

Appendix D1 Cultural Resources Assessment (Cogstone)

Appendices

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CULTURAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT FOR THE WILSON CREEK BUSINESS PARK PROJECT, CITY OF YUCAIPA, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

Prepared for:

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Project Number: 2140

Type of Study: Archaeological and Paleontological Assessment (Phase I including survey)

Sites: P36-023366, 023367, 023368, 023369

USGS Quadrangle: Yucaipa 7.5" USGS Quadrangle 1967, photorevised 1988

Area: ~84 acres

Key Words: Quaternary older alluvium, Cahuilla, Serrano, San Bernardino County, positive survey, historical archaeological site, trash scatter,

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The purpose of this study was to determine the potential effects of future construction projects on archaeological and paleontological resources within the proposed Wilson Creek Business Park project area. The proposed project is located south of Oak Glen Road and west of Bryant Street in the City of Yucaipa, CA.

The paleontological record search determined that there were no prior studies within the project area and no recorded fossil within the Yucaipa Valley. The archaeological and historical record search determined that there are no previously recorded sites within the project boundaries. Eleven resources are known within a one-mile radius of the project area. No prior archaeological studies have been completed within the project area but thirty-six archaeological studies have been done within a one-mile radius of the current project boundaries. The Native American Heritage Commission indicated that there are no known sacred lands in the vicinity. Letters requesting information on any heritage sites and containing maps and project information were sent to the eight Native American contacts recommended by the Commission. No responses were received.

The ground visibility in the project area is poor, owing to heavy vegetation and water running through Wilson Creek and Oak Glen Wash, which converge in the approximate center of the project area. Much of the western portion to the north and south of Wilson Creek is densely covered with thick vegetation. Some areas had zero visibility and were impassable. Areas that were accessible ranged from 5-30% visibility. During the survey, four new historical archaeological sites were observed and recorded. No prehistoric or paleontological resources were observed, and nothing was collected.

Three of the sites recorded do not appear to have potential to contribute new information to history and thus are not eligible for the California Register of Historical Places. Site P-36-023366 has unknown eligibility. Archaeological testing should be conducted to determine eligibility.

The portion of the project to be developed a business park does not appear sensitive for any resources. The remaining portion of the project to be developed includes areas that could not be effectively surveyed due to vegetation cover. Monitoring of all devegetation activities is recommended to determine if resources may exist in these areas. If negative, no subsequent monitoring is necessary. If positive, a monitoring and treatment plan should be developed prior to construction. The plan should include any isolates or sites discovered on DPR forms. The forms and final monitoring compliance report should be filed with the SBAIC. Any materials meeting significance criteria under CEQA should be donated to an accredited repository such as the San Bernardino County Museum. Materials including isolates which do not meet those criteria may be offered to the Yucaipa Historical Society or local school district for educational use.

INTRODUCTION

PURPOSE OF STUDY

The purpose of this study was to determine the potential effects on archaeological and paleontological resources within the proposed Wilson Creek Business Park project area (Figure 1). This study was requested by the City of Yucaipa to meet their responsibility as the lead agency under the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA).



Figure 1. Project vicinity

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The proposed project is located south of Oak Glen Road and west of Bryant Street in the City of Yucaipa, San Bernardino County, California (Figure 2). The proposed project is located on the Yucaipa 7.5 minute quadrangle, Section 36 of Township 1 South, Range 2 West. The project will consist of the development of the 84-acre specific plan area (Figure 3). The specific plan includes commercial and institutional development, multi-purpose trail network, open space areas and flood control facilities.

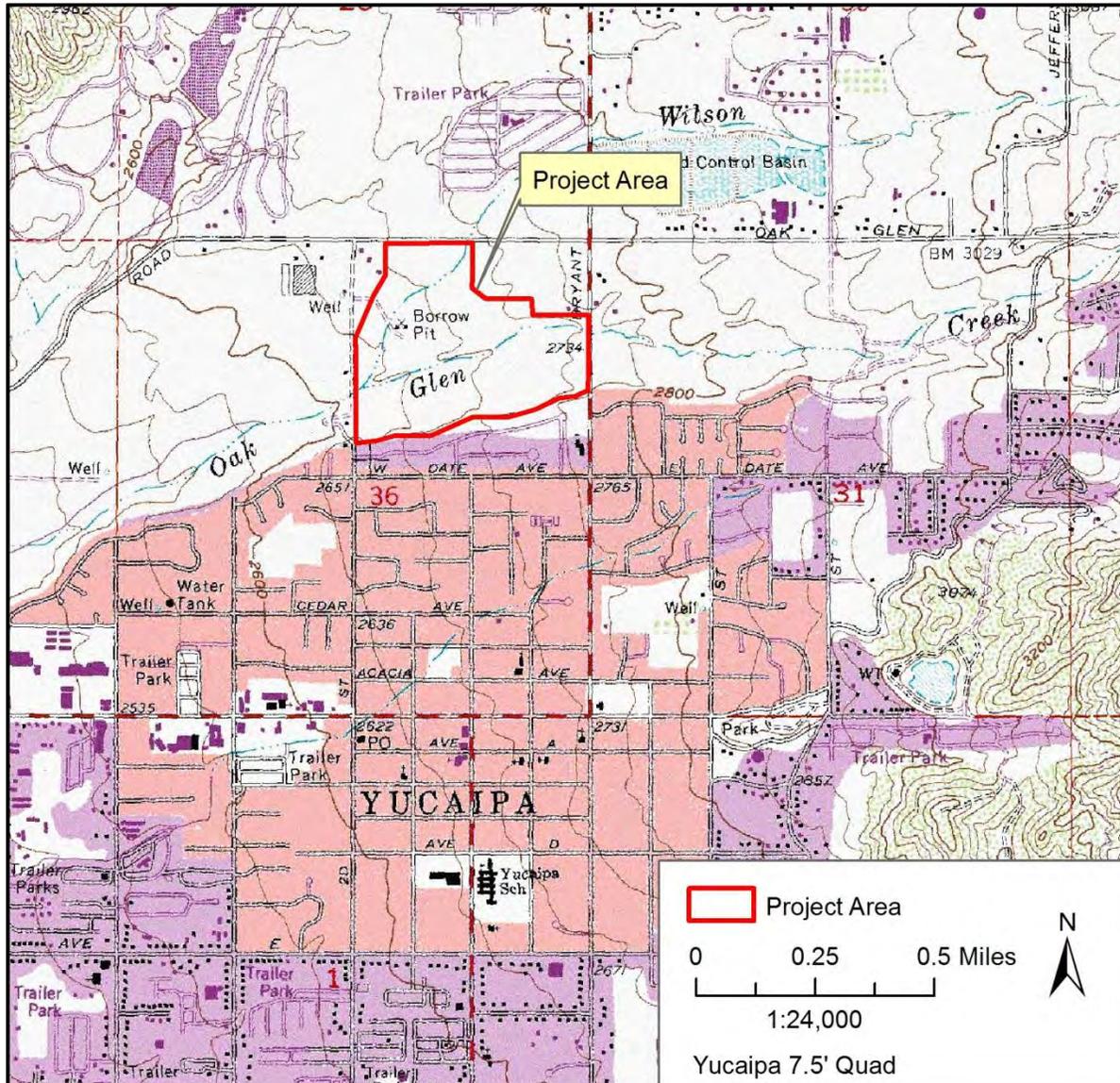


Figure 2. Project area



Figure 3. Project plan

PROJECT PERSONNEL

Cogstone Resource Management Inc. conducted this study. Sherri Gust served as the Principal Investigator for the project, supervised all work, wrote the prehistoric and historic settings and recommendations. She also edited the report. Gust is a Qualified Archaeologist and a southern California Qualified Paleontologist. She has an M.S. in Anatomy (Evolutionary Morphology) from the University of Southern California, a B.S. in Anthropology from the University of California at Davis and over twenty-five years of experience in California archaeology and paleontology.

Kim Scott conducted the paleontology research and wrote portions of this report. Scott has a B.S. in Geology with an emphasis in Paleontology from the University of California, Los Angeles and over 15 years of experience in California paleontology and geology.

Molly Valasik supervised the survey and prepared the archaeological portions of the report. Valasik has a M.A. in Anthropology from Kent State University and two years of experience in California archaeology. Amy Glover assisted with the report and prepared the site records. Glover has a B.S. in Anthropology from the University of California, Riverside and over six years of experience in California archaeology.

Lindsay Porras also conducted the field survey. Porras has a B.A. in Anthropology from the University of Nevada and more than two years of experience in California archaeology. Further qualifications of senior Cogstone staff are provided (Appendix A).

REGULATORY ENVIRONMENT

CALIFORNIA ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY ACT

CEQA declares that it is state policy to "take all action necessary to provide the people of this state with...historic environmental qualities." It further states that public or private projects financed or approved by the state are subject to environmental review by the state. All such projects, unless entitled to an exemption, may proceed only after this requirement has been satisfied. CEQA requires detailed studies that analyze the environmental effects of a proposed project. In the event that a project is determined to have a potential significant environmental effect, the act requires that alternative plans and mitigation measures be considered.

CEQA includes historic and archaeological resources as integral features of the environment. If paleontological resources are identified as being within the proposed project area, the sponsoring agency must take those resources into consideration when evaluating project effects. The level of consideration may vary with the importance of the resource.

CALIFORNIA REGISTER OF HISTORICAL RESOURCES

The State Historical Resources Commission has designed this program for use by state and local agencies, private groups and citizens to identify, evaluate, register and protect California's historical resources. The Register is the authoritative guide to the state's significant historical and archeological resources.

The California Register program encourages public recognition and protection of resources of architectural, historical, archeological and cultural significance, identifies historical resources for state and local planning purposes, determines eligibility for state historic preservation grant funding and affords certain protections under the California Environmental Quality Act.

To be eligible for listing in the California Register, a resource must meet at least one of the following criteria:

- 1) Associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of local or regional history or the cultural heritage of California or the United States
- 2) Associated with the lives of persons important to local, California or national history
- 3) Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region or method of construction or represents the work of a master or possesses high artistic values
- 4) Has yielded, or has the potential to yield, information important to the prehistory or history of the local area, California or the nation

In addition to having significance, resources must have integrity for the period of significance. The period of significance is the date or span of time within which significant events transpired, or significant individuals made their important contributions. Integrity is the authenticity of a

historical resource's physical identity as evidenced by the survival of characteristics or historic fabric that existed during the resource's period of significance. Alterations to a resource or changes in its use over time may have historical, cultural, or architectural significance. Simply, resources must retain enough of their historic character or appearance to be recognizable as historical resources and to convey the reasons for their significance. A resource that has lost its historic character or appearance may still have sufficient integrity for the California Register, if, under Criterion 4, it maintains the potential to yield significant scientific or historical information or specific data.

BACKGROUND

PALEONTOLOGICAL SETTING

The project area is in the Yucaipa Valley in the southern foothills of the San Bernardino Mountains, within the Transverse Ranges Geomorphic Province. The Transverse Range Province are an east-west trending series of steep mountain ranges and valleys, oblique to the normal northwest trend of coastal California, hence the name “Transverse.” The province extends offshore to from the Channel Islands in the west to the Little San Bernardino Mountains in the east.

This region is one of the most tectonically active in North America. To the northwest of the project, the San Andreas Fault travels up Cajon Pass where it is the boundary between the Pacific Plate and the North American Plate. The Transverse Ranges Geomorphic Province is the result of these two plates grinding past each other and “catching” along the bend in the San Andreas. Intense north-south compression is squeezing the Transverse Ranges, and as a result this is one of the most rapidly rising regions of the earth (Wagner 2002).

The proposed project is mapped as Quaternary alluvium and Quaternary older alluvium (Figure 4; Dibblee 2004, Matti et al. 2003). Near the project area are outcrops of Precambrian cataclastic gneiss and mylonite as well as Precambrian gneiss, however these two units are unlikely to be impacted during excavation.

QUATERNARY OLDER ALLUVIUM

These moderately to well indurated and dissected, Quaternary older alluvium deposits consist of sands, gravels, cobbles, and boulders (Dibblee 2004, Matti et al. 2003). Estimated to be between late to middle Pleistocene (11,000 - 500,000 years old; Matti et al. 2003), these are the sediments of axial valley and alluvial fans.

QUATERNARY ALLUVIUM

These slightly to moderately indurated, undissected, Quaternary alluvial deposits consist of unconsolidated sands, gravels, cobbles, and boulders (Dibblee 2004, Matti et al. 2003). These are listed as being deposited during the Holocene (<11,000 years old; Dibblee 2004) and the latest Pleistocene (11,000 - 100,000 years old; Matti et al. 2003).

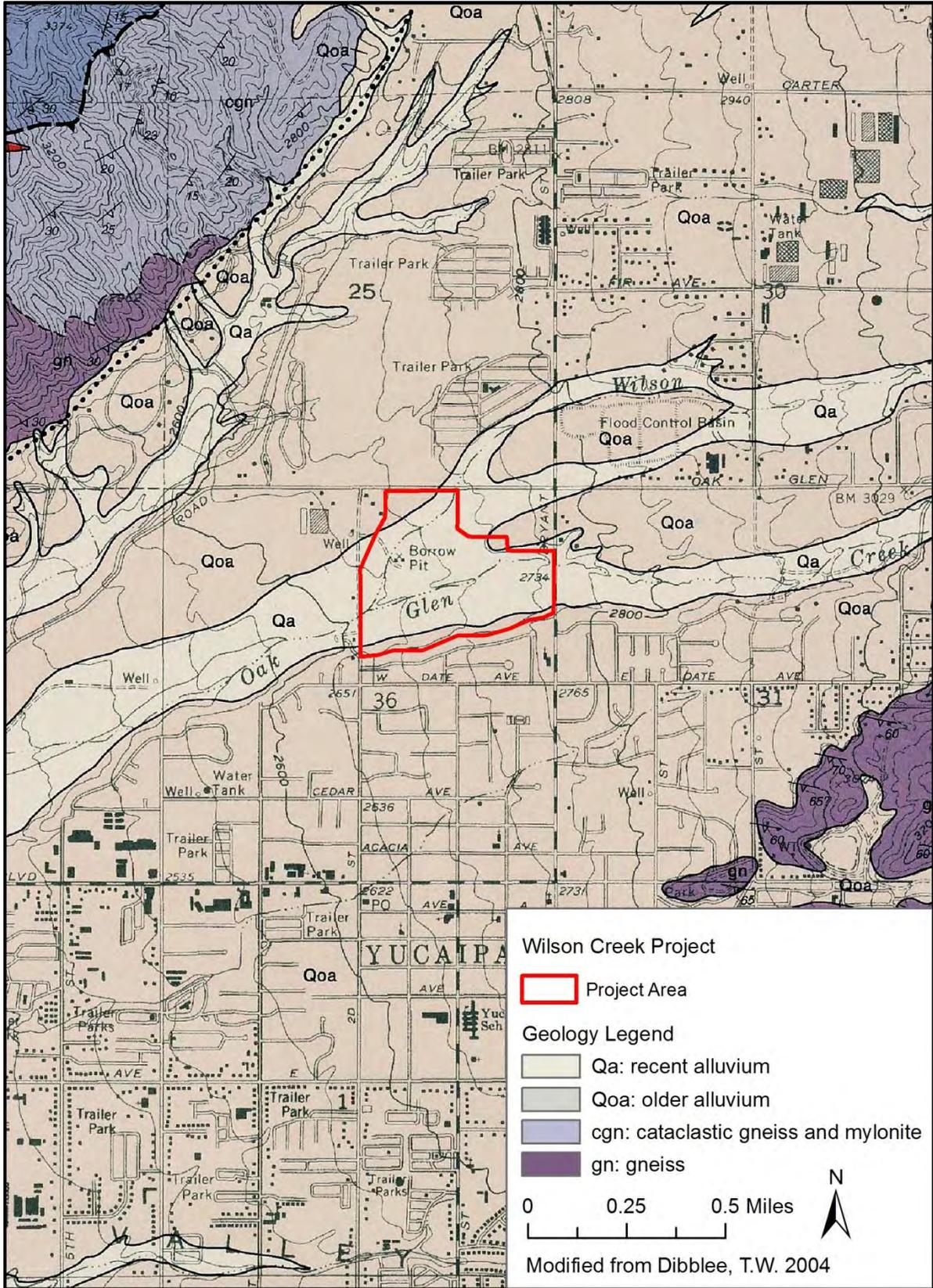


Figure 4. Project geology

PREHISTORIC SETTING

PREHISTORIC CULTURES

Approaches to prehistoric frameworks have changed over the years from being based on material attributes to radiocarbon chronologies to association with cultural traditions. Archaeologists defined a material complex consisting of an abundance of milling stones (for grinding food items) with few projectile points or vertebrate faunal remains dating from about 7-3 thousand years before the present as the “Millingstone Horizon” (Wallace 1955). Later, the “Millingstone Horizon” was redefined as a cultural tradition named the Encinitas Tradition (Warren 1968) with various regional expressions including Topanga and La Jolla. Use by archaeologists varied as some adopted a generalized Encinitas Tradition without regional variations, some continued to use “Millingstone Horizon” and some used Middle Holocene (the time period) to indicate this observed pattern (Sutton and Gardner 2010:1-2).

