

CULTURAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT

Vulcan Area Q Project

Unincorporated San Bernardino County, California

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USGS Quadrangle: 7.5-minute San Bernardino North, California (1980)



BCRCONSULTING LLC

May 13, 2020

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

BCR Consulting LLC (BCR Consulting) is under contract to ELMT Consulting to complete a Cultural Resources Assessment of the proposed Vulcan Area Q Project (project) in unincorporated San Bernardino County, California. The project occupies approximately 178 acres and is bounded by a railroad line to the west, Cajon Boulevard on the northeast, Devil Creek Diversion Channel to the southeast, and a mining quarry to the north. A cultural resources records search, additional research, intensive-level pedestrian field survey, Sacred Lands File Search with the Native American Heritage Commission, and vertebrate paleontological resources assessment were conducted for the project in partial fulfillment of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA).

The records search revealed that 22 previous cultural resources studies have taken place, and 13 cultural resources have been recorded within one-mile of the project site. No previous studies have assessed the project site, and no cultural resources have been previously recorded within its boundaries. The field survey identified eight historic-period buildings and three historic-period archaeological sites located within the project site boundaries. None of the eight properties containing historic-era buildings and none of the three properties containing historic-era archaeological sites are recommended eligible for listing in the California Register, and no other cultural resources were identified within the project site. Therefore, the cultural resources identified within the project site boundaries fail to meet the necessary requirements for recognition as historical resources. Based on these results, BCR Consulting recommends that no additional cultural (including archaeological or architectural historical) resources work or monitoring are necessary during proposed project activities associated with the Vulcan Area Q Project. However, if previously undocumented cultural resources are identified during earthmoving activities, a qualified archaeologist should be contacted to assess the nature and significance of the find, diverting construction excavation if necessary.

Findings were negative during the Sacred Lands File search with the NAHC. The Legislature added requirements regarding tribal cultural resources for CEQA in Assembly Bill 52 (AB 52) that took effect July 1, 2015. AB 52 requires consultation with California Native American tribes and consideration of tribal cultural resources in the CEQA process. By including tribal cultural resources early in the CEQA process, the legislature intended to ensure that local and Tribal governments, public agencies, and project proponents would have information available, early in the project planning process, to identify and address potential adverse impacts to tribal cultural resources. By taking this proactive approach, the legislature also intended to reduce the potential for delay and conflicts in the environmental review process. To help determine whether a project may have such an effect, the Public Resources Code requires a lead agency to consult with any California Native American tribe that requests consultation and is traditionally and culturally affiliated with the geographic area of a Proposed Project. Since the County will initiate and carry out the required AB52 Native American Consultation, the results of the consultation are not provided in this report. However, this report may be used during the consultation process, and BCR Consulting staff is available to answer questions and address comments as necessary.

According to CEQA Guidelines, projects subject to CEQA must determine whether the project would “directly or indirectly destroy a unique paleontological resource”. The appended

Paleontological Overview provided in Appendix C has recommended that:

Surface deposits in the entire proposed project area are composed of younger Quaternary Alluvium, derived as alluvial fan deposits from the San Gabriel Mountains to the north, primarily via Cajon Wash that currently flows adjacent to the southwestern border of the proposed project area and from Cable Creek that currently flows in a channel forming the southeastern border of the proposed project area. These deposits typically do not contain significant vertebrate fossils, at least in the uppermost layers, but they may be underlain at relatively shallow depth by older sedimentary deposits that do contain significant fossil vertebrate remains. Our closest fossil vertebrate locality from similar older Quaternary deposits is LACM 7811, quite some distance to the west-southwest of the proposed project area west of Mira Loma along Sumner Avenue, that produced a fossil specimen of whipsnake, *Masticophis*, at a depth of 9 to 11 feet below the surface. Even further to the southwest between Corona and Norco our vertebrate fossil locality LACM 1207 produced a fossil specimen of deer, *Odocoileus*.

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

If human remains are encountered during the undertaking, State Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5 states that no further disturbance shall occur until the County Coroner has made a determination of origin and disposition pursuant to Public Resources Code Section 5097.98. The County Coroner must be notified of the find immediately. If the remains are determined to be prehistoric, the Coroner will notify the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC), which will determine and notify a Most Likely Descendant (MLD). With the permission of the landowner or his/her authorized representative, the MLD may inspect the site of the discovery. The MLD shall complete the inspection within 48 hours of notification by the NAHC.

