additional sources consulted during the records search include: the NRHP, California Historical Landmarks, and California Points of Historical Interest. Records from the Office of Historic Preservation Archaeological Determinations of Eligibility and the Office of Historic Preservation Directory of Properties in the Historic Property Data File were also consulted.

Historical maps consulted include the San Bernardino North, CA (1954, 1967, 1973, 1980) 7.5' U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) Quadrangle maps; Arrowhead, CA (1936 and 1941) 1:31,680 USGS Quadrangle maps; San Bernardino, CA (1901) 15' USGS Quadrangle map; and 1959 and 1966 aerial photographs (NETROnline 2017). I-215 and University Parkway are depicted on the 1967, 1973, and 1980 San Bernardino North, CA quadrangle maps, as well as in the 1959 and 1966 aerial photographs.

2.3 NATIVE AMERICAN CONSULTATION

The NAHC was contacted on July 21, 2017, to elicit pertinent cultural resource information available in the Sacred Lands File (HPSR; Attachment E [Native American Consultation]). In a

reply dated July 31, 2017, the NAHC stated that the Sacred Lands File search for the Project was completed with negative results (HPSR; Attachment E); however, the absence of specific site information in the Sacred Lands File does not necessarily indicate the absence of cultural resources in the APE. The NAHC also provided a list of Native American contacts within the region.

Caltrans District 8 Native American Coordinator Gary Jones recommended contacting eight individuals/Tribes on the list who had established an interest in the Project: Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians – Kizh Nation, Gabrieleno/Tongva San Gabriel Band of Mission Indians, Gabrielino/Tongva Nation, Gabrielino Tongva Indians of California Tribal Council, Gabrielino-Tongva Tribe, San Manuel Band of Mission Indians, Serrano Nation of Mission Indians, and Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians. Contact with the eight individuals was initiated through a letter dated July 31, 2017 (HPSR; Attachment E). The first round of follow-up phone calls and emails was conducted on September 28, 2017. A second round of follow-up emails was conducted on October 30, 2017, and a final round of follow-up emails was conducted on November 29, 2017. Three responses were received as a result of this correspondence. A summary of the responses is provided below.

- Mr. Andrew Salas, Chairman of the Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians - Kizh Nation, requested consultation for the Project. The Project lies within ancestral tribal territory that is considered sensitive for Native American cultural resources by the Tribe. The Tribe wishes to provide a more complete understanding of the prehistoric use(s) of the Project area and the potential risks to tribal cultural resources. Mr. Salas indicated available consultation appointment slots in the request letter.
A copy of this ASR was transmitted via email to Mr. Salas on November 14, 2018. A final attempt to contact Mr. Salas regarding the Project was conducted on December 17, 2018. No further response was received from Mr. Salas.
- Ms. Lee Clauss, Director of Cultural Resources for the San Manuel Band of Mission Indians, requested to consult with Caltrans pursuant to Section 106, CEQA, and CA PRC 21080.3.1 (i.e. AB 52). The Project is within Serrano ancestral territory and, as such, it is of interest to the Tribe. The Tribe requested additional Project plans to determine areas that may impact native, undisturbed soils. In addition, the Tribe requested a copy of the cultural resource technical report(s) prepared for the Project.
Caltrans met with Ms. Clauss on October 1, 2018 to discuss the Project. At that time, the Tribe requested a copy of the cultural report and noted they had no further concerns regarding the Project.
A copy of this ASR was transmitted via email to Ms. Clauss on November 14, 2018. After review of the ASR, Ms. Clauss provided the following comments via email on December 19, 2018:
 - The Cultural Resource Management (CRM) department can offer concurrence with the APE and ADI delineations made by Caltrans-D8.
 - We concur based on the geological data provided and known, as well as the previously disturbed nature of the APE, that the project area has a low potential for sub-surface, intact, archaeological deposits.
 - As there are no known archaeological sites within the APE, as the likelihood of encountering previously undiscovered resources is low, and as the CRM

Department has no additional knowledge about resources of cultural or spiritual sensitivity to the Tribe within the project footprint, the Departments believes that there will be no historic properties affected by this undertaking.

- The CRM Department would ask, however, that prior to report finalization, some content in the Ethnographic Setting and Historical Setting portions of the report be revised. [*Requested sections of the ASR were revised on December 20, 2018*].
- Ms. Goldie Walker, Chairperson of the Serrano Nation of Mission Indians, requested to be notified by telephone or at her PO Box if Native American cultural resources are identified or encountered during any phase of the Project. In addition, Ms. Walker's son, Mark Cochran, called to confirm their request to be notified of any Native American cultural resources. Ms. Walker passed away in April 2018. Future Project correspondence (i.e., if Native American cultural resources are identified during any phase of the Project) would go to Ms. Walker's son, Mr. Mark Cochran.

3 BACKGROUND

3.1 INTRODUCTION

This chapter describes the prehistoric, ethnographic, and historical cultural setting of the region to provide a context for understanding the types, nature, and significance of the archaeological resources that could be identified within the APE. The nature and distribution of prehistoric and historic human activities in the region have been affected by such factors as topography, climate, geology, and the availability of water and biological resources. Therefore, the environmental setting of the Project area is summarized below, followed by a discussion of the cultural setting. The environmental setting has been adapted from McDougall and Onken (2003).

3.2 ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

The area within the Project limits is situated at the base of the San Bernardino Mountains, which comprise the easternmost portion of the Transverse Ranges, and northwest of the San Jacinto Mountains, which comprise the northernmost portion of the Peninsular Ranges. The San Andreas Fault separates the San Bernardino Mountains from the San Gabriel Mountains, which were uplifted during the middle Pleistocene. The San Bernardino Valley to the south is associated with erosion in the nearby mountains that occurred prior to their uplift. During the early Pliocene, sedimentary deposits formed in large freshwater lakes in the mountains. Late Pliocene rejuvenation of the mountains caused these lakes to fill in. As a result, streams coming down out of the mountains created a floodplain. During the late Pliocene and early Pleistocene, the sedimentary rocks folded, establishing the San Bernardino Valley by the late middle Pleistocene.

Cajon Wash is the largest hydrological feature near the Project limits, approximately 1.7 miles west of the APE. Running in a roughly northwest to southwest direction, Cajon Wash drains into Lytle Creek southwest of the Project limits.

The climate of the region is largely determined by topographic features; climate, in turn, largely dictates the character of the biotic environment exploited by native populations. The climate of the area within the Project limits is Mediterranean, with hot, dry summers and cool, moist winters. It has a semi-arid precipitation regime; significant changes in temperature and moisture occur based on elevation and exposure, particularly in the nearby mountains.

Within the general area of the Project limits (i.e., San Bernardino Valley), grassland vegetation communities exist. Native species present prior to historical use and disturbance may have included rye grass (*Leymus condensatus*), blue grass (*Poa secunda*), bent grass (*Agrostis* spp.), needlegrass (*Stipa* spp.), three-awn (*Aristida divaricata*), and members of the sunflower family (Asteraceae). At present, the grassland communities are dominated by exotic species such as filaree (*Erodium cicutarium*), tansy mustard (*Descurainia pinnata*), tumble mustard (*Sisymbrium altissimus*), foxtail fescue (*Vulpia myuros*), barleys (*Hordeum* spp.), wild oats (*Avena* spp.), rye grass (*Lolium* spp.), cheat or brome grass (*Bromus* spp.), vinegar weed (*Trichostema*

lanceolatum), and dove weed (*Eremocarpus setigerus*).

Belts of vegetation occur within the San Bernardino Mountain areas to the north. Chamise chaparral occurs on the south and west aspects below about 6,000 feet in elevation, desert scrub from about 3,000 to 9,000 feet, and coniferous forests above 6,000 feet.

3.2.1 Existing Conditions and Potential for Buried Cultural Deposits

An examination of land use practices indicates that surficial deposits throughout much of the Project APE have been extensively disturbed by road and interstate construction and commercial development. The exact depth of the existing disturbance is not known. However, it is likely that previous construction activities have disturbed at least the upper 3 feet of sediment in the vicinity of the interchange.

Geological data indicate that the Project APE is directly underlain by rock units of the Cretaceous Pelona Schist metamorphic bedrock and Quaternary alluvial fan, valley, eolian, and wash deposits (Morton and Miller 2006). The Pelona Schist is mapped in small portions of the central and southern APE and is intermittently exposed throughout the central Transverse Ranges (Morton and Miller 2006). The Pelona Schist consists of weathered, blue-grey to brown, semi-coherent schist composed of muscovite mica, albite feldspar, quartz, chlorite, and actinolite. The formation of the Pelona Schist predates human occupation; therefore, these areas have no potential to contain buried archaeological resources.

Surficial deposits of Quaternary alluvium (Qya) are also exposed in the central and northern extent of the Project APE and unconformably overlie older crystalline bedrock at an unknown but likely relatively shallow to moderate depth (McLeod 2017). These sediments are composed of tan to reddish-brown sandstone and siltstone that were deposited in an alluvial valley environment during the late Pleistocene to early Holocene. The remainder of the Project APE is characterized by a mix of younger Quaternary alluvial fan (Qf), wash (Qw), and landslide (Qls) deposits (Morton and Miller 2006). These recent alluvial deposits generally consist of gravel, sand, and clay restricted to valley, gully, wash, and landslide areas. While the Quaternary alluvium sediments are Holocene in age, the fluvial nature of these deposits suggests a low sensitivity for buried prehistoric deposits.

As previously discussed in Section 1.2, the maximum depth of typical roadway improvements associated with the Project is 2.5 feet below the current ground surface. However, a small number of Project elements (i.e., the installation of traffic signal poles and overhead signage foundations) will extend beyond 2.5 feet to a depth of up to 15 feet, depending on the exact pole used for the signal. Given the low potential of the sediments to contain buried archaeological remains, in combination with the existing level of ground disturbance, the proposed Project has little potential to encounter intact archaeological deposits.

3.3 PREHISTORIC SETTING

The data presented herein regarding the sequence of prehistoric use, adaptation, and occupation of the interior valleys and mountains of southern California are summarized from a synthesis of more than 10 years of archaeological research conducted at Diamond Valley Lake,

approximately 36 miles southeast of the Project limits, as part of the Eastside Reservoir Project (ESRP) (Goldberg et al. 2001; McDougall et al. 2003). For the most part, the prehistory of the inland valleys of southern California has been less thoroughly understood than that of the nearby desert and coastal regions. Prior to the ESRP cultural resources studies, no comprehensive synthesis had been developed specifically for the interior valley and mountain localities of cismontane southern California. The following has been adapted from Horne and McDougall (2003).

Native American occupation of the region can be divided into seven periods: Paleoindian (circa [ca.] 12,000–9500 years before present [B.P.]); Early Archaic (ca. 9500–7000 B.P.); Middle Archaic (ca. 7000–4000 B.P.); Late Archaic (ca. 4000–1500 B.P.); Saratoga Springs (ca. 1500–750 B.P.); Late Prehistoric (ca. 750–410 B.P.); and Protohistoric (ca. 410–180 B.P.), which ended in the ethnographic period. Due to the lack of archaeological sites identified within a 1-mile radius of the Project area (see Chapter 3), the prehistoric cultural setting discussed below begins at the Late Archaic period.

3.3.1 Late Archaic (ca. 4000 to 1500 B.P.)

The Late Archaic period was a time of cultural intensification in Southern California. The beginning of the Late Archaic coincides with the Little Pluvial, a period of increased moisture in the region. Effective moisture continued to increase in the desert interior by approximately 3600 B.P. and lasted throughout most of the Late Archaic. This ameliorated climate allowed for more extensive occupation of the region. By approximately 2100 B.P., however, drying and warming increased, perhaps providing motivation for resource intensification. Archaeological site types that typify this time period include residential bases with large, diverse artifact assemblages, abundant faunal remains, and cultural features as well as temporary bases, temporary camps, and task-specific activity areas. In general, sites showing evidence of the most intensive use tend to be on range-front benches adjacent to permanent water sources, such as perennial springs or larger streams, while less intensively used locales occur either on upland benches or on the margins of active alluvial fans (Goldberg 2001).

Data from Late Archaic component archaeological sites also suggest increased sedentism during this period, with a change to a semi-sedentary land-use and collection strategy. The profusion of features, and especially refuse deposits in Late Archaic components, suggests that seasonal encampments saw longer use and more frequent reuse than during the latter part of the preceding Middle Archaic period, with increasing moisture improving the conditions of southern California after ca. 3100 B.P. (Horne 2001; Spaulding 2001). Drying and warming after ca. 2100 B.P. likely exacted a toll on expanding populations, influencing changes in resource procurement strategies, promoting economic diversification and resource intensification, and perhaps resulting in a permanent shift toward greater sedentism (Goldberg 2001).

The subsistence base broadened during the Late Archaic period. The technological advancement of the mortar and pestle may indicate the use of acorns, an important storable subsistence resource. Hunting also presumably gained in importance. An abundance of broad, leaf-shaped blades and heavy, often stemmed or notched projectile points have been found in association with large numbers of terrestrial and aquatic mammal bones. Other characteristic features of this period include the appearance of bone and antler implements and the occasional use of

asphaltum and steatite. Most chronological sequences for southern California recognize the introduction of the bow and arrow by 1500 B.P., marked by the appearance of small arrow points and arrow shaft straighteners.

Technologically, the artifact assemblage of this period was similar to that of the preceding Middle Archaic; new tools were added either as innovations or as “borrowed” cultural items. Diagnostic projectile points of this period are still fairly large (dart point size), but also include more refined notched (Elko), concave base (Humboldt), and small stemmed (Gypsum) forms (Warren 1984). Late in the period, Rose Spring arrow points appeared in the archaeological record in the deserts, reflecting the spread of the bow and arrow technology from the Great Basin and the Colorado River region. This projectile point type was not found at the ESRP study area, and there is no evidence suggesting that the bow and arrow had come into use at this time in the inland regions of southern California.

3.3.2 Saratoga Springs Period (ca. 1500 to 750 B.P.)

Because paleoenvironmental conditions were little changed from the preceding period, cultural trends in the early portion of the Saratoga Springs period were, in large part, a continuation of the developments begun during the end of the Late Archaic period. However, the Medieval Warm, a period of even more persistent drought, began by 1,060 B.P. Significantly warmer and drier conditions ensued. These climatic changes were experienced throughout the western United States (Jones et al. 1999; Kennett and Kennett 2000), although the inland areas of cismontane southern California may have been less affected than the desert interior. The Medieval Warm continued through the first 200 years of the Late Prehistoric period until approximately 550 B.P. (Spaulding 2001).

Although it has been anticipated that intensive use of the inland areas of cismontane southern California during the Medieval Warm may have been curtailed altogether, owing to inhospitable climate and a concomitant decline in water and food sources, this does not appear to be the case. While land-use and procurement strategies experienced profound changes during this time, the response to deteriorating conditions was not an abandonment of the inland areas, but rather intensification. Climatic conditions of warming and drying that began ca. 2100 B.P., toward the end of the Late Archaic period, had already triggered an intensification process that established productive strategies for dealing with resource stress. With the onset of the Medieval Warm, those strategies were further refined and intensified (Goldberg 2001). The focal shift of prehistoric activity from alluvial fan margins to mountain-front benches adjacent to permanent water sources, which was initiated during the Late Archaic period, continues to be seen in the Saratoga Springs component archaeological sites (Goldberg 2001).

The frequency of refuse deposits and artifact and toolstone caches during the Medieval Warm is slightly higher than during the preceding Late Archaic period and much higher than during the latter portion of the subsequent Late Prehistoric period. The frequency of artifact and toolstone caches more than doubled during the Saratoga Springs period from the preceding period, while the frequency of human remains reached the highest point of any time in the archaeological record. The intentional caching of toolstone and ground stone tools suggests that people anticipated returning to the same locations. The midden-altered sediments, which appear for the first time during the Saratoga Springs period, support the continued re-use of desired locations

(Horne 2001).

During the Medieval Warm, archaeological assemblages demonstrate the importance of plant foods as a primary food source than in any other prehistoric period; plant processing intensified and acorns apparently became an important staple (Klink 2001a). Faunal assemblages also show that resource stress was accommodated with similar strategies by intensifying the use of lagomorphs and by further expanding diet breadth, adding animals (i.e., medium-sized carnivores) to the diet that were rarely consumed during other periods of prehistory (McKim 2001). The most abundant evidence of trade also occurs during the Medieval Warm, suggesting that exchange was another mechanism for dealing with resource stress (Goldberg 2001).

3.3.3 Late Prehistoric Period (ca. 750 to 410 B.P.)

The Medieval Warm extended into the Late Prehistoric period, ending about 550 B.P. The cultural trends and patterns of land use that characterized the Medieval Warm Interval, including the portion that extends into the earlier part of the Late Prehistoric period, were discussed above. At the end of the Medieval Warm, however, and lasting throughout the ensuing Protohistoric period, a period of cooler temperatures and greater precipitation ushered in the Little Ice Age, during which time ecosystem productivity greatly increased along with the availability and predictability of water resources (Spaulding 2001).

During this time, Lake Cahuilla in the Coachella Valley began to recede (Waters 1983). As a result, the large Patayan populations occupying its shores began moving eastward to the Colorado River basin or westward into areas such as Anza Borrego, Coyote Canyon, the Upper Coachella Valley, the Little San Bernardino Mountains, and the San Jacinto Plain (Wilke 1976:172–183). The final desiccation of Lake Cahuilla, which had occurred by approximately 370 B.P. (A.D. 1580), resulted in a population shift away from the lakebed into the Peninsular Ranges and inland valleys to the west, such as the area of the Project, as well as to the Colorado River regions to the east.

With the return of more mesic conditions post-550 B.P., which resulted in less resource stress, studies at five residential sites comprising 16 separate components at ESRP indicate that that people returned to a less intensive, semi-sedentary land-use strategy similar to that identified during the Late Archaic period (Goldberg 2001). The number and frequency of artifact and toolstone caches were reduced; hearth features become slightly more common. Rock art also first appeared in association with Late Prehistoric components that post-date the Medieval Warm Interval. The decrease in the number of artifact and toolstone caches and the first appearance of rock art during this time suggest that residential sites were occupied on a year-round basis (Horne 2001).