Recently the fact that generalized terminology is suppressing the identification of cultural, spatial and temporal variation and the movement of peoples throughout space and time was noted. These factors are critical to understanding adaptation and change (Sutton and Gardner 2010:1-2).

The Encinitas Tradition characteristics are abundant metates and manos, crudely made core and flake tools, bone tools, shell ornaments, very few projectile points with subsistence focusing on collecting (plants, shellfish, etc.). Faunal remains vary by location but include shellfish, land animals, marine mammals and fish. [Sutton and Gardner 2010:7]

The Encinitas Tradition has been redefined to have four patterns (Sutton and Gardner 2010: 8-25). These are (1) Topanga in coastal Los Angeles and Orange counties, (2) La Jolla in coastal San Diego County, (3) Greven Knoll in inland San Bernardino, Riverside, Orange and Los Angeles counties, and (4) Pauma in inland San Diego County.

About 900 BP Greven Knoll III groups in the project area adopted new cultural traits which transformed them into Palomar groups. The Palomar Tradition characteristics include bow and arrow technology, new rock art styles, new settlement and subsistence systems, and Takic languages.

The Palomar Tradition is defined to have two patterns (Sutton 2011). These are (1) San Luis Rey in the southern coastal area and (2) Peninsular in the inland areas of the northern Peninsular Ranges (e.g., San Jacinto and Santa Rosa mountains) and northern Coachella Valley.

PROJECT AREA CULTURES

The latest cultural revisions for the project area define traits for time phases of the Greven Knoll pattern of the Encinitas Tradition applicable to inland San Bernardino, Riverside, Los Angeles

and Orange counties (Sutton and Gardner 2010; Table 2). This pattern is subsequently replaced in the project area by the Peninsular pattern of the Palomar Tradition later in time (Sutton 2011; Table 2).

Greven Knoll sites tend to be in valleys such as the project area. These inland peoples did not switch from manos/metates to pestles/mortars like coastal peoples (c. 5,000 years before present); this may reflect their closer relationship with desert groups who did not exploit acorns. The Greven Knoll toolkit is dominated by manos and metates throughout its 7,500 year extent. In Phase I other typical characteristics were pinto dart points for atlatls or spears, charmstones, cogged stones, absence of shell artifacts and flexed position burials (Table 2). In Phase II, Elko dart points for atlatls or spears and core tools are observed along with increased indications of gathering. In Phase III, stone tools including scraper planes, choppers, hammerstones are added to the tool kit, yucca and seeds are staple foods, animals bones are heavily processed (broken and crushed to extract marrow) and burials have cairns above (Table 2). [Sutton and Gardner 2010]

Early Peninsular sites tend to be near sources of freshwater in valleys, some of which are now desert. The former Lake Cahuilla played a major role in the prehistory of the Colorado Desert. This lake formed periodically when the Colorado River broke its channel and flowed into the Salton Basin (Coachella and Imperial valleys), forming a large, deep body of freshwater water. The filling of Lake Cahuilla ca. 1,070 BP created a rich freshwater resource that likely attracted people from a number of areas. Sutton (2011) suggests that some San Luis Rey I people (of Yuman biology) split away and migrated east to the northern Peninsular Ranges and the northern Coachella Valley to exploit Lake Cahuilla and, in so doing, became Peninsular I. The Peninsular Pattern then developed through the Peninsular I, II, and III phases. [Sutton 2011]

Peninsular I is marked by small points for arrow, appearance of bedrock mortars indicating use of acorns, pottery, increased shell ornaments, pit cremations, continued hunting and gathering of terrestrial resources and exploitation of lacustrine resources including new technologies for decoys, traps and/or nets (Table 2). Peninsular II phase has some important new material traits including brownware pottery, ceramic pipes, ceramic figurines and secondary burials in containers (Table 2). The Peninsular III phase reflects the archaeological signature of the ethnographic groups that had become established in Peninsular I and II and some Euroamerican material culture and subsistence resources were adopted (Table 2). [Sutton 2011]

Table 2. Cultural Patterns and Phases

Phase	Dates BP	Material Culture	Other Traits
Greven Knoll I	8,500 to 4,000	Abundant manos and metates, Pinto dart points for atlatls or spears, charmstones, cogged stones and discoidals rare, no mortars or pestles, general absence of shell artifacts	No shellfish, hunting important, flexed inhumations, cremations rare
Greven Knoll II	4,000 to 3,000	Abundant manos and metates, Elko dart points for atlatls or spears, core tools, late discoidals, few mortars and pestles, general absence of shell artifacts	No shellfish, hunting and gathering important, flexed inhumations, cremations rare
Greven Knoll III (formerly Sayles complex)	3,000 to 900	Abundant manos and metates, Elko dart points for atlatls or spears, scraper planes, choppers, hammerstones, late discoidals, few mortars and pestles, general absence of shell artifacts	No shellfish, yucca and seeds as staples, hunting important but bones processed, flexed inhumations under cairns, cremations rare
Peninsular I	900 to 750	Appearance of small points (Cottonwood points & Desert Side-notched) for arrows; shaft straighteners; pottery; few stone ornaments or stone pipes; appearance of shell ornaments; use of glass from Coso, Obsidian Butte, Bagdad, and unknown sources; bedrock metates but few mortars and pestles	Adoption of a lacustrine-based subsistence system; movement of people into the northern Coachella Valley from the interior valleys as Lake Cahuilla filled; establishment of major villages along the Lake Cahuilla shoreline; primary pit cremations
Peninsular II	750 to 300	Addition of Tizon Brown pottery, ceramic pipes, and ceramic figurines (rare); same obsidian sources; addition of stone fish traps as lake levels fluctuated/declined	Lacustrine based subsistence; appearance of the Peninsular Funerary Complex, with secondary cremations placed in “containers” and associated mourning ceremonies
Peninsular III	300 to 150	Continued use of Cottonwood and Desert Side-notched points. Tizon Brown pottery and addition of Colorado Buff; primary use of Obsidian Butte; addition of new figurine types; addition of some cultigens and Euroamerican material culture (e.g., glass beads and metal tools)	Adoption of terrestrial-based subsistence system; full-time villages near springs; movement of some people west into the northern Peninsular Ranges as Lake Cahuilla became desiccated; use of domesticated species obtained from River Yumans and Euroamericans; primary pit cremation as the principal mortuary practice, retention of mourning ceremonies

Note: adapted from Sutton and Gardner 2010 and Sutton 2011

ETHNOGRAPHIC CONTEXT

Ethnographically the project area appears to have been inhabited by the Mountain Serrano even though it is within the boundaries of traditional Cahuilla territory as defined by Bean (178:576). Kroeber (1908:34) relates that natives identified Yucaipa as Serrano but San Timoteo Canyon (due south) as Cahuilla. The Mountain Serrano inhabited the San Bernardino Mountains from

Cajon Pass eastward but also the valleys immediately adjacent to the mountains, both north and south with poorly defined boundaries (Bean and Smith 1978:570). The Cahuilla territory was bordered by the San Bernardino Mountains to the north, Borrego Springs and the Chocolate Mountains to the south, the Colorado Desert to the east and the San Jacinto Plain near Riverside to the west (Bean 1978:575). Given the territory's close proximity to the Cocopa- Maricopa Trail that linked the Colorado Desert with the Pacific Coast, interactions with surrounding tribes were extensive (Bean 1978:575).

Serrano and Cahuilla organization and culture were very similar and the descriptions that follow apply to both. Villages were usually located near water and food sources (Bean and Smith 1978:570, Bean 1978:575). Each village was organized into two clans, wildcat and coyote. A clan consisted of three to ten lineages and was the largest political unit. Each clan spoke a different dialect and the individuals who comprised each lineage participated in communal defense, subsistence and ritual activities. Individual lineages had rights to land; however, a majority of the clan territory was available to all. Houses varied in size from simple brush shelters to dome-shaped or rectangular structures that could be up to 20 feet long [Bean and Smith 1978:571-572, Bean 1978:577-580]

Subsistence included hunting, gathering, and some agriculture. Adult men were responsible for hunting, butchering, and skinning game. Game animals included deer, mountain sheep, antelope, rabbits, game birds and small birds and rodents. The diverse habitat allowed for a large variety of flora that was used for food, manufacture, or medicine. The most important were acorns, mesquite and screw beans, piñon nuts, and various cacti. This was supplemented with seeds, fruits, berries, tubers, roots, and greens. [Bean and Smith 1978:571, Bean 1978:576]

Despite early contact with European and Spanish explorers, the Cahuilla culture and population remained relatively intact until 1891, when the federal government took an active role in supervising the reservations that were established in 1877. That the Cahuilla maintained their autonomy to such a relatively late period was largely a result of neighboring tribes blocking land routes to explorers as early as 1774. In addition, once the settlers did infiltrate Cahuilla territory, they used the land primarily for cattle grazing, a practice that was relatively noninvasive compared to the establishment of missions (Bean 1978:578).

HISTORIC SETTING

In historic times, the San Bernardino Valley was first visited by Pedro Fages, explorer and Spanish Military Commander of California, in 1772, and by Father Francisco Garces, a missionary priest, in 1774. Naming did not occur until 1810 when Franciscan missionary Francisco Dumatz of the San Gabriel Mission named the valley San Bernardino in observance of the feast day of St. Bernardine of Siena. The original Estancia ranch outpost of the Mission San

Gabriel was built in 1819 in what is now Redlands as an outpost for cattle grazing activities. The Mission range lands including what is now Yucaipa. Many Serrano and some Cahuilla were incorporated into the Mission San Gabriel asistencia in Redlands from 1820 to 1834 (Bearn and Smith 1978:570).

After secularization of the Mission in 1834, the local mission lands continued to be ranched by Ygnacio Palomares and other. However the lands, including part of Yucaipa, were not granted to these citizens but rather to the Antonio Maria Lugo in 1841 as the Rancho San Bernardino. The Rancho, a total of 37,700 acres encompassing the entire San Bernardino Valley, was granted to raise stock and establish a colony. Shortly thereafter, the valley boasted 4,000 head of cattle and Lugo relatives were settled throughout the area. A nephew, Diego Sepulveda, made Yucaipa his home until his family sold all their lands in 1851. The land was sold to a group of Mormon colonists led by Amasa Lyman and Charles Rich. [Yucaipa Historical Society 2007:7]

Their settlement was not successful and the Mormon colonists sold the land in 1857 to James Waters. He is believed to have forcibly removed the Serrano remaining at the village of Yu'kai'pat to the Morongo Reservation to gain access to the site and its water resources. With control of this area he was able to attract settlers and the area became known as the "breadbasket of southern California". Cattles, horses and hogs were ranched, grains farmed and dairies constructed. In 1869 Waters sold the ranch to John Dunlap who expanded the agricultural operations. The earthquake of 1875 changed the flow of Yucaipa Creek allowed new areas to be opened for development. In addition, a train station in nearby Crafton began carrying agricultural products including honey to markets. [Yucaipa Historical Society 2007:7-8, Schuiling 1984:106-107]



Late in the nineteenth century, early flumes became more sophisticated irrigation systems and began to provide service for the orchard and fruit industries (Figure 5). Around the same period, land developers purchased many ranches and designed subdivisions. Streets, homes, churches and business began to populate Yucaipa. The areas east of town were planted with cherries and apples. The apples were replaced by peach, plum and walnut groves by the 1930s.

Figure 5. Yucaipa fruit label

The Stater family also opened their first store during the Depression Era in Yucaipa, in 1937 (Figure 7). The rural way of life continued until after 1945 when tracts of homes began to appear. Poultry and rabbit ranching were added as new industries and a downtown business district appeared [Yucaipa Historical Society 2007:7-8, Schuiling 1984:107]

The last half of the twentieth century brought increasing urbanization to Yucaipa. This included a hospital, expanded fire service, roads and parks. Ranches and orchards were redeveloped as housing tracts and more schools build. Crafton Hills College opened, a bridge was built at Interstate 10 and a new sewer plant constructed spurring more residential development. Yucaipa incorporated as a city in 1989. [Yucaipa Historical Society 2010:7-8]

The Yucaipa Adobe (Figure 6) was preserved by community efforts in the 1950s. This is the oldest dwelling still standing in the county. It was built by Diego Sepulveda in 1842. It has been a County Park since 1955. [Hoover et al 1932]



Figure 6. Yucaipa Adobe

RECORD SEARCHES

PALEONTOLOGICAL RECORD SEARCH

A search for paleontological records was completed at the San Bernardino County Museum (Scott 2011a; Appendix B), with the Los Angeles County Museum Department of Invertebrate Paleontology, the PaleoBiological Database, the University of California Museum of Paleontology, and in published materials (Hay 1927; Jefferson 1991a; 1991b). No fossils are known within the Yucaipa Valley.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL RECORD SEARCH

A search for archeological and historic records was completed by Molly Valasik at the San Bernardino Archaeological Information Center (SBAIC) at the San Bernardino County Museum on April 6, 2011. A one mile radius around the proposed project boundaries was searched.

The record search determined that there were no previously recorded resources within the project boundaries. Eleven resources are known within a one-mile radius of the project area, including one California Point of Historical Interest (CPHI) (Table 1). Thirty-six previous archaeological studies have been completed within a one-mile radius of the project area (Table 2). No studies have been completed within the project boundaries previously.