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INTRODUCTION

BCR Consulting LLC (BCR Consulting) is under contract to ELMT Consulting to complete a Cultural Resources Assessment of the proposed Vulcan Area Q Project (project) in unincorporated San Bernardino County, California. The project occupies approximately 178 acres and is bounded by a railroad line to the west, Cajon Boulevard on the northeast, Devil Creek Diversion Channel to the southeast, and a mining quarry to the north. A cultural resources records search, additional research, intensive-level pedestrian field survey, Sacred Lands File Search with the Native American Heritage Commission, and vertebrate paleontological resources assessment were conducted for the project in fulfillment of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). The project site is located in a non-sectioned portion of Township 1 North, Range 5 West, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian. It is depicted on the United States Geological Survey (USGS) *San Bernardino North, California* (1980) 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle (Figure 1).

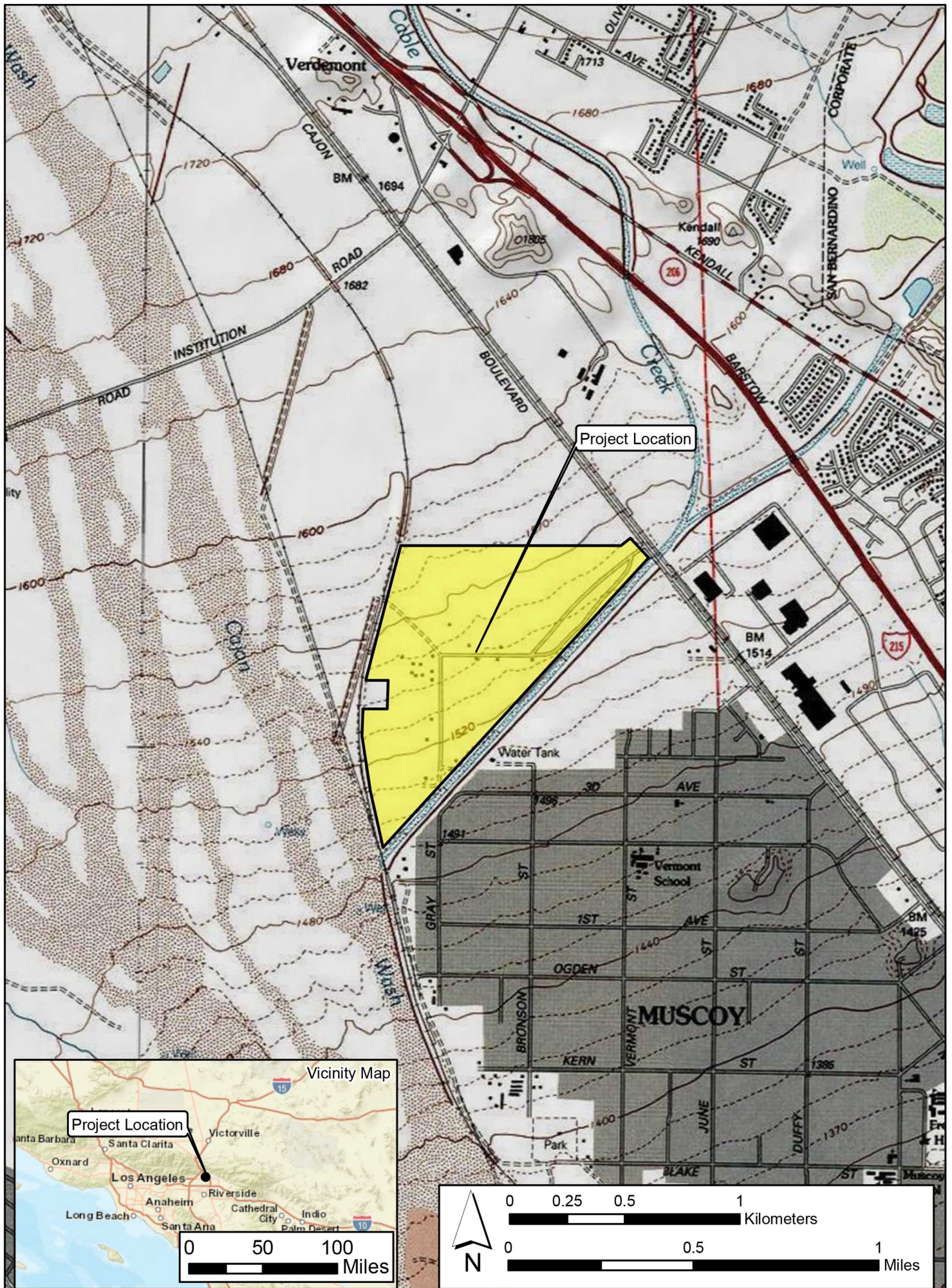
NATURAL SETTING

The elevation of the project site ranges from approximately 1490 to 1580 feet above mean sea level (AMSL). The property has been subjected to a variety of human-related disturbances including dumping, discing for weed abatement, and excavations for housing developments and road construction throughout the project site. The project site is covered with young alluvial valley deposits and is adjacent to very young wash deposits (Dibblee 2004). These are locally exhibited as silty sands deposited by flooding of the Cajon Wash, which flows intermittently from northwest to southeast adjacent to the west of the project site (ibid.). The current study has not yielded any evidence that local sediments have produced raw materials used in prehistoric tool manufacture within one mile of the project site. Local rainfall ranges from 5 to 15 inches annually (Jaeger and Smith 1971:36-37). Although recent and historical impacts have decimated local vegetation, remnants of a formerly dominant coastal sage scrub vegetation community have been sporadically observed in the area (see Williams et al. 2008: 118, 120; Lightfoot and Parrish 2008).

CULTURAL SETTING

Prehistoric Context

The local prehistoric cultural setting has been organized into many chronological frameworks (see Warren and Crabtree 1986; Bettinger and Taylor 1974; Lanning 1963; Hunt 1960; Wallace 1958, 1962, 1978; Campbell and Campbell 1935), although there is no definitive sequence for the region. The difficulties in establishing cultural chronologies for western San Bernardino County are a function of its enormous size and the small amount of archaeological excavations conducted there. Moreover, throughout prehistory many groups have occupied the area and their territories often overlap spatially and chronologically resulting in mixed artifact deposits. Due to dry climate and