A reduction in emphasis on plant foods—especially acorns, which require intensive preparation—is also visible in the archaeological record, and likely accounts for the reduction in refuse deposits, fire-altered rock weights, and midden development visible toward the end of the Late Prehistoric period. The reduction in mortars, pestles, and other grinding tools after the Medieval Warm Interval suggests that the intensive procurement and processing of acorns and other plant foods was no longer as critical as previously; this pattern is further supported by a decline in the effort expended in shaping grinding tools (Klink 2001a). It is possible that the

portable milling toolkit was supplemented substantially by bedrock milling features; however, bedrock features cannot be dated, and, therefore, cannot be assigned to any particular time period(s).

Percentages of projectile points also increased somewhat after the Medieval Warm Interval. Cottonwood Triangular points began to appear in inland assemblages at this time, and Obsidian Butte obsidian (located in the southeastern Salton Sea Basin and exposed by the desiccation of Lake Cahuilla) became much more common, suggesting an increased focus on large mammals. However, the lower ratio of late-stage bifaces indicates that hunting methods returned to random-encounter strategies, rather than the logistical forays of the preceding period (Klink 2001b). Of particular note, faunal assemblages produced an anomalously high lagomorph index after the Medieval Warm, suggesting a very wet climatic regime with dense undergrowth well suited to cottontails (McKim 2001). Finally, the percentage of nonutilitarian artifacts declined considerably, suggesting that trade was no longer critical for assuring food supplies (Klink 2001c).

3.3.4 Protohistoric Period (ca. 410 to 180 B.P.)

The ameliorated, productive conditions of the Little Ice Age continued throughout the Protohistoric period. Generally speaking, sedentism intensified during the Protohistoric period, with small, but apparently fully sedentary villages forming. Increased hunting efficiency (through the use of the bow and arrow) and widespread exploitation of acorns and other hard nuts and berries (indicated by the renewed abundance of mortars and pestles) provided reliable and storable food resources. This, in turn, promoted greater sedentism. Related to this increase in resource utilization and sedentism are sites with deeper middens, suggesting central-based wandering or permanent habitation. These would have been the villages, or rancherías, noted by the early nonnative explorers (True 1966, 1970).

The most striking change in material culture during this time is the local manufacture of ceramic vessels and ceramic smoking pipes. Although pottery was known in the Colorado Desert as long ago as 800 B.P., ceramic technology in the Project region appears to date to approximately 350 B.P. As well, abundant amounts of Obsidian Butte obsidian were imported into the region. Cottonwood Triangular points were supplemented by Desert Side-notched points. Late in this period, some European trade goods (i.e., glass trade beads) were added to the previous cultural assemblages (Meighan 1954).

3.4 ETHNOGRAPHIC SETTING

Historically, the area within the Project limits is located within Serrano territory. Altschul et al. (1989) have provided a useful overview of the ethnographic land-use patterns, social organization, and early ethnohistorical interactions in Serrano territory. Pertinent aspects of this overview, along with ethnographic information obtained primarily from Strong (1929), Gifford (1918), Kroeber (1925), Bean and Smith (1978), and Bean et al. (1981) are presented below.

The Serrano, or “mountaineers” in Spanish, occupied the territory of the San Bernardino Mountains east to Mount San Gorgonio, the San Gabriel Mountains west to Mount San Antonio, and portions of the desert to the north and the fringe of the San Bernardino Valley to the south

(Kroeber 1925:615–616). Numbering no more than perhaps 1,500 people, the Serrano were scattered over a rugged, expansive landscape. The Serrano were Shoshonean peoples, speakers of languages in the Takic sub-family of the larger Uto-Aztecan language family (Kroeber 1925:578–579). Their most intensive cultural contacts were with the Pass Cahuilla, who occupied the territory to the southeast, and the Gabrielino, who occupied the lands westward to the Pacific coast.

There were numerous clans of Serrano people located across the Mojave desert and the San Bernardino Mountains. The Serrano subgroup, known as the Yuhaaviatam clan, occupied the portions of the San Bernardino Mountains and Valley that encompass the area within the Project limits, and thus this term refers here to the smaller cultural unit.

Serrano clans were politically autonomous, although linked by ceremonial ties to other clans and peoples of other tribal groupings (i.e., the Cahuilla and Gabrielino). A moiety structure conditioned Serrano social life, all clans belonging to either the Coyote or Wildcat moiety, and all spring ceremonial and mourning obligations extending to at least one other clan (Strong 1929:12–13). Exchanges of shell money between clans occurred during ceremonies, and contributions of shell money were made to mourning clan leaders by members of other clans on occasions of death. These moieties were exogamous, while clan organization was both patrilineal and exogamous. Although some have suggested that the clans were totemic, Gifford (1918:218) disagrees. Gifford attributes the patrilineal clan and moiety form of organization to links with southwestern tribes (Gifford 1918:218); others would identify Serrano organization as a typically Shoshonean social structure.

Each Serrano clan had a hereditary leader, or *kika*, and an assistant who was a ceremonial leader, or *paha* (Strong 1929:17–18). These individuals were central to the ritual life of the Serrano, providing leadership during yearly ceremonial periods. In the context of discussions concerning mourning ceremonies, Strong (1929:32) indicates, “Immediately after death, much of the property of the deceased was destroyed,” and Bean and Smith (1978:572) note that cremation was practiced concurrent with the destruction of most of the deceased’s possessions.

Kroeber (1925:617) indicates that villages were generally located where streams emerged from the foothills. Bean et al. (1981:85–86) are considerably more precise in their descriptions of Serrano village and camp locations. Groups of lineages lived in villages at the valley margins in the winter and in smaller encampments at higher elevations in the summer. Proximity to water sources and adequate arrays of resources predictably dictated settlement location choices. Localities rich in oaks, pinyon, yucca, agave, or seasonal migratory fowl, for example, were favored for population convergence at peak “harvest” times. Streamside areas, canyon mouths by alluvial fans, and flats near springs or lakes were frequently chosen as prime locations, with avoidance of wind and floods, and adequate defensive position also of considerable concern. Bean et al. (1981:85) note also that individual homes were quite scattered across the landscape in order to ensure privacy, to the extent that some “villages” covered up to five square miles. This clearly has important implications for archaeological interpretations of occupation sites. Serrano residences were circular, domed, willow-and-tule thatch structures. The home of the *kika* also served as a large ceremonial house, and large, semi-subterranean, earth-covered sweathouses were found immediately adjacent to streams in most villages (Bean and Smith

1978). Subsistence during winter months consisted mostly of reliance on stored foods (acorns, pinyon nuts, mesquite beans) and some fresh meats and greens. In the spring, agave, cacti, greens, and a mix of game provided the bulk of the food resources. Many fruits and seeds became available during the summer months, but perhaps the richest season was autumn, when major harvests of acorns, pinyon nuts, mesquite beans, and screwbeans occurred, and when communal rabbit hunts took place in the context of much feasting and ritual activity (Bean et al. 1981:86–87). In addition to occupation sites and food procurement sites, rock cairns (“offerings” places along trails), cupule petroglyph sites, hot springs (sacred areas), sources of lithic materials suitable for the production of stone tools and other artifacts, and trails represent important land uses by the Serrano.

Ethnographic interviews (by Harrington, Gifford, Kroeber, Strong, and more recently, Bean) indicate that several Serrano clan territories are associated with specific zones within the San Bernardino National Forest: the *Pauwiatum* clan with the Santa Ana River near Big Bear Lake, the *Wa’acham* clan with the Santa Ana River Wash and Mill Creek areas, and the *Yucaipaiem* clan with the Yucaipa area, for example (Bean et al. 1981:60–65). Specifically, several village place names, region names, and places of ritual significance are recorded, based primarily on ethnographic notes from John Peabody Harrington’s ethnographic interviews in 1918. The Santa Ana River from East Highlands up to its source was known as *Hunapat patshr*, meaning “bear water.” *Kaviktaviat* may describe the Bear Creek Canyon area, *An’tsipat* may refer to narrow passages of the Santa Ana River Canyon near Bear Creek, *Kutaina’t* and *Pakaviat* are the names of villages in the Seven Oaks area just upstream from Filaree Flat (this whole area is described as an important acorn harvesting zone), and *Wivaviat* is equated with archaeological site CA-SBR-2324, where grinding stones, projectile points, and other artifacts were recovered before the site was destroyed years ago (Bean et al. 1981:133–145). This latter site lies just to the northeast of Filaree Flat, and is identified as an agave harvesting and processing site (Bean et al. 1981:145). A sketch map produced by Harrington in 1918 depicts *Wivaviat* on the north side of the Santa Ana River, just east of Clark’s Grave Road.

Other sites known in the Cajon Pass region include *Amuscopiabit*, *Guapiabit* (also known as Las Flores Ranch), and *Atongiabit*. Both *Amuscopiabit* and *Guapiabit* were described by Nuez in 1819, Whipple in 1856, Zalvidea in 1906, and by numerous travelers during the middle and latter parts of the nineteenth century. All three sites were recorded by Gerald Smith in 1938 and 1939 and were first subjected to subsurface investigations in the late 1930s, 1940s, and 1950s (Basgall and True 1985:3.15–3.16; Smith 1963).

During the early historic era, Serrano peoples and their culture were dramatically affected by the Spanish mission system. San Gabriel Mission was established in 1771 in the Los Angeles area, and baptisms of Serrano individuals began by 1785. Much later, in 1819, a new mission *asistencia* was founded in the San Bernardino Valley at the Indian rancheria of *Guachama*. An irrigation ditch (the Mill Creek Zanja) was built with Serrano labor in 1819–1820, and agriculture became important in the valley. A more thorough review of relations between native inhabitants and early missionaries and explorers in the region is provided in the following sections.

3.5 HISTORICAL SETTING

The history of the San Bernardino Valley parallels that of other areas of southern California, beginning with Spanish exploration and the founding of 21 missions strung out along the California coast. The Mexican Secularization Act of 1833 resulted in the subdivision of mission lands into large land grants creating the private rancho of Alta California. After a brief period of Mexican domination, the first American arrived lured by the fur trade. In San Bernardino, these early American settlers were joined by Mormon scouts around 1850 who remained until 1857 when the Latter Day Saints were recalled to Utah.

3.5.1 Spanish Exploration: 1769–1821

The first direct contact between the Europeans and the Gabrielino is thought to have occurred in 1542 with the arrival of Cabrillo's small fleet at Santa Catalina Island, and later in 1602 when the Sebastian Vizcaino expedition visited San Clemente and Santa Catalina islands and the mainland near present-day San Pedro (McCawley 1996:207). The Cahuilla and Serrano peoples had little contact with the European explorers during this time. Later, in 1769, the Gaspar de Portolá expedition crossed the Gabrielino homeland twice. Mission San Gabriel, the mission that would eventually have the most direct impact on the native inhabitants of the Project area, was founded on September 8, 1771, at a location near the Whittier Narrows. Because of conflict, recruitment and conversion of the Indians remained slow for the first few years of the mission's existence. Sometime around 1774, Mission San Gabriel was moved to its present location to obtain more suitable land for agriculture. A second mission, San Fernando, was established within Gabrielino territory in 1797. Although the Spanish began establishing missions in California in 1769, the Native Americans living within and around the localized study region likely had very little direct contact with the non-native settlers until the early to mid-1800s (Bean and Vane 2001:MS-7).

Mission San Gabriel, like other California missions, began baptizing people who lived in the immediate vicinity of the mission; however, as time went on the Mission Fathers went farther and farther away in search of converts. Mission life was highly regimented and contrasted sharply with the southern California traditional Native American lifeway; as a result, colonization had a dramatic and negative effect on Native American society, including fugitivism. For the most part, the young, active, working adults of southern California Native American communities were reportedly forcibly brought into Mission San Gabriel and baptized during the 1810s. Consequently, traditional Native American communities were left economically devastated because significant portions of the labor force were removed. This left fewer people to hunt and collect food; to take care of the sick, young, and elderly; to defend territorial rights against other native groups or poachers; and to authenticate the culture's stories and traditions (Bean and Vane 2001:MS-7). Unfortunately, the Native Americans at the missions did not fare much better. Although there was always a reliable source of food and shelter, Native American life at the mission was foreign and often very cruel. Life expectancy for the "converts" was shortened by disease and strenuous labor, and most were forced to abandon their traditional customs, beliefs, and rituals.

Between 1832 and 1834, the Mexican government implemented a series of Secularization Acts that were theoretically designed to turn over the mission lands to the native populations; however, most of this land was taken over by Mexican civilians. Thus, the primary result of

secularization was increased fugitivism among the Native American groups (McCawley 1996:208). The later American takeover of California brought further hardships to the local Native American groups who eventually settled at small Indian and Mexican settlements throughout the Los Angeles basin and neighboring inland valley locations.

The earliest significant moment in the recorded history of the area was the arrival of Portola's former Lieutenant Pedro Fages who, as military governor, accompanied an expedition from San Diego in pursuit of deserters from the Presidio. Fages kept a journal which recorded that the party traveled along the west side of the San Jacinto Mountains to what is now Riverside, continued north into the San Bernardino Valley, and then crossed into the Mojave Desert by way of the Cajon Pass (Allen 1974:24). The record of Fages' transit across the San Bernardino Valley in 1772 is the first written account of the Project area to have survived into modern times.

The diary of Father Francisco Tomás Hermenegildo Garcés contains the second known reference to a historic transit. Garcés' journal began with his departure from Mission San Xavier del Bac near modern Tucson early in the spring of 1776. Upon reaching the settlement of the Mojave Indians on the Colorado River near the present city of Needles, he enlisted the aid of Mojave guides to show him the route they used to cross the desert to reach San Gabriel Mission. On March 4, 1776, Father Garcés left the Colorado River with his Mojave guides, and traveling by foot along the route which was in part to become the Mojave Road by the 1860s, reached the San Bernardino Valley via the Cajon Pass on March 22. To date, Garcés' journal stands as the best of the very early accounts of crossing the San Bernardino Valley, and his commentary on the native inhabitants of the valley and the Spanish missionary view of them is invaluable (Arnold et al. 1987).

European settlement and development of the San Bernardino Valley proceeded slowly. The first recorded penetration of the native culture by Europeans occurred on May 20, 1810, when Father Francisco Dumetz celebrated the feast day of the Catholic saint, Bernardine of Siena, in a temporary chapel built at the large Indian rancheria of *Guachama* (Caballeria 1902:38), located between the modern community of Urbita Springs and the city of Colton (Altschul et al. 1984:66). Father Dumetz chose to celebrate the feast day at this settlement because of its size, the apparent peacefulness and receptivity of the natives, and because of its advantageous location near the Santa Ana River.

This event in 1810 marked the consecration of the San Bernardino Rancho and established the dominion of the Mission San Gabriel over the region. At one time the principal ranchos belonging to San Gabriel were San Pasqual, Santa Anita, Azusa, San Francisquito, Yucaipa, Jurupa, Guapa, Rincón, Chino, San José, Ybarras, Puente, Mission Vieja, Serranos, Rosa Castilla, Coyotes, Jaboneria, Las Bolsas, Alamitos, and Serritos (Elliot 1883:24). In addition to San Bernardino, the other mission ranchos to be established in the valley were Agua Caliente and Yucaipa (Altschul et al. 1984:66).

Useful in assessing the significance of these early outposts in the area is the fact that the aboriginal inhabitants, principally Serrano people, were numerous and well established around the valley as sedentary village dwellers; they were not impoverished wandering bands, as were

many of the desert cultures at this time. In the early 1800s, when the Spaniards began contacting the inland rancherías, the padres and their escorts were invariably outnumbered, usually without subsistence, and relatively ignorant of the topography. Yet they penetrated the native culture very easily, and were able to establish an outpost of European culture among them. Within nine years of Dumetz' arrival at *Guachama*, adobe buildings had been constructed, a water ditch or *zanja* had been completed, and field agriculture had been introduced. The natives at *Guachama* became so expert in farming that in 1820, other Indians from the region were invited to watch the *Guachama* demonstrate planting techniques (Arnold et al. 1987).

The year 1819 is often cited as when the mission outpost was established at *Guachama*; the site of the formal branch outpost, or “*asistencia*” is near the present location of the restored *asistencia* on Barton Road. The same year, the local Serrano people, and possibly also Cahuilla people, began construction of the *zanja* under the direction of Father Zalvidea from Mission San Gabriel. The *zanja* was completed in 1823 (Knight et al. 1962:2). In 1821, two other Franciscans, Fathers Sanchez and Payeras from Mission San Gabriel, spent five days among the natives of the San Bernardino Valley. In Father Sanchez' diary, the mission station at “*Guachama*, which we call San Bernardino” is mentioned, though not described; he does, however, note agriculture and stock raising activities taking place (Beattie 1923:14). During these years, the San Bernardino *asistencia* was active, functioning as rancho headquarters.

In 1826, the first American citizen to enter California over land, trapper and mountain man Jedediah Strong Smith, reached the San Bernardino Valley. Guided by Mojaves, as was Father Garcés, Smith left the Colorado River on November 10, 1826, and arrived at the summit of Cajon Pass 15 days later. As he descended, Smith's diary comments on the lushness and abundance of the valley before him. He and his men were taken in and cared for at a rancho some 5 miles short of San Gabriel, where they gave themselves up to the Mexican authorities. After resting, Smith and his fellow trappers were ordered to leave California the way they had come, across the Mojave Desert. Smith's party left San Gabriel, apparently for his Salt Lake camp, on January 18, 1826 (Morgan 1953:243), with warnings to never return to California.

Despite the warnings, Smith returned to California and the San Bernardino Valley the following August, 1827, again by way of the Cajon Pass. Once again, Mexican officials made it clear that Smith and his party were not welcome; his departure, however, was plagued by delays, confinements, and frustrated negotiations with Mexican officials in San Diego and Monterey. Smith's journal clearly documents the unrest and indecision within the colonial government of Alta California during the middle and late 1820s, particularly regarding the arrival of foreigners from across California's eastern border. Determined never to return, Smith was eventually allowed to leave on December 30, 1827.