Table 1. Archaeological and historical resources within a one-mile radius of the project

Trinomial	Primary	Brief Description	Date	Location
SBR-911	36-000911	Prehistoric food processing site	1971	Within ¼ mile
SBR-1001/H	36-001001	Prehistoric metates and manos	1976	Within ½ mile
SBR-5475	36-005475	Prehistoric food processing site	1975	Within ½ mile
SBR-10322 H	36-010322	Historical foundations and stand pipe	2001	Within ¼ mile
SBR-10605 H	36-010605	Historical water reservoir and ditch	2000	Within 1 mile
	36-013969	Historic Chapman Ranch Adobe	1983	Within 1 mile
SBR-12969 H	36-014468	Historical refuse	2008	Within 1 mile
	36-014993	Prehistoric obsidian flake	2008	Within ½ mile
	36-018748	Historic Yucaipa Woman's Clubhouse, CPHI	1992	Within ½ mile
	36-023097	Historical commercial structure	2011	Within 1 mile
	36-060204	Prehistoric metate isolate	1976	Within 1 mile

Table 2. Previous studies within a one-mile radius of the project

Author	Report No.	Report Title	Year
San Bernardino County Museum Association	1060306	Archaeological Survey - Oak Glen Road Between Yucaipa Boulevard and Bryant Avenue.	1976
San Bernardino County Museum Association	1060334	Environmental Impact Analysis: Archaeological Resources, Yucaipa Regional Park Project.	1976
Nagengast, M. C.	1060335	Environmental Impact Evaluation: Archaeological Investigation of SBR-1001, Yucaipa Regional Park, San Bernardino County, California	1976
Hearn, J.E.	1060477	Historical – Archaeological Resources Assessment of Approximately 25 Acres, Yucaipa Area.	1977
Hearn, J. E.	1060581	Archaeological – Historical Resources Assessment of Sec. 25, T 1S R 2W, Yucaipa Area.	1977
Hearn, J. E.	1060594	Archaeological – Historical Resources Assessment of 8 Acres at the Northwest Corner of Fir Avenue and Fremont Street, Yucaipa Area.	1978
Hearn, J. E.	1060634	Archaeological – Historical Resources Assessment of Tentative Tract 10318, Yucaipa Area.	1978
Whitney-Desautels, N.A.	1061357	Cultural Resource Report on the Chapman Ranch Property Located in an Unincorporated Portion of the County of San Bernardino.	1983
Foster, D. G.	1061576	Vegetation and Watershed Management, Archaeological Review, Crafton Hills VMP Project, San Bernardino Ranger Unit.	1989
Lerch, M. K.	1062052	Cultural Resources Assessment of the Fremont Street Pipeline, Yucaipa valley Water District, Sn Bernardino County, California.	1989
Scientific Resource Surveys, INC	1062868	Cultural Resource Assessment of the San Gorgonio Pass Water Agency Water Importation Project, Riverside and San Bernardino Counties, CA.	1993
Horne, M. C.	1063129	Cultural Resource Investigations at a 10.43 Acre Parcel at the Southeast Corner of Oak Glen Road & Bryant Ave, Yucaipa, CA.	1997
Rodarte, M.	1063259	Archaeological Construction Monitoring for the Yucaipa Stater Bros Project	1997
Love, B. and B. Tang	1063611	Historical/Archaeological Resource Survey Report of TT16031, city of Yucaipa, San Bernardino County, CA	2000
Love, B. and B. Tang	1063616	Yucaipa Water District Site #1, City of Yucaipa, CA.	1999
Love, B. and B. Tang	1063617	Yucaipa Valley Water District Site #2, City of Yucaipa, CA.	1999
Dice, M.	1063959	An Archaeological Mitigation-Monitoring Report and Phase 2 Site Evaluation for the Yucaipa Glen Project, TTM 15967, City of Yucaipa, CA.	2002
Cotterman, C.D.	1064115	Cultural Resources Records Search & Literature Review Report for an American Tower Corporation Telecommunications Facility No. BC-373-n1, Tae Kwon Do in the City of Yucaipa, San Bernardino county, CA	2001
Hogan, M.	1064119	Archaeological Monitoring of Earth-Moving Activities, Yucaipa City Hall, City of Yucaipa, San Bernardino County, CA	2003
Hogan, M.	1064120	Cultural Resources Management Program: 3531 Date St, Tract #15933, APN: 303-221-25 in the City of Yucaipa, San Bernardino County, CA	2003

Author	Report No.	Report Title	Year
White, L. S.	1064121	Cultural Resource Assessment for Sprint PCS Facility SB54XC419B (Rental Yard), City of Yucaipa, San Bernardino County, CA	2001
Scheinbach, E.	1064122	Proposed AT&T Wireless Telecommunications Equipment Installation D436A, 35317 Yucaipa Blvd, Yucaipa, CA	2002
Chandler, E.N. and C.D. Cotterman	1064842	Archaeological and Paleontological Monitoring for the Yucaipa Valley Water District Reservoir 13.1 Project, Yucaipa, San Bernardino County, CA.	2005
Cotterman, C.D. and E.N. Chandler	1064843	Cultural Resources Survey for the Yucaipa Valley Water District 30-Inch Potable Water Pipelines Yucaipa, San Bernardino County, CA	2005
Hoover, A. A., et al.	1064844	A Phase I Archaeological and Paleontological Survey Report on the Wilson Creek Property, APNS 321-411-008, 321-371-005 Thru -011, 321-152-012 Thru -026 and -030, 321-161-012 and -043, 321-131-007 Thru -015, and -017 78.4 Acres Located in the City of Yucaipa, California	2005
Irish, L.	1065676	Response to Comments Provided for the Public Works Project on Wilson Creek in the City of Yucaipa, San Bernardino County, CA:EPA060629A.	2006
Mason, R.D.	1065677	Cultural Resources Survey Report for the Ridgecrest Ranch Tract 16785, Yucaipa San Bernardino County, California	2007
Hogan-Conrad, S.	1065681	Results of Archaeology Survey for Wilson Creek Trail-Yucaipa, California	2005
Bonner, W. H.	1066021	Cultural Resource Records Search and Site Visit Results for T-Mobile Facility Candidate IE 25512B (Green Valley Church), 11652 Bryant Street, Yucaipa, San Bernardino County, California	2008
Alexandrowicz, J. S. and I. C. Alexandrowicz	1066076	Historical Resources Monitoring at the Rite Aid Store #6561-01, Southwest Corner of Bryant Street and Oak Glen Road, City of Yucaipa, San Bernardino County, California	2009
Schmidt, T. A.	1066077	Crafton Hills Reservoir Expansion Project, San Bernardino, California	2008
Bonner, W.H.	1066135	Cultural Resource Records Search and Site Visit Results for T-Mobile USA Facility Candidate IE25512B(R) (Green Valley Church), 11652 Bryant Street, Yucaipa, San Bernardino County, California	2009
Hogan, M.	1066418	Archaeological Monitoring of Earth-Moving Operations Oak Glen Creek/Wilson II Basin Project City of Yucaipa, San Bernardino County, California	2009
Janseen, V.	1066503	Section 106 Review Form 621 Downtown Yucaipa Site San Bernardino County, CA	2009
Beard, V.R.	1066627	A Cultural Resources Survey for the Horizons at Yucaipa Housing Project San Bernardino County, California	2010
Dallas, H. Jr.	106660	An Archaeological Survey Report for the Oak Glen and Pendleton Fires in San Bernardino, California	2010

OTHER SOURCES

In addition to the records at the SBAIC, the Historic Significance Bridge Inventory (Caltrans 2008) was consulted, as were the Bureau of Land Management General Land Office Records (BLM n.d.). The bridge inventory was negative for significant bridge structures within the

project area. A search of the Bureau of Land Management General Land Office Records indicates that the State of California had obtained a land patent that included the project area in 1853. Historic aerials from 1938, 1959, 1968 and 1982 were inspected, but show no development within the project area until 1982, when the structures currently located on Bryant Street appear.

NATIVE AMERICAN CONSULTATION

A Sacred Lands File search was requested from the Native American Heritage Commission on March 31, 2011. The Commission responded on April 5, 2011 that there were no know sacred lands within a one-mile radius of the proposed project area (Appendix C). Based on recommendations made by the Commission, Cogstone subsequently sent letters and maps on April 8, 2011 to six Native American contacts requesting any information related to cultural resources heritage sites within or immediately adjacent to the project area. No responses were received.

SURVEY

SURVEY METHODS

The survey is important to verify the exact location of each cultural resource, the condition or integrity of the resource, and the proximity of the resource to areas of sensitivity. Cogstone conducted the survey of the proposed project area on April 13, 2011. The pedestrian survey consisted of archaeologists walking in transects spaced at approximately 15 to 30 meter intervals



over the project parcel, while closely inspecting the ground surface. The average percent of ground visibility was 15% (Figure 7, 8).

Figure 7. Overview of project, view to east

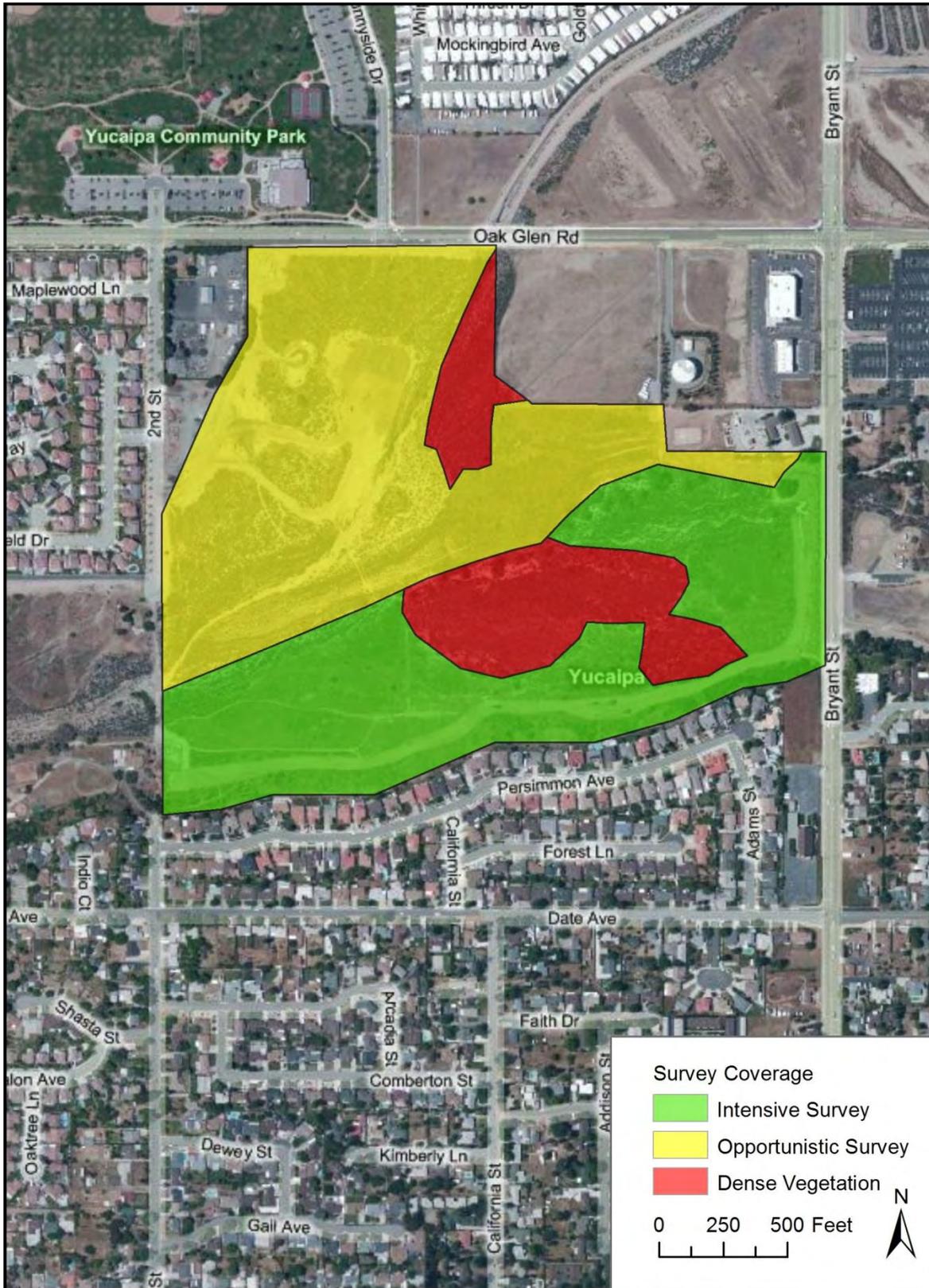


Figure 8. Survey coverage map

SURVEY RESULTS

The ground visibility in the project area is poor, owing to heavy vegetation and water running through Oak Glen and Wilson Creeks, which converge in the approximate center of the project area (Figure 9). Much of the western portion to the north and south of Wilson Creek is densely covered with thick vegetation, such as oak, yucca, bushes, grasses and cacti (Figure 10). Some areas had zero visibility and were impassable. Areas that were accessible ranged from five to 30% visibility. The creek channels were surveyed first from east to west, and transects were then walked in the southern and northern portions of the project area with greater visibility. Four historic-era archaeological sites were observed and recorded (Figure 11). No prehistoric or paleontological resources were observed during the cultural resources survey. No resources were collected.



Figure 9. Oak Glen Creek, view to west



Figure 10. Example of dense vegetation, view to east



Figure 11. Overview map of newly recorded resources

NEWLY IDENTIFIED SITES

P-36-023369 ROCK AND DIRT BERM

This historical diversion canal or berm lined with rock was observed running in a north-south direction in the southeast portion of the project area (Figure 12, 13). It is likely related to Oak Glen Creek but could not be followed due to dense vegetation. The majority of the observed length of berm is four feet high, although some areas are as low as two feet in height. The width of the berm is approximately two feet and the length of the observable portion is 290 feet. An additional small section of berm was observed to the east and is of equal height and width as the longer berm. It is 58 feet in length. Cogstone considers this site as ineligible for listing on the CRHR since the berm has no potential to yield additional information. A formal site record was filed at the SBAIC (Appendix D).



Figure 72. Rock and dirt berm, view to southeast

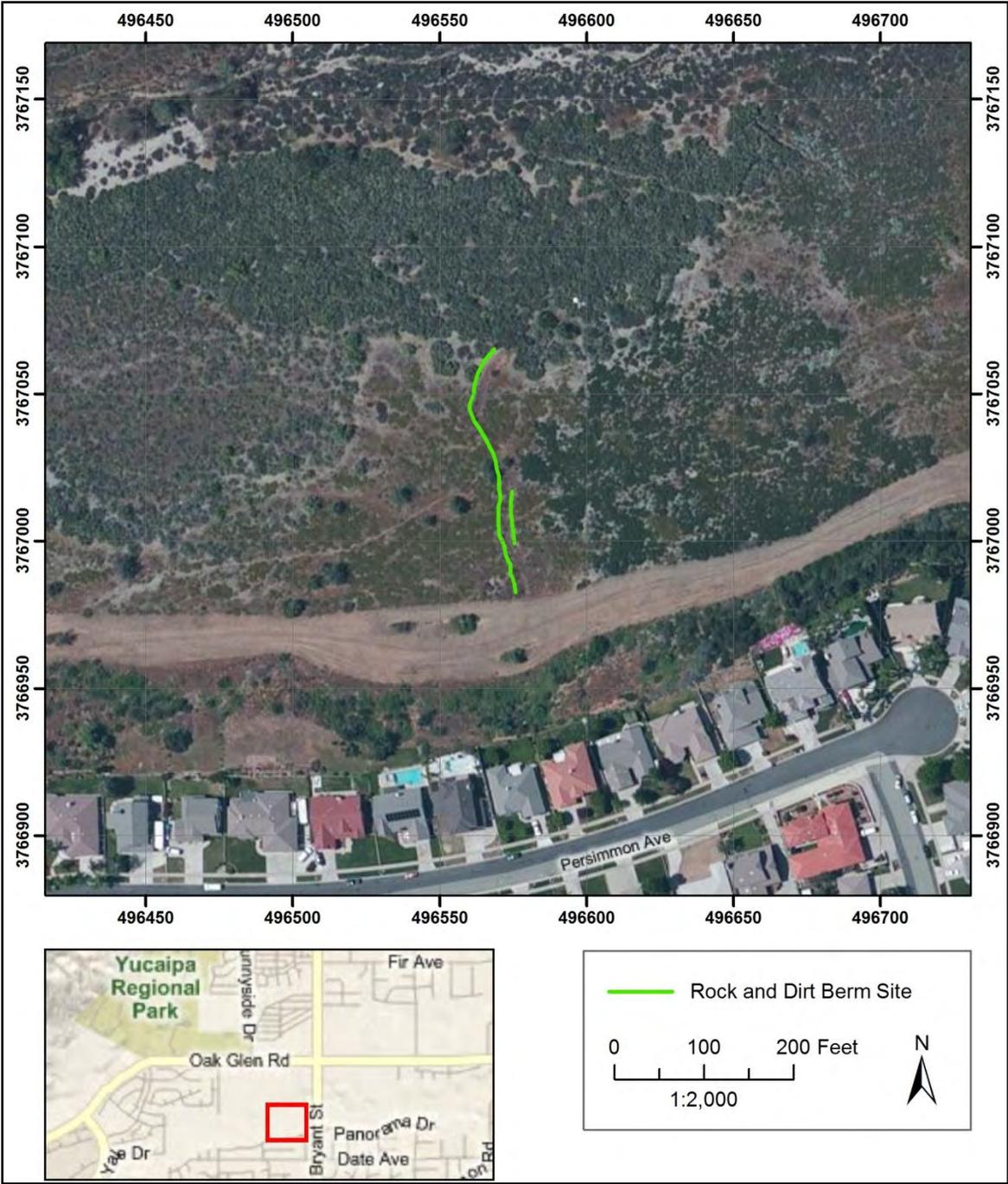


Figure 83. Location of rock and dirt berm site

P-36-023368 ROCK AND CONCRETE WALL

A historical rock and concrete retention dam was located along a segment of Oak Glen Creek (Figure 14, 15). The dam was constructed in two levels; the base level is one foot above the creek water level and the top is three feet above the creek water level. The width of each level is approximately two feet wide, and the dam length is ten feet. The wall consists of large cobbles of the same size as those found in the creek. Cogstone considers this site as ineligible for listing on the CRHR since this wall has no potential to yield additional information. A formal site record was filed at the SBAIC (Appendix D).



