

Appendix C-2

Archaeological Resources Assessment

June 25, 2021

13228

Kevin Rice
Patriot Partners
12126 West Sunset Boulevard
Los Angeles, California 90094

Subject: Archaeological Resources Assessment for the 6th Street and Victoria Avenue Warehouse Project, City of Highland, San Bernardino County, California

Dear Mr. Rice:

This letter documents the archaeological resources assessment conducted by Dudek for the 6th Street and Victoria Avenue Warehouse Project (Project), located within the City of Highland, San Bernardino County, California. The present study documents the results of a California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS) records search conducted at the South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC), Native American coordination with the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) for a Sacred Lands File (SLF) review, an archaeological pedestrian survey, an analysis of the sensitivity of the proposed Project site to contain archaeological resources, as well as management recommendations. The City of Highland (City) is the lead agency responsible for compliance with California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA).

Project Location

The proposed Project site is located within the southern portion of the City of Highland, San Bernardino County, California. Specifically, the approximately 12.3-acre rectangular-shaped proposed Project site consists of six parcels, three containing residential units and three open lots, and encompasses the following addresses and/or associated Assessor Parcel Number:

- Parcel 1: 7834 Victoria Avenue (APN 1192-281-10);
- Parcel 2: 26432 6th Street (APN 1192-281-11);
- Parcel 3: 7809 Grape Street (APN 1192-281-13);
- Parcel 4: APN 1192-281-09;
- Parcel 5: APN 1192-281-12 and;
- Parcel 6: APN 1192-281-14

The proposed Project site falls on public land survey system (PLSS) Section 6 of Township 1 South, Range 3 West on the *Redlands*, California 7.5-minute USGS Quadrangle (Appendix A: Figure 1). The site is bound by Cypress Street, open lots, and single-family residences to the north, 6th Street to the south, Victoria Avenue to the east and Grape Street to the west (Appendix A: Figure 2).

Project Description

The proposed Project includes demolition of the three existing residential structures and construction of an approximate 307,429-square-foot (gross area, inclusive of mezzanine/office spaces), one-story warehouse building on an approximate 12.3-acre site (gross area). The warehouse building is proposed to be composed of approximately 297,445 square feet of warehouse space and 10,000 square feet of mezzanine/office space. In addition to the industrial/warehouse building, the proposed Project includes a landscaping area, passenger vehicle parking spaces, trailer parking spaces, and tractor-trailer loading docks. Utility improvements, including domestic water, sanitary sewer, natural gas, electrical service and telecommunications would connect to existing facilities on and in the immediate vicinity of the proposed Project site. The proposed Project site is not currently served by storm drainage infrastructure and as such, the Project is proposed to involve the construction of a new engineered storm drain system to collect and treat on-site stormwater runoff and includes an on-site underground infiltration basin located in the western portion of the proposed Project site. The existing drainage ditch along Victoria Avenue would be removed and replaced.

Environmental Setting

The approximately 12.3-acre rectangular-shaped proposed Project site is located on the northwestern corner of 6th Street and Victoria Avenue. Of the six parcels that comprise the Project site, three parcels are developed with residential uses (Parcels 1-3) and the remaining three parcels are undeveloped (Parcels 4-6). Vegetation on the undeveloped parcels is regularly subject to weed abatement and is largely composed of ruderal (i.e., weedy) species and grasses. A portion of the undeveloped parcels is used for equine activities (i.e., horseback riding and grazing). Barns, horse stalls, and a horse corral are located throughout the site.

The proposed Project site is relatively flat and generally slopes from east to west having an approximate elevation drop of eight feet. The maximum site elevation, located on the western side of the site, is approximately 1,148± feet above mean sea level, while the minimum site elevation, located at the southwest corner, is 1,140± feet above mean sea level (amsl). According to the NRCS Web Soil Survey (USDA 2021), soils within the proposed Project site consist of both Hanford coarse sandy loam at 2 to 9 percent slopes and is characterized as well drained soils that formed in moderately coarse textured alluvium dominantly from granite. They are found on stream bottoms, floodplains and alluvial fans with slopes of 0 to 15 percent. Other soil types within the proposed Project site includes the Tujunga gravelly loamy sand at 0 to 9 percent slopes, which is characterized as somewhat excessively drained soils that formed in alluvium from granitic sources. Tujunga soils can be found on alluvial fans and floodplains, including urban areas. Slopes range from 0 to 12 percent.

The proposed Project site is within the Upper Santa Ana River Watershed, which covers approximately 162,538 acres throughout San Bernardino County and originates in San Bernardino Mountains, and travels 96 miles before reaching the Pacific Ocean through Huntington Beach, California. The proposed Project site is approximately 3 miles south and west of the San Bernardino Mountains and just northwest of an unnamed channel. The unnamed channel is an intermittent riverine system that flows only part of the year and may retain isolated pools or surface water when water is not flowing. It travels north to south and connects to an unnamed drainage ditch that located at the southwestern portion of the proposed Project site. The ditch receives flows from a City storm drain within Victoria Avenue, as well as runoff from Victoria Avenue before discharging flows into a 48-inch corrugated metal pipe within

6th Street. As reported in the Aquatic Resources Delineation Report prepared by Dudek for the proposed Project (Salas 2021), the National Wetland Inventory dataset indicates that the unnamed channel periodically or continuously contains moving water that forms a connecting link between two bodies of water. This unnamed channel travels underground, approximately 0.25-miles south and presumably connects to City Creek, which is a direct tributary to the Santa Ana River.

Regulatory Context

Work for this Project was conducted in compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). The regulatory framework as it pertains to cultural resources under CEQA is detailed below.

Under the provisions of CEQA, including the CEQA Statutes (PRC Sections 21083.2 and 21084.1), the CEQA Guidelines (14 CCR 15064.5), and California Public Resources Code (PRC) Section 5024.1 (14 CCR 4850 et seq.), properties expected to be directly or indirectly affected by a proposed project must be evaluated for California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) eligibility (PRC Section 5024.1).

The purpose of the CRHR is to maintain listings of the state's historical resources and to indicate which properties are to be protected, to the extent prudent and feasible, from material impairment and substantial adverse change. The term historical resources includes a resource listed in or determined to be eligible for listing in the CRHR; a resource included in a local register of historical resources; and any object, building, structure, site, area, place, record, or manuscript that a lead agency determines to be historically significant (14 CCR 15064.5[a]). The criteria for listing properties in the CRHR were developed in accordance with previously established criteria developed for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. The California Office of Historic Preservation regards "any physical evidence of human activities over 45 years old" as meriting recordation and evaluation (OHP 1995:2).

State

The California Register of Historical Resources

A cultural resource is considered "historically significant" under CEQA if the resource meets one or more of the criteria for listing on the CRHR. The CRHR was designed to be used by state and local agencies, private groups, and citizens to identify existing cultural resources within the state and to indicate which of those resources should be protected, to the extent prudent and feasible, from substantial adverse change. The following criteria have been established for the CRHR. A resource is considered significant if it:

1. is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California's history and cultural heritage;
2. is associated with the lives of persons important in our past;
3. embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, or represents the work of an important creative individual, or possesses high artistic values; or
4. has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

In addition to meeting one or more of the above criteria, historical resources eligible for listing in the CRHR must retain enough of their historic character or appearance to be able to convey the reasons for their significance. Such integrity is evaluated in regard to the retention of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.

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

- An archaeological artifact, object, or site about which it can be clearly demonstrated that, without merely adding to the current body of knowledge, there is a high probability that it meets any of the following criteria:
 - Contains information needed to answer important scientific research questions and that there is a demonstrable public interest in that information
 - Has a special and particular quality, such as being the oldest of its type or the best available example of its type
 - Is directly associated with a scientifically recognized important prehistoric or historic event or person

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

Impacts that adversely alter the significance of a resource listed in or eligible for listing in the CRHR are considered a significant effect on the environment. Impacts to historical resources from a proposed project are thus considered significant if the project (1) physically destroys or damages all or part of a resource; (2) changes the character of the use of the resource or physical feature within the setting of the resource, which contributes to its significance; or (3) introduces visual, atmospheric, or audible elements that diminish the integrity of significant features of the resource.