3.5.2 Mexican Insurrection: 1821–1846

The unsettled political condition of California during the 1820s was largely due to the turmoil in the wake of the Mexican revolution. Most disturbing in California were the decrees issued by the Mexican authorities for the secularization of the mission system. The Indians were “liberated” by decree in 1826, followed by orders for the withdrawal of the Franciscans a few years later (Elliot 1883:27). Despite the clear lack of official support, by 1830 Mission San Gabriel had established a formal branch outpost or *Asistencia* on the San Bernardino Rancho at Barton Hill.

On August 17, 1833, the Mexican Congress passed the Secularization Act which placed all mission property into the hands of civil administrators. On orders from the President of the Republic, Governor Figueroa of California issued his decree in August, 1835, requiring the restructuring of 10 designated missions into pueblo towns, and the redistribution of mission lands into private ownership (Elliot 1883:27). The former Mission Indians became the most vulnerable victims in the resulting shuffle and land grab, and their numbers were rapidly decimated by disease and culture shock. Those Indians surviving on rancherias throughout the valley apparently experienced mainly a change of masters, from padre to Californio ranchero. This relationship of Californio “padrón” and Indian stock tender worked as well as any system could for the aboriginal population. The main scourge of these Native Americans was disease, more than violence or physical abuse (Arnold et al. 1987).

In the 1830s and 1840s, the Southern Paiute and Mojaves with their well developed warrior class and knowledge of the trails and desert water holes, began their most aggressive raids on these early outposts. After their first raid in 1832, Paiutes again attacked the San Bernardino Asistencia in October 1834, killing Christianized Indians and taking stored grain and altar vessels (Knight et al. 1962:2). They returned again in December 1834, burned buildings, and took Father Esteneza hostage. This last attack, coupled with the decree of secularization, dealt the final blow to the San Bernardino Asistencia; it was abandoned shortly thereafter.

Throughout the Rancho Period, the ranchers in the San Bernardino Valley were plagued by large stock losses (primarily horses) resulting from Indian raids. By 1840, the “Hawk of the Mountains,” Walkara, said to be chief of the Ute Indians, was leading well-organized raids on the valley. Walkara commanded a band of 200 men “all of whom were well armed with the best American guns and riding in Spanish saddles on the best mounts available in the western region of North America” (Waitman n.d.:5).

In 1842, in a desperate attempt to protect their stock animals, Juan Bandini, owner of the Jurupa Rancho, and the Lugo family, who had received eight leagues of the Rancho San Bernardino, and had moved into the abandoned Asistencia for the purposes of settling and raising stock, decided to contract for protection with a group of New Mexicans under the leadership of Lorenzo Trujillo, a native of Taos and of Pueblo Indian descent. In exchange for good land for settlement by the New Mexican clan, the “Fighting Trujillos” agreed to establish a colony in the valley and thus protect the ranchero’s property. They accepted the Lugo family’s offer first, and then in 1843, the majority moved to land later known as the “Bandini Donation,” consisting of one-half league on the Jurupa Rancho (Vickery 1977:31). With the departure of the Trujillos, Don Antonio Maria Lugo invited a tribe of Cahuilla Indians to take their place and assume the role of guardians of his land. Under their chief, Juan Antonio, these were the first Cahuilla known to live in the San Bernardino Valley; they remained on the Lugo rancho until it was sold to the Mormons in 1851.

With these two native settlements guarding the valley, the problem of marauders entering by way of Cajon Pass began to diminish. Often with ranchero Don Benito Wilson in command, mounted parties rode up into the mountains in pursuit of Walkara and his men, which reduced the success

and frequency of the raids. However, they were unable to defeat Walkara, who continued actively raiding almost up to his death in 1855 (Waitman n.d.:9).

The earliest historically known use of the Santa Ana River Canyon as a transportation route took place in 1845, when Benjamin Wilson led a party of men up the canyon in an expedition against the Indians who had been raiding livestock in the San Bernardino Valley area. The expedition is well documented, and it sheds considerable light on the early use and subsequent development of Santa Ana Canyon as a transportation route. With a force of 80 men supplied by Governor Don Pio Pica, Wilson split his force, sending most of the soldiers and pack train through Cajon Pass and onward to the Mojave River. Wilson, with 22 men, proceeded up the Santa Ana River Canyon and crossed over to what is now Big Bear Lake, “capturing” an abandoned Indian village in the process. Wilson then proceeded to travel to the desert, and met up with the rest of his command at the Mojave River. He later engaged an Indian group in battle, and was severely wounded. As Wilson noted, his life was saved by “my faithful Comanche, Lorenzo Trujillo,” who treated the wound inflicted by a poisoned arrow. Wilson later returned to the San Bernardino Valley by the route he had earlier taken through Bear Valley and the Santa Ana River Canyon, and began preparations for a second expedition into Cahuilla territory via the San Gorgonio Pass. The account of Wilson’s travels is significant in that it served as the basis for subsequent use and exploration of the route and region (Arnold et al. 1987).

Prior to 1845, the use of the Santa Ana River Canyon must have been almost exclusively confined to travel by Indian raiders or native inhabitants of the region. However, the route was certainly known to Wilson or his advisors/guides, as it was specifically selected as a means of pursuit, and command decisions were made (i.e., the splitting up of his force) which imply a knowledge of both travel conditions and destination of the canyon trail. Furthermore, the route must be regarded as one of secondary importance in terms of transportation at this point in time, for neither Wilson nor any other group appears to have subsequently utilized it for punitive raids against the Indians. This situation was, however, to change dramatically in the years to follow in relation to the development of the fur and lumbering trades.

3.5.3 American Fur Trade and Mormon Intrusion: 1851–1857

Wilson’s trip up the Santa Ana Canyon opened a new pathway to the mountains. In particular, the stories told of encountering and killing numerous bears at what is now Big Bear Lake served to attract trappers and to develop the fur trade in the San Bernardino Mountains. Later historians have written that Wilson “opened the route to Big Bear Valley, the fame of which spread like wildfire when his party returned to San Bernardino with 20 bear pelts” (Drake 1949:13). The actual truth is probably less dramatic, as a true “boom” in the fur trade did not develop. In reality, fur trading was already an established enterprise when Wilson made his journey up the canyon, and it is likely that Wilson’s stories were received by trappers as only one of several relatively virgin areas to be potentially targeted for fur pelts.

Trappers undoubtedly utilized the Santa Ana Canyon route as a means of access to the Big Bear area, and their successes most certainly led to a more general circulation of knowledge regarding the region. The actual impact of the fur trade during the Rancho Period is more difficult to determine. One source notes that “changes in the valley floor which began in the Mission Period became widespread. There was beginning pressure on the antelope herds, deer and grizzly bear

from competition with livestock and increased hunting, though the mountains remained pristine” (Hill 1985:3).

A far greater impact to the region was the direct result of the development of the lumber industry. The Mormon Period from 1850 to 1857 initiated “...major farming efforts and the start of timber-cutting in the mountains. From this time on, there was widespread homesteading and farming with the diversion of the mountain streams for irrigation” (Hill 1985:3–4). Although the rugged nature of the Santa Ana Canyon precluded the transportation of lumber, it is likely that the canyon was used as an exploration route into the interior region. Additionally, following the discovery of gold in the mountains around Bear Lake in 1860, lumbering would rapidly become a major industry in the Bear Valley area (Johanneck 1975:47).

During the period from 1845 to 1860, the route to Bear Valley by way of Santa Ana Canyon was traveled by hunters, trappers, lumbermen/explorers, and prospectors. From 1855 to 1860, the canyon was relatively heavily utilized by miners, setting the stage for a true gold mining “boom,” and the establishment of Santa Ana Canyon as the actual gateway to the gold fields following Billy Holcomb’s gold discovery in what is now referred to Holcomb Valley (Hatheway 1987).

The Mormon experience in California has its roots in the Mexican-American War years (1846–1848) when the Mormon Battalion was formed in Iowa and sent to California. Although too late to participate in the battle, the Mormon soldiers did observe the San Bernardino Valley during the fall harvest, and returned to Salt Lake with glowing reports of the area’s potential. On March 14, 1851, a group of approximately 500 Mormons left Salt Lake with the intention of establishing a Mormon colony in the area.

Camping for the summer of 1851 in a sycamore grove in Cajon Pass, the Mormon families waited for the results of their leaders’ negotiations to buy land to build their town. In September 1851, Mormon leaders Lyman and Rich bought the 35,000-ac Rancho de San Bernardino from Antonio Lugo for \$77,500, and development of the town was immediate (Allen 1974:33). A stockade was constructed, crops were planted, and a road was built up into Waterman Canyon for lumber. In 1852, a grist mill was completed, and in the following year the first county election was held and the post office in San Bernardino was opened (Knight et al. 1962:6). In 1857, however, after several years of prosperity, trouble between the Mormon Church and federal government became so intense that Brigham Young called the faithful to return to Salt Lake City. Roughly two-thirds obeyed, packed their belongings, and in the winter of 1857–1858, left their homes for Salt Lake City. As the discontent leading to the Civil War built up nationwide, the Southern cause found some sympathy among the Mormons, already in a hostile position with the federal government. San Bernardino became known as “a secessionist hotbed” (Waitman n.d.:11) and upon the recall of the Mormons, the town was left to “a lawless element [who] moved in and took over the town and soon saloons, gambling dens and houses of ill-fame outnumbered the decent establishments” (Allen 1974:33).

3.5.4 Development of San Bernardino Valley: 1857–1880s

Through the 1860s, it was initially the freight wagon trains bound for Fort Mojave under military escort that functioned to restore law and order in the San Bernardino Valley. The once little town

of San Bernardino became a major trade and outfitting center, catering to the increasing commercial stage and wagon traffic. However, those residing in the Valley were to face three major disasters during the decade of the 1860s.

In 1862, a smallpox epidemic, which began in Los Angeles, swept the entire state taking many thousands of lives, and decimating the San Bernardino Valley's Indian population. Deaths were said to be so numerous that bodies of the victims were left in the open for days before undertakers could bury them (Waitman n.d.:56).

Also in 1862, a major flood resulting from a mammoth storm struck the Valley and dramatically changed the Valley's topography. What once had been fertile bottomland below Santa Ana Canyon and Mill Creek became a wide, rock-filled wash unfit for agricultural purposes (Altschul et al. 1984:73). The flood also destroyed the village of *Agua Mansa*, built along the Santa Ana River by the New Mexican colonists employed by Juan Bandini to protect his lands and cattle from Indian raiders. The flood carried away the adobe homes built by the settlers, and covered their fields with river sand and gravel. Following the flood, the village was rebuilt on higher ground, but never regained its former prosperity. The remains of the original community are evidenced by a small adobe mound marked by a bell of the Camino Real Association where the old community church once stood; the *Agua Mansa* Church Bell is now on display at the Mission Inn in the City of Riverside. The *Agua Mansa* Cemetery—the oldest cemetery in San Bernardino County and California Historical Landmark No. 121—is also still extant and is located on *Agua Mansa* Road near Riverside Avenue; this cemetery still contains the unmarked graves of the original settlers (Arbuckle 1979). The flood of 1862 also struck disaster in the area that would become the City of Rialto, crumbling its farmlands and destroying homes.

Following the flood in the winter of 1861–1862, the third disaster came in the form of a drought that hit southern California; almost no rain fell until February 1864, by which time thousands of livestock had died from hunger and thirst. One estimate based on census data showed a loss of 71 percent of the total cattle in Los Angeles County (Cleland 1941:180). Considering that cattle ranching had been the dominant occupation of the Californio residents of the San Bernardino Valley up to this time, the impact of the drought was catastrophic to say the least. Still, through the 1860s to 1870s, San Bernardino continued to draw settlers and tradesmen. Citrus farming, which would eventually become an extremely important economic factor in the area's history, was introduced by Anson Van Leuven in 1862 (Knight et al. 1962:10). It should be mentioned that probably one of the most influential early settlers in the historical Riverside Colony during the early 1870s was Eliza Tibbets who planted the first two navel orange trees, acquired from Brazil, in the Riverside Colony. Mrs. Tibbets' oranges flourished and provided the bud grafts for the Washington Navel Orange, setting the foundation for San Bernardino and Riverside counties' hugely successful citrus industry that included oranges, lemons, and limes (Brown 1985; LSA 2000:4.6-28).

The gold mining boom in the 1860s in the San Bernardino Mountains, as well as additional incursions by loggers and ranchers and subsequent raids by Southern Paiutes who traveled into the area, led to what some have called the "San Bernardino Mountains Indian Massacre" which occurred in 1866. Many Serrano people were killed at this time by militias and Santos Manuel led a remnant of the Yuhaaviatam clan down to the foothills to get them to safety around this time (San Manuel CRM Department 2018).

Other dramatic changes to the San Bernardino Valley and surrounding mountain regions occurring during the 1860s through the 1880s were brought about by an intensification of silver and gold mining operations within the mountains and the deserts beyond. Through the 1870s, San Bernardino served as the base camp for a series of briefly lucrative mining camps on both sides of the San Bernardino Mountains, including areas within Devil Canyon and the Cajon Pass. Additionally, the first mountain resort, Dr. David N. Smith's "Hygienic Sanitarium" was established at Arrowhead Springs in 1863; access to the resort was by mountain road, and the establishment gained in popularity through the 1870s (Carrico et al. 1982:4–27).

The most important event of the 1870s was the arrival of the Southern Pacific Railway into nearby Colton. Despite San Bernardino's desire to have the Southern Pacific terminal in town, no agreement could be arranged, and thus, the first railroad into the Valley bypassed the City of San Bernardino and ended in Colton, 4 mi to the southwest (Raup 1940:35). It was not until September 13, 1883, that the California Southern Railway was welcomed into the city of San Bernardino. In 1884, the Santa Fe Railroad moved into the area by buying the Southern Pacific track from Mojave to Needles via Barstow. The following year, the Santa Fe acquired the California Southern, including its track to San Bernardino over Cajon Pass. Thus, San Bernardino became a true railroad town now linked with the rest of the country. By 1900, the majority of the town's populace was either directly or indirectly earning their income from the Santa Fe Railroad (Raup 1940:39).

The coming of the railroads into California started the great land boom of the 1880s. However, the boom did not affect the area west of Lytle Creek Wash, the area that would become known as the City of Rialto, until early in 1887 when the Santa Fe Railroad made plans to build a line connecting San Bernardino and Los Angeles by way of Pasadena. Along the line, townsites were planned every 2,600 yards, and by the fall of 1887 more than 25 new towns were built.

As well as supplying miners and hauling freight, the railroads were responsible for a vast influx of people into the San Bernardino Valley. During the land boom of the 1880s, the Santa Fe and Southern Pacific railroads enticed people to the southern part of the state with transportation rate wars: on March 10, 1886, it cost only \$23 to travel from New York to southern California (Dumke 1970:25). New towns appeared throughout the San Bernardino Valley along the new rail lines; some took hold, while others were relatively short-lived. The town of Etiwanda was founded in 1881. In 1882, the town of Ontario was established to be a "model fruit colony" (Knight et al. 1962:15). As noted above, the town of Rialto was platted in 1887, as were the towns of Redlands, Chino, Mentone, and Upland. In many cases, the success of these towns was dependent upon the availability of reliable water for irrigation. The first attempt at establishing the town of Fontana, for example, failed for lack of water; the modern town of Fontana was established in 1913 (Allen 1974:76).

The land boom of the 1880s also dramatically increased the competition among the various community water companies and irrigation projects. By incorporating, the various water companies solidified their older claims and acquired capital. In 1887, the State Legislature passed the Wright Irrigation District Law, which authorized the issue of local bonds to finance water development. These bonds became popular investments and water companies proliferated.

In 1873, the South Fork of the Santa Ana was organized, merging into the Sunnyside Ditch Association in 1877. In that same year, the Colton Land and Water Company was formed, as was the Cucamonga Homestead Company. In October 1881, the Lytle Creek Water Company was incorporated, as was the Redlands Water Company. The San Antonio Water Company followed in 1882, and in 1883 the Sunnyside Ditch Association was reorganized to form the Lugonia Water Company. The North Fork Water Company was incorporated in 1885 (Ingersoll 1904:230). By 1889, this flurry of water development ultimately brought 17,000 ac of land under cultivation in San Bernardino County (Ingersoll 1904:230).

3.5.5 Urban Expansion: 1890s–1950s

In 1890, San Bernardino County had a population of about 35,000, the vast majority of whom lived west of the Cajon Pass. The largest city in the Valley was San Bernardino which, by this time, had artesian municipal water, gas and electric lighting, several banks, newspapers, churches, schools, and a developed road system. Riverside was the second largest city, but was soon to become the seat of its own county. Other population centers established by this time were Colton, South Riverside, Rincon, Etiwanda, Grapeland, and Ontario. Communities using the City of Redlands as a central hub included Lugonia, Terracina, Crafton, Yucaipa, Old San Bernardino, Mentone, and Williams (Allen 1974:34).

Since the 1890s, a dominant theme in the development of lands in and around the Project area has been the production of hydroelectric power. The Santa Ana River has always served as an important source for water diversions into ditches, flumes, and pipelines. Very early ditches with intakes at the mouth of the river included the Cram and Van Leuven Ditch (1858), the North Fork Ditch (1885), the Sunnyside Ditch (1878), and the Bear Valley-Redlands Canal. One early water project proposed to deliver Bear Valley water to users in the Moreno Valley area via a system of flumes and pipelines known as the Bear Valley Highline, constructed between 1882 and 1893. This system was in use until 1956, when the segment of pipeline beyond Sand Canyon was abandoned. However, some parts of this system, such as the Santa Ana Canal, are still in use today as components of subsequently developed water systems (Beattie and Beattie 1939; Hinckley 1984).