Figure 94. Rock and concrete wall, view to southwest

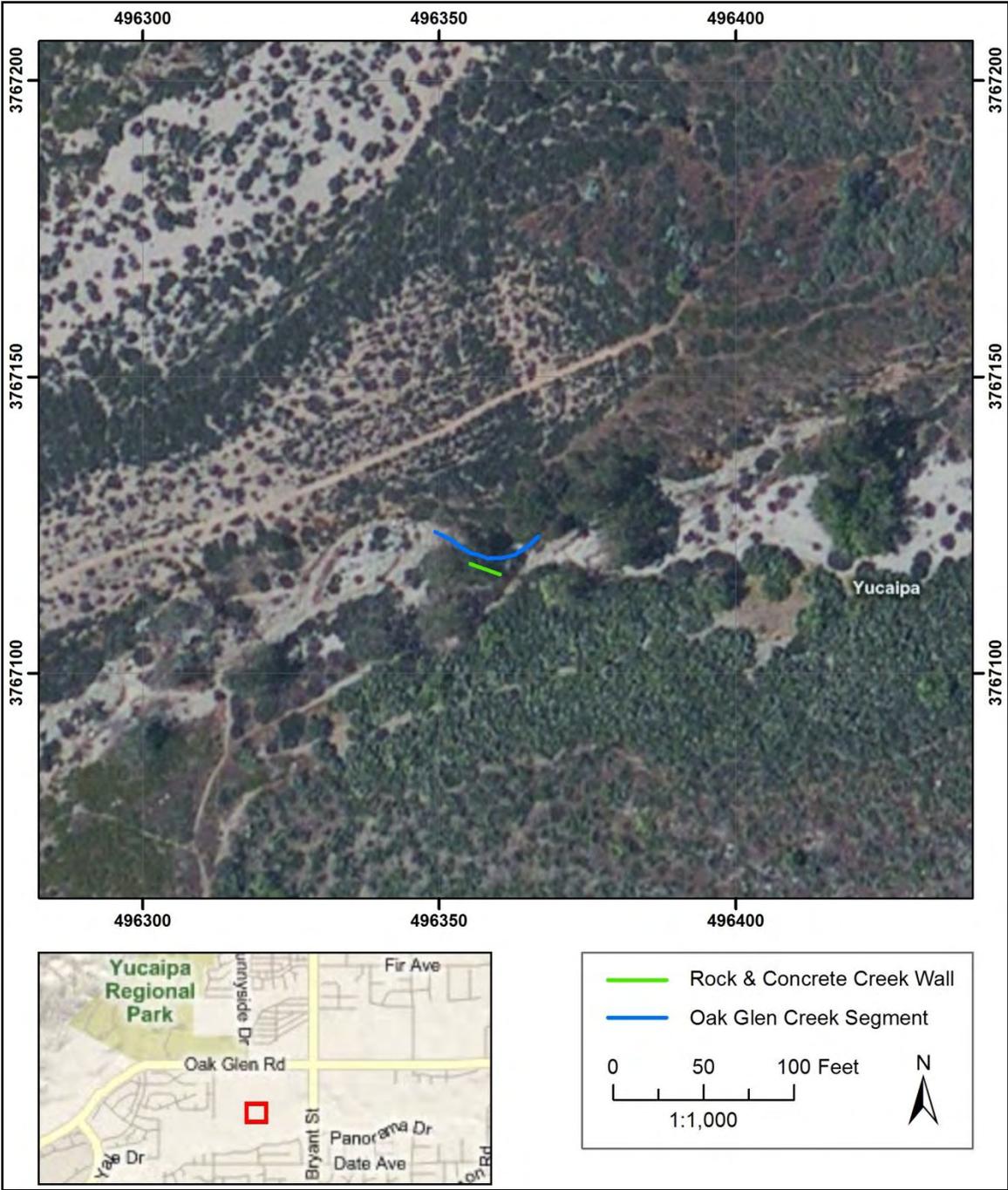


Figure 105. Location of rock and concrete wall site

P-36-023367 GLASS SCATTER

A site consisting of mostly small glass fragments and several ceramic fragments on a dirt road was recorded (Figure 16). The dirt road runs parallel to Bryant Street and then heads west to follow the entire south edge of the project area. The ceramics are dish fragments; glass observed consists of a clear bottle top with a crown finish (post-1912); aqua fragments (1800-1920s); cobalt fragments (1890-1960) and sun-colored amethyst fragments (1885-1920) (Figure 17). The site, located in the northeast portion of the project area, has been destroyed by grading, scattering the artifacts across an area of 70 by 80 feet (Figure 18). Cogstone considers this site as ineligible for listing on the CRHR since this disturbed scatter has no integrity and no potential to yield additional information. A formal site record was filed at the SBAIC (Appendix D).



Figure 116. Glass scatter, view to north



Figure 17. Sample of fragments from glass scatter

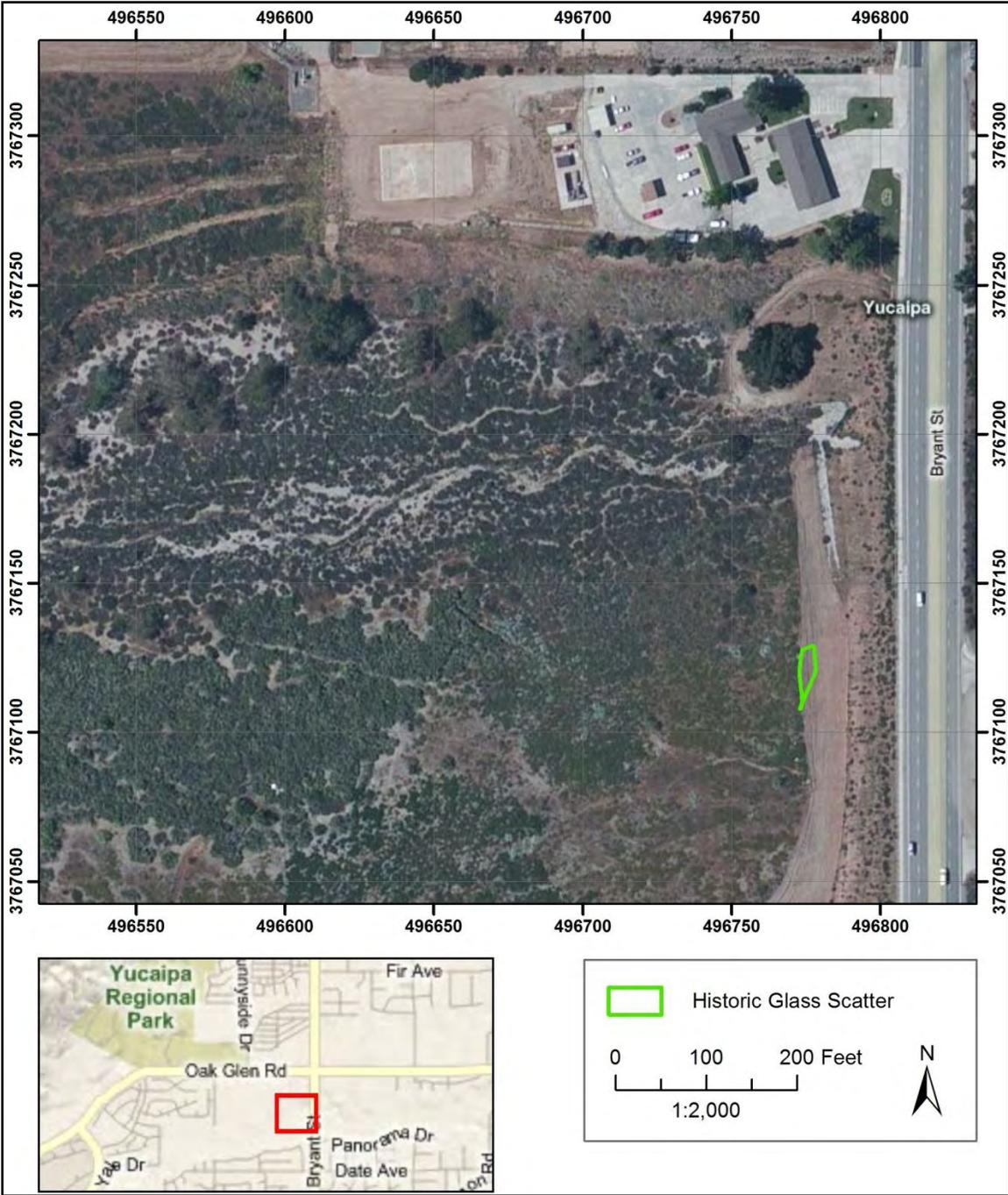


Figure 128. Location of glass scatter

P-36-023366 TRASH SCATTER

A small historical trash scatter was recorded. This site is comprised of approximately nine hole-in-top cans in poor condition (post-1900); a partial cobalt Phillips[®] Milk of Magnesia bottle; a white milkglass jar fragment with a Hazel-Atlas maker's mark (1923-1964); a concrete pipe fragment and ceramic dish fragments (Figure 19, 20). The site, located in the eastern portion of the project area, measures 44 feet by 18 feet and did not appear to be disturbed (Figure 21). This site is not slated to be impacted by the current project. If plans change, we recommend brief field testing consisting of two shovel test pits to determine whether this site has intact subsurface components. This information is necessary to determine eligibility. A formal site record was filed at the SBAIC (Appendix D).



Figure 19. Trash scatter, view to east



Figure 130. Phillips' Milk of Magnesia bottle

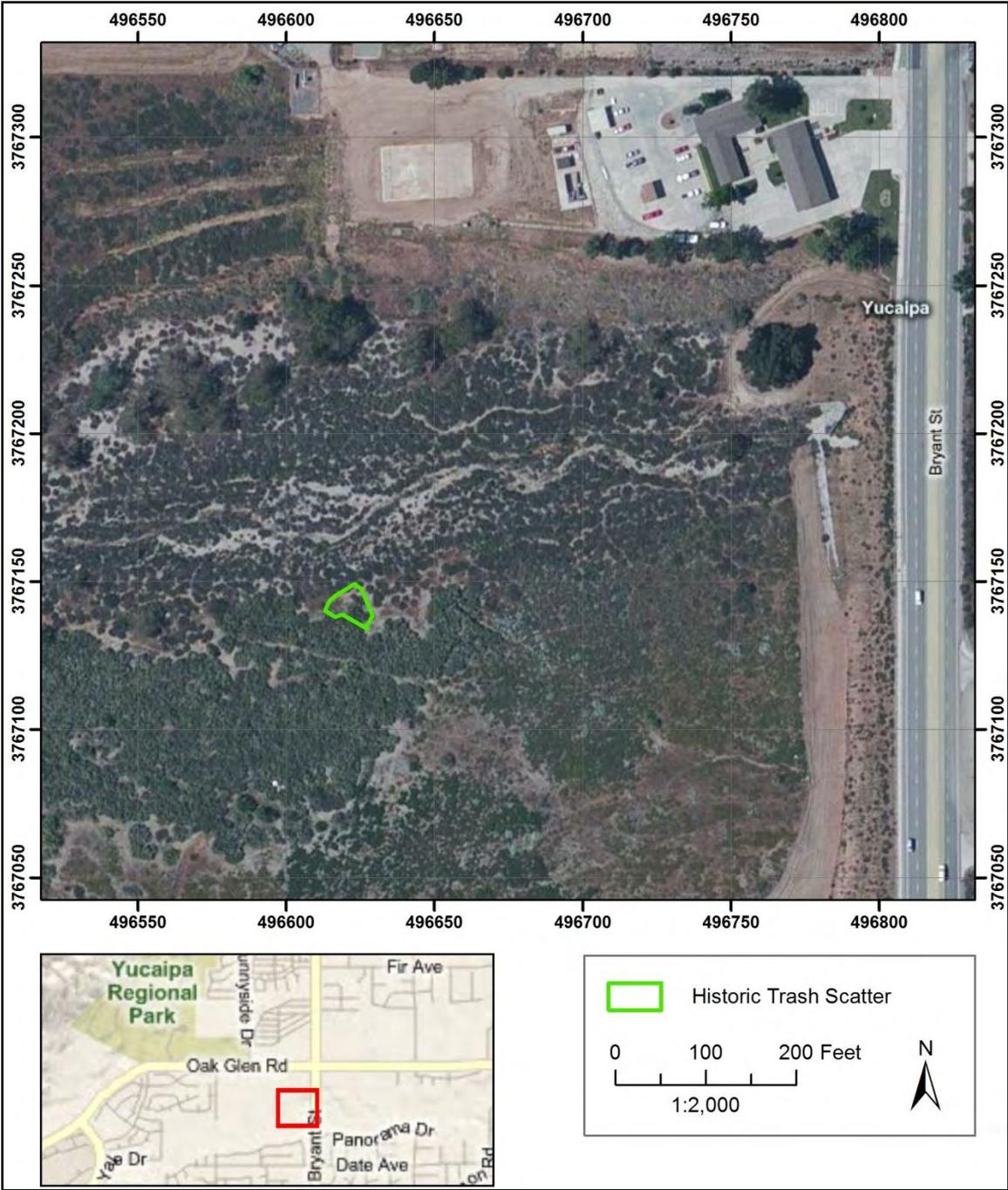


Figure 141. Location of trash scatter

POTENTIAL RESOURCES

PALEONTOLOGICAL RESOURCES

The chance of fossils being preserved greatly increases once the average size of the sediment particles are less than 5 millimeters across. Based on the field survey the sediments in the Quaternary alluvium and Quaternary older alluvium both range from <1 millimeter across to >25 centimeters across. The large clast size limits the chance of fossils being preserved.

Fossil preservation also greatly increases with the presence of water or rapid burial. Remains left on the ground surface are quickly weathered from the sun and destroyed, usually within 20 years or less depending on the environment. So the sands, silts, and clays of rivers, lakes, and oceans are most likely to contain fossils. The sediments of the project area consist of the axial deposits of a river channel as well as alluvial fans. Although the river sediments are conducive to fossil preservation, the sediments of the area are likely too coarse to preserve fossils.

Sediments in the project area are not likely to produce significant vertebrate fossils based on the field survey, record search, and recommendation of the San Bernardino County Museum.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES

No prehistoric sites are known within the vicinity of the project. However, given the presence of two nearby, ephemeral water sources (Oak Glen and Wilson Creeks) and the prehistory of the area, there is a possibility that the project area may contain significant subsurface prehistoric resources. Four historical archaeological resources were observed and formally recorded within the project area. The project area is considered to have moderate sensitivity for additional historical archaeological resources.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Three of the sites recorded do not appear to have potential to contribute new information to history and thus are not eligible for the California Register of Historical Places. Site P-36-023366 has unknown eligibility. Archaeological testing should be conducted to determine eligibility.