California Environmental Quality Act

As described further, the following CEQA statutes (PRC Section 21000 et seq.) and CEQA Guidelines (14 CCR 15000 et seq.) are of relevance to the analysis of archaeological, historic, and tribal cultural resources:

- PRC Section 21083.2(g) defines “unique archaeological resource.”
- PRC Section 21084.1 and CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5(a) defines “historical resources.” In addition, CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5(b) defines the phrase “substantial adverse change in the significance of an historical resource”; it also defines the circumstances when a project would materially impair the significance of a historical resource.
- PRC Section 21074(a) defines “tribal cultural resources.”
- PRC Section 5097.98 and CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5(e) set forth standards and steps to be employed following the accidental discovery of human remains in any location other than a dedicated ceremony.
- PRC Sections 21083.2(b) and 21083.2(c) and CEQA Guidelines Section 15126.4 provide information regarding the mitigation framework for archaeological and historic resources, including examples of preservation-in-place mitigation measures. Preservation in place is the preferred manner of mitigating impacts to significant archaeological sites because it maintains the relationship between artifacts and the

archaeological context and may also help avoid conflict with religious or cultural values of groups associated with the archaeological site(s).

More specifically, under CEQA, a project may have a significant effect on the environment if it may cause “a substantial adverse change in the significance of an historical resource” (PRC Section 21084.1; CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5(b)). If a site is listed or eligible for listing in the CRHR, or included in a local register of historic resources, or identified as significant in a historical resources survey (meeting the requirements of PRC Section 5024.1(q)), it is an “historical resource” and is presumed to be historically or culturally significant for purposes of CEQA (PRC Section 21084.1; CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5(a)). The lead agency is not precluded from determining that a resource is a historical resource even if it does not fall within this presumption (PRC Section 21084.1; CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5(a)).

A “substantial adverse change in the significance of an historical resource” reflecting a significant effect under CEQA means “physical demolition, destruction, relocation, or alteration of the resource or its immediate surroundings such that the significance of an historical resource would be materially impaired” (CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5(b)(1); PRC Section 5020.1(q)). In turn, the significance of a historical resource is materially impaired when a project does any of the following:

- (1) Demolishes or materially alters in an adverse manner those physical characteristics of an historical resource that convey its historical significance and that justify its inclusion in, or eligibility for, inclusion in the California Register; or
- (2) Demolishes or materially alters in an adverse manner those physical characteristics that account for its inclusion in a local register of historical resources pursuant to Section 5020.1(k) of the PRC or its identification in an historical resources survey meeting the requirements of Section 5024.1(g) of the PRC, unless the public agency reviewing the effects of the project establishes by a preponderance of evidence that the resource is not historically or culturally significant; or
- (3) Demolishes or materially alters in an adverse manner those physical characteristics of a historical resource that convey its historical significance and that justify its eligibility for inclusion in the California Register as determined by a lead agency for purposes of CEQA (CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5(b)(2)).

Pursuant to these sections, the CEQA inquiry begins with evaluating whether a project site contains any “historical resources,” then evaluates whether that project will cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource such that the resource’s historical significance is materially impaired.

If it can be demonstrated that a project will cause damage to a unique archaeological resource, the lead agency may require reasonable efforts be made to permit any or all of these resources to be preserved in place or left in an undisturbed state. To the extent that they cannot be left undisturbed, mitigation measures are required (PRC Sections 21083.2(a)–(c)).

Section 21083.2(g) defines a unique archaeological resource as an archaeological artifact, object, or site about which it can be clearly demonstrated that without merely adding to the current body of knowledge, there is a high probability that it meets any of the following criteria:

- (1) Contains information needed to answer important scientific research questions and that there is a demonstrable public interest in that information.

- (2) Has a special and particular quality such as being the oldest of its type or the best available example of its type.
- (3) Is directly associated with a scientifically recognized important prehistoric or historic event or person (PRC Section 21083.2(g)).

Impacts on nonunique archaeological resources are generally not considered a significant environmental impact (PRC Section 21083.2(a); CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5(c)(4)). However, if a nonunique archaeological resource qualifies as a TCR (PRC Sections 21074(c) and 21083.2(h)), further consideration of significant impacts is required.

CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5 assigns special importance to human remains and specifies procedures to be used when Native American remains are discovered. As described below, these procedures are detailed in PRC Section 5097.98.

California State Assembly Bill 52

Assembly Bill (AB) 52 of 2014 amended PRC Section 5097.94 and added PRC Sections 21073, 21074, 21080.3.1, 21080.3.2, 21082.3, 21083.09, 21084.2, and 21084.3. AB 52 established that tribal cultural resources (TCRs) must be considered under CEQA and also provided for additional Native American consultation requirements for the lead agency. Section 21074 describes a TCR as a site, feature, place, cultural landscape, sacred place, or object that is considered of cultural value to a California Native American Tribe and that is either:

- On or determined to be eligible for the California Register of Historical Resources or a local historic register; or
- A resource determined by the lead agency, in its discretion and supported by substantial evidence, to be significant pursuant to criteria set forth in subdivision (c) of Section 5024.1.

AB 52 formalizes the lead agency-tribal consultation process, requiring the lead agency to initiate consultation with California Native American groups that are traditionally and culturally affiliated with the project site, including tribes that may not be federally recognized. Lead agencies are required to begin consultation prior to the release of a negative declaration, mitigated negative declaration, or environmental impact report.

Section 1 (a)(9) of AB 52 establishes that “a substantial adverse change to a tribal cultural resource has a significant effect on the environment.” Effects on TCRs should be considered under CEQA. Section 6 of AB 52 adds Section 21080.3.2 to the PRC, which states that parties may propose mitigation measures “capable of avoiding or substantially lessening potential significant impacts to a tribal cultural resource or alternatives that would avoid significant impacts to a tribal cultural resource.” Further, if a California Native American tribe requests consultation regarding project alternatives, mitigation measures, or significant effects to tribal cultural resources, the consultation shall include those topics (PRC Section 21080.3.2[a]). The environmental document and the mitigation monitoring and reporting program (where applicable) shall include any mitigation measures that are adopted (PRC Section 21082.3[a]).

California Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5

California law protects Native American burials, skeletal remains, and associated grave goods, regardless of their antiquity, and provides for the sensitive treatment and disposition of those remains. California Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5 requires that if human remains are discovered in any place other than a dedicated cemetery,

no further disturbance or excavation of the site or nearby area reasonably suspected to contain human remains shall occur until the county coroner has examined the remains (Section 7050.5(b)). PRC Section 5097.98 also outlines the process to be followed in the event that remains are discovered. If the coroner determines or has reason to believe the remains are those of a Native American, the coroner must contact NAHC within 24 hours (Section 7050.5(c)). NAHC will notify the "most likely descendant." With the permission of the landowner, the most likely descendant may inspect the site of discovery. The inspection must be completed within 48 hours of notification of the most likely descendant by NAHC. The most likely descendant may recommend means of treating or disposing of, with appropriate dignity, the human remains, and items associated with Native Americans.

Local

Historic and Cultural Preservation Ordinance (Chapter 16.32)

The City of Highland Cultural Resource Designation Criteria are listed under the Historic and Cultural Preservation Ordinance, adopted in 2021. This ordinance also defines the establishment and duties of a historic and cultural preservation board consisting of five uncompensated voting members appointed by the city council. The city council and city of Highland has found and determined:

- A. That the character and history of the city are reflected in its cultural, historical, and architectural heritage;
- B. That these historical and cultural foundations should be preserved as living parts of community life and development to build an understanding of the city's past, so that future generations may have a genuine opportunity to appreciate, enjoy, and understand the rich heritage of the city;
- C. That, in the face of ever increasing pressures of modernization and urbanization, city landmarks, neighborhoods, and other areas of historical and cultural interest are threatened with demolition;
- D. That pursuant to the provisions of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, the city of Highland joins with private concerns, the state of California, and the United States Congress to develop preservation programs and activities to give maximum encouragement to agencies and individuals undertaking preservation of the city's unique architectural, historical, aesthetic, and cultural heritage.
- E. The purpose of this chapter is to promote the public health, safety, and general welfare and:
 - 1. To safeguard the city's unique cultural heritage as embodied and reflected in the city's architectural history and patterns of cultural development;
 - 2. To encourage and facilitate public knowledge, understanding, and appreciation of the city's historic past and unique sense of place;
 - 3. To preserve diverse architectural styles, patterns of development, and design preferences reflecting phases of the city's history and to encourage complementary contemporary design and construction and inspire a more livable urban environment;