capricious geological processes, these artifacts rarely become integrated in-situ. Lacking a milieu hospitable to the preservation of cultural midden, local chronologies have relied upon temporally diagnostic artifacts, such as projectile points, or upon the presence/absence of other temporal indicators, such as groundstone. Such methods are instructive, but can be limited by prehistoric occupants' concurrent use of different artifact styles, or by artifact re-use or re-sharpening, as well as researchers' mistaken diagnosis, and other factors (see Flenniken 1985; Flenniken and Raymond 1986; Flenniken and Wilke 1989). Recognizing the shortcomings of comparative temporal indicators, this study



Recognizing the shortcomings of comparative temporal indicators, this study recommends review of Warren and Crabree (1986), who have drawn upon this method to produce a commonly cited and relatively comprehensive chronology.

Ethnography

Although no previously recorded prehistoric sites have established a local prehistoric ethnographic affiliation, the project site vicinity is situated at an ethnographic nexus peripherally occupied by the Gabrielino and Serrano. Each group consisted of semi-nomadic hunter-gatherers who spoke a variation of the Takic language subfamily. Individual ethnographic summaries are provided below.

Gabrielino. The Gabrielino probably first encountered Europeans when Spanish explorers reached California's southern coast during the 15th and 16th centuries (Bean and Smith 1978; Kroeber 1925). The first documented encounter, however, occurred in 1769 when Gaspar de Portola's expedition crossed Gabrielino territory (Bean and Smith 1978). Other brief encounters took place over the years, and are documented in McCawley 1996 (citing numerous sources). The Gabrielino name has been attributed by association with the Spanish mission of San Gabriel, and refers to a subset of people sharing speech and customs with other Cupan speakers (such as the Juaneño/Luiseño/Ajachemem) from the greater Takic branch of the Uto-Aztecan language family (Bean and Smith 1978). Gabrielino villages occupied the watersheds of various rivers (locally including the Santa Ana) and intermittent streams. Chiefs were usually descended through the male line and often administered several villages. Gabrielino society was somewhat stratified and is thought to have contained three hierarchically ordered social classes which dictated ownership rights and social status and obligations (Bean and Smith 1978:540-546). Plants utilized for food were heavily relied upon and included acorn-producing oaks, as well as seed-producing grasses and sage. Animal protein was commonly derived from rabbits and deer in inland regions, while coastal populations supplemented their diets with fish, shellfish, and marine mammals (Boscana 1933, Heizer 1968, Johnston 1962, McCawley 1996). Dog, coyote, bear, tree squirrel, pigeon, dove, mud hen, eagle, buzzard, raven, lizards, frogs, and turtles were specifically not utilized as a food source (Kroeber 1925).