The portion of the project to be developed a business park does not appear sensitive for any resources. The remaining portion of the project to be developed includes areas that could not be effectively surveyed due to vegetation cover. Monitoring of all devegetation activities is recommended to determine if resources may exist in these areas. If negative, no subsequent monitoring is necessary. If positive, a monitoring and treatment plan should be developed prior to construction. The plan should include any isolates or sites discovered on DPR forms. The forms and final monitoring compliance report should be filed with the SBAIC. Any materials meeting significance criteria under CEQA should be donated to an accredited repository such as the San Bernardino County Museum. Materials including isolates which do not meet those criteria may be offered to the Yucaipa Historical Society or local school district for educational use.

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2011b Paleontology literature and records review, State Route 91 Adams Project, City of Riverside, Riverside County, California. On file with Cogstone, Orange County, California.
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APPENDIX A: QUALIFICATIONS

**SHERRI GUST**Project Manager & Principal Investigator, Paleontology and Archaeology**EDUCATION**

- 1994 M. S., Anatomy (Evolutionary Morphology), University of Southern California, Los Angeles
- 1979 B. S., Anthropology (Physical), University of California, Davis

SUMMARY QUALIFICATIONS

Gust has more than 30 years of experience in California, acknowledged credentials for meeting national standards, and is a certified/qualified principal archaeologist and paleontologist in all California cities and counties that maintain lists. She holds BLM permits in paleontology and cultural resources. Gust is an Associate of the Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County in the Vertebrate Paleontology and Rancho La Brea Sections. She is a Member of the Society of Vertebrate Paleontology, Society for Archaeological Sciences, Society for Historical Archaeology, the Society for California Archaeology and others. She has special expertise in the identification and analysis of human, animal and fossil bone. In addition, she is a Reader at the Huntington Library and has performed extensive archival research.

SELECTED PROJECTS

Tehachapi Renewable Transmission Project, Segments 1-3. Paleontological resources management plans, Phase I activities, archaeological and paleontological monitoring, artifact and fossil recovery, lab work, GIS mapping, multiple supplement survey and variance reports for construction of new electrical transmission facilities in Los Angeles and Kern Counties. Project Manager and Principal Archaeologist for Cogstone's work and Principal Paleontologist for entire project. 2007-9.

El Casco Transmission Project. Conducted preconstruction mitigation measures and prepared Paleontological Resources Treatment Plan for new SCE transmission project in Riverside County. Project Manager and Principal Paleontologist. 2009.

San Bernardino County Road Improvement Projects. Paleontological Identification Reports, Paleontological Evaluation Reports and Paleontological Mitigation Plan for projects including I10, SR58, SR138, SR247. Conducted paleontological monitoring for SR138, recovered significant fossils and prepared Paleontological Mitigation Report. Project Manager and Principal Paleontologist. 2005-present.

SR178 Widening Project. Historic Property Survey Report with appended Archaeological Survey Report and Paleontological Identification Report, Paleontological Evaluation Report and Paleontological Mitigation Plan for 8 mile segment east of Bakersfield. Project Manager and Principal Paleontologist and Archaeologist. 2007-9.

First Street Trunk Line Water Project. Paleontological assessment and monitoring of installation of new water main in Los Angeles. Project Manager and Principal Paleontologist. 2006-9.

Irvine Business Complex. Archaeological and Paleontological Evaluation of business complex with recent high density housing additions in Irvine, California. Project Manager and Principal Paleontologist and Archaeologist. 2009.

Spring Trails Project. Archaeological and Paleontological Resources Assessment of 350 acre residential development with evaluation of previous work and Mitigation Plan in San Bernardino. Project Manager and Principal Paleontologist and Archaeologist. 2008-9.

**KIM SCOTT**

Field & Lab Director for Paleontology

EDUCATION

2000 B.S., Geology with paleontology emphasis, University of California, Los Angeles

SUMMARY QUALIFICATIONS

Scott has more than 15 years of experience in California paleontology. She is a Member of the Society of Vertebrate Paleontology, Geological Society of America, and SEPM societies. Scott is both a geologist and paleontologist with extensive survey, monitoring and fossil recovery experience. In addition, she has special skills in fossil preparation (cleaning and stabilization), preparation of stratigraphic sections, bone bed mapping, and writing. Over the past 10 years, Scott has written the majority of the paleontology reports for Cogstone. She serves as company safety officer and is the author of the company safety and paleontology manuals.

SELECTED PROJECTS

Tehachapi Renewable Transmission Project, Segments 1-3. Prepared portions of paleontological resources management plans, supervised paleontological monitoring, fossil recovery and preparation for construction of new electrical transmission facilities in Los Angeles and Kern Counties. Field and Lab Director. 2007-9

Tehachapi Renewable Transmission Project, Segments 4-11. Prepared portions of paleontological resources management plan for construction of new electrical transmission facilities in Los Angeles and Kern Counties. Field and Lab Director. 2007-9

El Casco Transmission Project. Conducted preconstruction mitigation measures and prepared portions of Paleontological Resources Treatment Plan for new SCE transmission project in Riverside County. Field and Lab Director. 2009

First Street Trunk Line Water Project. Prepared portions of paleontological assessment and supervised monitoring of installation of new water main in Los Angeles. Field and Lab Director. 2006-9

San Bernardino County Road Improvement Projects. Prepared portions of Paleontological Identification Reports, Paleontological Evaluation Reports and Paleontological Mitigation Plan for projects including I10, SR58, SR138, SR247. Supervised paleontological monitoring for SR138, recovered significant fossils and prepared Paleontological Mitigation Report. Field and Lab Director. 2005-present

SR178 Widening Project. Prepared portions of Paleontological Identification Report, Paleontological Evaluation Report and Paleontological Mitigation Plan for 8-mile segment east of Bakersfield. Field and Lab Director. 2007-9

Scattergood Olympic Line. Prepared portions of Paleontological Assessment for new 11-mile underground electrical transmission line in Los Angeles. Field and Lab Director. 2008-9

Niland Solar Energy Project. Prepared portions of Paleontological Assessment and conducted Mitigation Sampling for a 1000-acre solar project in Imperial County. Field and Lab Director. 2008-9

Owens Valley PM10 Planning Area. Conducted paleontological surveys and assessments for two phases of evaluation of Dust Control Measures in Inyo County. Field and Lab Director. 2005-7



AMY GLOVER
Archaeologist/ Cross-Trained Paleontologist
& Laboratory Supervisor

EDUCATION

- 2004 B.S., Anthropology (Biological), University of California, Riverside
2004 Archaeological Collections Management Internship, San Diego Archaeological Center

SUMMARY QUALIFICATIONS

Glover has more than four years of archaeological experience in California, and knowledge in lab procedures, including the preparation of collections for curation. Glover specializes in historic artifacts, and has over 48 hours of paleontology cross-training.

SELECTED PROJECTS AND REPORTS

Eastside Goldline Light Rail/Subway Project & Historic Los Angeles Cemetery.

Archaeology/paleontology monitor, lab supervisor. Performed archaeological/paleontological monitoring, data recovery and field lab supervision, cataloging, identification, and analysis of Euro-American and Chinese artifacts from over 150 human interments. Also co-authored the final report. 1,968 total hours on project. 2005-Present.

Santa Ysabel Ranch. Archaeology/paleontology monitor, lab supervisor. 200-acre land development in San Luis Obispo counting. Performed mitigation monitoring, artifact and fossil recovery, laboratory processing of prehistoric artifacts for curation. 967 hours on project. 2004-2005

Tehachapi Renewable Transmission Project. Installation of new electrical facilities in Los Angeles & Kern County. Archaeology/paleontology Monitor for Segments 1,2, and 3. Also performed supplemental surveys, site record preparation, and co-authored supplemental survey reports. 470 hours on project. 2008-2009

Rosedale Development /Monrovia Nursery Project. Mixed-use development of roughly 500 acres of land previously used as a plant nursery. Archaeology/paleontology monitor, lab supervisor. Performed cultural resources monitoring, recovery of artifacts, laboratory processing and preparation for curation. 345 hours on project. 2004-2007

Komar Desert Center Project. Development of roughly 18-acres for retail space and associated parking. Archaeology/Paleontology monitor and lab supervisor. Performed mitigation monitoring, fossil and artifact recovery, laboratory processing and preparation of artifacts for curation. Lead author on final report. 266 hours on project. 2007-2008

Pomona Valley Creamery. Redevelopment of the historic creamery into a new educational building on the Western University campus. Archaeology/paleontology monitor, lab supervisor. Performed archaeological pedestrian survey, excavation of three historic trash pits, construction monitoring and the identification, cataloging and analysis of historic artifacts. Lead author on the final report. 225 hours on project. 2007

Malburg Generating Station. Construction of the Malburg Generating Station, a 134-megawatt power plant adjacent to the City of Vernon's existing Station A, natural gas and water pipelines, and associated lay-down and storage areas. Lab supervisor. Performed artifact recovery and analysis. 193 hours on project.



MOLLY VALASIK
Qualified Archaeologist/ Cross-Trained Paleontologist

EDUCATION

2009 M.A., Anthropology, Kent State University, Kent, Ohio
2006 B.A., Anthropology, Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio

SUMMARY QUALIFICATIONS

Valasik is a qualified archaeologist with both professional and academic archaeological field and research experience. She is GIS proficient and currently supervises digitizing and mapping at Cogstone with the use of advanced Trimble software. She has completed more than eight hours of paleontological field training and logged one year's experience as a dual monitor for Cogstone.

SELECTED PROJECTS

Tehachapi Renewable Transmission Project. Archaeology/paleontology monitor, GIS specialist. Performed monitoring, survey and other duties as needed for installation of new electrical facilities in Los Angeles and Kern Counties. Participated in creating GIS layers for TRTP Segments 4-11 paleontological management plan. 2009

High Speed Rail Project. Paleontology field technician, GIS specialist. Performed pedestrian survey of roughly 59 miles, recorded survey area with Trimble GeoXH, produced weekly updates, and geo-referenced Dibley maps (geology formations). 2009

Wildrose Road, Death Valley National Monument. Archaeological field technician and GIS specialist. Assessment of construction activities on potential resources in Inyo County, requested by National Park Service. Performed five mile pedestrian survey identified previously recorded sites, recorded new site information with Trimble GeoXH. 2009

State Route 178 Widening Project. Archaeology field technician, GIS specialist. Caltrans District 8 highway project in San Bernardino County. Performed four-day archaeological pedestrian survey and relocated six archaeological sites. 2009

Blessed Teresa of Calcutta Church Project. Archaeology/paleontology field technician. Construction project in Riverside County. Phase II test excavation units of prehistoric milling area, extensive pedestrian survey, and recorded spatial information with Trimble GeoXH to document prehistoric features present. 2009

Telecom Survey. (extension of Tehachapi Renewable Transmission Project). Archaeological field technician. Documented archaeological sites, gathered GIS information, and produced maps for additional archaeological survey. Digitized and recorded sites and survey areas. 2009

Körös Regional Archaeological Project, Hungary. Field and Laboratory Assistant with Ohio State University and Kent State University. Worked with a team to excavate and process artifacts from an Early Copper Age settlement in Hungary. Participated in archaeological surveys of other possible Early Copper Age sites in the region. 2006

Sunwatch Indian Village, Dayton, Ohio. Field technician. Excavated a section of a Prehistoric Indian village for the Ohio State Boone-Shoft Museum of Discovery. Provided routine tours of the site to the public and museum board members. 2005

APPENDIX B: PALEONTOLOGY RECORD SEARCH

22 April 2011

Cogstone Resource Management
attn: Sherri Gust
1518 W. Taft Avenue
Orange, CA 92865

re: **PALEONTOLOGY LITERATURE AND RECORDS REVIEW, WILSON CREEK
PROJECT, YUCAIPA REGION, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA**

Dear Ms. Gust,

The Division of Geological Sciences of the San Bernardino County Museum (SBCM) has completed a literature review and records search for the above-named project property in the Yucaipa region of San Bernardino County, California. The proposed Wilson Creek study area is located in the northeastern quadrant of section 36, Township 1 South, Range 2 West, San Bernardino Base and Meridian, as seen on the Yucaipa, California 7.5' United States Geological Survey topographic quadrangle map (1971 edition).

Previous geologic mapping (Matti and others, 2003) indicates that the proposed project property is located on surface sediments of middle to late Pleistocene older axial-valley deposits (= unit **Qoa₂**) incised and overlain by Holocene and recent wash alluvium (= **Qya₃**, **Qya₅**, **Qvyw**). The Holocene sediments have low potential to contain fossil resources, and so are assigned low paleontologic sensitivity. In contrast, the surface and subsurface Pleistocene axial valley deposits have undetermined potential to contain significant nonrenewable paleontologic resources, depending upon their lithology. Pleistocene older alluvial sediments occurring at the surface and in the subsurface elsewhere throughout the inland valleys of Riverside and San Bernardino Counties and the Inland Empire have been repeatedly demonstrated to be highly fossiliferous. Fossils recovered from these Pleistocene sediments represent extinct taxa including mammoths, mastodons, ground sloths, dire wolves, sabre-toothed cats, large and small horses, large and small camels, and bison, as well as plant macro- and microfossils (Jefferson, 1991; Reynolds and Reynolds, 1991; Anderson and others, 2002; Scott and Cox, 2008; Springer and others, 2009, 2010; Scott, 2010). If not previously disturbed by development, and depending upon the lithology exhibited, the Pleistocene sediments within the boundaries of the proposed project property may have potential to contain significant nonrenewable paleontologic resources.

For this review, I conducted a search of the Regional Paleontologic Locality Inventory (RPLI) at the SBCM. The results of this search indicate that no previously-known paleontologic resource

localities are recorded by the SBCM from within the proposed study area, nor from within at least one mile in any direction.

Recommendations

The results of the literature review and the check of the RPLI at the SBCM suggest that excavation into undisturbed Pleistocene older alluvium present at the surface and depth within the boundaries of the proposed Wilson Creek project property may have potential to adversely impact significant nonrenewable paleontologic resources, depending upon the lithology of the Pleistocene sediments. A qualified vertebrate paleontologist must examine the sediments and, as necessitated by the observed lithology, develop a program to mitigate these impacts. This program must include curation of recovered resources (Scott and others, 2004) and be consistent with the provisions of the California Environmental Quality Act (Scott and Springer, 2003), as well as with regulations currently implemented by the County of San Bernardino and the proposed guidelines of the Society of Vertebrate Paleontology.

The County of San Bernardino (Development Code §82.20.040) defines a qualified vertebrate paleontologist as meeting the following criteria:

Education: An advanced degree (Masters or higher) in geology, paleontology, biology or related disciplines (exclusive of archaeology).

Professional experience: At least five years professional experience with paleontologic (not including cultural) resources, including the collection, identification and curation of the resources.

The County of San Bernardino (Development Code §82.20.030) requires that paleontologic mitigation programs include, but not be limited to:

(a) Field survey before grading. In areas of potential but unknown sensitivity, field surveys before grading shall be required to establish the need for paleontologic monitoring.

(b) Monitoring during grading. A project that requires grading plans and is located in an area of known fossil occurrence, or that has been demonstrated to have fossils present in a field survey, shall have all grading monitored by trained paleontologic crews working under the direction of a qualified professional, so that fossils exposed during grading can be recovered and preserved. Paleontologic monitors shall be equipped to salvage fossils as they are unearthed, to avoid construction delays, and to remove samples of sediments that are likely to contain the remains of small fossil invertebrates and vertebrates. Monitors shall be empowered to temporarily halt or divert equipment to allow removal of abundant or large specimens. Monitoring is not necessary if the potentially-fossiliferous units described for the property in question are not present, or if present are determined upon exposure and examination by qualified paleontologic personnel to have low potential to contain fossil resources.