4. To enhance property values and to increase economic and financial benefits to the city and its inhabitants through the exploration of creative financial incentives for preservation;
5. To protect and enhance the city's attraction to tourists and visitors thereby stimulating business and industry;
6. To identify as early as possible and resolve conflicts between the preservation of cultural resources and alternative land uses;
7. To integrate the preservation of cultural resources into public and private land use management and development processes;
8. To stabilize neighborhoods through the preservation of cultural resources and establishment of historic districts and conservation zones;
9. To encourage public participation in identifying and preserving historical and architectural resources thereby increasing community pride in the city's cultural heritage;
10. To acknowledge the historic preservation plan "Old Town" as a tool for preservation of the unique character of the city's Highland Historic District. (Ord. 270 § 6, 2001; Ord. 171 § 8.10, 1994)

16.32.050 Cultural resource designation criteria.

For the purposes of this chapter, an improvement, natural feature, or site may be nominated as a cultural resource by the historic and cultural preservation board pursuant to HMC 16.32.060 if it meets the criteria for listing on the National Register of Historic Places or the following:

- A. It exemplifies or reflects special elements of the city's cultural, social, economic, political, aesthetic, engineering, architectural, or natural history;
- B. It is identified with persons or events significant in local, state, or national history;
- C. It embodies distinctive characteristics of a style, type, period, or method of construction, or is a valuable example of the use of indigenous materials or craftsmanship;
- D. It is representative of the work of a notable builder, designer, or architect;
- E. It contributes to the significance of an historic area, being a geographically definable area possessing a concentration of historic or scenic properties or thematically related grouping of properties which contribute to each other and are unified aesthetically by plan or physical development;
- F. It has a unique location or singular physical characteristics or is a view or vista representing an established and familiar visual feature of a neighborhood, community, or the city of Highland;
- G. It embodies elements of architectural design, detail, materials, or craftsmanship that represent a significant structural or architectural achievement or innovation;

- H. It is similar to other distinctive properties, sites, areas, or objects based on a historic, cultural, or architectural motif.
- I. It reflects significant geographical patterns, including those associated with different eras of settlement and growth, particular transportation modes, or distinctive examples of park or community planning.
- J. It is one of the few remaining examples in the city, region, state, or nation possessing distinguishing characteristics of an architectural or historical type of specimen. (Ord. 171 § 8.50, 1994)

Background Research

SCCIC Records Search

On May 10, 2021, staff at the South Central Coast Information Center (SCCIC), located on the campus of California State University, Fullerton, provided the results of a CHRIS records search for the proposed Project site and a 0.5-mile radius. Due to COVID-19, the SCCIC notified researchers that they are only able to provide data for San Bernardino County that has already been digitized. As such, not all available data known to CHRIS may be provided in the records search. The CHRIS records search results provided by the SCCIC included their digitized collections of mapped prehistoric and historic archaeological resources and historic built-environment resources; Department of Parks and Recreation site records; technical reports; archival resources; and ethnographic references. The confidential records search results are also provided in Confidential Appendix B.

Previously Conducted Cultural Resource Studies

Results of the cultural resources records search indicate that 13 previous cultural resource studies have been conducted within 0.5-mile of the proposed Project site between 1979 and 2013. Of these studies, one (SB-07959) overlaps the proposed Project site. Table 1, below, details all 13 previous cultural resources studies followed by a brief summary of the report overlapping the proposed Project site.

Table 1. Previous Technical Studies Within a 0.5-Mile of the Proposed Project Site

SCCIC Report No. (SB-)	Authors	Date	Title	Proximity to Proposed Project Site
00863	San Bernardino County Museum Association	1979	Cultural Resources Assessment: Traffic Signal Project, Third Street at Victoria Avenue	**Outside
01456	Schwartz, Steven J.	1984	Cultural Resources Survey: Norton Air Force Base Excess Lands	215 meters (705 feet) south of proposed Project site
02260	Carmichael, David	1991	Documentary Research and Field Reconnaissance Relating to Cultural Resources at Norton Air Force Base, California	35 meters (115 feet) south of proposed Project site

Table 1. Previous Technical Studies Within a 0.5-Mile of the Proposed Project Site

SCCIC Report No. (SB-)	Authors	Date	Title	Proximity to Proposed Project Site
02587	Schmuecker, Brian L.	1991	Final Report: Inventory and Evaluation of World War II Structures at Norton Air Force Base in San Bernardino County, California	**Outside
02836	Alexandrowicz, J. Stephen, Susan R. Alexandrowicz, and Kathryn C. Beattie	1993	R.H. Stidham's Cobblestone House: Historic Preservation in the City of Highland, County of San Bernardino, CA	240 meters (780 feet) north of proposed Project site
04046	Dice, Michael	2003	Phase I Cultural Resources Survey for Bechtel – AT&T Telecommunications Facility Candidate – 951003083B (Sprint XC902) 2285 E. 6 th Street, San Bernardino, San Bernardino County, CA. 9PP	**Outside
06194	Encarnacion, Deirdre	2005	Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey Report: East Valley Water District's Perchlorate Treatment and Water Distribution Facilities in and near the Cities of San Bernardino and Highland, San Bernardino County, California.	**Outside
06436	Tang, Bai "Tom"	2009	Historical/Archaeological Resources Reconnaissance: Fifth and Third Street Road Improvement, Cities of Highland and San Bernardino, San Bernardino County, California.	190 meters (620 feet) south of proposed Project site
06630	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	**Outside
07309	Tang, Bai "Tom" and Michael Hogan	2011	Historic Property Survey Report: Tiger 5 th Street Improvement Project, Cities of Highland and San Bernardino, San Bernardino County, California.	115 meters (375 feet) south of proposed Project site
07463	Tang, Bai "Tom"	2009	Cultural Resources Records Search, San Bernardino International Airport, City of San Bernardino, California.	25 meters (80 feet) south of proposed Project site
07468	Perry, David	2013	Cultural Resource Survey Armada Towing/ES0386, 2285 E 6th St, San Bernardino County, California	**Outside
07959	Hatheway, Rodger G.	1998	Determination of Eligibility for 50 Buildings in the City of San Bernardino	Overlaps
**Note: Due to SCCIC COVID-19 operation protocols, locational data of these reports were not been provided by the SCCIC and therefore, not mapped in Confidential Appendix B.				

Report SB-07959

Determination of Eligibility Report for 50 Buildings in the City of San Bernardino (Hatheway 1998), documents the results of a National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) evaluation for 50 buildings in the City of San Bernardino. The study focused on buildings selected as being the “poorest of the poor” (Hatheway 1998: 1) and encompassed the entirety of the current proposed Project site. The study does not address archaeological resources, but rather focuses on historic built environment resources. The results of the study is that none of the 50 buildings assessed qualified for individual listing in the NRHP nor was a potential district association identified.

Previously Recorded Cultural Resources

The SCCIC records indicate that 23 cultural resources have been previously recorded within 0.5-mile of the Project site, none of which overlap or are adjacent to the Project site. All 23 resources are historic built environment resources and fall outside of the scope of the present study but are addressed in the Historical Resources Technical Report prepared by Dudek for the proposed Project site (Frank et al. 2021). No historic-period or prehistoric archaeological resources have been previously recorded within the records search area of the proposed Project site. A bibliography of all 23 resources is included in Appendix C of this report.

Review of Historical Topographic Maps and Aerial Photographs

Dudek consulted historical topographic maps and aerial photographs through the Nationwide Environmental Title Research, LLC (NETR) and the University of California, Santa Barbara’s Map and Imagery Laboratory (UCSB MIL) to better understand any natural or human-made changes to the proposed Project site and surrounding properties over time. Furthermore, information specific to the development history of the proposed Project site was taken from Dudek’s Historical Resources Technical Report prepared in support of the proposed Project (Frank et al. 2021).

Historical Topographic Maps

Historical Topographic maps reviewed are available for the years 1901 through 2018 (NETR 2021a).