A road was built up Santa Ana Canyon to facilitate construction of the Santa Ana Powerhouse #1 in 1897. In all, three hydroelectric power plants were constructed in the Santa Ana Canyon by 1904. Three other power plants were built at the mouth of Mill Creek, and another hydroelectric plant was built at the mouth of Lytle Creek, northwest of Rialto. Originally, most of these hydroelectric plants were built by small, local power companies, such as the Redlands Electric Light and Power Company, the Southern California Power Company, the Mentone Power Company, and the Edison Electric Company. By 1917, however, all had been subsumed by the Southern California Edison system, which itself had evolved from a number of smaller enterprises (Altschul et al. 1984:75).

In 1883, the California Southern Railroad, later known as the Atchison Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad (AT&SF), was built over the Cajon Pass; the railroad reached the Atlantic & Pacific Railroad (later known as the Union Pacific Railroad) junction in Barstow/Daggett in 1885. Throughout the 1890s and the early 1900s the railroads were looked upon as the primary means to accomplish any and all transportation needs. Although easily able to make the ascent up Cajon

and San Gorgonio passes, a railroad was not the solution to the transportation problem faced by the San Bernardino Mountain resorts. In 1887, the San Bernardino, Arrowhead and Waterman Railroad were incorporated to build a line up Waterman Canyon; however, the track was laid only as far as Harlem Springs. The first railroad to reach the top, an electric line between Arrowhead Hot Springs and San Bernardino, was built in 1906 (Carrico et al. 1982:4-30).

The railroads, and particularly the Santa Fe, continued to dominate the economic horizon in the San Bernardino Valley through the 1890s and well into the early 1900s. The entire business district in San Bernardino shifted westward on Third Street to meet the new Santa Fe Depot. The Santa Fe's "Kite-shaped Track" ran through the citrus belt, and encouraged the localization of packing houses and stations at many of the smaller citrus-oriented communities such as Rialto, East Highlands, and Del Rosa (Robinson 1958:59).

Lumbering, dam building, road improvement, and sporadic mining continued in the San Bernardino Mountains through the late 1800s and early 1900s. The Big Bear District began to acquire permanent residents, and recreation became the theme of mountain land use. A number of camps were established during these years which promoted recreational use of the mountains, such as Skyland Camp, Pioneer Camp, Elder's Grove Camp, Blue Jay Camp, and others (Carrico et al. 1982:4-46). In 1893, President Benjamin Harrison created the San Bernardino Forest Reserve, which became a national forest in 1907 (Knight et al. 1962:23). Gus Knight's Big Bear Hotel opened in 1888, and attracted many tourists into the mountains until it burned down in 1900. It was replaced, however, and eventually evolved into the Pine Knot Lodge. The community of Big Bear Lake grew up around the lodge, supported by the increasing popularity of all mountain resorts (Carrico et al. 1982:4-69).

The advent of the automobile caused a dramatic increase in the mountain recreational industry, which for years had struggled with limited, and somewhat difficult, access into the rugged, steep terrain. The first automobile reached the crest of the San Bernardino Mountains in 1907. In 1910, the first truck to make the top was hauling cement for the Lake Arrowhead Dam (Knight et al. 1962:29). The early automobile routes were expensive toll roads and they were dangerous to drive. Finally in 1915, the "Rim of the World Drive" up Waterman Canyon was completed as a public highway open to motorized vehicles.

As elsewhere, the stock market crash of 1929 badly afflicted the entire San Bernardino Valley, and a number of local banks and savings and loan institutions were forced to close (Carrico et al. 1982:4-54). The last years of the 1930s saw dramatic change again sweep the Valley. In the winter of 1937-1938, one of the biggest floods ever to impact southern California occurred. Hundreds of summer homes in the Lytle Creek area were washed away, and once again the lowlands in three counties were inundated along the major river channels all the way to the Pacific Ocean. On the desert side of the San Bernardino Mountains, the Mojave River flooded and destroyed the Union Pacific track through Afton Canyon. Roads and tracks were washed out throughout the state, and it was many months before the damage was repaired. The physical traces of this flood are still visible on the landscape below Santa Ana Canyon (Knight et al. 1962:33).

4 FIELD METHODS

An intensive archaeological survey of the APE was completed on October 5, 2017 by Ken Moslak, and Kholood Abdo-Hintzman on May 3, 2018 in coordination with Joan George, under the direction of Tiffany Clark, Ph.D., RPA. A Daily Work Record was completed at the end of the day that documented survey personnel, hours worked, weather, ground surface visibility, vegetation, soils, exposure/slope, topography, natural depositional environments, and identified cultural resources.

Prior to the field work, aerial photographs of the area were examined to assess the current condition of the APE. This examination indicated that much of the APE is covered with hardscape that includes roadways, curbs, and sidewalks. The purpose of the survey was to verify the various conditions of the APE, including the extent of hardscape, the overall degree of ground disturbance, and the character and nature of the area. To determine if any exposed areas of native sediment are present in the APE, the archaeologist walked along both sides of the University Parkway and I-215 northbound and southbound on- and off-ramps carefully inspecting the ground surface and noting any evidence of disturbance. The archaeologist also surveyed the vacant lot located in the southwest portion of the APE. Survey transects were spaced at intervals of 10–15 meters (30–55 feet). Due to safety issues, the portions of the APE within the in-use roadways were inspected from the adjacent sidewalks and shoulders.

During field work, the archaeological surveyor also attempted to re-identify the one cultural resource (CA-SBR-10316H) that had been previously recorded within the APE, as well as assess the condition of two roadways (University Parkway and I-215) depicted on historic maps and aerial photographs.

The intensive survey revealed that the majority of the APE is disturbed by extensive mechanical alteration, which has introduced fill sediments. Other areas of the ground surface are obscured by hardscape that includes curbs and sidewalks, paved roadways, and parking lots and landscaping associated with adjacent businesses. Narrow strips of native sediments were observed along the eastern ROW of the northbound on- and off-ramps, along the western ROW of the southbound on- and off-ramps, and within the vacant lot. Sediments consist of silty coarse sands with small-to-medium granitic gravels. Ground surface visibility within open areas (i.e., not covered with hardscape) was approximately 50 percent due to grassy cover. As a result of these disturbances, there is little to no potential for intact subsurface cultural deposits.

The portion of CA-SBR-10316H that crosses over I-215 passes approximately 100–120 feet above the existing roadbed, from hilltop to hilltop. Supporting steel transmission towers are located well outside the APE.

Finally, the portions of University Parkway and I-215 within the APE were examined during the pedestrian survey. The roadways appeared to be well maintained and modern in construction.

5 STUDY FINDINGS AND CONCLUSIONS

No cultural resources were identified within the Project APE during the intensive survey.

Results of the records search indicate that only one archaeological site has been identified within one mile of the APE despite extensive survey coverage in the area. The general lack of archaeological resources in this area may be due to its proximity to the Cajon Wash and Cajon Canyon to the north and higher magnitude fluvial processes that may have scoured away archaeological deposits. These findings indicate that the general sensitivity of the area to contain cultural resources is relatively low. Furthermore, results of the survey indicate that surficial deposits within the APE have been disturbed by road and interstate construction and commercial development. It is anticipated that ground-disturbing activities associated with the Project will largely be confined to these previously disturbed sediments. As such, the possibility of encountering subsurface cultural resources during construction is low.

5.1 OTHER RESOURCES

5.1.1 Properties Exempt from Evaluation

Historical aerial photographs and maps of the Project limits were also examined to determine the approximate age of any buildings or structures within the APE. The results of this preliminary research were negative. Both University Parkway and I-215 appear to have been constructed in the late 1950s or early 1960s. Although these roads are more than 30 years old, the intensive survey indicates that the structures have been substantially altered and they appear to be modern roadways that are regularly maintained. As such, they possess no demonstrable indication of significance and are exempt from review under Attachment 4 of the Section 106 PA.

5.1.2 Built-Environment Resources

One built-environment resource was identified within the Project APE as a result of the architectural survey efforts. This resource is the Scottish Rite Temple (4400 North Varsity Avenue; APN 026659108) (Map Reference No. 1). This built-environment resource was formally evaluated in the HRER and was recommended as not eligible for listing in the NRHP or the CRHR (HPSR; Attachment C).

5.1.3 Properties Outside of the APE

This section discusses the one cultural resource (Kramer-Victor 115kV Transmission Line [CA-SBR-10316H]) that was previously documented within the APE. During the field survey, the resource was visited in order to confirm that it lies outside of the boundary of the APE. A short description of this resource is provided below.

The Kramer-Victor 115kV Transmission Line (CA-SBR-10316H) was completed in 1913 by the Southern Sierra Power Company as part of the Control-San Bernardino Transmission Line, also

known as the Tower Line, to bring electricity from Bishop to San Bernardino. The transmission line was determined eligible for listing on the NRHP through Section 106 consultation in 1995 and is listed on the CRHR.

A field examination of the portion of CA-SBR-10316H that crosses over I-215 indicates that the transmission line spans the entirety of the APE. No towers, access roads, or any other features associated with this site are present within the APE. Although CA-SBR-10316H crosses over the Project footprint, it is located outside (i.e., above the vertical limits) of the APE.

5.2 UNIDENTIFIED CULTURAL MATERIALS

If previously unidentified cultural materials are unearthed during construction, it is Caltrans' policy that work be halted in that area until a qualified archaeologist can assess the significance of the find. Additional archaeological survey will be needed if Project limits are extended beyond the present survey limits.

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- 1983 Late Holocene Lacustrine Chronology and Archaeology of Ancient Lake Cahuilla, California. *Quaternary Research* 19: 373–387.

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- 1976 *Late Prehistoric Human Ecology at Lake Cahuilla, Coachella Valley, California*. Unpublished Ph.D. dissertation, Department of Anthropology, University of California, Riverside.

ATTACHMENT E

Native American Consultation

Section 106 and AB 52 Consultation Summary

HDR - I-215/ University Parkway (AE #3733)		Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians – Kizh Nation	Gabrieleno/Tongva San Gabriel Band of Mission Indians	Gabrielino/Tongva Nation	Gabrielino Tongva Indians of California Tribal Council	Gabrielino-Tongva Tribe	San Manuel Band of Mission Indians	Serrano Nation of Mission Indians	Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians
		Andrew Salas, Chairperson	Anthony Morales, Chairperson	Sandonne Goad, Chairperson	Robert Dorame, Chairperson	Charles Alvarez	Lee Claus, Director of Cultural Resources	Goldie Walker, Chairperson	Rosemary Morillo, Chairperson
Initial Letters		July 31, 2017	July 31, 2017	July 31, 2017	July 31, 2017	July 31, 2017	July 31, 2017	July 31, 2017	July 31, 2017
AB 52	30 days	August 30, 2017	August 30, 2017	August 30, 2017	August 30, 2017	August 30, 2017	August 30, 2017	August 30, 2017	August 30, 2017
1st Follow up	45+ days		September 28, 2017	September 28, 2017	September 28, 2017	September 28, 2017		September 28, 2017	September 28, 2017
2nd Follow up	30 days		October 30, 2017	October 30, 2017	October 30, 2017	October 30, 2017			October 30, 2017
Close	30 days		November 29, 2017	November 29, 2017	November 29, 2017	November 29, 2017			November 29, 2017

Response received	August 30, 2017					August 31, 2017	September 28, 2017	
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Comments:

<p>The Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians - Kizh Nation request consultation for the Project. The Project lies within ancestral tribal territory that is considered sensitive for Native American cultural resources by the Tribe. The Tribe wishes to provide a more complete understanding of the prehistoric use(s) of the Project area and the potential risks to tribal cultural resources. Mr. Salas indicates available consultation appointment slots in the request letter.</p>	Email follow up sent on September 28; cc'd Joan.	Email follow up sent on September 28; cc'd Joan.	Email follow up sent on September 28; cc'd Joan.	Email follow up sent on September 28; cc'd Joan.	The San Manuel Band of Mission Indians requests to consult with Caltrans pursuant to Section 106, CEQA, and CA PRC 21080.3.1. The Project exists within Serrano ancestral territory and, as such, it is of interest to the Tribe. The Tribe requests additional project plans to determine areas that may impact native, undisturbed soils. In addition, the Tribe requests a copy of the cultural resource technical report(s) prepared for the Project. POC: Lee Clauss	Followed up with a phone call on September 28. Ms. Walker requested to be notified by telephone or at her PO Box (see NAHC Contact List) if anything associated with Native American cultural resources is identified or encountered during any phase of the Project. Ms. Walker's son, Mark Cochran, called back later the same day to confirm their request to be notified of any Native American cultural resources.	Email follow up sent on September 28; cc'd Joan and Joseph Ontiveros.
	Email follow up sent on October 30.	Email follow up sent on October 30.	Email follow up sent on October 30.	Email follow up sent on October 30.			Email follow up sent on October 30; cc'd Joseph Ontiveros.
	Email follow up sent on November 29.	Email follow up sent on November 29.	Email follow up sent on November 29.	Email follow up sent on November 29.			Email follow up sent on November 29; cc'd Joseph Ontiveros.

Sacred Lands File & Native American Contacts List Request

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

915 Capitol Mall, RM 364
Sacramento, CA 95814
(916) 653-4082
(916) 657-5390 – Fax
nahc@pacbell.net

Information Below is Required for a Sacred Lands File Search

Date: July 21, 2017

Project: HDR – I-215 University Project

County: San Bernardino

USGS Quadrangle Name: San Bernardino North, CA

Township 1N, Range 4W Unsectioned (portion of Muscupiabe Grant)

Company/Firm/Agency: Applied EarthWorks, Inc.

Contact Person: Roberta Thomas

Street Address: 133 N. San Gabriel Blvd., Suite 201

City: Pasadena Zip: 91107

Phone: (626) 578-0119

Fax:

Email: rthomas@appliedearthworks.com

Project Description: The San Bernardino Associated Governments is proposing improvements to the Interstate 215 (I-215) and University Parkway Interchange in the city of San Bernardino, California (EA 0E420). There will be ground disturbance associated with the Project. Applied EarthWorks, Inc. has been retained to conduct a cultural resource assessment of the Project area.

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

Environmental and Cultural Department
1550 Harbor Blvd., Suite 100
West Sacramento, CA 95691
(916) 373-3710



July 31, 2017

Roberta Thomas
Applied EarthWorks, Inc.

Sent by E-mail: rthomas@appliedearthworks.com

RE: Proposed HDR – I-215 University Project, City of San Bernardino; San Bernardino North USGS Quadrangle, San Bernardino County, California

Dear Ms. Thomas:

Attached is a consultation list of tribes with traditional lands or cultural places located within the boundaries of the above referenced counties. Please note that the intent of the reference codes below is to avoid or mitigate impacts to tribal cultural resources, as defined, for California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) projects under AB-52.

As of July 1, 2015, Public Resources Code Sections 21080.3.1 and 21080.3.2 **require public agencies** to consult with California Native American tribes identified by the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) for the purpose mitigating impacts to tribal cultural resources:

Within 14 days of determining that an application for a project is complete or a decision by a public agency to undertake a project, the lead agency shall provide formal notification to the designated contact of, or a tribal representative of, traditionally and culturally affiliated California Native American tribes that have requested notice, which shall be accomplished by means of at least one written notification that includes a brief description of the proposed project and its location, the lead agency contact information, and a notification that the California Native American tribe has 30 days to request consultation pursuant to this section. (Public Resources Code Section 21080.3.1(d))

The law does not preclude agencies from initiating consultation with the tribes that are culturally and traditionally affiliated with their jurisdictions. The NAHC believes that in fact that this is the best practice to ensure that tribes are consulted commensurate with the intent of the law.

In accordance with Public Resources Code Section 21080.3.1(d), formal notification must include a brief description of the proposed project and its location, the lead agency contact information, and a notification that the California Native American tribe has 30 days to request consultation. The NAHC believes that agencies should also include with their notification letters information regarding any cultural resources assessment that has been completed on the APE, such as:

1. The results of any record search that may have been conducted at an Information Center of the California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS), including, but not limited to:
 - A listing of any and all known cultural resources have already been recorded on or adjacent to the APE;
 - Copies of any and all cultural resource records and study reports that may have been provided by the Information Center as part of the records search response;
 - If the probability is low, moderate, or high that cultural resources are located in the APE.
 - Whether the records search indicates a low, moderate or high probability that unrecorded cultural resources are located in the potential APE; and
 - If a survey is recommended by the Information Center to determine whether previously unrecorded cultural resources are present.

2. The results of any archaeological inventory survey that was conducted, including:
 - Any report that may contain site forms, site significance, and suggested mitigation measures.

All information regarding site locations, Native American human remains, and associated funerary objects should be in a separate confidential addendum, and not be made available for public disclosure in accordance with Government Code Section 6254.10.

3. The results of any Sacred Lands File (SFL) check conducted through Native American Heritage Commission. A search of the SFL was completed for the project with negative results.
4. Any ethnographic studies conducted for any area including all or part of the potential APE; and
5. Any geotechnical reports regarding all or part of the potential APE.

Lead agencies should be aware that records maintained by the NAHC and CHRIS is not exhaustive, and a negative response to these searches does not preclude the existence of a cultural place. A tribe may be the only source of information regarding the existence of a tribal cultural resource.

This information will aid tribes in determining whether to request formal consultation. In the case that they do, having the information beforehand will help to facilitate the consultation process.

If you receive notification of change of addresses and phone numbers from tribes, please notify me. With your assistance we are able to assure that our consultation list contains current information.

If you have any questions, please contact me at my email address: gayle.totton@nahc.ca.gov.

Sincerely,



Gayle Totton, M.A., PhD.