(c) Recovered specimens. Qualified paleontologic personnel shall prepare recovered specimens to a point of identification and permanent preservation, including washing of sediments to recover small invertebrates and vertebrates. Preparation and stabilization of all recovered fossils is essential in order to fully mitigate adverse impacts to the resources.

(d) Identification and curation of specimens. Qualified paleontologic personnel shall identify and curate specimens into the collections of the Division of Geological Sciences, San Bernardino County Museum, an established, accredited museum repository with permanent retrievable paleontologic storage. These procedures are also essential steps in effective paleontologic mitigation and CEQA compliance. The paleontologist must have a written repository agreement in hand prior to the initiation of mitigation activities. Mitigation of adverse impacts to significant paleontologic resources is not considered complete until curation into an established museum repository has been fully completed and documented.

(e) Report of findings. Qualified paleontologic personnel shall prepare a report of findings with an appended itemized of specimens. A preliminary report shall be submitted and approved before granting of building permits, and a final report shall be submitted and approved before granting of occupancy permits. The report and inventory, when submitted to the appropriate Lead Agency along with confirmation of the curation of recovered specimens into the collections of the San Bernardino County Museum, will signify completion of the program to mitigate impacts to paleontologic resources.

References

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- Reynolds, S.F.B. and R.L. Reynolds, 1991. The Pleistocene beneath our feet: near-surface Pleistocene fossils in inland southern California basins. *In* M.O. Woodburne, S.F.B. Reynolds, and D.P. Whistler (eds.), *Inland Southern California: the last 70 million years*. Redlands: San Bernardino County Museum Special Publication 38(3&4), p. 41-43.
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Literature / records review, Paleontology, Cogstone: Wilson Creek, Yucaipa

4

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- Springer, K., E. Scott, J.C. Sagebiel, and L.K. Murray, 2009. The Diamond Valley Lake local fauna: late Pleistocene vertebrates from inland southern California. *In* L.B. Albright III (ed.), *Papers on geology, vertebrate paleontology, and biostratigraphy in honor of Michael O. Woodburne*. *Museum of Northern Arizona Bulletin* 65:217-235.
- Springer, K., E. Scott, J.C. Sagebiel, and L.K. Murray, 2010. Late Pleistocene large mammal faunal dynamics from inland southern California: the Diamond Valley Lake local fauna. *In* E. Scott and G. McDonald (eds.), *Faunal dynamics and extinction in the Quaternary: papers honoring Ernest L. Lundelius, Jr.* *Quaternary International* 217: 256-265.

Please do not hesitate to contact us with any further questions you may have.

Sincerely,

Eric Scott, Curator of Paleontology
Division of Geological Sciences
San Bernardino County Museum

APPENDIX C: NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

STATE OF CALIFORNIA

Edmund G. Brown, Jr., Governor

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

915 CAPITOL MALL, ROOM 364
SACRAMENTO, CA 95814
(916) 653-6251
Fax (916) 657-5390
Web Site www.nahc.ca.gov
ds_nahc@pacbell.net



April 5, 2011

Ms. Sherri Gust, RPA

Cogstone Resources Management

1518 W. Taft Avenue
Orange, CA 92865

Sent by FAX to: 714-974-8303
No. of Pages: 3

Re: Request for a Sacred Lands File Search and Native American Contacts list for the
"Wilson Creek Project No. 2140" located in the Yucaipa Area of San Bernardino
County, California

Dear Ms. Gust:

The Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC), the State of California 'Trustee Agency' for the protection and preservation of Native American cultural resources. The NAHC Sacred Lands File (SLF) search resulted in the following: **Native American cultural resources were not identified** within ½ mile of the area of potential effect (e.g. APE).

The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA – CA Public Resources Code §§ 21000-21177, amendments effective 3/18/2010) requires that any project that causes a substantial adverse change in the significance of an historical resource, that includes archaeological resources, is a 'significant effect' requiring the preparation of an Environmental Impact Report (EIR) per the CEQA Guidelines defines a significant impact on the environment as 'a substantial, or potentially substantial, adverse change in any of physical conditions within an area affected by the proposed project, including ... objects of historic or aesthetic significance.' In order to comply with this provision, the lead agency is required to assess whether the project will have an adverse impact on these resources within the 'area of potential effect (APE), and if so, to mitigate that effect. CA Government Code §65040.12(e) defines "environmental justice" provisions and is applicable to the environmental review processes.

Early consultation with Native American tribes in your area is the best way to avoid unanticipated discoveries once a project is underway. Culturally affiliated tribes and individuals may have knowledge of the religious and cultural significance of the historic properties in the project area (e.g. APE). Consultation with Native American communities is also a matter of environmental justice as defined by California Government Code §65040.12(e). We urge consultation with those tribes and interested Native Americans on the list of Native American Contacts we attach to this letter in order to see if your proposed project might impact Native American cultural resources. Lead agencies should consider avoidance as defined in §15370 of the CEQA Guidelines when significant cultural resources as defined by the CEQA Guidelines §15064.5 (b)(c)(f) may be affected by a proposed project. If so, Section 15382 of the CEQA Guidelines defines a significant impact on the environment as "substantial."

Furthermore we suggest that you contact the California Historic Resources Information System (CHRIS) for pertinent archaeological data within or near the APE, at the California Office of Historic Preservation (916) 446-7000.

Consultation with tribes and interested Native American consulting parties, on the NAHC list, should be conducted in compliance with the requirements of federal NEPA (42 U.S.C 4321-43351) and Section 106 and 4(f) of federal NHPA (16 U.S.C. 470 *et seq.*), 36 CFR Part 800.3 (f) (2) & .5, the President's Council on Environmental Quality (CSQ, 42 U.S.C 4371 *et seq.* and NAGPRA (25 U.S.C. 3001-3013) as appropriate. The 1992 *Secretary of the Interiors Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties* were revised so that they could be applied to all historic resource types included in the National Register of Historic Places and including cultural landscapes. Also, federal Executive Orders Nos. 11593 (preservation of cultural environment), 13175 (coordination & consultation) and 13007 (Sacred Sites) are helpful, supportive guides for Section 106 consultation.

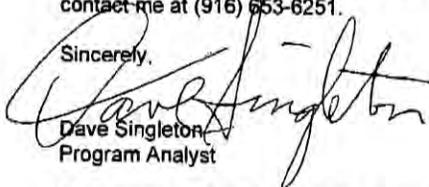
Also, California Public Resources Code Section 5097.98, California Government Code §27491 and Health & Safety Code Section 7050.5 provide for provisions for accidentally discovered archeological resources during construction and mandate the processes to be followed in the event of an accidental discovery of any human remains in a project location other than a 'dedicated cemetery'.

To be effective, consultation on specific projects must be the result of an ongoing relationship between Native American tribes and lead agencies, project proponents and their contractors, in the opinion of the NAHC. Regarding tribal consultation, a relationship built around regular meetings and informal involvement with local tribes will lead to more qualitative consultation tribal input on specific projects.

The response to this search for Native American cultural resources is conducted in the NAHC Sacred Lands Inventory, established by the California Legislature (CA Public Resources Code 5097.94(a) and is exempt from the CA Public Records Act (c.f. California Government Code 6254.10) although Native Americans on the attached contact list may wish to reveal the nature of identified cultural resources/historic properties. Confidentiality of "historic properties of religious and cultural significance" may also be protected under Section 304 of the NHPA or at the Secretary of the Interior discretion if not eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places. The Secretary may also be advised by the federal Indian Religious Freedom Act (cf. 42 U.S.C., 1996) in issuing a decision on whether or not to disclose items of religious and/or cultural significance identified in or near the APE and possibility threatened by proposed project activity.

If you have any questions about this response to your request, please do not hesitate to contact me at (916) 653-6251.

Sincerely,



Dave Singleton
Program Analyst

Attachment: Native American Contact List

Native American Contact List
San Bernardino County
April 5, 2011

Ramona Band of Cahuilla Mission Indians
Joseph Hamilton, Chairman
P.O. Box 391670 Cahuilla
Anza , CA 92539
admin@ramonatribe.com
(951) 763-4105
(951) 763-4325 Fax

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

(909) 862-9883

San Manuel Band of Mission Indians
James Ramos, Chairperson
26569 Community Center Drive Serrano
Highland , CA 92346
(909) 864-8933
(909) 864-3724 - FAX
(909) 864-3370 Fax

Ernest H. Siva
Morongo Band of Mission Indians Tribal Elder
9570 Mias Canyon Road Serrano
Banning , CA 92220 Cahuilla
siva@dishmail.com
(951) 849-4676

Morongo Band of Mission Indians
Michael Contreras, Cultural Heritage Prog.
12700 Pumarra Road Cahuilla
Banning , CA 92220 Serrano
(951) 201-1866 - cell
mcontreras@morongo-nsn.
gov
(951) 922-0105 Fax

San Manuel Band of Mission Indians
Ann Brierty, Policy/Cultural Resources Departmen
26569 Community Center Drive Serrano
Highland , CA 92346
(909) 864-8933, Ext 3250
abrierty@sanmanuel-nsn.
gov
(909) 862-5152 Fax

APPENDIX D: SITE RECORDS

State of California — The Resources Agency DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION PRIMARY RECORD		Primary # 36-023366 HRI # Trinomial SBR-14756H NRHP Status Code
Other Listings Review Code	Reviewer	Date

Page 1 of 4

*Resource Name or #: Historical trash scatter

P1. Other Identifier:

*P2. Location: Not for Publication Unrestricted
and

*a. County: San Bernardino

*b. USGS 7.5' Quad: Yucaipa Date: 1967, Photorevised 1988 T 1S ; R 2W; NE ¼ of NE ¼ of Sec 36; San Bernardino B.M.

c. Address:

City:

Zip:

d. UTM: Zone: 11; 496622.55 mE/ 3767142.61 mN (G.P.S.) NAD 83

e. Other Locational Data: Undeveloped area bounded by Oak Creek Road on the north and 2nd Street to the west

Elevation: 2700'

*P3a. **Description:** Small, historical trash scatter consisting of about nine cans, ceramic and glass fragments. Cans are hole-in-top and are in poor condition (post-1900). Glass includes a cobalt Milk of Magnesia bottle fragment and a white milkglass fragment with a Hazel-Atlas maker's mark (1923-1964). A piece of concrete pipe and ceramic dish fragments are also present.

*P3b. **Resource Attributes:** AH4

*P4. **Resources Present:** Building Structure Object Site District Element of District Other (Isolates, etc.)

P5a. Photo or Drawing



P5b. Description of Photo:

*P6. **Date Constructed/Age and Sources:** Historic

Prehistoric Both

*P7. **Owner and Address:**

Unknown

*P8. **Recorded by:** Molly Valasik

and Lindsay Porras

Cogstone Resource Management

Inc.

1518 W. Taft Ave.

Orange, CA 92865

*P9. **Date Recorded:** April 13,

2011

*P10. **Survey Type:** Intensive

pedestrian

*P11. **Report Citation:** Valasik, M., A. Glover, K. Scott & S. Gust

2011 Archaeological and Paleontological resources Assessment Report for the Wilson Creek Business Park Project, City of Yucaipa, San Bernardino County, California

*Attachments: NONE Location Map Sketch Map Continuation Sheet Building, Structure, and Object Record

Archaeological Record District Record Linear Feature Record Milling Station Record Rock Art Record

Artifact Record Photograph Record Other (List):

DPR 523A (195)

*Required information

State of California — The Resources Agency DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION	Primary # 36-023366 Trinomial SBR-1475611
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ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE RECORD

Page 2 of 4

*Resource Name or #: Historical trash scatter

*A1. Dimensions: a. Length: 44 feet (N-S) x b. Width: 18 feet (E-W)

Method of Measurement: Paced Taped Visual estimate Other: Trimble/GIS calculationsMethod of Determination (Check any that apply.): Artifacts Features Soil Vegetation Topography Cut bank Animal burrow Excavation Property boundary Other (Explain):Reliability of Determination: High Medium Low Explain:Limitations: Restricted access Paved/built over Site limits incompletely defined Disturbances Vegetation Other (Explain):A2. Depth: None Unknown Method of Determination:*A3. Human Remains: Present Absent Possible Unknown (Explain):

*A4. Features: None

*A5. Cultural Constituents: Small, historical trash scatter consisting of about nine cans, ceramic and glass fragments. Cans are hole-in-top and are in poor condition (post-1900). Glass includes a cobalt Milk of Magnesia bottle fragment and a white milk-glass fragment with a Hazel-Atlas maker's mark (1923-1964). A piece of concrete pipe and ceramic dish fragments are also present.

*A6. Were Specimens Collected? No Yes (If yes, attach Artifact Record or catalog and identify where specimens are curated.)*A7. Site Condition: Good Fair Poor (Describe disturbances.)

*A8. Nearest Water: Oak Glen and Wilson Creeks nearby

*A9. Elevation: 2700'

A10. Environmental Setting: Area is densely covered with thick vegetation, such as oak, yucca, bushes, grasses and cacti

A11. Historical Information:

*A12. Age: Prehistoric Protohistoric 1542-1769 1769-1848 1848-1880 1880-1914 1914-1945
 Post 1945 Undetermined Describe position in regional prehistoric chronology or factual historic dates if known:

A13. Interpretations:

A14. Remarks:

A15. References:

A16. Photographs:

Original Media/Negatives Kept at: Cogstone Resource Management Inc.

*A17. Form Prepared by: Molly Valasik

Date: May 2, 2011

Affiliation and Address: Cogstone Resource Management Inc., 1518 W. Taft Ave., Orange, CA 92865

DPR 523C (1/95)

*Required Information

State of California — The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
LOCATION MAP

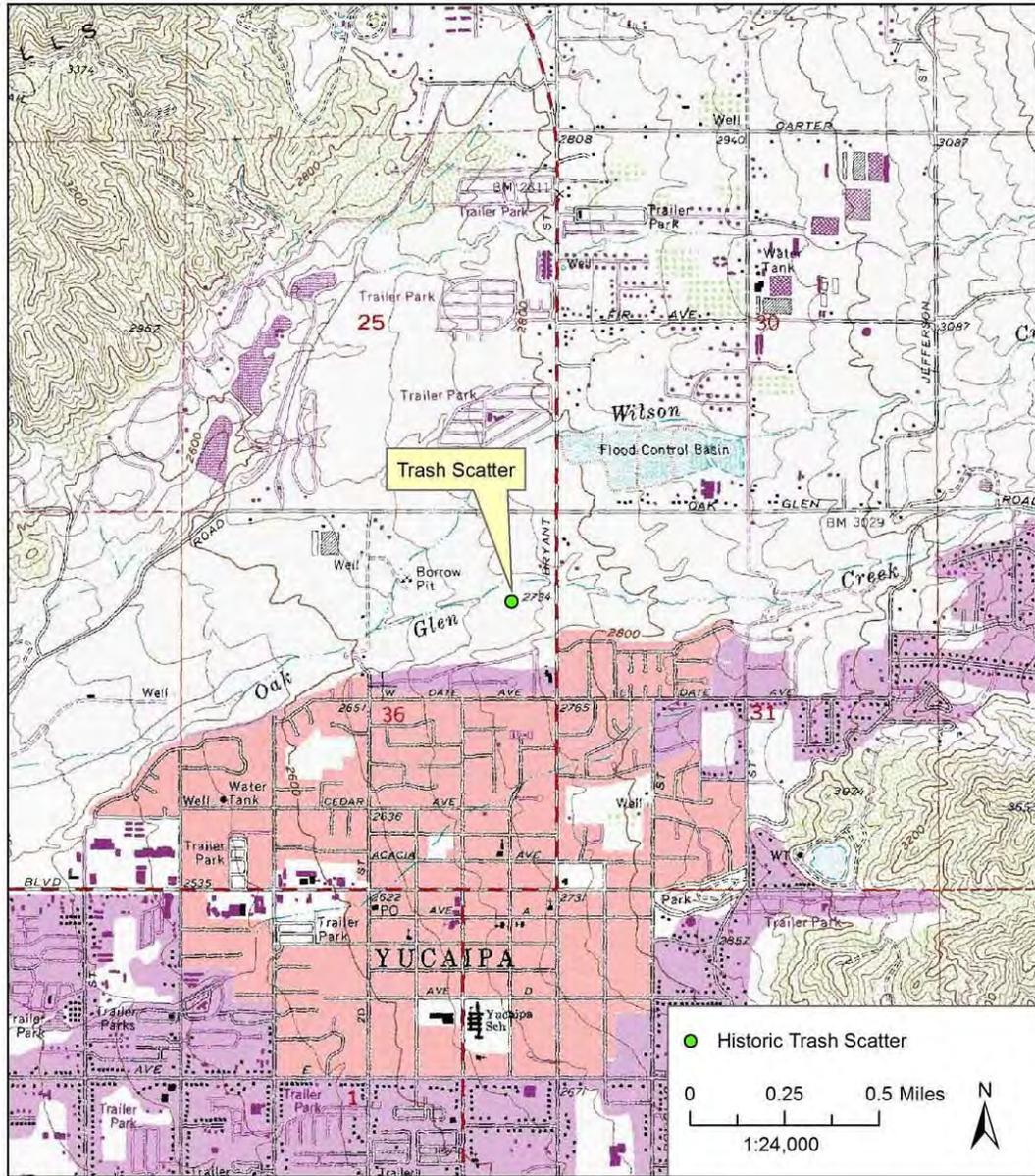
Primary # 36-023366
HRI#
Trinomial SBR-14756H