The 1901-1951 and 1958 topographic maps show Highlands Motor Railroad as bisecting the proposed Project site, which is not depicted in the 1930 and 1938 aerials. The 1955 topographic map depicts Victoria Avenue, 6th Street, Grape Street, and Cypress Avenue, as well as single structures within Parcels 1, 2 and 4. The 1960 topographic map depicts one structure within Parcel 1, one structure within Parcel 2, and two structures within Parcel 4. The 1963 topographic map depicts the same information as the 1955 map, single structures within Parcels 1, 2, and 4; while the 1964 topographic map depicts the same information as the 1960 map, one structure within Parcel 1, one structure within Parcel 2, and two structures within Parcel 4. The 1969 topographic map depicts one structure within Parcel 1, one structure within Parcel 2, one structure within Parcel 3, and two structures within Parcel 4. There are no discernable changes to the Project area until the 1980 topographic map. The 1980 map depicts an additional structure within Parcel 1. All Structures previously mentioned are present until the 2012 topographic map. The 2012-2018 topographic maps do not depict any structures within the proposed Project site. While topographic maps are informative, they don’t show the minute changes to a landscape overtime and at times, are inconsistent with what is depicted year to year. Nonetheless, the information gathered contributes to the understanding of the chronological development of a study area.

Historic Aerial Photographs

A review of historical aerial photographs was conducted as part of the archival research effort from the following years: 1930, 1938, 1959, 1966, 1968, 1980, 1994, 2002, 2005, 2009, 2010, 2012, 2014, and 2016 (NETR 2021b; UCSB 2021). Table 2, below, summarizes the results of the aerial photograph review of the proposed Project site and surrounding properties for all available years.

Table 2. Historical Aerial Photograph Review

Photograph Year	Observations and Findings
1930	This is the earliest aerial photograph of the proposed Project site. The site is shown as agricultural land partially built up with a single-family residence and auxiliary buildings on Parcels 1, 2 and the northern half of Parcel 4. The image is of too poor of quality to determine the exact number of buildings within the three parcels. There is a curved road/path separating Parcels 1 and 5 and connecting 6 th Street and Victoria Avenue. Surrounding the proposed Project site are open fields and agricultural land. The majority of the surrounding lots are open and undeveloped. The road to the west of the proposed Project site, Grape Street, does not appear to be paved.
1938	The 1938 aerial shows an increase in development on Parcels 1 and 2. Parcel 1 contains 10 buildings, including three larger buildings and seven smaller auxiliary buildings. Parcel 2 appears to be part of the property on Parcel 1 with a series of four small auxiliary buildings. To the southeast of the buildings along the curved road/path is a small agricultural field. Parcel 4 has an increase in development with four small auxiliary buildings, as well as a few trees within the northern portion of the parcel. The proposed Project site's other parcels remain as open lots with minimal vegetation. Surrounding the proposed Project site is a slight increase in development from the 1930 aerial. Grape Street appears more established than in the 1930 image and connects to 6 th Street to the south and Cypress Street to the north.
1959	The 1959 aerial shows an increase in development from 1938 aerial within the proposed Project site and the surrounding land. Parcel 2 contains five buildings along Victoria Avenue. Six of the buildings on Parcel 1 have been replaced with six auxiliary buildings, including three long rectangular buildings in the parcel's northwestern corner. One auxiliary building is no longer present within Parcel 4. The center of Parcel 6 is being used for agricultural purposes. The small agricultural field along the curved road/path is no longer present. The proposed Project site's other parcels remain as open lots. Surrounding the proposed Project site is an increase in development primarily north along East 9 th Street and Baseline Street.
1966	The 1966 image shows four buildings within Parcel 1 and three buildings within Parcel 2 as no longer present. Parcel 3 shows one single family residence along Grape Street. All buildings within Parcel 4 are no longer present. Parcel 5 remains an open lot. Trees remain within Parcels 1, 2, and 4. Surrounding the proposed Project site is a continued increase in development primarily north along East 9 th Street and Baseline Street.
1968	No significant changes to the proposed Project site. The surface of Parcel 6 appears graded, specifically within the center portion where an agricultural field was present in the 1959 aerial.
1980	No discernible changes to the majority of the proposed Project site. Parcel 4 has what appears to be three small auxiliary buildings. The surrounding neighborhoods appear more densely developed with single-family residences.
1994	The 1994 aerial shows no noticeable changes to Parcels 1, 2, 3, and 5. Parcel 4 appears to have objects on the surface; however, they are undiscernible due to the quality of the image. Vegetation

Table 2. Historical Aerial Photograph Review

Photograph Year	Observations and Findings
	within Parcel 6 was cleared in a grid pattern, creating two paths from Parcel 2 to Grape Street and from 6 th Street to the southern edge of Parcel 3. The surrounding neighborhoods appear relatively similar to the 1980 image.
2002	The 2002 aerial shows no noticeable changes to the proposed Project site's buildings. Parcels 1, 2, and 4 show an increase in vehicles on the open portions of the lots. The paths within Parcel 6 which were visible on the 1994 aerial are no longer present. There appears to be a dirt driveway cutting through Parcel 6, connecting Parcel 2 to Grape Street. The surrounding neighborhoods appear relatively similar to the 1980 image.
2005	No significant changes in the proposed Project site, with the exception of trees present within the center of Parcel 6.
2009	The 2009 aerial shows only 3 or 4 trees within the eastern half of Parcel 4 and the vehicles shown in the 2002 aerial are no longer present indicating that this location was no longer subjected to ground disturbance by the movement and storage of vehicles. There are no other significant changes to the proposed Project site.
2010	No discernible changes in the proposed Project site.
2012	No discernible changes in the proposed Project site.
2014	No discernible changes in the proposed Project site.
2016	No discernible changes in the proposed Project site.

History of the Proposed Project Site

A detailed historical account of the proposed Project site is discussed in the Historical Resources Technical Report prepared by Dudek for the proposed Project site (Frank et al. 2021). A summary of that history is provided below to demonstrate the nature and extent of land use and associated ground disturbances the proposed Project has been subjected to:

- Parcel 1: A residence was constructed within Parcel 1 in 1927 and by 1930 portions of the agricultural land was developed with additional residential and auxiliary buildings. Between 1957 and the mid-1960s the parcel was used as a poultry farm and during that period, buildings were demolished and constructed. Currently, the parcel is developed with residential buildings.
- Parcel 2: In 1930, this parcel was agricultural land and was partially developed with residential and auxiliary buildings and was part of Parcel 1. In 1942, a single residence was constructed along with two accessory dwelling units. By 1959, Parcel 2 was subdivided from Parcel 1 and buildings along Victoria Avenue were constructed. Currently, the parcel is developed with residential buildings.
- Parcel 3: The parcel remained as an open lot until 1950, when a house was constructed. Currently, the parcel is developed with residential buildings.

- Parcel 4: In 1930, Parcels 1 and 2 were part of the northern portion of Parcel 4. By 1938, there was an increase in development and four auxiliary buildings, and a few trees occupied the parcel. Between 1959 and 1966, all building that were once present were demolished. In 1980, three small auxiliary buildings are constructed, and the parcel is subdivided into three small lots. Currently, the parcel is vacant.
- Parcel 5: This parcel has remained open and undeveloped to present.
- Parcel 6: Between 1930 and 1938, this parcel remained open and undeveloped. By 1959, the central portion of this parcel was used for agricultural purposes until 1968, when the parcel was graded. Currently, the parcel is vacant.

Geotechnical Report Review

The geotechnical report, *Geotechnical Investigation – Proposed Warehouse Development Northwest Corner of 6th Street and Victoria Avenue, Highland, California* (NorCal Engineering 2020), was prepared for Patriot Partners in December 2020 to determine the subsurface geological conditions of a 11.13-acre property located in the City of Highland, San Bernardino County, California. The report details the results of 15 subsurface backhoe trenching explorations. These subsurface exploratory trenches were placed at accessible locations throughout the proposed Project site and extended to a maximum depth of 15.5 feet below ground surface (bgs) to determine subsurface soil conditions. According to the report, all 15 exploratory trenches were completed on November 23, 2020. The soils encountered include: 1) Fills soils: characterized as silty sand with some gravel, small cobbles and minor debris between 12 to 18 inches (1 to 1.5 feet) bgs; however, the report does not indicate whether the fill soil is natural or engineered fill; 2) Native soils: characterized as slightly silty to silty sand with some gravel and occasional cobbles, encountered between 1-1.5 feet beneath the fill soils to the maximum depth reached when testing, which varied between 5 and 15.5 feet bgs.