Associate Governmental Program Analyst

**Native American Heritage Commission
Tribal Consultation List
San Bernardino County
7/31/2017**

**Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla
Indians**

Jeff Grubbe, Chairperson
5401 Dinah Shore Drive Cahuilla
Palm Springs, CA, 92264 Luiseno
Phone: (760) 699 - 6800
Fax: (760) 699-6919

**Augustine Band of Cahuilla
Mission Indians**

Amanda Vance, Chairperson
P.O. Box 846 Cahuilla
Coachella, CA, 92236
Phone: (760) 398 - 4722
Fax: (760) 369-7161

**Cabazon Band of Mission
Indians**

Doug Welmas, Chairperson
84-245 Indio Springs Parkway Cahuilla
Indio, CA, 92203
Phone: (760) 342 - 2593
Fax: (760) 347-7880

Cahuilla Band of Indians

Daniel Salgado, Chairperson
52701 U.S. Highway 371 Cahuilla
Anza, CA, 92539
Phone: (951) 763 - 5549
Fax: (951) 763-2808
Chairman@cahuilla.net

**Gabrieleno Band of Mission
Indians - Kizh Nation**

Andrew Salas, Chairperson
P.O. Box 393 Gabrieleno
Covina, CA, 91723
Phone: (626) 926 - 4131
gabrielenoindians@yahoo.com

**Gabrieleno/Tongva San Gabriel
Band of Mission Indians**

Anthony Morales, Chairperson
P.O. Box 693 Gabrieleno
San Gabriel, CA, 91778
Phone: (626) 483 - 3564
Fax: (626) 286-1262
GTTribalcouncil@aol.com

Gabrielino /Tongva Nation

Sandonne Goad, Chairperson
106 1/2 Judge John Aiso St., Gabrielino
#231
Los Angeles, CA, 90012
Phone: (951) 807 - 0479
sgoad@gabrielino-tongva.com

**Gabrielino Tongva Indians of
California Tribal Council**

Robert Dorame, Chairperson
P.O. Box 490 Gabrielino
Bellflower, CA, 90707
Phone: (562) 761 - 6417
Fax: (562) 761-6417
gtongva@gmail.com

Gabrielino-Tongva Tribe

Charles Alvarez,
23454 Vanowen Street Gabrielino
West Hills, CA, 91307
Phone: (310) 403 - 6048
roadkingcharles@aol.com

**La Jolla Band of Luiseno
Indians**

Thomas Rodriguez, Chairperson
22000 Highway 76 Luiseno
Pauma Valley, CA, 92061
Phone: (760) 742 - 3771

**Los Coyotes Band of Mission
Indians**

Shane Chapparosa, Chairperson
P.O. Box 189 Cahuilla
Warner Springs, CA, 92086-0189
Phone: (760) 782 - 0711
Fax: (760) 782-0712
Chapparosa@msn.com

**Morongo Band of Mission
Indians**

Robert Martin, Chairperson
12700 Pumarra Road Cahuilla
Banning, CA, 92220 Serrano
Phone: (951) 849 - 8807
Fax: (951) 922-8146

This list is current only as of the date of this document. Distribution of this list does not relieve any person of statutory responsibility as defined in Section 7050.5 of the Health and Safety Code, Section 5097.94 of the Public Resources Code and Section 6097.98 of the Public Resources Code and section 5097.98 of the Public Resources Code.

This list is only applicable for consultation with Native American tribes under Public Resources Code Sections 21080.3.1 for the proposed HDR - I-215 University Project, San Bernardino County.

**Native American Heritage Commission
Tribal Consultation List
San Bernardino County
7/31/2017**

Pala Band of Mission Indians

Robert Smith, Chairperson
12196 Pala Mission Road
Pala, CA, 92059
Phone: (760) 891 - 3500
Fax: (760) 742-3189
rsmith@palatribe.com

Cupeno
Luiseno

***Pauma Band of Luiseno Indians
- Pauma & Yuima Reservation***

Temet Aguilar, Chairperson
P.O. Box 369, Ext. 303
Pauma Valley, CA, 92061
Phone: (760) 742 - 1289
Fax: (760) 742-3422

Luiseno

Pechanga Band of Mission Indians

Mark Macarro, Chairperson
P.O. Box 1477
Temecula, CA, 92593
Phone: (951) 770 - 6000
Fax: (951) 695-1778
epreston@pechanga-nsn.gov

Luiseno

Ramona Band of Cahuilla Mission Indians

Joseph Hamilton, Chairperson
P.O. Box 391670
Anza, CA, 92539
Phone: (951) 763 - 4105
Fax: (951) 763-4325
admin@ramonatribe.com

Cahuilla

Rincon Band of Mission Indians

Bo Mazzetti, Chairperson
1 West Tribal Road
Valley Center, CA, 92082
Phone: (760) 749 - 1051
Fax: (760) 749-5144
bomazzetti@aol.com

Luiseno

Rincon Band of Mission Indians

Jim McPherson, Tribal Historic
Preservation Officer
1 West Tribal Road
Valley Center, CA, 92082
Phone: (760) 749 - 1051
Fax: (760) 749-5144
vwhipple@rincontribe.org

Luiseno

San Fernando Band of Mission Indians

John Valenzuela, Chairperson
P.O. Box 221838
Newhall, CA, 91322
Phone: (760) 885 - 0955
tsen2u@hotmail.com

Kitanemuk
Serrano
Tataviam

San Manuel Band of Mission Indians

Lee Clauss, Director of Cultural
Resources
26569 Community Center Drive
Highland, CA, 92346
Phone: (909) 864 - 8933
Fax: (909) 864-3370
lclauss@sanmanuel-nsn.gov

Serrano

Santa Rosa Band of Mission Indians

(951) 659-2700 Steven Estrada,
Chairperson
P.O. Box 391820
Anza, CA, 92539
Phone: (951) 659 - 2700
Fax: (951) 659-2228

Cahuilla

Serrano Nation of Mission Indians

Goldie Walker, Chairperson
P.O. Box 343
Patton, CA, 92369
Phone: (909) 528 - 9027

Serrano

Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians

Rosemary Morillo, Chairperson
P. O. Box 487
San Jacinto, CA, 92583
Phone: (951) 654 - 2765
Fax: (951) 654-4198
rmorillo@soboba-nsn.gov

Cahuilla
Luiseno

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**Native American Heritage Commission
Tribal Consultation List
San Bernardino County
7/31/2017**

***Torres-Martinez Desert Cahuilla
Indians***

Mary Resvaloso, Chairperson

P.O. Box 1160

Cahuilla

Thermal, CA, 92274

Phone: (760) 397 - 0300

Fax: (760) 397-8146

tmchair@torresmartinez.org

This list is current only as of the date of this document. Distribution of this list does not relieve any person of statutory responsibility as defined in Section 7050.5 of the Health and Safety Code, Section 5097.94 of the Public Resources Code and Section 6097.98 of the Public Resources Code and section 5097.98 of the Public Resources Code.

This list is only applicable for consultation with Native American tribes under Public Resources Code Sections 21080.3.1 for the proposed HDR - I-215 University Project, San Bernardino County.

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

DISTRICT 8

ENVIRONMENTAL PLANNING (MS 825)

464 W. FOURTH STREET, 6TH FLOOR

SAN BERNARDINO, CA 92401-1400

PHONE (909) 383-4042

FAX (909) 383-6494

TTY (909) 383-6300



*Serious drought.
Help save water!*

July 31, 2017

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

I-215/University Parkway
Interchange Improvement
Project

EA 0E420K

Dear Mr. Alvarez:

Subject: Initial Native American Consultation for the I-215 / University Parkway Interchange Improvement Project

As assigned by the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA), and in cooperation with the San Bernardino County Transportation Authority (SBCTA) and the City of San Bernardino (City), the California Department of Transportation (Caltrans) proposes to improve the Interstate 215 (I-215)/University Parkway Interchange in the city of San Bernardino, California. The project area is depicted on the attached portions of the U.S. Geological Survey 7.5-minute topographic map: San Bernardino North, California Quad (T1N, R4W, unsectioned area within the Muscupiable Landgrant).

A total of two alternatives are being evaluated as part of the I-215/University Parkway Interchange Improvement Project (Project). These two alternatives include Alternative 1 (No Build) and Alternative 2 (Diverging Diamond Interchange [DDI]). The Project limits, are located within Caltrans and City right-of-way (ROW). The existing interchange serves as a main point of access for students, faculty, and visitors of California State University, San Bernardino (CSUSB).

Alternative 2 (DDI) would provide operational improvements to traffic flow associated with the I-215/University Parkway Interchange. Alternative 2 (DDI) proposes to replace the existing University Parkway tight diamond interchange configuration with a DDI configuration. Using the DDI system, the interchange would allow more efficient left-turn and right-turn movements at all ramp terminals. The proposed improvements under Alternative 2 may include additional street lighting, traffic signal modifications, minor paving, minor utility relocations, signage changes, re-striping, turn lanes, bicycle, pedestrian, and median streetscape improvements.

Improvements would generally occur within previously disturbed soils in the area of the existing interchange and would not require the disturbance of adjacent building structures. No widening would be required for the I-215 bridge structure and ROW impacts would be limited to temporary construction easements, and permanent curb, gutter and driveway improvements along University Parkway.

July 31, 2017

Page 2

Please consider this letter and preliminary project information as the initiation of Section 106 consultation pursuant to the National Historic Preservation Act and formal notification of a proposed project as required under the California Environmental Quality Act, specifically Public Resources Code 21080.3.1 and Chapter 532 Statutes of 2014 (i.e. AB 52). Please respond within 30 days, pursuant to PRC 21080.3.1(d) if you would like to consult on this project. Please provide a designated lead contact person if you have not provided that information to us already.

Caltrans requested that a Sacred Lands File (SLF) Search be performed by the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC). The results of the SLF search were negative for the immediate project vicinity.

Additional studies for the project shall include cultural resources investigations and consultation with interested parties. On behalf of FHWA, SBCTA, and the City, Caltrans is interested in receiving input from your community regarding any concerns related to the proposed project. If you know of any cultural resources that may be of religious or cultural significance to your community, or if you would like more information, please contact me at (909) 383-7505, or the above address, or my email at gary_jones@dot.ca.gov. In return correspondence, please refer to this project by the EA number, 0E420K.

Your time and involvement in this process is appreciated.

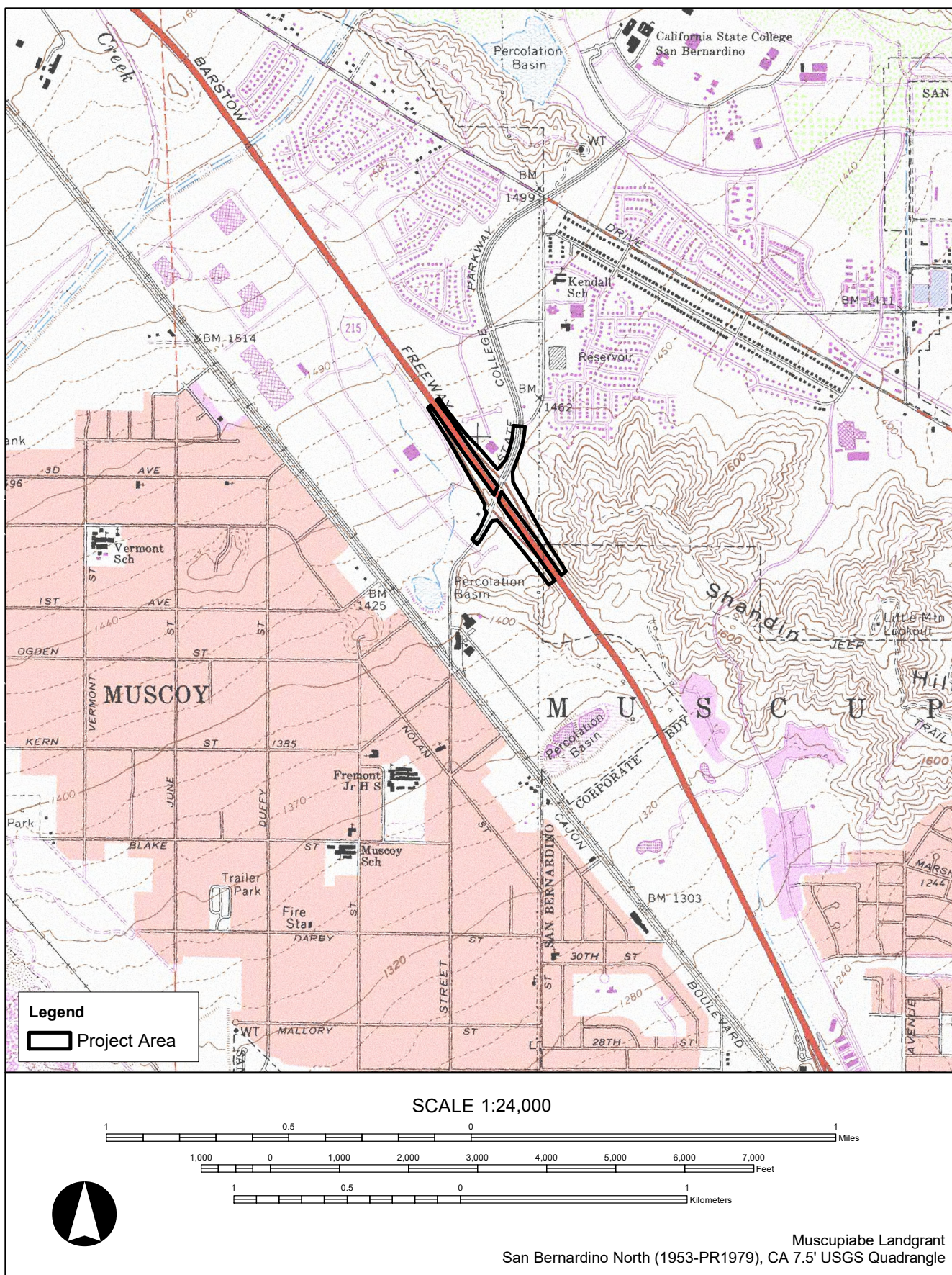
Respectfully,

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "Gary Jones". The signature is fluid and cursive, with the first name "Gary" and last name "Jones" clearly distinguishable.

GARY JONES

Associate Environmental Planner, Archaeologist
District 8 Native American Coordinator
Environmental Support/Cultural Studies

Enclosure



Project location map for the *I-215/University Parkway Interchange Improvement Project*.

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

DISTRICT 8

ENVIRONMENTAL PLANNING (MS 825)

464 W. FOURTH STREET, 6TH FLOOR

SAN BERNARDINO, CA 92401-1400

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*Serious drought.
Help save water!*

July 31, 2017

Lee Clauss
Director of Cultural Resources
San Manuel Band of Mission Indians
26569 Community Center Drive
Highland, CA 92346

I-215/University Parkway
Interchange Improvement
Project

EA 0E420K

Dear Ms. Clauss:

Subject: Initial Native American Consultation for the I-215 / University Parkway Interchange Improvement Project

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July 31, 2017

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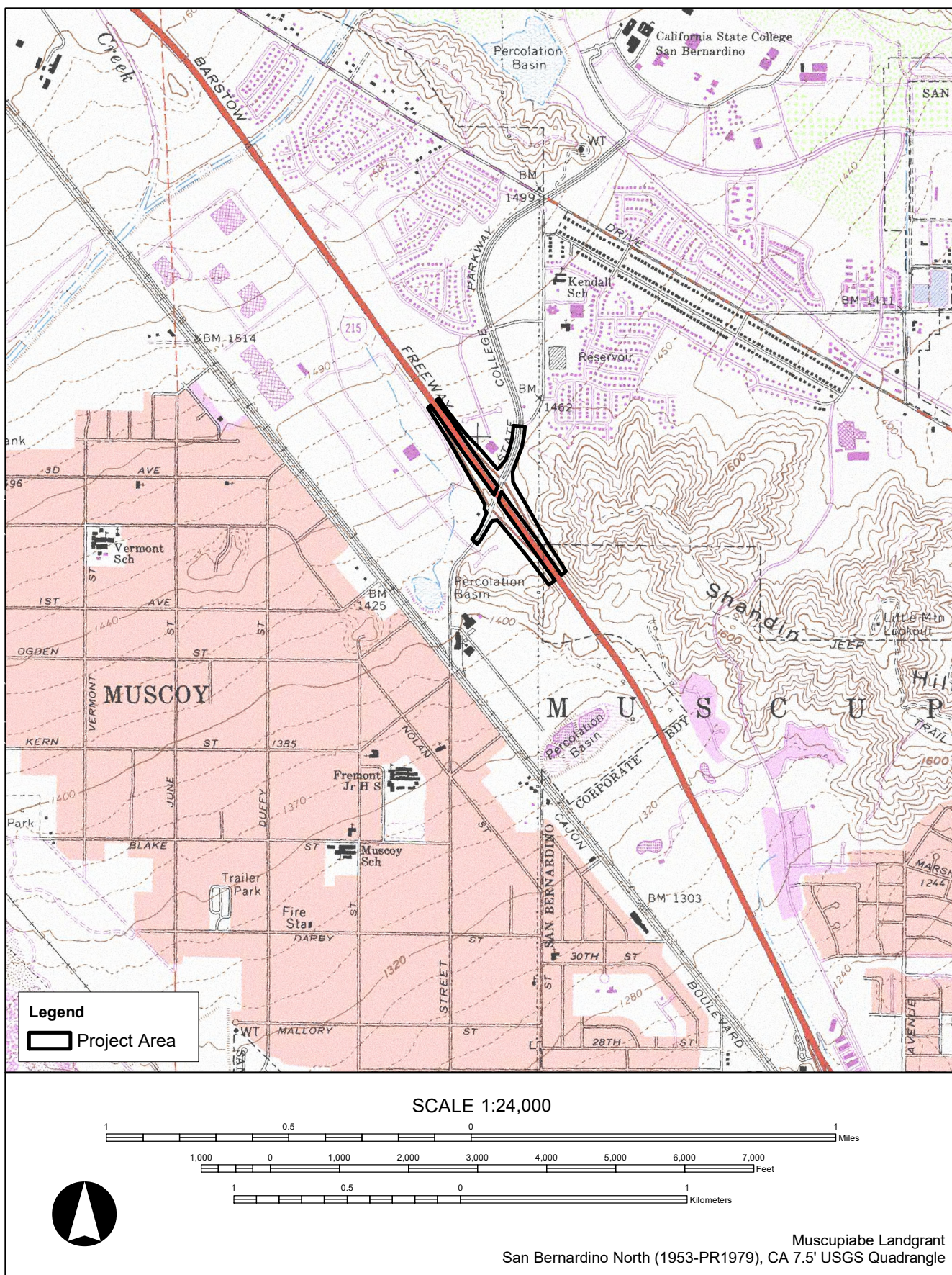
Respectfully,

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GARY JONES

Associate Environmental Planner, Archaeologist
District 8 Native American Coordinator
Environmental Support/Cultural Studies

Enclosure



Project location map for the *I-215/University Parkway Interchange Improvement Project*.