Page 3 of 4

*Resource Name or #: Historical trash scatter

*Map Name: Yucaipa

*Scale: 1:24,000 *Date of Map: 1967, Photorevised 1988



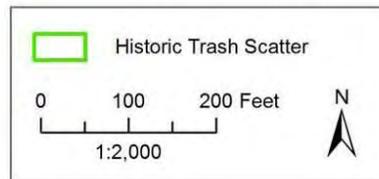
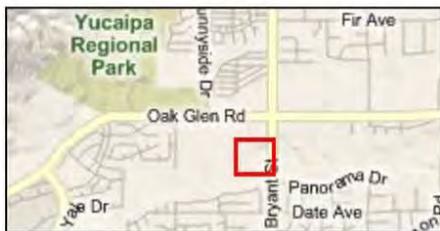
State of California — The Resources Agency DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION SKETCH MAP	Primary # 36-023366 HRI# Trinomial SBR-14756H
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Page 4 of 4

*Resource Name or # Historical trash scatter

*Drawn By: Molly Valasik

*Date: May 2, 2011



DPR 523K (1/95)

*Required information

State of California — The Resources Agency DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION PRIMARY RECORD		Primary # 36-023367 HRI # Trinomial SBR-14757 NRHP Status Code
Other Listings Review Code	Reviewer	Date

Page 1 of 4 *Resource Name or #: Historical Glass Scatter

P1. Other Identifier:

*P2. Location: Not for Publication Unrestricted *a. County: San Bernardino and

*b. USGS 7.5' Quad: Yucaipa Date: 1967, Photorevised 1988 T 1S ; R 2W; NE ¼ of NE ¼ of Sec 36; San Bernardino B.M.

c. Address: City: Zip:

d. UTM: Zone: 11; 496778.57 mE/ 3767120.37 mN (G.P.S.) NAD 83

e. Other Locational Data: Undeveloped area bounded by Oak Creek Road on the north and 2nd Street to the west
Elevation: 2700'

*P3a. Description: Site consists of a light historical scatter of small fragments of mostly glass and some ceramics along a dirt road. The road runs parallel to Bryant Street and then heads west to follow the entire south edge of the property line. The site has been destroyed by previous grading. Glass observed consists of a clear bottle top with a crown finish (post-1912); aqua fragments (1800-1920s); cobalt fragments (1890-1960) and sun-colored amethyst fragments (1885-1920). Ceramic fragments are from dishes.

*P3b. Resource Attributes: AH4

*P4. Resources Present: Building Structure Object Site District Element of District Other (Isolates, etc.)

P5a. Photo or Drawing



P5b. Description of Photo: Site of glass scatter, view to north

*P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources: Historic Prehistoric Both

*P7. Owner and Address: Unknown

*P8. Recorded by: Molly Valasik and Lindsay Porras
Cogstone Resource Management Inc.
1518 W. Taft Ave.
Orange, CA 92865

*P9. Date Recorded: April 13, 2011

*P10. Survey Type: Intensive pedestrian

*P11. Report Citation: Valasik, M., A. Glover, K. Scott & S. Gust

2011 Archaeological and Paleontological resources Assessment Report for the Wilson Creek Business Park Project, City of Yucaipa, San Bernardino County, California

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

DPR 523A (1/95)

*Required information

State of California — The Resources Agency DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION	Primary # 36-023367 Trinomial SBR-14757
ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE RECORD	

Page 1 of 4

*Resource Name or #: Historical Glass Scatter

*A1. Dimensions: a. Length: 70 feet (N-S) x b. Width: 18 feet (E-W)

Method of Measurement: Paced Taped Visual estimate Other: Trimble/GIS calculationsMethod of Determination (Check any that apply.): Artifacts Features Soil Vegetation Topography
 Cut bank Animal burrow Excavation Property boundary Other (Explain):Reliability of Determination: High Medium Low Explain:Limitations (Check any that apply): Restricted access Paved/built over Site limits incompletely defined
 Disturbances Vegetation Other (Explain):A2. Depth: None Unknown Method of Determination:*A3. Human Remains: Present Absent Possible Unknown (Explain):

*A4. Features: None

*A5. Cultural Constituents: Site consists of a light historical scatter of small fragments of mostly glass and some ceramics. The site has been destroyed by previous grading. Glass observed consists of a clear bottle top with a crown finish (post-1912); aqua fragments (1800-1920s); cobalt fragments (1890-1960) and sun-colored amethyst fragments (1885-1920). Ceramic fragments are from dishes.

*A6. Were Specimens Collected? No Yes*A7. Site Condition: Good Fair Poor (Describe disturbances.): Site previously graded

*A8. Nearest Water: Oak Glenn and Wilson Creeks nearby

*A9. Elevation: 2700'

A10. Environmental Setting: Area is densely covered with thick vegetation, such as oak, yucca, bushes, grasses and cacti

A11. Historical Information:

*A12. Age: Prehistoric Protohistoric 1542-1769 1769-1848 1848-1880 1880-1914 1914-1945
 Post 1945 Undetermined Describe position in regional prehistoric chronology or factual historic dates if known:

A13. Interpretations:

A14. Remarks:

A15. References:

A16. Photographs:

Original Media/Negatives Kept at: Cogstone Resource Management Inc.

*A17. Form Prepared by: Molly Valasik

Date: May 2, 2011

Affiliation and Address: Cogstone Resource Management Inc., 1518 W. Taft Ave., Orange, CA 92865

DPR 523C (1/95)

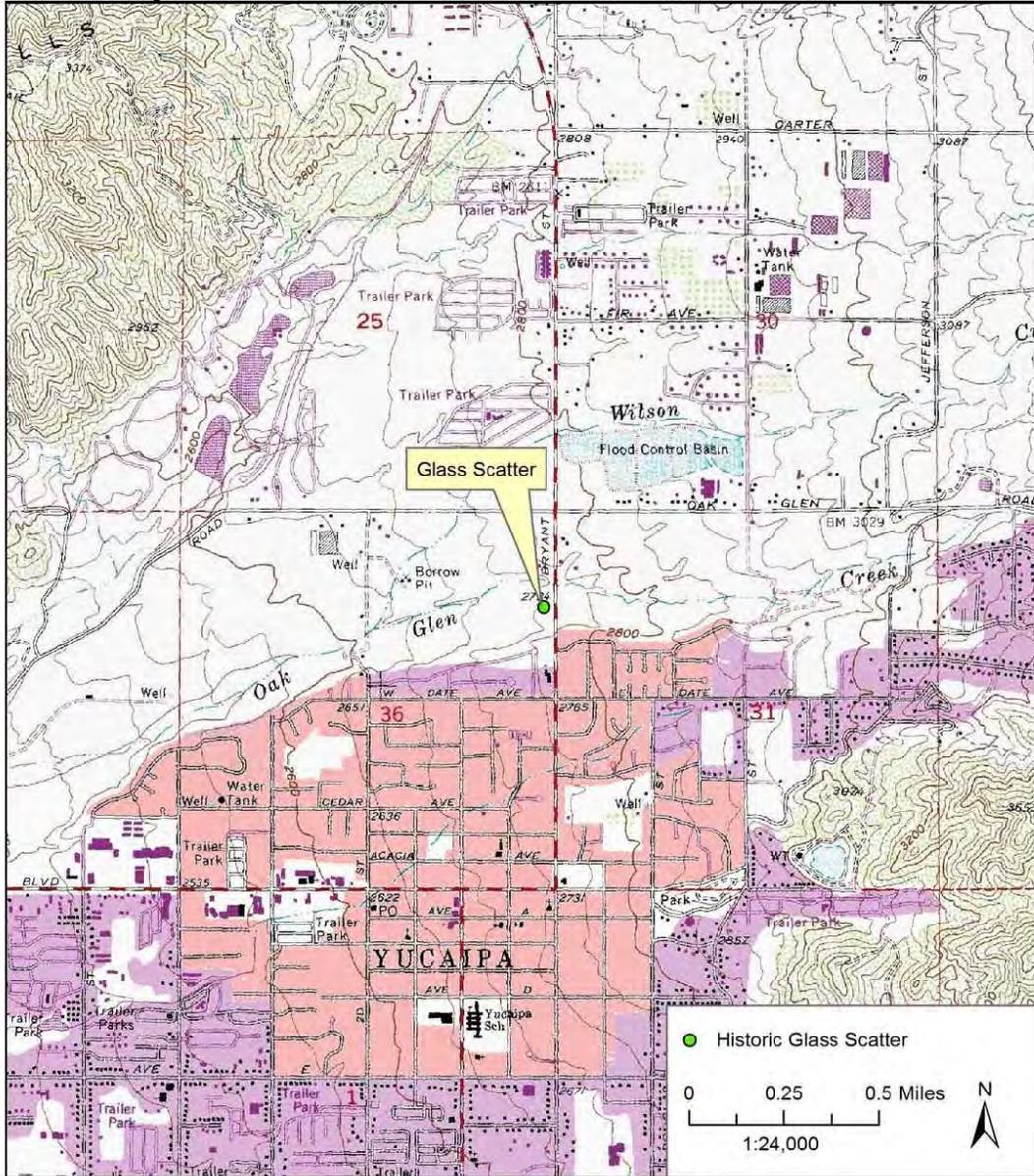
*Required information

State of California — The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
LOCATION MAP

Primary # 36-023367
HRI#
Trinomial SBR-14757

Page of *Resource Name or #: Historic Glass Scatter

*Map Name: Yucaipa *Scale: 1:24,000 *Date of Map: 1967, Photorevised 1988



DPR 523J (1/95)

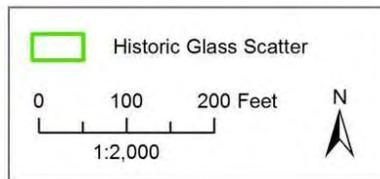
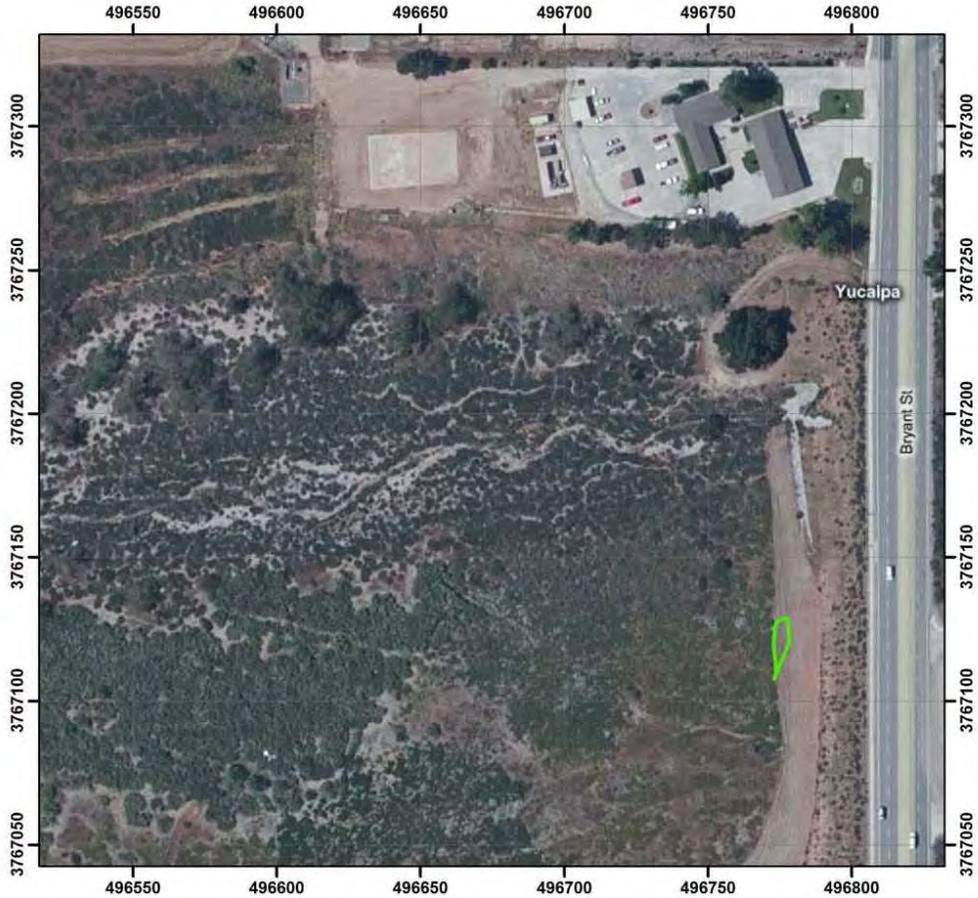
*Required information

State of California — The Resources Agency DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION SKETCH MAP	Primary # 36-023367 HRI# Trinomial SBR-14757
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Page of *Resource Name or # Historic Glass Scatter

*Drawn By: Molly Valasik

*Date: May 2, 2011



DPR 523K (1/95)

*Required information

State of California — The Resources Agency DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION PRIMARY RECORD	Primary # 36-023368 HRI # Trinomial SBR-14758H NRHP Status Code
Other Listings Review Code	Reviewer
Page 1 of 4	Date

*Resource Name or #: Historical rock and concrete creek wall

P1. Other Identifier:

*P2. Location: Not for Publication Unrestricted *a. County: San Bernardino

and (P2b and P2c or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

*b. USGS 7.5' Quad: Yucaipa Date: 1967, Photorevised 1988 T 1S ; R 2W ; NW ¼ of NE ¼ of Sec 36; San Bernardino B.M.

c. Address: City: Zip:

d. UTM: Zone: 11; 496357.30 mE/ 3767117.67 mN (G.P.S.) NAD 83

e. Other Locational Data: Undeveloped area bounded by Oak Creek Road on the north and 2nd Street to the west

Elevation: 2700'

*P3a. Description: Historical rock and concrete retention dam over Oak Glen Creek consisting of two levels. The bottom level is one foot above the creek water level; the top level is three feet above the creek water level. The width of each level is approximately two feet wide. The wall consists of large cobbles that are the same size as those found in the creek. The wall is 10 feet in length.

*P3b. Resource Attributes: AH8

*P4. Resources Present: Building Structure Object Site District Element of District Other (Isolates, etc.)