Native American Coordination

NAHC Sacred Lands File Search

A search of the NAHC SLF was requested on March 31, 2021 and conducted by Cultural Resources Analyst Andrew Green on April 14, 2021 to determine the presence of any reported Native American cultural resources within the proposed Project site as listed in the NAHC maintained SLF (see Appendix D). The NAHC SLF records search results were positive. The NAHC identified 12 Native American individuals who would potentially have specific knowledge as to whether or not Native American cultural resources are identified within the proposed Project site that could be at-risk. To date, Dudek has not initiated contact with the individuals on the NAHC's contact list, in regard to the proposed Project site. Note: Sacred Land Files maintained by the NAHC represent a curation of "ancient places of special religious or social significance to Native Americans and known ancient graves and cemeteries of Native Americans on private and public lands in California" (nahc.gov 2021) provided by Tribal entities and Native American representatives. For various reasons, Tribal entities and Native American representatives do not always report sacred lands or TCRs to the NAHC; as such, the NAHC's SLF is not necessarily a comprehensive list of known TCRs and searches of the SLF must be considered in concert with other research and not used as a sole source of information regarding the presence of TCRs. Additionally, results of the SLF provided relate to the general

Mr. Kevin Rice

Subject: *Archaeological Resources Assessment for the 6th Street and Victoria Avenue Warehouse Project, City of Highland, San Bernardino County, California*

regional area within and surrounding the proposed Project site and don't necessarily equate to the existence of resources within the specific area occupied by the proposed Project site.

Assembly Bill 52

The proposed Project is subject to compliance with AB 52 (PRC 21074), which requires consideration of impacts to TCRs as part of the CEQA process, and that the lead agency notify California Native American Tribal representatives that have requested notification who are traditionally or culturally affiliated with the geographic area of the proposed Project site. All records of correspondence related to AB 52 notification and any subsequent consultation are on file with the City. A summary of the consultation record is provided and addressed in the Initial Study/Mitigated Negative Declaration document for the proposed Project.

1938 Kirkman-Harriman Historical Map Review

Dudek cultural resources specialists reviewed sources commonly identified through Tribal consultation, notably the 1938 Kirkman-Harriman Historical Map (Image 1). Based on this map, the proposed Project site is approximately 1 mile northeast of the northwest-southeast-trending "Old Salt Road" and approximately 1.3 miles north/northwest of a tributary that links with the Santa Ana River to the southwest. The nearest mapped Native American village is more than 2 miles southeast of the proposed Project site and is unnamed. It should be noted that this map is highly generalized due to scale and age and may be somewhat inaccurate with regards to distance and location of mapped features. Additionally, this map was prepared based on review of historic documents and notes more than 100 years following secularization of the missions (in 1833). Although the map contains no specific primary references, it matches with the details documented by the Portolá expedition (circa 1769-1770). The map is a valuable representation of post-colonization mission history; however, it is limited to a specific period of Native American history and substantiation of the specific location and uses of the represented individual features should be verified by archaeological records and/or other primary documentation. Although the SLF results for the proposed Project were positive, the NAHC did not provide any specificity as to the location of the resources identified nor was any information pertaining to the type of resource provided. Moreover, the results of the SLF provided by the NAHC indicate the presence of resources in the general regional area within and surrounding the proposed Project site and not necessarily within the proposed Project site. No archaeological evidence of the nearest village on the 1938 Kirkman-Harriman map was provided in the SCCIC records or as the result of a review of other archaeological information for the proposed Project site. This suggests that the village is either likely no nearer than 0.5-miles from the proposed Project site or if existent within the records search radius, subsurface deposits associated with the village have not yet been discovered.

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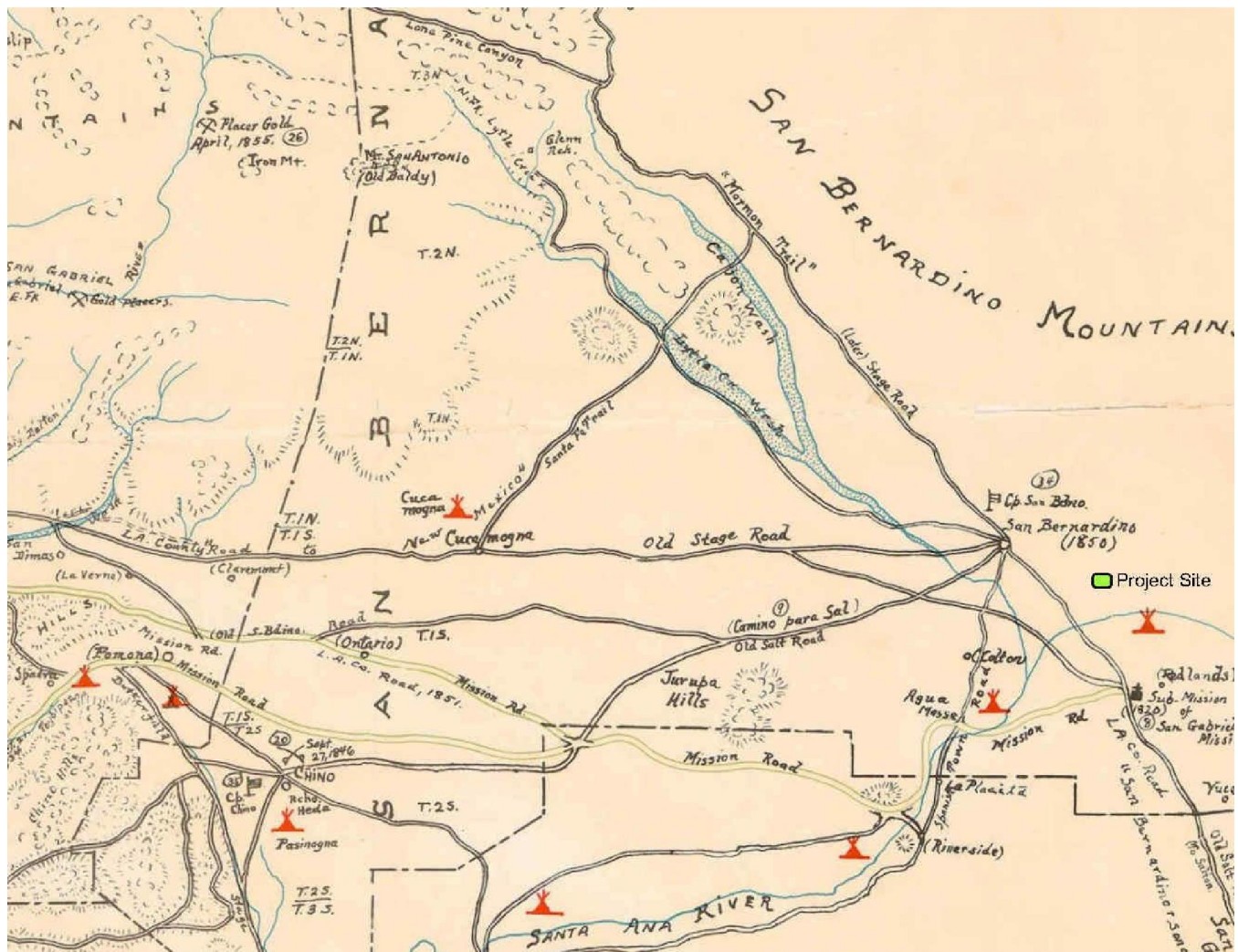


Image 1: 1938 Kirkman-Harriman Historical Map (Proposed Project Site Symbolized in Green)

Field Survey

Methods

The intensive-level pedestrian survey was conducted in parallel transects, spaced no more than 15 meters apart (approximately 50 feet), over the entire proposed Project site, where feasible. The survey area includes APNs 1192-281-10, -11, -13, -09, -12, and -14 (Parcels 1 through 6 respectively). The ground surface was inspected for prehistoric artifacts (e.g., flaked stone tools, tool-making debris, groundstone tools, ceramics, fire-affected rock), soil discoloration that might indicate the presence of a cultural midden, soil depressions, features indicative of structures and/or buildings (e.g., standing exterior walls, post holes, foundations), and historical artifacts (e.g., metal, glass, ceramics, building materials). Ground disturbances such as burrows, cut banks, and drainages were also visually inspected for exposed subsurface materials. No artifacts were collected during the survey.