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

DISTRICT 8

ENVIRONMENTAL PLANNING (MS 825)

464 W. FOURTH STREET, 6TH FLOOR

SAN BERNARDINO, CA 92401-1400

PHONE (909) 383-4042

FAX (909) 383-6494

TTY (909) 383-6300



*Serious drought.
Help save water!*

July 31, 2017

Robert Dorame
Chairperson
Gabrielino Tongva Indians of California Tribal Council
P.O. Box 490
Bellflower, CA 90707

I-215/University Parkway
Interchange Improvement
Project

EA 0E420K

Dear Mr. Dorame:

Subject: Initial Native American Consultation for the I-215 / University Parkway Interchange Improvement Project

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July 31, 2017

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Your time and involvement in this process is appreciated.

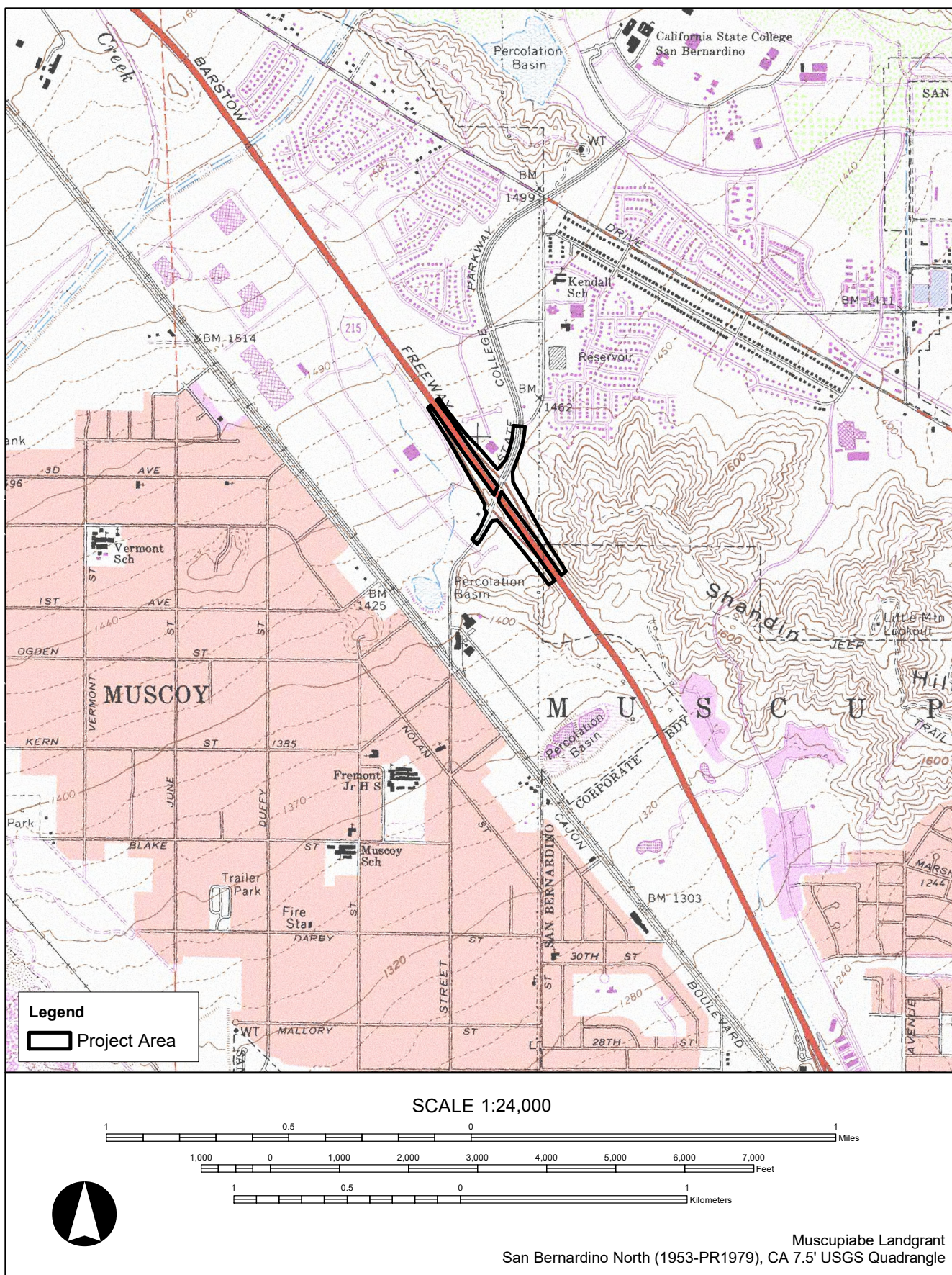
Respectfully,

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GARY JONES

Associate Environmental Planner, Archaeologist
District 8 Native American Coordinator
Environmental Support/Cultural Studies

Enclosure



Project location map for the *I-215/University Parkway Interchange Improvement Project*.

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

DISTRICT 8

ENVIRONMENTAL PLANNING (MS 825)

464 W. FOURTH STREET, 6TH FLOOR

SAN BERNARDINO, CA 92401-1400

PHONE (909) 383-4042

FAX (909) 383-6494

TTY (909) 383-6300



*Serious drought.
Help save water!*

July 31, 2017

Sandonne Goad
Chairperson
Gabrielino/Tongva Nation
106 ½ Judge John Aiso Street #231
Los Angeles, CA 90012

I-215/University Parkway
Interchange Improvement
Project

EA 0E420K

Dear Ms. Goad:

Subject: Initial Native American Consultation for the I-215 / University Parkway Interchange Improvement Project

As assigned by the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA), and in cooperation with the San Bernardino County Transportation Authority (SBCTA) and the City of San Bernardino (City), the California Department of Transportation (Caltrans) proposes to improve the Interstate 215 (I-215)/University Parkway Interchange in the city of San Bernardino, California. The project area is depicted on the attached portions of the U.S. Geological Survey 7.5-minute topographic map: San Bernardino North, California Quad (T1N, R4W, unsectioned area within the Muscupiable Landgrant).

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July 31, 2017

Page 2

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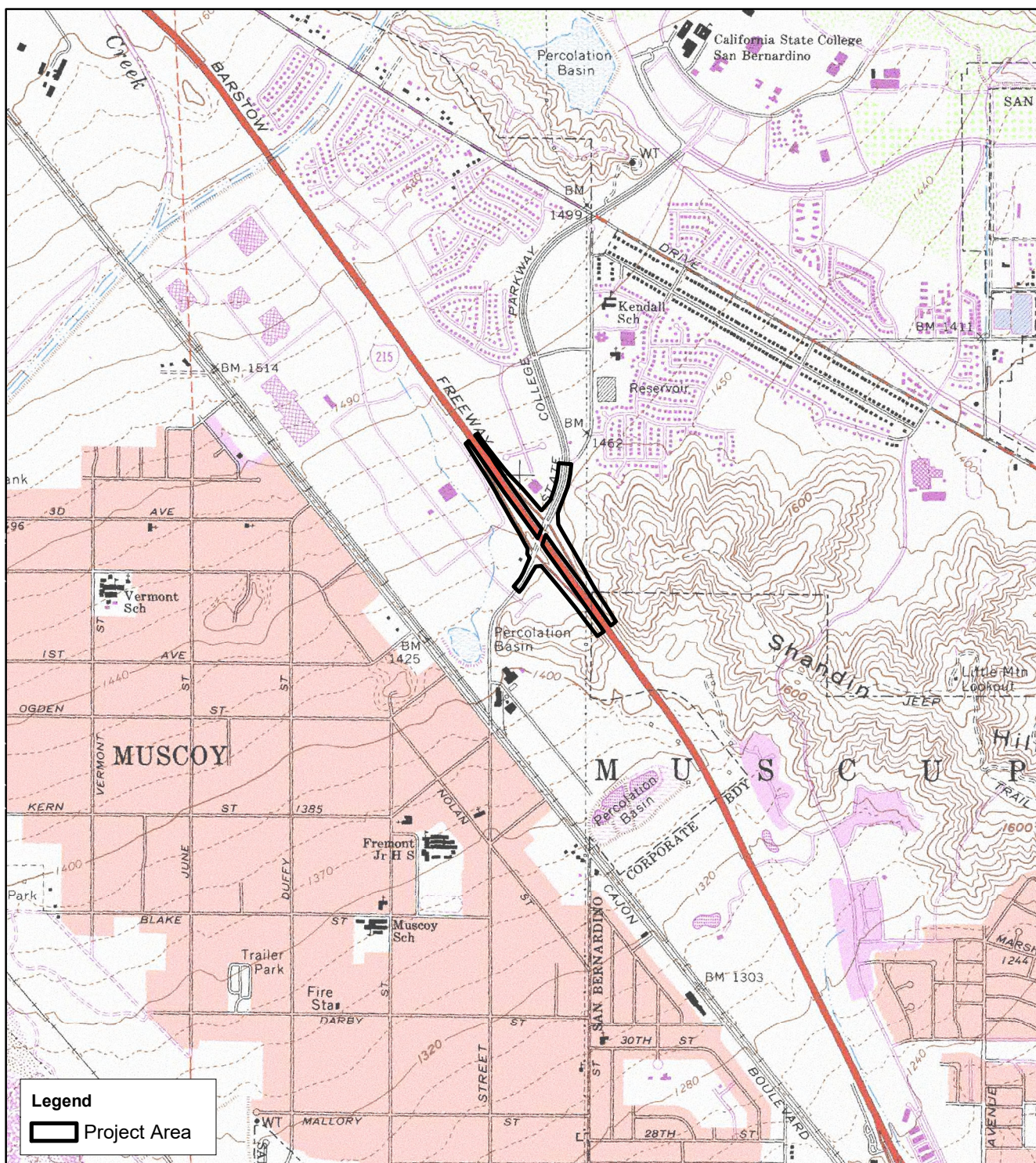
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GARY JONES

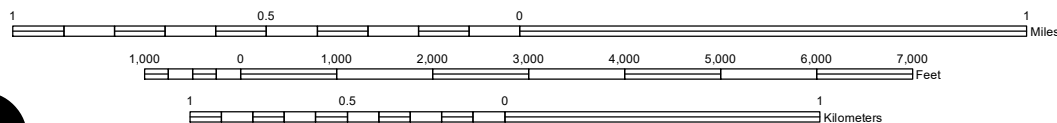
Associate Environmental Planner, Archaeologist
District 8 Native American Coordinator
Environmental Support/Cultural Studies

Enclosure



Legend
 Project Area

SCALE 1:24,000



Muscupiabe Landgrant
 San Bernardino North (1953-PR1979), CA 7.5' USGS Quadrangle

Project location map for the *I-215/University Parkway Interchange Improvement Project*.

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

DISTRICT 8

ENVIRONMENTAL PLANNING (MS 825)

464 W. FOURTH STREET, 6TH FLOOR

SAN BERNARDINO, CA 92401-1400

PHONE (909) 383-4042

FAX (909) 383-6494

TTY (909) 383-6300

*Serious drought.
Help save water!*

July 31, 2017

Anthony Morales

Chairperson

Gabrieleno/Tongva San Gabriel Band of Mission Indians

P.O. Box 693

San Gabriel, CA 91778

I-215/University Parkway
Interchange Improvement
Project

EA 0E420K

Dear Mr. Morales:

Subject: Initial Native American Consultation for the I-215 / University Parkway Interchange Improvement Project

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July 31, 2017

Page 2

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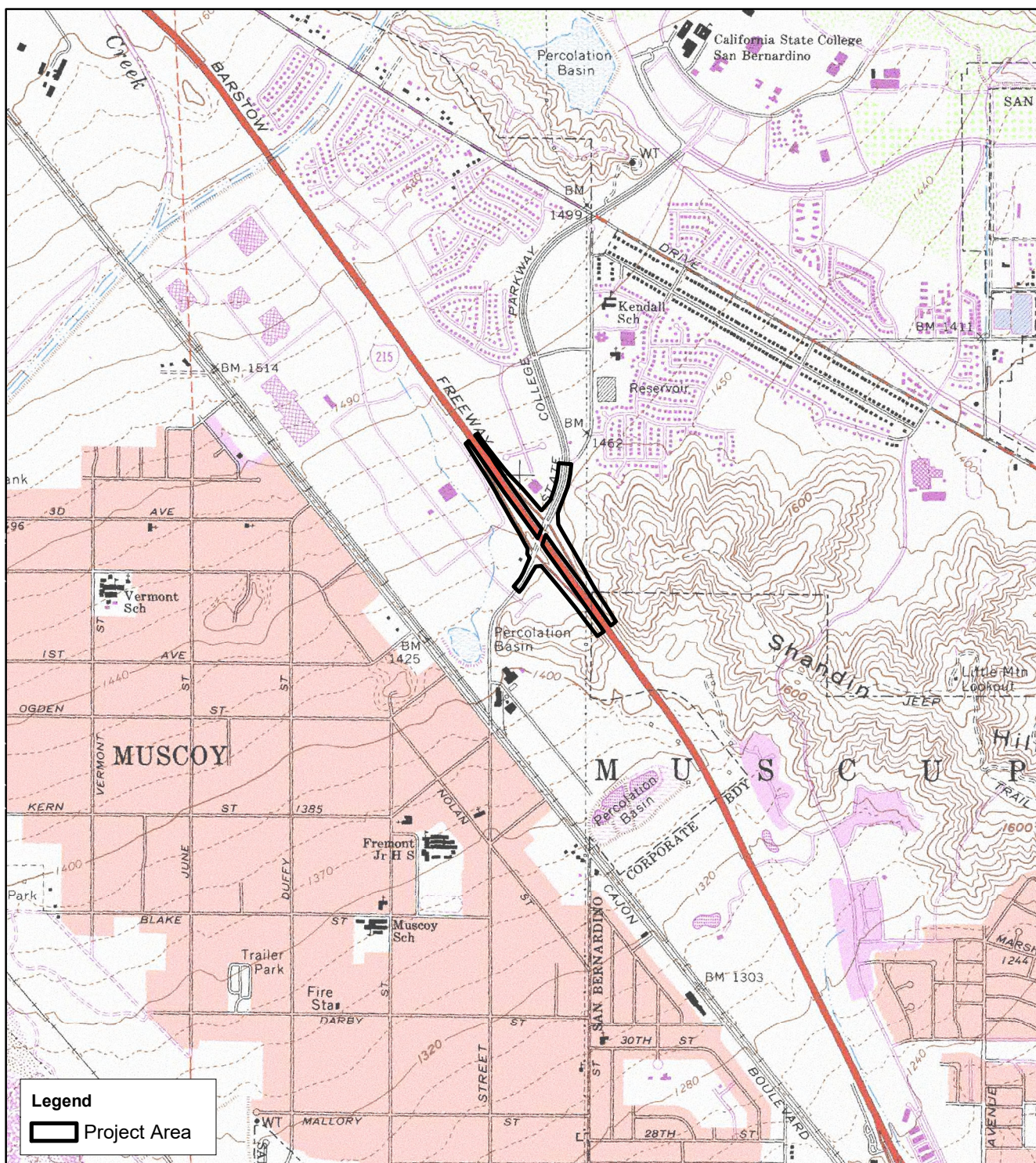
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GARY JONES

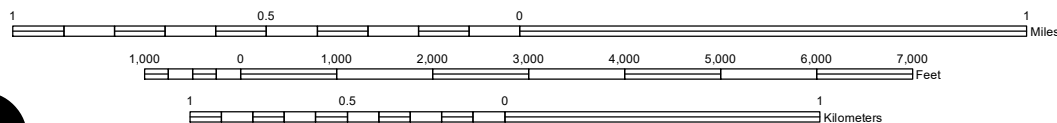
Associate Environmental Planner, Archaeologist
District 8 Native American Coordinator
Environmental Support/Cultural Studies

Enclosure



Legend
 Project Area

SCALE 1:24,000



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Project location map for the *I-215/University Parkway Interchange Improvement Project*.