P5a. Photo or Drawing



P5b. Description of Photo: Rock and concrete creek wall, view to southwest

*P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources: Historic Prehistoric Both

*P7. Owner and Address: Unknown

*P8. Recorded by: Molly Valasik and Lindsay Porras
Cogstone Resource Management Inc.
1518 W. Taft Ave.
Orange, CA 92865

*P9. Date Recorded: April 13, 2011

*P10. Survey Type: Intensive pedestrian

*P11. Report Citation: Valasik, M., A. Glover, K. Scott & S. Gust
2011 Archaeological and Paleontological resources Assessment Report for the Wilson Creek Business Park Project, City of Yucaipa, San Bernardino County, California

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

DPR 523A (1/85)

*Required information

State of California — The Resources Agency DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE RECORD	Primary # 36-023368 Trinomial SBR-14758H
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Page 2 of 4 *Resource Name or #: Historical rock and concrete creek wall

*A1. Dimensions: a. Length: 10 feet (E-W) x b. Width: 2 feet (N-S)
 Method of Measurement: Paced Taped Visual estimate Other: Trimble/GIS calculations
 Method of Determination (Check any that apply.): Artifacts Features Soil Vegetation Topography
 Cut bank Animal burrow Excavation Property boundary Other (Explain):

Reliability of Determination: High Medium Low Explain:

Limitations (Check any that apply): Restricted access Paved/built over Site limits incompletely defined
 Disturbances Vegetation Other (Explain): Partially under water

A2. Depth: None Unknown Method of Determination:

*A3. Human Remains: Present Absent Possible Unknown (Explain):

*A4. Features: None besides wall

*A5. Cultural Constituents: No associated artifacts observed

*A6. Were Specimens Collected? No Yes

*A7. Site Condition: Good Fair Poor

*A8. Nearest Water: Constructed directly above Oak Glen Creek

*A9. Elevation: 2700'

A10. Environmental Setting: Area is densely covered with thick vegetation, such as oak, yucca, bushes, grasses and cacti

A11. Historical Information:

*A12. Age: Prehistoric Protohistoric 1542-1769 1769-1848 1848-1880 1880-1914 1914-1945
 Post 1945 Undetermined Historical but period undetermined.

A13. Interpretations:

A14. Remarks:

A15. References:

A16. Photographs:

Original Media/Negatives Kept at: Cogstone Resource Management Inc.

*A17. Form Prepared by: Molly Valasik Date: May 2, 2011
Affiliation and Address: Cogstone Resource Management Inc., 1518 W. Taft Ave., Orange, CA 92865

DPR 523C (1/95)

*Required information

State of California — The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
LOCATION MAP

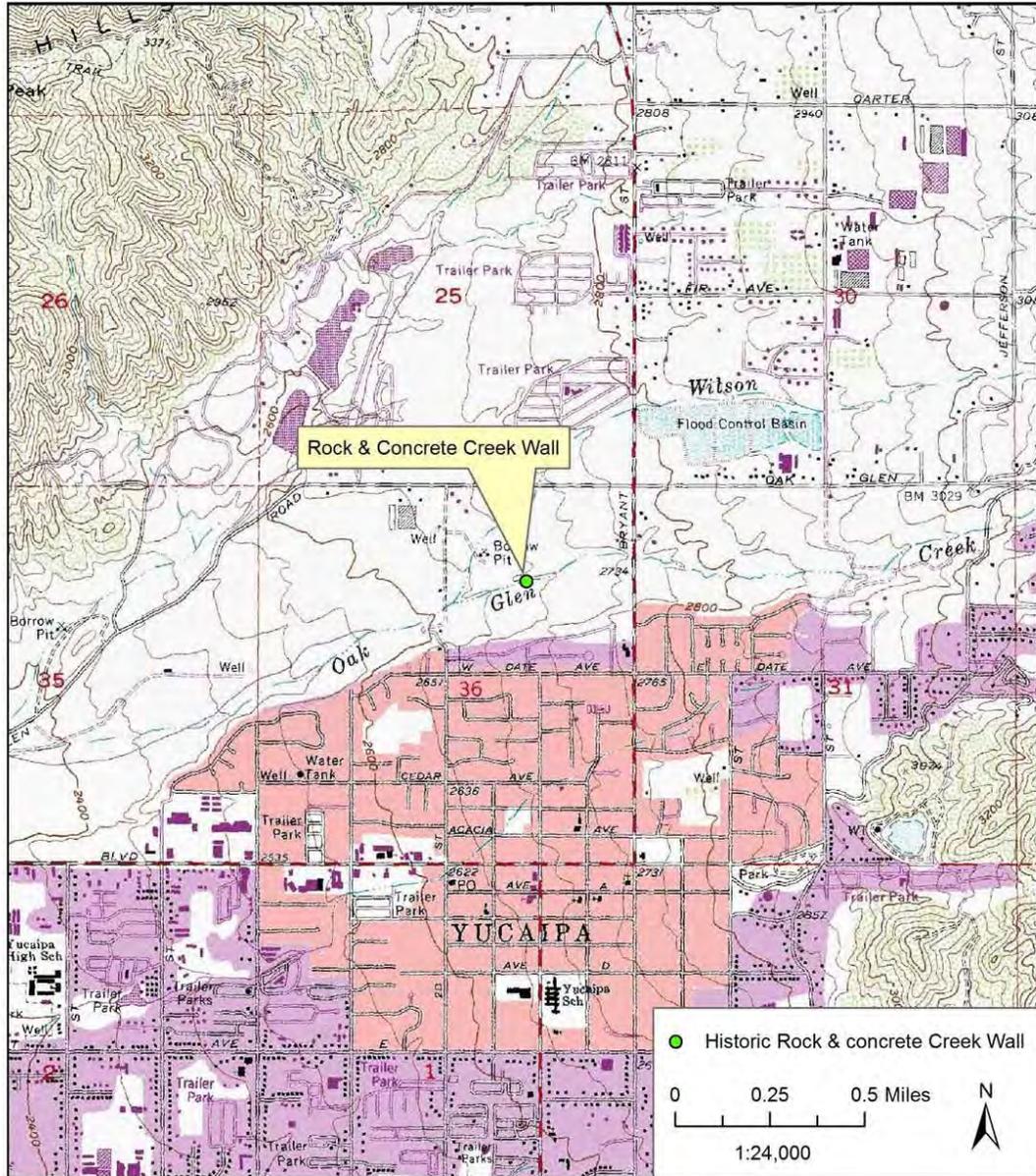
Primary # 36-023368
HRI#
Trinomial SBR-14758H

Page 3 of 4

*Resource Name or #: Historical rock and concrete creek wall

*Map Name: Yucaipa

*Scale: 1:24,000 *Date of Map: 1967 Photorevised 1988



DPR 523J (1/95)

*Required information

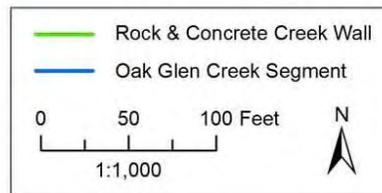
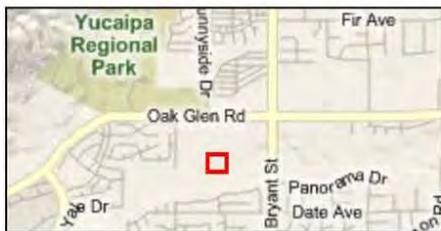
State of California — The Resources Agency DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION SKETCH MAP	Primary # 36-023368 HRI# Trinomial SBR-14758H
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Page 4 of 4

*Resource Name or # Historical rock and concrete creek wall

*Drawn By: Molly Valasik

*Date: May 2, 2011



DPR 523K (1/95)

*Required information

State of California — The Resources Agency DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION PRIMARY RECORD		Primary # 36-023369 HRI # Trinomial SBR-17459H NRHP Status Code
Other Listings Review Code	Reviewer	Date

Page 1 of 4 *Resource Name or #: Rock and Dirt berm

P1. Other Identifier:

*P2. Location: Not for Publication Unrestricted *a. County: San Bernardino
 and (P2b and P2c or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

*b. USGS 7.5' Quad: Yucaipa a Date: 1967, Photorevised 1988 T1S; R 2W; SE ¼ of NE ¼ of Sec 36; San Bernardino B.M.
 c. Address: City: Zip:

d. UTM: Zone: 11; 496568.97 mE/ 3767022.67 mN (G.P.S.) NAD 83

e. Other Locational Data: Undeveloped area bounded by Oak Glen Road on the north and 2nd Street to the west
 Elevation: 2700 ft.

*P3a. Description: Diversion canal/berm lined with rock. It is likely related to Oak Glen Creek but could not be followed due to dense vegetation. The majority of the berm is four feet high, with some areas as low as two feet high. The observable section is 290 feet in length. A small section was observed to the east and is of equal height. The width is approximately two feet and the length is 58 feet.

*P3b. Resource Attributes: AH11

*P4. Resources Present: Building Structure Object Site District Element of District Other (Isolates, etc.)

P5a. Photo or Drawing



P5b. Description of Photo: Rock and dirt berm, view to SE

*P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources: Historic
 Prehistoric Both

*P7. Owner and Address:
 Unknown

*P8. Recorded by: Molly Valasik and Lindsay Porras
 Cogstone Resource Management Inc.
 1518 W. Taft Ave.
 Orange, CA 92865

*P9. Date Recorded: April 13, 2011

*P10. Survey Type: Intensive pedestrian

*P11. Report Citation: Valasik, M., A. Glover, K. Scott & S. Gust
 2011 Archaeological and Paleontological resources Assessment Report for the Wilson Creek Business Park Project, City of Yucaipa, San Bernardino County, California

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

DPR 523A (1/95)

*Required information

State of California — The Resources Agency DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE RECORD	Primary # 36-023369 Trinomial SBR-1745911
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Page 2 of 4 *Resource Name or #: Rock and Dirt berm

*A1. Dimensions: a. Length: 290 feet (N-S) x b. Width: 2 feet (E-W)
 Method of Measurement: Paced Taped Visual estimate Other: Trimble/GIS calculations
 Method of Determination (Check any that apply.): Artifacts Features Soil Vegetation Topography
 Cut bank Animal burrow Excavation Property boundary Other (Explain):
 Reliability of Determination: High Medium Low Explain:
 Limitations (Check any that apply): Restricted access Paved/built over Site limits incompletely defined
 Disturbances Vegetation Other (Explain):

A2. Depth: None Unknown Method of Determination:
 *A3. Human Remains: Present Absent Possible Unknown (Explain):
 *A4. Features: None besides berm
 *A5. Cultural Constituents: No associated artifacts observed
 *A6. Were Specimens Collected? No Yes (If yes, attach Artifact Record or catalog and identify where specimens are curated.)
 *A7. Site Condition: Good Fair Poor
 *A8. Nearest Water: Oak Glen Creek and Wilson Creek nearby
 *A9. Elevation: 2700'
 A10. Environmental Setting: Area is densely covered with thick vegetation, such as oak, yucca, bushes, grasses and cacti
 A11. Historical Information:
 *A12. Age: Prehistoric Protohistoric 1542-1769 1769-1848 1848-1880 1880-1914 1914-1945
 Post 1945 Undetermined Historical but period undetermined.
 A13. Interpretations:
 A14. Remarks:
 A15. References:
 A18. Photographs
 Original Media/Negatives Kept at: Cogstone Resource Management Inc.
 *A17. Form Prepared by: Molly Valasik Date: May 2, 2011
 Affiliation and Address: Cogstone Resource Management Inc., 1518 W. Taft Ave., Orange, CA 92865
 DPR 523C (1/95) *Required Information

State of California — The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
LOCATION MAP

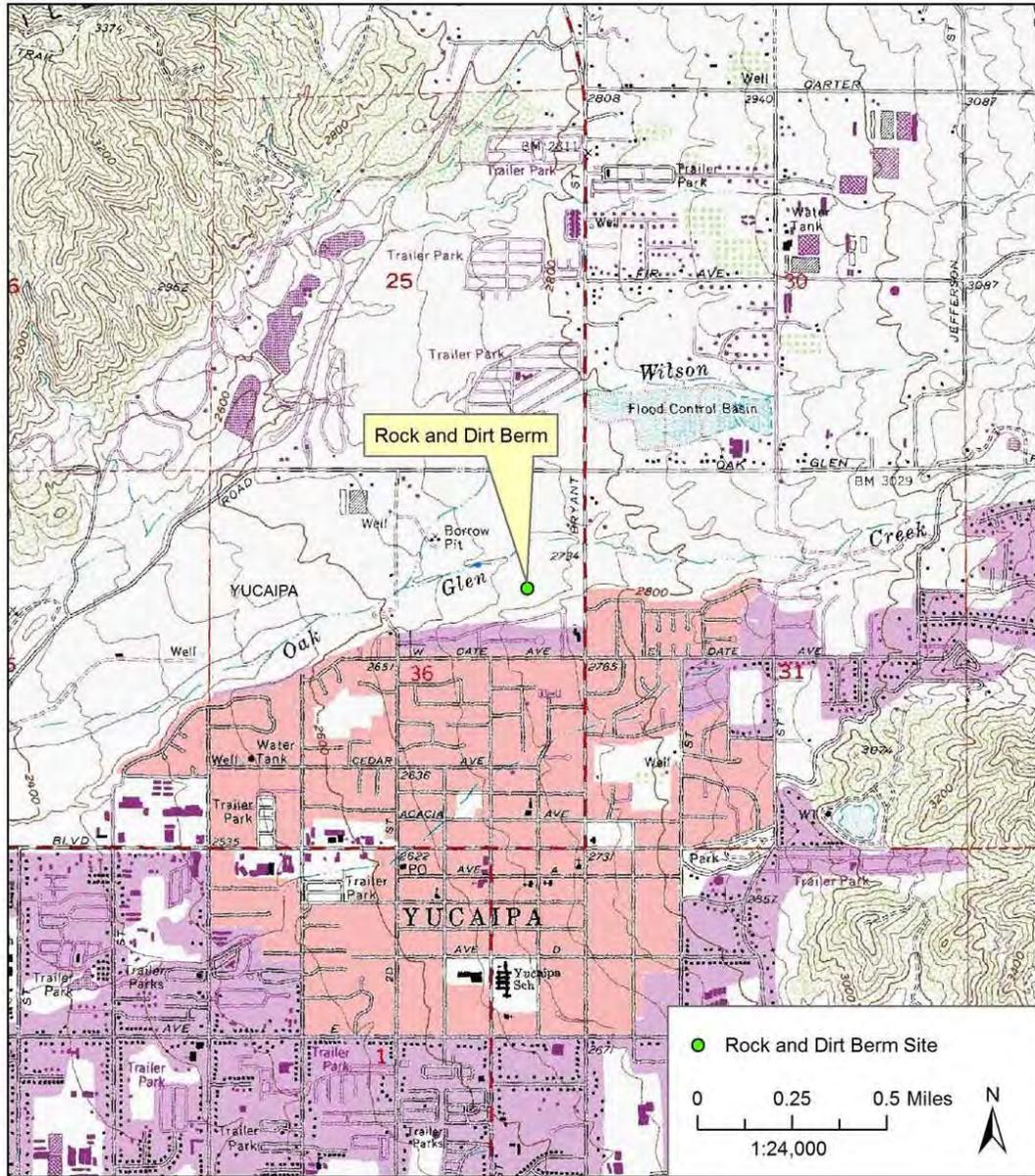
Primary # 36-023369
HRI#
Trinomial SBR-17459H

Page 3 of 4

*Resource Name or #: Rock and Dirt berm

*Map Name: Yucaipa

*Scale: 1:24,000 *Date of Map: 1967, Photorevised 1988



DPR 523J (1/95)

*Required information

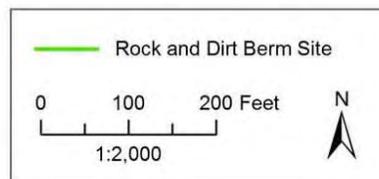
State of California — The Resources Agency DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION SKETCH MAP	Primary # 36-023369 HRI# Trinomial SBR-17459H
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Page 4 of 4

*Resource Name or # Rock and Dirt berm

*Drawn By: Molly Valasik

*Date: May 2, 2011



DPR 523K (1/95)

*Required information