Serrano. Kroeber (1925) applied the generic term "Serrano" to four groups, each with distinct territories: the Kitanemuk, Tataviam, Vanyume, and Serrano. Only one group, in the San Bernardino Mountains and West-Central Mojave Desert, ethnically claims the term Serrano. Bean and Smith (1978) indicate that the Vanyume, an obscure Takic population, was found along the Mojave River at the time of Spanish contact. The Kitanemuk lived to the north and west, while the Tataviam lived to the west. All may have used the western San Bernardino County area seasonally. Serrano villages consisted of small collections of willow-framed domed structures situated near reliable water sources. A lineage leader administered laws and ceremonies from a large ceremonial house centrally located in most villages. Local Serrano relied heavily on acorns and piñon nuts for subsistence, although roots, bulbs, shoots, and seeds supplemented these. When available, game animals commonly included deer, mountain sheep, antelope, rabbits, small rodents, and various birds—particularly quail (Bean and Smith 1978:571).

History

Historic-era California is generally divided into three periods: the Spanish or Mission Period (1769 to 1821), the Mexican or Rancho Period (1821 to 1848), and the American Period (1848 to present).

Spanish Period. The first European to pass through the area is thought to be a Spaniard called Father Francisco Garces. Having become familiar with the area, Garces acted as a guide to Juan Bautista de Anza, who had been commissioned to lead a group across the desert from a Spanish outpost in Arizona to set up quarters at the Mission San Gabriel in 1771 near what today is Pasadena (Beck and Haase 1974). Garces was followed by Alta California Governor Pedro Fages, who briefly explored the region in 1772. Searching for San Diego Presidio deserters, Fages had traveled through Riverside to San Bernardino, crossed over the mountains into the Mojave Desert, and then journeyed westward to the San Joaquin Valley (Beck and Haase 1974).

Mexican Period. In 1821, Mexico overthrew Spanish rule and the missions began to decline. By 1833, the Mexican government passed the Secularization Act, and the missions, reorganized as parish churches, lost their vast land holdings, and released their neophytes (Beattie and Beattie 1974).

American Period. The American Period, 1848–Present, began with the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo. In 1850, California was accepted into the Union of the United States primarily due to the population increase created by the Gold Rush of 1849. The cattle industry reached its greatest prosperity during the first years of the American Period. Mexican Period land grants had created large pastoral estates in California, and demand for beef during the Gold Rush led to a cattle boom that lasted from 1849–1855. However, beginning about 1855, the demand for beef began to decline due to imports of sheep from New Mexico and cattle from the Mississippi and Missouri Valleys. When the beef market collapsed, many California ranchers lost their ranchos through foreclosure. A series of disastrous floods in 1861–1862, followed by a significant drought further diminished the economic impact of local ranching. This decline combined with ubiquitous agricultural and real estate developments of the late 19th century, set the stage for diversified economic pursuits that have continued to proliferate to this day (Beattie and Beattie 1974; Cleland 1941).

Local Sequence. The project site is located within the unincorporated community of Muscoy, within a small portion of the former Rancho Muscupiabe, at the southern approach to the Cajon Pass. In 1843, prior to California's annexation by the United States, Governor Manuel Micheltorena and the Mexican government granted Michael C. White 4,400 acres of land named after the old Native American settlement Amuscopiabit. White was an English sailor who came to the California coast by mule caravan from New Mexico along the Old Spanish Trail in the 1830s. White had become a Mexican citizen and adopted the name "Miguel Blanco." Building his fort-like home at the intersections of the Mojave Indian Trail and the Old Spanish Trail, the rancho was established with the purpose of protecting other landowners and occupants from Native and outlaw livestock thieves coming from the Mojave Desert through the Cajon Pass. Despite these intentions, White and his family regularly fell victim to such theft and after nine months, he abandoned the rancho. Through the 1840s and early 1850s, dirt wagon roads continued to be developed through the Cajon Pass and Rancho Muscupiabe, diminishing the thefts that plagued the area. In 1853, claim to the land