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

DISTRICT 8

ENVIRONMENTAL PLANNING (MS 825)

464 W. FOURTH STREET, 6TH FLOOR

SAN BERNARDINO, CA 92401-1400

PHONE (909) 383-4042

FAX (909) 383-6494

TTY (909) 383-6300



*Serious drought.
Help save water!*

July 31, 2017

Rosemary Morillo
Chairperson
Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians
P.O. Box 487
San Jacinto, CA 92583

I-215/University Parkway
Interchange Improvement
Project

EA 0E420K

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Subject: Initial Native American Consultation for the I-215 / University Parkway Interchange Improvement Project

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July 31, 2017

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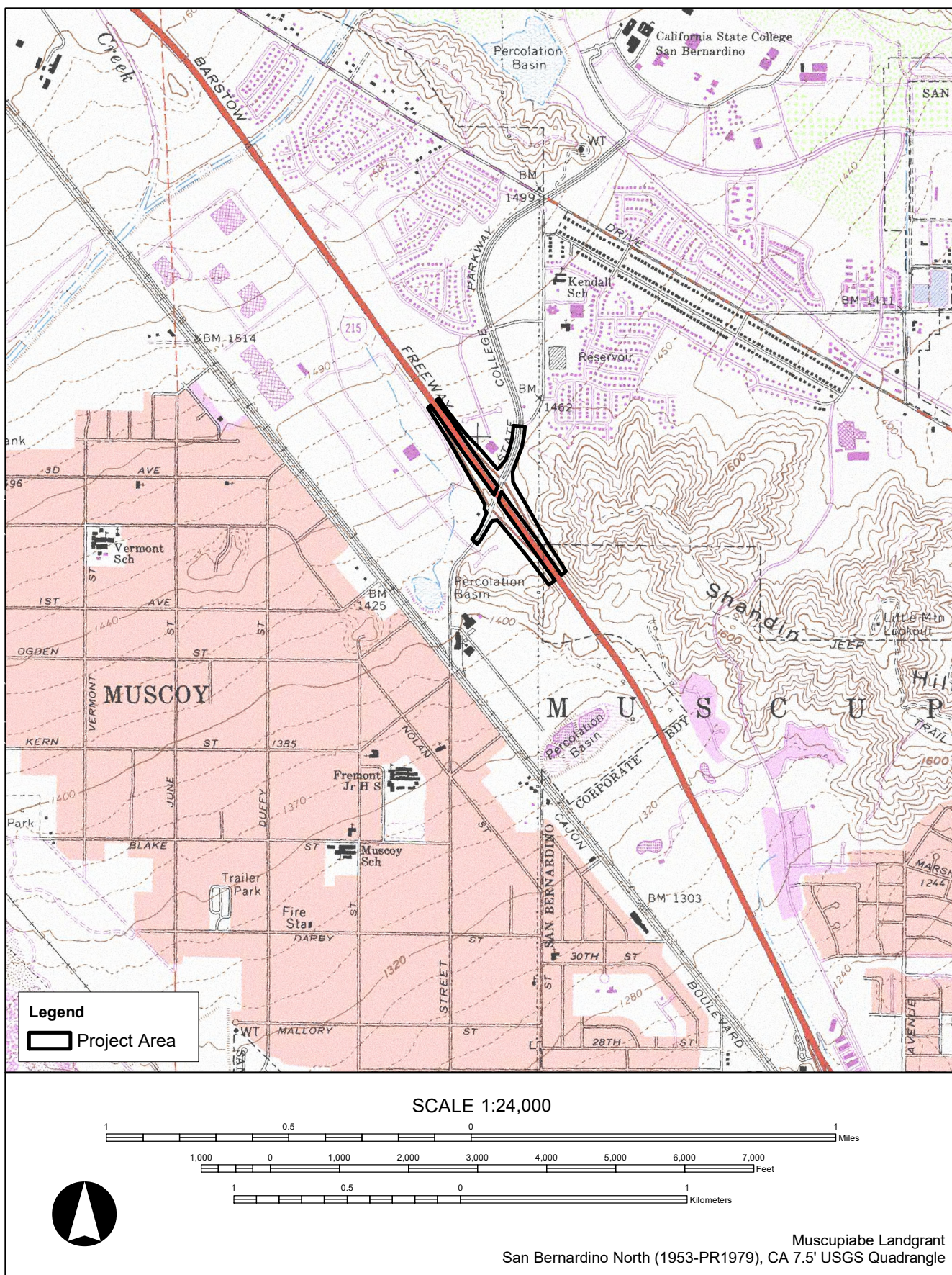
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District 8 Native American Coordinator
Environmental Support/Cultural Studies

Enclosure



Project location map for the *I-215/University Parkway Interchange Improvement Project*.

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464 W. FOURTH STREET, 6TH FLOOR

SAN BERNARDINO, CA 92401-1400

PHONE (909) 383-4042

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*Serious drought.
Help save water!*

July 31, 2017

Andrew Salas
Chairperson
Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians – Kizh Nation
P.O. Box 393
Covina, CA 91723

I-215/University Parkway
Interchange Improvement
Project

EA 0E420K

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July 31, 2017

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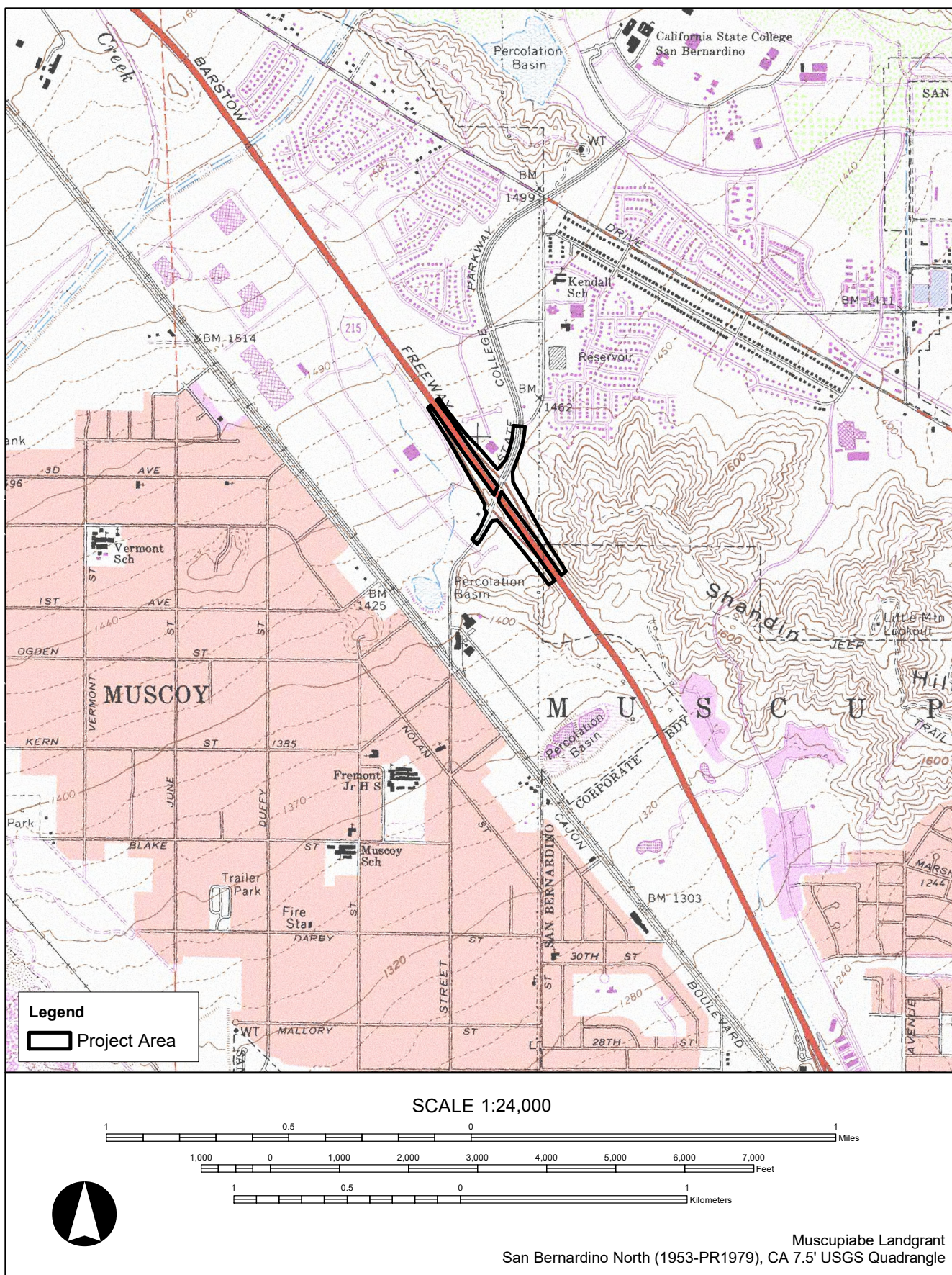
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GARY JONES

Associate Environmental Planner, Archaeologist
District 8 Native American Coordinator
Environmental Support/Cultural Studies

Enclosure



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DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

DISTRICT 8

ENVIRONMENTAL PLANNING (MS 825)

464 W. FOURTH STREET, 6TH FLOOR

SAN BERNARDINO, CA 92401-1400

PHONE (909) 383-4042

FAX (909) 383-6494

TTY (909) 383-6300



*Serious drought.
Help save water!*

July 31, 2017

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

I-215/University Parkway
Interchange Improvement
Project

EA 0E420K

Dear Ms. Walker:

Subject: Initial Native American Consultation for the I-215 / University Parkway Interchange Improvement Project

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July 31, 2017

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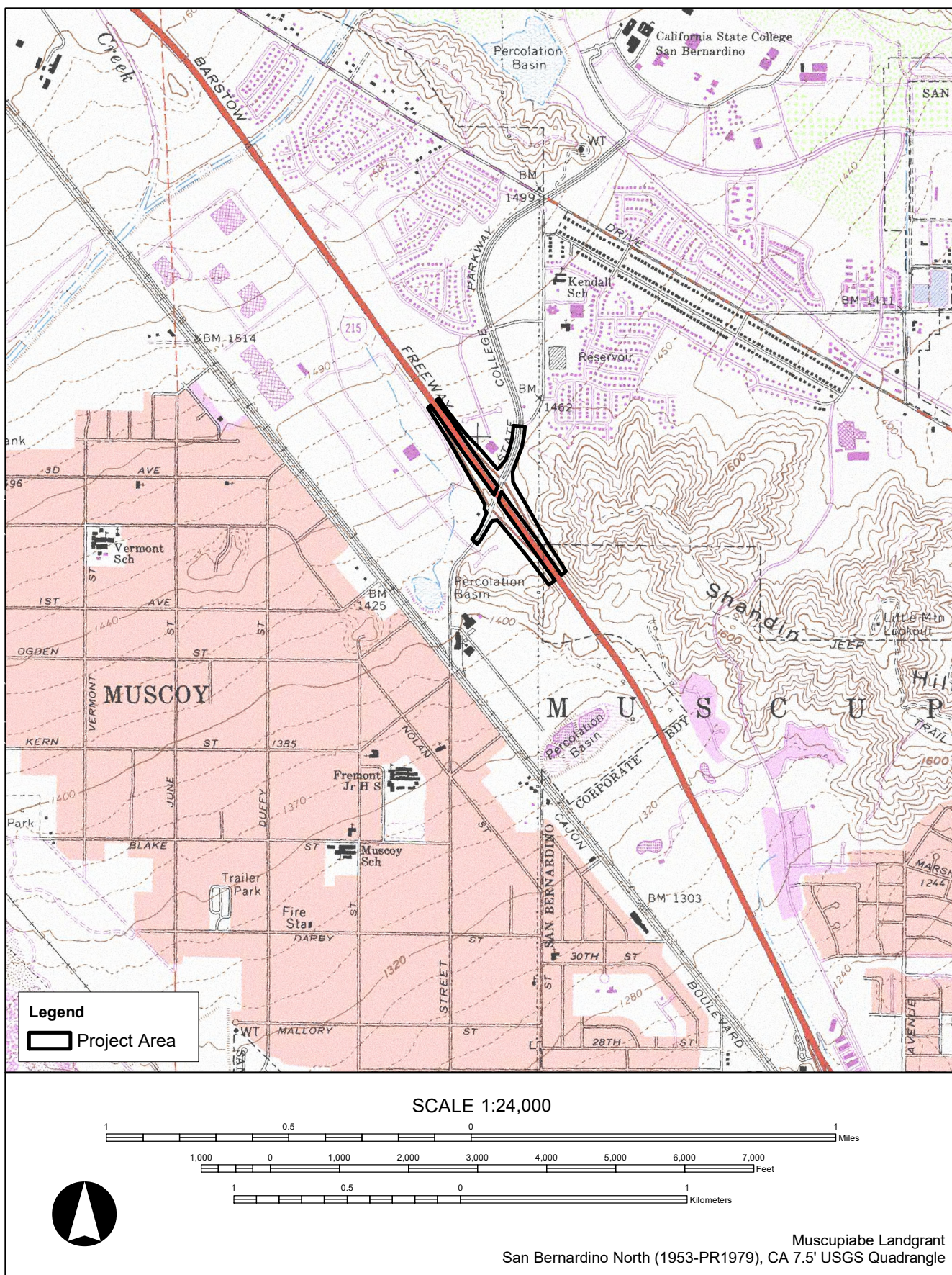
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GARY JONES

Associate Environmental Planner, Archaeologist
District 8 Native American Coordinator
Environmental Support/Cultural Studies

Enclosure



Project location map for the *I-215/University Parkway Interchange Improvement Project*.

7017 0660 0000 4724 6848

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LOS ANGELES, CA 90012	
Certified Mail Fee \$3.35	0607 18
Extra Services & Fees (check box, add fee as appropriate)	Postmark Here
<input type="checkbox"/> Return Receipt (hardcopy) \$0.00	91107-9998
<input type="checkbox"/> Return Receipt (electronic) \$0.00	
<input type="checkbox"/> Certified Mail Restricted Delivery \$0.00	
<input type="checkbox"/> Adult Signature Required \$0.00	
<input type="checkbox"/> Adult Signature Restricted Delivery \$0.00	
Postage \$0.49	07/31/2017
Total Postage and Fees \$3.84	
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Street and Apt. No., or PO Box No. 10012 JUDGE JOHN AISO STREET #23	
City, State, ZIP+4® LOS ANGELES CA 90012	
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BELLFLOWER, CA 90707	
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<input type="checkbox"/> Return Receipt (hardcopy) \$0.00	91107-9998
<input type="checkbox"/> Return Receipt (electronic) \$0.00	
<input type="checkbox"/> Certified Mail Restricted Delivery \$0.00	
<input type="checkbox"/> Adult Signature Required \$0.00	
<input type="checkbox"/> Adult Signature Restricted Delivery \$0.00	
Postage \$0.49	07/31/2017
Total Postage and Fees \$3.84	
Sent To ROBERT DORAME - GABRIELIND	
Street and Apt. No., or PO Box No. P.O. BOX 440	
City, State, ZIP+4® BELLFLOWER CA 90707	
PS Form 3800, April 2015 PSN 7530-02-000-9047 See Reverse for Instructions	

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COVINA, CA 91723	
Certified Mail Fee \$3.35	0607 18
Extra Services & Fees (check box, add fee as appropriate)	Postmark Here
<input type="checkbox"/> Return Receipt (hardcopy) \$0.00	91107-9998
<input type="checkbox"/> Return Receipt (electronic) \$0.00	
<input type="checkbox"/> Certified Mail Restricted Delivery \$0.00	
<input type="checkbox"/> Adult Signature Required \$0.00	
<input type="checkbox"/> Adult Signature Restricted Delivery \$0.00	
Postage \$0.49	07/31/2017
Total Postage and Fees \$3.84	
Sent To ANDREW SALAS - GABRIELIND	
Street and Apt. No., or PO Box No. P.O. BOX 393	
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PS Form 3800, April 2015 PSN 7530-02-000-9047 See Reverse for Instructions	

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<input type="checkbox"/> Return Receipt (hardcopy) \$0.00	91107-9998
<input type="checkbox"/> Return Receipt (electronic) \$0.00	
<input type="checkbox"/> Certified Mail Restricted Delivery \$0.00	
<input type="checkbox"/> Adult Signature Required \$0.00	
<input type="checkbox"/> Adult Signature Restricted Delivery \$0.00	
Postage \$0.49	07/31/2017
Total Postage and Fees \$3.84	
Sent To ANTHONY MORALES - GABRIELIND	
Street and Apt. No., or PO Box No. P.O. BOX 1413	
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PATTON, CA 92369	
Certified Mail Fee \$3.35	0607 18
Extra Services & Fees (check box, add fee as appropriate)	Postmark Here
<input type="checkbox"/> Return Receipt (hardcopy) \$0.00	91107-9998
<input type="checkbox"/> Return Receipt (electronic) \$0.00	
<input type="checkbox"/> Certified Mail Restricted Delivery \$0.00	
<input type="checkbox"/> Adult Signature Required \$0.00	
<input type="checkbox"/> Adult Signature Restricted Delivery \$0.00	
Postage \$0.49	07/31/2017
Total Postage and Fees \$3.84	
Sent To GOLDIE WALKER - SPARRANO	
Street and Apt. No., or PO Box No. P.O. BOX 343	
City, State, ZIP+4® PATTON CA 92369	
PS Form 3800, April 2015 PSN 7530-02-000-9047 See Reverse for Instructions	

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SAN JACINTO, CA 92583	
Certified Mail Fee \$3.35	0607 18
Extra Services & Fees (check box, add fee as appropriate)	Postmark Here
<input type="checkbox"/> Return Receipt (hardcopy) \$0.00	91107-9998
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<input type="checkbox"/> Adult Signature Restricted Delivery \$0.00	
Postage \$0.49	07/31/2017
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Street and Apt. No., or PO Box No. P.O. BOX 487	
City, State, ZIP+4® SAN JACINTO CA 92583	
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<input type="checkbox"/> Return Receipt (hardcopy) \$0.00	91107-9998
<input type="checkbox"/> Return Receipt (electronic) \$0.00	
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Postage \$0.49	07/31/2017
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GABRIELEÑO BAND OF MISSION INDIANS - KIZH NATION

Historically known as The San Gabriel Band of Mission Indians
recognized by the State of California as the aboriginal tribe of the Los Angeles basin

Department of Transportation
464 W. Fourth st. 6th floor
San Bernardino, CA 92401-1400

August 30, 2017

Re: AB52 Consultation request for the University Parkway Interchange Improvement Project located within Caltrans and City right-of Way

Dear Gary Jones,

Please find this letter as a written request for consultation regarding the above-mentioned project pursuant to Public Resources Code § 21080.3.1, subd. (d). Your project lies within our ancestral tribal territory, meaning belonging to or inherited from, which is a higher degree of kinship than traditional or cultural affiliation. Your project is located within a sensitive area and may cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of our tribal cultural resources. Most often, a records search for our tribal cultural resources will result in a "no records found" for the project area. The Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC), ethnographers, historians, and professional archaeologists can only provide limited information that has been previously documented about California Native Tribes. This is the reason the NAHC will always refer the lead agency to the respective Native American Tribe of the area because the NAHC is only aware of general information and are not the experts on each California Tribe. Our Elder Committee & tribal historians are the experts for our Tribe and are able to provide a more complete history (both written and oral) regarding the location of historic villages, trade routes, cemeteries and sacred/religious sites in the project area. Therefore, to avoid adverse effects to our tribal cultural resources, we would like to consult with you and your staff to provide you with a more complete understanding of the prehistoric use(s) of the project area and the potential risks for causing a substantial adverse change to the significance of our tribal cultural resources.

Consultation appointments are available on Wednesdays and Thursdays at our offices at 910 N. Citrus Ave. Covina, CA 91722 or over the phone. Please call toll free 1-844-390-0787 or email gabrielenoindians@yahoo.com to schedule an appointment.