All fieldwork was documented using field notes and an Apple Generation 6 iPad (iPad) equipped with ESRI Collector and Avenza PDF Maps software with close-scale georeferenced field maps of the proposed Project site, and aerial photographs. Location-specific photographs were taken using the iPad's 8-mega-pixel resolution camera. All field notes, photographs, and records related to the current study are on file at Dudek's Pasadena, California office. All field practices met the Secretary of Interior's standards and guidelines for a cultural resources inventory.

Results

An intensive-level archaeological survey of the proposed Project site was conducted May 11, 2021 by Dudek archaeologist, Brenda Lee Rogers and on June 15, 2021 by Dudek archaeologist, Kira Archipov. Careful attention was given to barren ground including at the base of trees and bushes, within paths/trails and any subsurface soils exposed by burrowing animals. Ground surface visibility within the proposed Project site was variable and as such, in areas of dense ground coverage, surface scrapes were occasionally implemented, when necessary, to enhance detection of archaeological materials that may have been obscured on the surface. Survey results for the six parcels that make up the proposed Project site are discussed individually below.

Parcel 1 (APN 1192-281-10) contains the residence of 7834 Victoria Avenue as well as various stables, outbuildings, animal pens, and horse corrals. Ninety percent of this parcel was able to be observed, the un-surveyable portions included the residential structures and animal pens. One small circular corral, centrally located within the parcel, contained livestock at the time of the survey and therefore, was not surveyed so as not to disturb the livestock. Ground surface visibility within Parcel 1 ranged from good to excellent (70 to 90 percent). Disturbances in this parcel consist of modern debris, livestock activity, various fences, and informal use as vehicle storage.

Parcel 2 (APN 1192-281-11) is centrally located along the northern edge of 6th Street and contains the residence of 26432 6th Street, as well as various stables, outbuildings, animal pens, and a horse paddock. Eighty percent of this parcel was able to be observed, the un-surveyable portions included residential structures, garages, and animal pens. Ground surface visibility within Parcel 2 ranged from fair to excellent (50 to 90 percent), grounds were covered by sparse dried grasses and sporadic trees. Modern debris was observed scattered within the parcel and consists of architectural, vehicular, and domestic refuse, including various fences, irrigation, landscaped planter beds, concrete pathways.

Parcel 3 (APN 1192-281-13) is located in the northwestern corner of the proposed Project site and contains the residence of 7809 Grape Street. The residence consists of a home, various animal pens, storage sheds, numerous vehicles, and a horse paddock. Eighty-five percent of this parcel was able to be observed, the un-surveyable portions included residential structures and animal pens. Ground surface visibility within Parcel 3 ranged from poor to good (30 to 70 percent), due to the high level of imported gravel and concrete pads throughout the parcel. Disturbances include livestock and dog activities. Observed within the parcel was a scatter of modern debris, including architectural and domestic refuse. No culturally significant materials were observed within Parcel 3.

Parcel 4 (APN 1192-281-09) is located in the northeastern quadrant of the proposed Project site. It consists of an open lot with broken asphalt, gravels, and knee-high dried grasses. The entirety (100 percent) of this parcel was able to be observed. Ground surface visibility within Parcel 4 ranged from fair to good (50 to 70 percent). The area appeared to be graded and included modern debris, asphalt, and concrete pads.

Parcel 5 (1192-281-12) is located in the southeastern corner of the proposed Project site on the northwestern corner of 6th Street and Victoria Avenue. It consists of an open lot with dried grasses. The entirety (100 percent) of this parcel was able to be observed. Ground surface visibility ranged from good to excellent (70 to 90 percent). A portion of the lot appeared to be in use as a spoils pile from the nearby excavation work taking place within 6th Street right-of-way. Therefore, ground beneath the spoils pile was not able to be observed.

Parcel 6 (APN 1192-281-14) makes up the majority of the western half of the proposed Project site. It contains the western half of the livestock pens, storage sheds, and fences belonging to the occupants of 26432 6th Street, as well as an open field. Ninety-five percent of this parcel was able to be observed, the un-surveyable portions included residential structures. Ground surface visibility ranged from good to excellent (70 to 90 percent). Disturbances included livestock and domestic dog activities. Observed within the parcel was a scatter of modern debris comprised of architectural and domestic refuse, including various fences, irrigation, as well as storage of vehicles.

As previously mentioned in Geotechnical Report Review section, subsurface exploratory trenching by a backhoe identified fill soils including minor debris between 12 to 18 inches or 1 to 1.5 feet from the existing ground surface within the proposed Project site. The presence of the fill soil is an indication that any potential cultural material between 12 to 18 inches (1 to 1.5 feet) bgs, has been previously displaced from the primary depositional location, buried, or destroyed. Additionally, the presence of fill soils demonstrates that the native soils upon and within which cultural deposits would exist in context was not observed during the survey. No cultural materials were observed within Parcels 1-6; however, due to the presence of fill soils, observation of intact native soils was not possible.

Sensitivity Analysis

Archaeological Sensitivity

While the NAHC SLF records search results were positive, the results relate to the general regional area do not necessarily equate to the existence of resources within the specific area occupied by the proposed Project site. It is important to note that the entirety of the proposed Project site has not been subject to any previous archaeological investigations. According to the aerial photographs review, the proposed Project site has been subjected to consistent ground disturbance, shifting from open land to agricultural and/or residential use; however, Parcel 1 shifted to operating as a poultry farm between 1957 and the mid-1960s, before reverting to residential use and Parcel 5 has remained open and undeveloped. Presently, Parcels 1-3 are developed with residential buildings and Parcels 4-6 are vacant.

A review of a geotechnical report prepared for the proposed Project site determined that fills soils were encountered between 12 to 18 inches (1 to 1.5 feet) from the existing ground surface within all 15 exploratory backhoe trenching locations. Current Project design indicates that the minimum depth of ground disturbance for the proposed Project site is between 3 to 4 feet below the existing ground surface with a maximum depth of 16 feet below the existing ground surface for the installation of the infiltration basin within the western portion of the proposed Project site.

In consideration of all these factors, the potential to encounter intact deposits containing archaeological resources within soils between the current grade and 18 inches below is unlikely. However, the potential for intact cultural deposits to exist within soils from 18 inches below current grade to the proposed depths of disturbance is unknown. Given that the proposed Project site is within the Santa Ana River Watershed and is northwest of an unnamed

intermittent riverine system that connects to City Creek located approximately 0.25 miles south of the site and 3 miles from a mountain range, there is a potential for the proposed Project site to be buried in alluvial and flood deposits. In the event that unanticipated archaeological resources are encountered during Project implementation, impacts to these resources would be significant. As such, the following management recommendations are provided to ensure that impacts to unanticipated archaeological resources and human remains would be less than significant.

Management Recommendations

Although the proposed Project site has been disturbed over time as a result of development, it is possible that unknown intact archaeological resources could be encountered subsurface during ground disturbing activities within native soils. The following measures have been developed to ensure that any inadvertent discovery of archaeological resources will be treated appropriately and in accordance with CEQA regulations: preconstruction training, retention of an on-call archaeologist to address inadvertent discoveries, and inadvertent discovery clause implemented and included on all construction plans. Dudek further recommends monitoring be conducted during ground disturbing activities from 12-18 inches below current grade and an additional survey be conducted once fill soils have been removed. If cultural materials are observed during the course of ground disturbing activities below fill soils, then subsurface testing may be required. These measures will ensure the potential Project impacts to archaeological resources and human remains would be less than significant.

Inadvertent Discovery of Archaeological Resources

All construction personnel and monitors who are not trained archaeologists shall be briefed regarding inadvertent discoveries prior to the start of construction activities. A basic presentation and handout or pamphlet shall be prepared in order to ensure proper identification and treatment of inadvertent discoveries. The purpose of the Workers Environmental Awareness Program (WEAP) training is to provide specific details on the kinds of archaeological materials that may be identified during construction of the Project and explain the importance of and legal basis for the protection of significant archaeological resources. Each worker shall also learn the proper procedures to follow in the event that cultural resources or human remains are uncovered during ground-disturbing activities. These procedures include work curtailment or redirection, and the immediate contact of the site supervisor and archaeological monitor.