** Prior to the first consultation with our Tribe, we ask all those individuals participating in the consultation to view a video produced and provided by CalEPA and the NAHC for sensitivity and understanding of AB52. You can view their videos at: <http://calepa.ca.gov/Tribal/Training/> or <http://nahc.ca.gov/2015/12/ab-52-tribal-training/>

With Respect,

Andrew Salas, Chairman

Andrew Salas, Chairman

Albert Perez, treasurer |

PO Box 393, Covina, CA 91723

Nadine Salas, Vice-Chairman

Martha Gonzalez Lemos, treasurer ||

www.gabrielenoindians.org

Christina Swindall Martinez, secretary

Richard Gradias, Chairman of the Council of Elders

gabrielenoindians@yahoo.com

Tiffany Clark

From: Jones, Gary A@DOT <gary.jones@dot.ca.gov>
Sent: Tuesday, September 5, 2017 1:33 PM
To: Tokhmafshan, Gita@DOT
Cc: Walters, Andrew M@DOT
Subject: FW: I-215/University Parkway Interchange Improvement Project (OE420K)

Hi Gita,

The San Manuel Band has replied to our AB 52 inquiry. Please see the message below.

Thanks,

Gary

Gary Jones, M.A.
Associate Environmental Planner, Archaeologist
District Native American Coordinator
Environmental Support/Cultural Studies
California Department of Transportation, District 8
464 W. Fourth Street, 8th Floor, MS-825
San Bernardino, CA 92401-1400
909/383-7505

Furthermore, the study of the present surroundings is insufficient: the history of the people, the influence of the regions through which it has passed on its migrations, and the people with whom it came into contact, must be considered.
- Franz Boas

From: Lee Clauss [mailto:LClauss@sanmanuel-nsn.gov]
Sent: Thursday, August 31, 2017 6:08 PM
To: Jones, Gary A@DOT <gary.jones@dot.ca.gov>
Subject: I-215/University Parkway Interchange Improvement Project (OE420K)

Good afternoon, Gary,

Thank you for contacting the San Manuel Band of Mission Indians (SMBMI) regarding the above-referenced project. SMBMI appreciates the opportunity to review the project documentation, which was received by our Cultural Resources Management Department on August 2, 2017. By this e-mail, SMBMI requests to consult with Caltrans-District 8 pursuant to both Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act, CEQA (as amended, 2014) and CA PRC 21080.3.1.

The proposed project area exists within Serrano ancestral territory and, therefore, is of interest to the Tribe. We understand that the project will "generally occur within previously disturbed soils", but desire to be provided with some additional project plans to better understand if and where native soils might be encountered during this undertaking. By this communication, the Cultural Resources Management Department also requests to be supplied with a copy of the Phase I cultural resources-based reports that will be generated, when they become available for review.

If you should have any questions with regard to this communication, please do not hesitate to contact me at your convenience, as I will be your Point of Contact (POC) for SMBMI with respect to this project.

Respectfully,

Lee Clauss

DIRECTOR, CULTURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT

O: (909) 864-8933 x3248

Internal: 50-3248

M: (909) 633-5851

26569 Community Center Drive, Highland California 92346

SAN MANUEL
BAND OF MISSION INDIANS

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133 N. San Gabriel Blvd., Suite 201
Pasadena, CA 91107-3414
O: (626) 578-0119

PHONE LOG

Call to:

Goldie Walker, Serrano Nation of Mission Indians (909) 528-9027

RE: I-215 / University Parkway Interchange Improvement Project (EA 0E420K)

Date: September 28, 2017, 2:52 PM

Ms. Walker requested to be notified by telephone or at her PO Box (see NAHC Contact List) if anything associated with Native American cultural resources is identified or encountered during any phase of the Project. Ms. Walker's son, Mark Cochran, called back (at 4:00 PM) to confirm their request to be notified of any Native American cultural resources are encountered during the course of the Project.

A handwritten signature in black ink, reading "Roberta Thomas".

Roberta Thomas
Applied EarthWorks, Inc.

Joan George

From: Joan George
Sent: Wednesday, November 14, 2018 11:15 AM
To: Andrew Salas (gabrielenoindians@yahoo.com)
Cc: 'Jones, Gary A@DOT'
Subject: Interstate 215/University Parkway Interchange Improvement Project - 0E420K
Attachments: 215-University - Maps.pdf; Draft 215-University_ASR_Sept2018_clean.pdf

Good morning Andrew,

Caltrans has completed their review of the Archaeological Survey Report (ASR) for the subject project. Attached please find a copy of the draft ASR and associated maps for the Project. Please review the ASR and let us know if you have any questions or comments.

Best,
Joan

Joan George | Applied EarthWorks, Inc.
Associate Archaeologist



3550 E. Florida Ave., Suite H
Hemet, CA. 92544-4937
951.766.2000 x-23

office

www.appliedearthworks.com

Joan George

From: Joan George
Sent: Wednesday, November 14, 2018 11:17 AM
To: Lee Clauss; Jessica Mauck
Cc: 'Jones, Gary A@DOT'
Subject: Interstate 215/University Parkway Interchange Improvement Project - 0E420K
Attachments: 215-University - Maps.pdf; Draft 215-University_ASR_Sept2018_clean.pdf

Good morning Lee and Jessica,

Caltrans has completed their review of the Archaeological Survey Report (ASR) for the subject project. Attached please find a copy of the draft ASR and associated maps for the Project. Please review the ASR and let us know if you have any questions or comments.

Best,
Joan

Joan George | Applied EarthWorks, Inc.
Associate Archaeologist



3550 E. Florida Ave., Suite H
Hemet, CA. 92544-4937
951.766.2000 x-23

office

www.appliedearthworks.com

Joan George

From: Lee Clauss
Sent: Tuesday, December 18, 2018 2:52 PM
To: Joan George; Jessica Mauck
Cc: Jones, Gary A@DOT
Subject: RE: Interstate 215/University Parkway Interchange Improvement Project - 0E420K

Good afternoon, Joan,

I apologize for the delay in providing comments back to you on the Archaeological Survey Report (ASR) for the Interstate 215/University Parkway Interchange. We appreciate your patience, as we have been dealing with other Caltrans-D8 project matters over the last few business days.

The review of the ASR is now complete. We appreciate having this document provided, which included relevant and necessary details about the planned/projected vertical and horizontal limits of disturbance and the exact nature of the work to be performed for this project. As a result of this review, the CRM Department has the following comments to provide:

1. Our department can offer concurrence with the APE and ADI delineations made by Caltrans-D8.
2. We concur based on the geological data provided and known, as well as the previously disturbed nature of the APE, that the project area has a low potential for sub-surface, intact, archaeological deposits.
3. As there are no known archaeological sites within the APE, as the likelihood of encountering previously undiscovered resources is low, and as the CRM Department has no additional knowledge about resources of cultural or spiritual sensitivity to the Tribe within the project footprint, the Department believes that there will be no historic properties affected by this undertaking.
4. The CRM Department would ask, however, that prior to report finalization, some content in the Ethnographic Setting portion of the report be revised.
 - a. We ask that discussions about a late Takic expansion into the project area be removed;
 - b. the term Vanyume be removed; and
 - c. that when speaking of Serrano peoples, it simply be noted that there were numerous clans of Serrano people located across the Mojave desert and San Bernardino Mountains. It is incorrect to state that Alliklik and Kitanemuk peoples are "Serrano", as this has ethnic, social, and political meanings, not just linguistic ones. Similarly, Vanyume are Serrano—they are Desert Serrano—and, thus, the Serrano tribal/group affiliation is sufficient. They were a clan of Serrano people, like Yuhaaviatam clan. However, their clan name was not Vanyume—that is a name given to this people by other indigenous groups.
5. The CRM Department would ask that, prior to report finalization, some of the content in the Historical Setting section of the report be revised.
 - a. The zanja was built by Serrano people (and perhaps also Cahuilla peoples) in 1819.
 - b. The gold mining boom in the 1860s in the San Bernardino Mountains, as well as additional incursions by loggers and ranchers and subsequent raids by Southern Paiutes who traveled into the area, led to what some have called the "San Bernardino Mountains Indian Massacre" which occurred in 1866. Many Serrano people were killed at this time by militias and Santos Manuel led a remnant of the Yuhaaviatam clan down to the foothills to get them to safety around this time.

Should you have any questions about the information provided herein, or want to discuss the ethnographic and historical narratives at greater length, please know the CRM Department is available to do so at your convenience.

Best and Happy Holidays,

Lee

Lee Clauss

DIRECTOR, CULTURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT
O: (909) 864-8933 x503248
Internal: 50-3248
M: (909) 633-5851
26569 Community Center Drive Highland California 92346



From: Lee Clauss

Sent: Thursday, November 15, 2018 7:17 PM

To: 'Joan George' <jgeorge@appliedearthworks.com>; Jessica Mauck <JMauck@SanManuel-NSN.Gov>

Cc: Jones, Gary A@DOT <gary.jones@dot.ca.gov>

Subject: RE: Interstate 215/University Parkway Interchange Improvement Project - 0E420K

Thank you, Joan. We will place the document in our queue and get it reviewed by December 14.

Best,

Lee

From: Joan George <jgeorge@appliedearthworks.com>

Sent: Wednesday, November 14, 2018 11:17 AM

To: Lee Clauss <LClauss@sanmanuel-nsn.gov>; Jessica Mauck <JMauck@sanmanuel-nsn.gov>

Cc: Jones, Gary A@DOT <gary.jones@dot.ca.gov>

Subject: Interstate 215/University Parkway Interchange Improvement Project - 0E420K

Good morning Lee and Jessica,

Caltrans has completed their review of the Archaeological Survey Report (ASR) for the subject project. Attached please find a copy of the draft ASR and associated maps for the Project. Please review the ASR and let us know if you have any questions or comments.

Best,
Joan

Joan George | Applied EarthWorks, Inc.
Associate Archaeologist



3550 E. Florida Ave., Suite H
Hemet, CA. 92544-4937
951.766.2000 x-23

office

www.appliedearthworks.com

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For suspicious emails please contact the Service Desk at extension 4500 or from the outside at 909 863 5700. You may also forward the suspicious email to spam@sanmanuel.com

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ATTACHMENT F
Historical Society Consultation

6/6/2018

Applied Earthworks, Inc. Mail - San Bernardino Project Letter



Annie McCausland <amccausland@appliedearthworks.com>

San Bernardino Project Letter

1 message

Annie McCausland <amccausland@appliedearthworks.com>
To: sbpioneer@yahoo.com

Fri, May 4, 2018 at 3:03 PM

Hello,

My name is Annie McCausland and I am an Architectural Historian with AppliedEarthWorks, Inc. I am contacting you in regards to an interchange project in the City of San Bernardino. My official letter is attached to this email as a PDF.

Please do not hesitate to contact me with any questions or concerns.

Thank you!

All the Best,
Annie



San Bernardino History Center Letter.pdf
52K

Date: May 4, 2018

To: San Bernardino History Central
P.O. Box 875 San Bernardino, CA 92402

Re: Interstate 215 University Parkway Interchange Project

Dear Board Members,

AppliedEarthWorks, Inc. is completing a Historic Resource Evaluation Report (HRER) for an interchange project in the City of San Bernardino. California proposes to improve the existing University Parkway tight diamond interchange configuration with a Diverging Diamond Interchange (DDI) configuration.

The Historic Resource Evaluation Report requires a historic context for the area and identification of potentially significant historic resources in the project vicinity. AppliedEarthWorks, Inc. is contacting you in regards to known historical sources of a sensitive nature in the project area, as well as comments and concerns about the project from your constituencies.

Thank you for your time. Please do not hesitate to contact AppliedEarthworks, Inc. with any questions or concerns. You can contact me by phone at (951) 766-2000 or email at amccausland@appliedearthworks.com.

All the Best,

Annie McCausland, M.A
Associate Architectural Historian
AppliedEarthWorks, Inc.



Annie McCausland <amccausland@appliedearthworks.com>

San Bernardino Project Letter

Annie McCausland <amccausland@appliedearthworks.com>

Fri, Aug 31, 2018 at 4:03 PM

To: sbpioneer@yahoo.com

Dear City of San Bernardino Historical and Pioneer Society,

I have not received a response from my original email I sent to you on May 4, 2018 in regards to the I-215 University Parkway interchange project in the City of San Bernardino. An updated letter including a project area map is attached to this email.

Please do not hesitate to contact me with any questions or concerns via email or telephone.

Thank you.

All the Best,
Annie McCausland
Associate Architectural Historian
AppliedEarthWorks, Inc.

[Quoted text hidden]

Date: August 30, 2018

To: San Bernardino History Central
P.O. Box 875
San Bernardino, CA 92402

Re: Interstate 215 University Parkway Interchange Project

Dear Board Members,

AppliedEarthWorks, Inc. is completing a Historic Resource Evaluation Report (HRER) for an interchange project in the City of San Bernardino, California. The San Bernardino County Transportation Authority (SBCTA), in cooperation with the California Department of Transportation (Caltrans) and the City of San Bernardino (City), proposes to improve the existing University Parkway tight diamond interchange configuration with a Diverging Diamond Interchange (DDI) configuration. A map of the project area is attached.

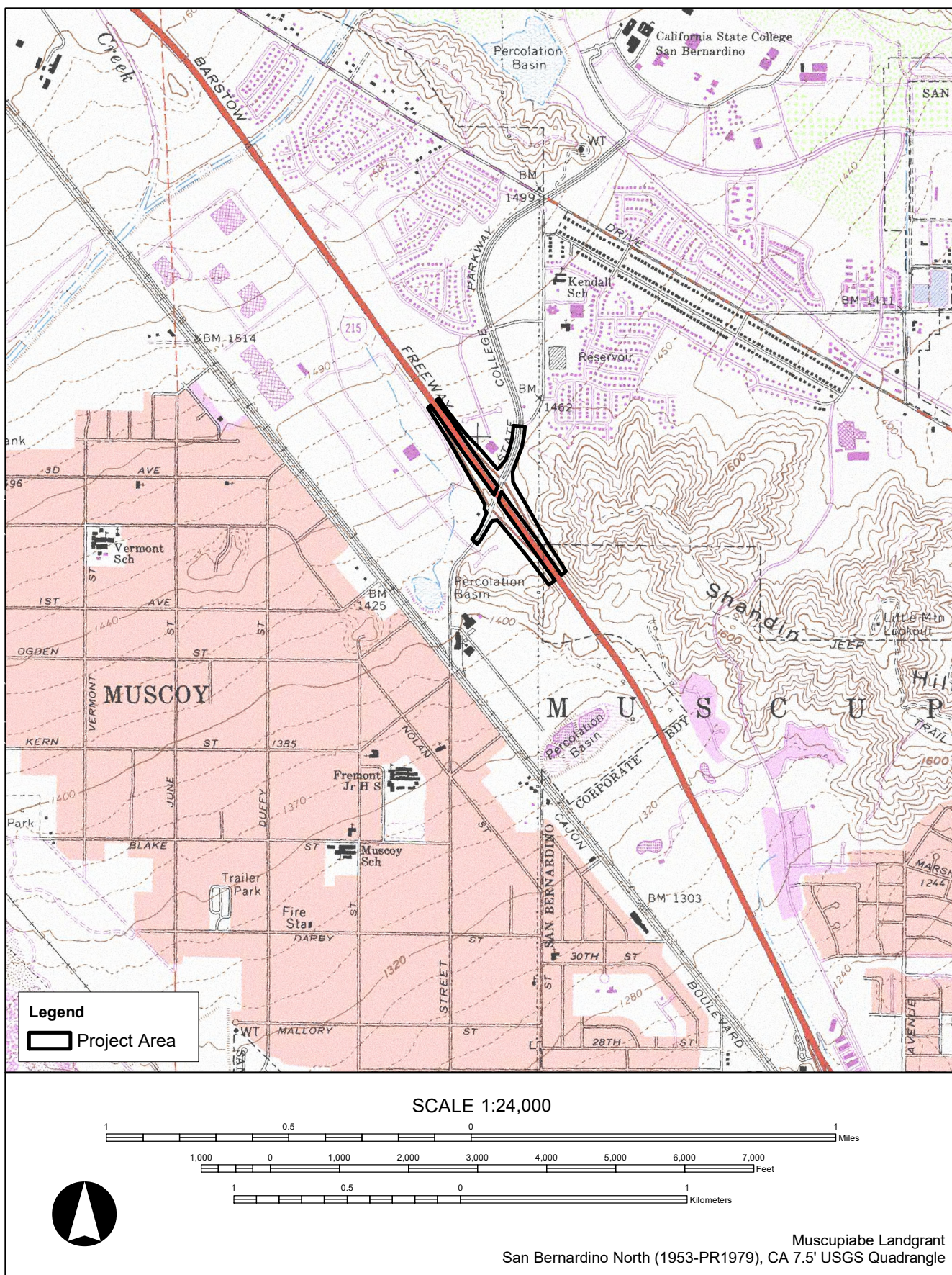
The Historic Resource Evaluation Report requires a historic context for the area and identification of potentially significant historic resources in the project vicinity. AppliedEarthWorks, Inc. is contacting you in regards to known historical sources of a sensitive nature in the project area, as well as comments and concerns about the project from your constituencies.

Thank you for your time. Please do not hesitate to contact AppliedEarthWorks, Inc. with any questions or concerns. You can contact me by phone at (951) 766-2000 or email at amccausland@appliedearthworks.com.

All the Best,



Annie McCausland, M.A.
Associate Architectural Historian
AppliedEarthWorks, Inc.



Project location map for the *I-215/University Parkway Interchange Improvement Project*.

PHONE LOG

Date: September 7, 2018, 10:00 AM

Call to: San Bernardino History Center (909) 885-2204

RE: I-215 / University Parkway Interchange Improvement Project (EA 0E420K)

Ms. McCausland called the San Bernardino History Center to follow-up on the emails sent on May 4th and August 31st. No one answered the phone so Ms. McCausland left a voicemail message regarding the Project.



Annie McCausland
Applied EarthWorks, Inc.