A qualified archaeologist shall be retained and on-call to respond and address any inadvertent discoveries identified for the duration of construction activities. Additionally, in consideration of the potential to encounter intact cultural deposits beneath fill soils, the qualified archaeologist shall monitor ground disturbing activities between 12-18 inches below current grade and shall survey the proposed Project site once fill soils have been removed to ensure no cultural deposits underly the fill layer. A qualified archaeological principal investigator, meeting the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualification Standards, should oversee and adjust monitoring efforts as needed (increase, decrease, or discontinue monitoring frequency) based on the observed potential for construction activities to encounter cultural deposits or material. The archaeological monitor will be responsible for maintaining daily monitoring logs.

In the event that archaeological resources (sites, features, or artifacts) are exposed during construction activities for the proposed Project, all construction work occurring within 100 feet of the find shall immediately stop and a qualified

Mr. Kevin Rice

Subject: Archaeological Resources Assessment for the 6th Street and Victoria Avenue Warehouse Project, City of Highland, San Bernardino County, California

archaeologist is notified immediately to assess the significance of the find and determine whether or not additional study is warranted. Depending upon the significance of the find, the archaeologist may simply record the find and allow work to continue. If the discovery proves significant under CEQA, additional work such as preparation of an archaeological treatment plan, testing, data recovery, or monitoring may be warranted.

Within 60 days following completion of ground disturbance, an archaeological monitoring report shall be prepared and submitted to the City for review. This report should document compliance with approved mitigation, document the monitoring efforts, and include an appendix with daily monitoring logs. The final report shall be submitted to the SCCIC.

Inadvertent Discovery of Human Remains

In accordance with Section 7050.5 of the California Health and Safety Code, if human remains are found, the county coroner shall be immediately notified of the discovery. No further excavation or disturbance of the site or any nearby area reasonably suspected to overlie adjacent remains shall occur until the county coroner has determined, within 2 working days of notification of the discovery, the appropriate treatment and disposition of the human remains. If the county coroner determines that the remains are, or are believed to be, Native American, he or she shall notify the NAHC in Sacramento within 24 hours. In accordance with California Public Resources Code, Section 5097.98, the NAHC must immediately notify those persons it believes to be the most likely descendant from the deceased Native American. The most likely descendant shall complete his/her inspection within 48 hours of being granted access to the site. The designated Native American representative would then determine, in consultation with the property owner, the disposition of the human remains.

Should you have any questions relating to this report and its findings, please do not hesitate to contact me directly at lkry@dudek.com or Heather McDaniel McDevitt at hmcdevitt@dudek.com.

Sincerely,



Linda Kry, B.A., RA
Archaeologist



Heather McDaniel McDevitt, M.A., RPA
Archaeologist

Att: Appendix A: Figures
Appendix B. (Confidential) SCCIC Records Search Information
Appendix C. Previously Recorded Cultural Resources Bibliography
Appendix D. NAHC SLF Search Results
cc: Jennifer De Alba, Kira Archipov, Adriane Gusick, Dudek

References

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Native American Heritage Commission. *About the Native American Heritage Commission*. State of California Native American Heritage Commission, 2021, <http://nahc.ca.gov/about/>. Accessed April 22, 2021

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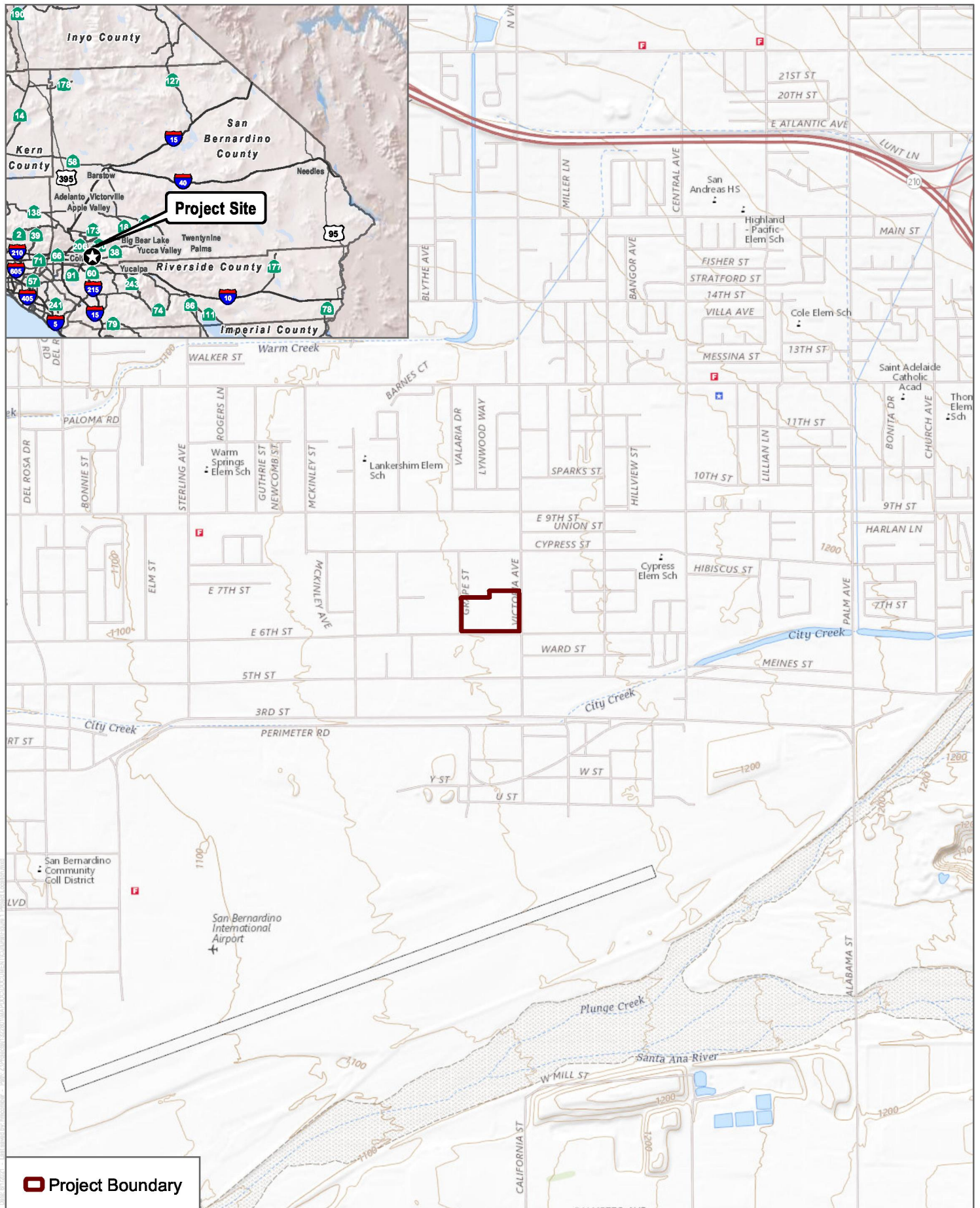
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Appendix A

Figures



SOURCE: USGS National Map Redlands Quadrangle
Township 1S | Range 3W | Section 6

DUDEK



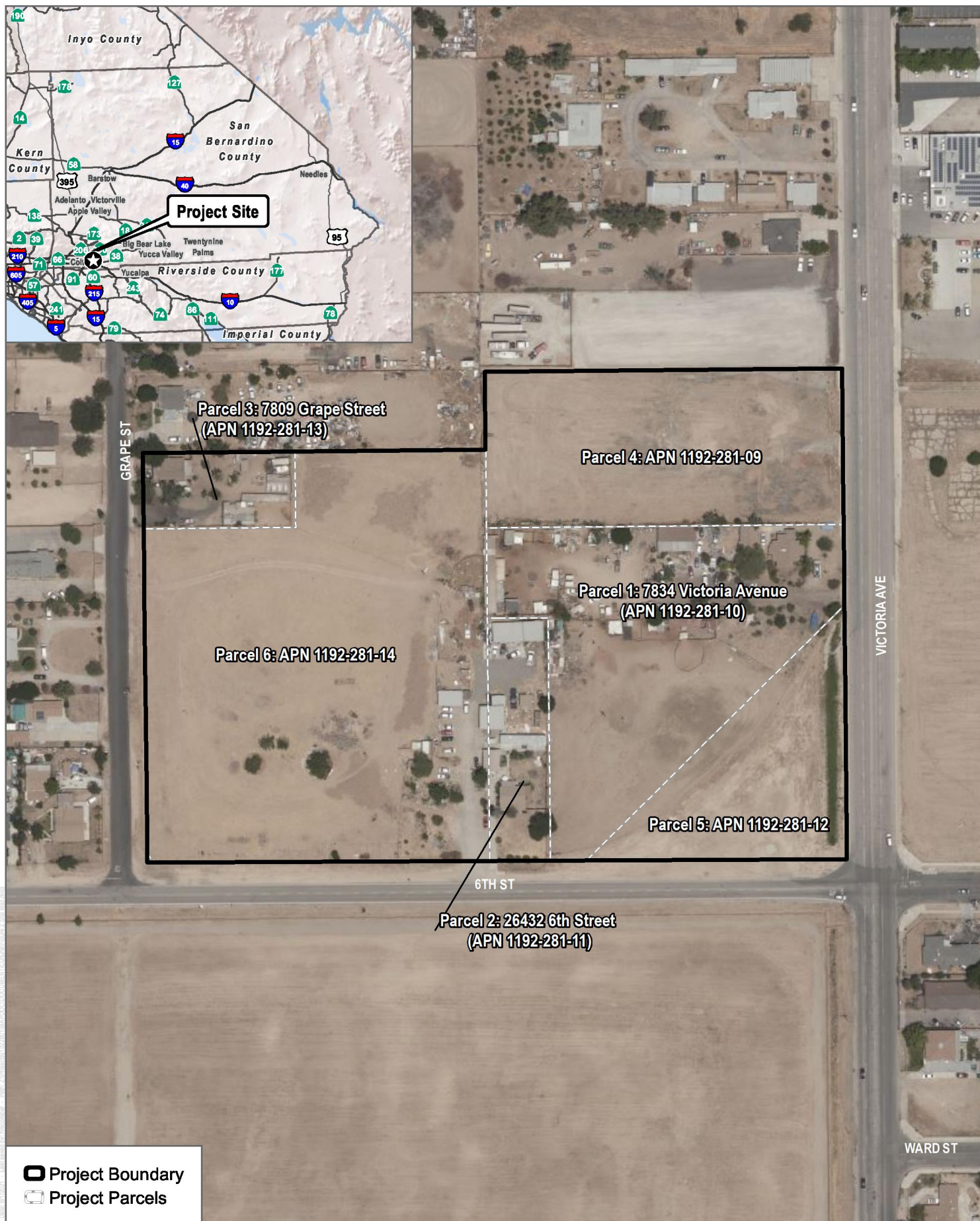
0 295 590 Meters

0 1,000 2,000 Feet

FIGURE 1

Project Location

6th and Highland Warehouse



SOURCE: Bing Maps

DUDEK



0 20 40 Meters

0 80 160 Feet

FIGURE 2

Site Map

6th and Highland Warehouse



Appendix B (Confidential)

SCCIC Records Search Results



Appendix C

Previously Recorded Cultural Resources Bibliography

Report List

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
SB-00863	NADB-R - 1060863; Voided - 79-11.6	1979	SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY MUSEUM ASSOCIATION	CULTURAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT: TRAFFIC SIGNAL PROJECT, THIRD STREET AT VICTORIA AVENUE	SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY MUSEUM ASSOCIATION	
SB-01456	NADB-R - 1061456; Voided - 84-9.4	1984	SCHWARTZ, STEVEN J.	CULTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY: NORTON AIR FORCE BASE EXCESS LANDS	U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS	
SB-02260	NADB-R - 1062260; Voided - 91-2.10	1991	CARMICHAEL, DAVID	DOCUMENTARY RESEARCH AND FIELD RECONNAISSANCE RELATING TO CULTURAL RESOURCES AT NORTON AIR FORCE BASE, CALIFORNIA	NORTON AIR FORCE BASE	36-006096
SB-02587	NADB-R - 1062587; Voided - 91-12.10	1991	SCHMUECKER, BRIAN L.	FINAL REPORT: INVENTORY AND EVALUATION OF WORLD WAR II STRUCTURES AT NORTON AIR FORCE BASE IN SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	MILITARY AIRLIFT COMMAND	
SB-02836	NADB-R - 1062836	1993	ALEXANDROWICZ, J. STEPHEN, SUSAN R. ALEXANDROWICZ, and KATHRYN C. BEATTIE	R.H. STIDHAM'S COBBLESTONE HOUSE: HISTORIC PRESERVATION IN THE CITY OF HIGHLAND, COUNTY OF SAN BERNARDINO, CA	ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONSULTING SERVICES	36-007701
SB-04046	NADB-R - 1064046	2003	DICE, MICHAEL	PHASE I CULTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY FOR BECHTEL-AT&T TELECOMMUNICATIONS FACILITY CANDIDATE-951003083B (SPRINT XC902) 2285 E. 6TH ST, SAN BERNARDINO, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CA. 9PP	MICHAEL BRANDMAN ASSOCIATES	
SB-06194	NADB-R - 1066194	2005	Encarnacion, Deirdre	Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey Report: East Valley Water District's Perchlorate Treatment and Water Distribution Facilities in and near the Cities of San Bernardino and Highland, San Bernardino County, California.	CRM Tech	
SB-06436	NADB-R - 1066436	2009	Tang, Bai "Tom"	Historical/Archaeological Resources Reconnaissance: Fifth and Third Street Road Improvement, Cities of Highland and San Bernardino, San Bernardino County, California.		
SB-06630						
SB-07309	Caltrans - ; NADB-R - 1067309	2011	Tang, Bai "Tom" and Michael Hogan	Historic Property Survey Report: Tiger 5th Street Improvement Project, Cities of Highland and San Bernardino, San Bernardino County, California.	CRM Tech	36-020000, 36-020001, 36-025789, 36-025790, 36-025791, 36-025792

Report List

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
SB-07463	NADB-R - 1067463; Other - FAA	2009	Tang, Bai "Tom"	Cultural Resources Records Search, San Bernardino International Airport, City of San Bernardino, California.	CRM Tech	
SB-07468		2013	Perry, David	Cultural Resource Survey Armada Towing/ES0386, 2285 E 6th St, San Bernardino County, California	EBI Consulting	36-006848, 36-010820
SB-07959		1998	Hatheway, Roger G.	Determination of Eligibility for 50 Buildings in the City of San Bernadino	Hatheway and Associates	



Appendix D

NAHC SLF Search Results

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

April 14, 2021

Jennifer De Alba
DudekVia Email to: jdealba@dudek.com**Re: 13228 6th & Victoria Ave Warehouse Project, San Bernardino County**

Dear Ms. De Alba:

A record search of the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) Sacred Lands File (SLF) was completed for the information you have submitted for the above referenced project. The results were positive. Please contact the San Manuel Band of Mission Indians on the attached list for more information. Other sources of cultural resources should also be contacted for information regarding known and recorded sites.

Attached is a list of Native American tribes who may also have knowledge of cultural resources in the project area. This list should provide a starting place in locating areas of potential adverse impact within the proposed project area. I suggest you contact all of those indicated; if they cannot supply information, they might recommend others with specific knowledge. By contacting all those listed, your organization will be better able to respond to claims of failure to consult with the appropriate tribe. If a response has not been received within two weeks of notification, the Commission requests that you follow-up with a telephone call or email to ensure that the project information has been received.

If you receive notification of change of addresses and phone numbers from tribes, please notify me. With your assistance, we can assure that our lists contain current information.

If you have any questions or need additional information, please contact me at my email address: Andrew.Green@nahc.ca.gov.

Sincerely,

Andrew Green
Cultural Resources Analyst

Attachment

CHAIRPERSON
Laura Miranda
LuiseñoVICE CHAIRPERSON
Reginald Pagaling
ChumashSECRETARY
Merri Lopez-Keifer
LuiseñoPARLIAMENTARIAN
Russell Attebery
KarukCOMMISSIONER
William Mungary
Paiute/White Mountain
ApacheCOMMISSIONER
Julie Tumamait-Stenslie
ChumashCOMMISSIONER
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