was made to the United States Land Commission with White garnering half of the acreage and his attorney acquiring the other half. White sold his share to land surveyor Henry Hancock, who in turn transferred it to his brother John Hancock. When Henry Hancock was appointed by California's surveyor-general to make a final survey of the rancho in 1867, Hancock adjusted the property's acreage to seven times its original size. In 1870, William Pierce acquired the rancho, setting the stage for Muscoy's agricultural and residential developments. When William Pierce purchased the rancho, its size exceeded 30,000 acres due to Henry Hancock's inaccurate survey. Pierce's son, Henry, would eventually sell 22,000 acres to the Semi-Tropic Land and Water Company for what would ultimately be developed as the city of Rialto (City of San Bernardino 2020a; Desert Gazette 2020; The Sun 2017; Thompson 2008).

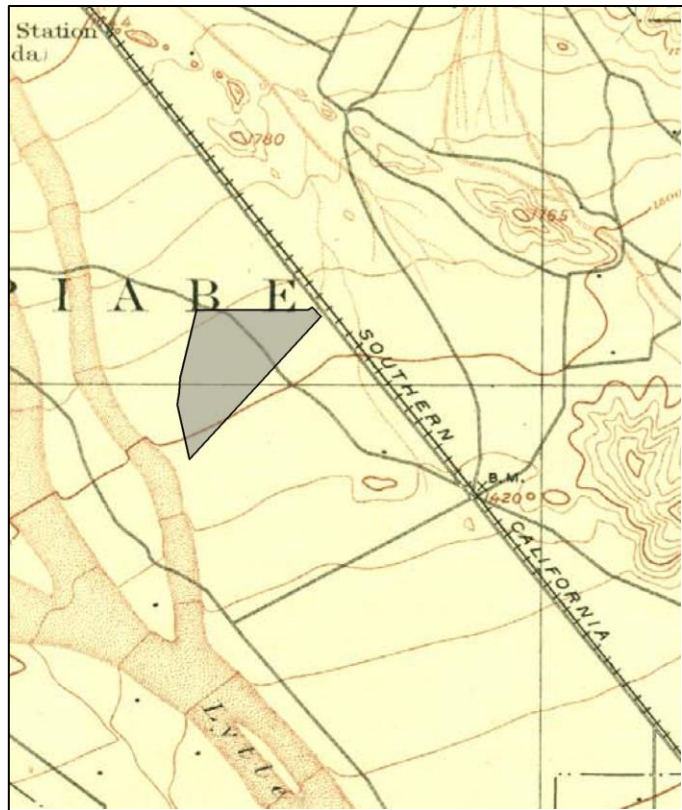


Figure 2. Project Site in 1894 (USGS 1909)

Following the elder Pierce's acquisition of Rancho Muscupiabe, he and his two sons joined two other local ranchers in establishing the Muscoy Water Company in 1891. The name "Muscoy" was presumably derived from a shortened, Americanized form of the old rancho's namesake. The Pierce men served as three of the five first members of the Board of Directors for the company. Water from nearby Lytle and Cajon Creeks were diverted for agricultural use by the few settlements located on the rancho lands. Over the next few decades under the Pierce's ownership, wells, pipes, ditches, dams, and other improvements were installed. In 1926, the Muscoy Water Company was dissolved at the same time as 8,600 acres of the Pierces' original holdings were sold to Charles Jonas, B. F. Miller, and J. F. Roof of the Los Angeles-based land development firm J. B. Roof, Inc for a sum of \$600,000. Subsequent land purchases would bring the holding to approximately 11,000 acres. The company intended to subdivide the land for farming and other agricultural ventures, given the readily available water sources. Road and water services continued to be expanded to accommodate between one and ten-acre parcels, and vineyards, orchards, and other field crops were planted. The Roof Company tried to incentivize further development by planning a 30-acre nursery for cultivating fruit trees and a large hatchery that would provide baby chicks for poultry farms. The Muscoy Landing Field was built in 1927, allowing for commercial aviation and airmail transport between Salt Lake City, Utah and Los Angeles. This proved so enticing that the City of San Bernardino extended its boundaries to encompass the southeastern portion of Muscoy where the airfield was located. Despite all of this, the land proved not as profitable as envisioned for the Roof Company. Unable to pay off the trust deed acquired in 1926, the land was auctioned off to

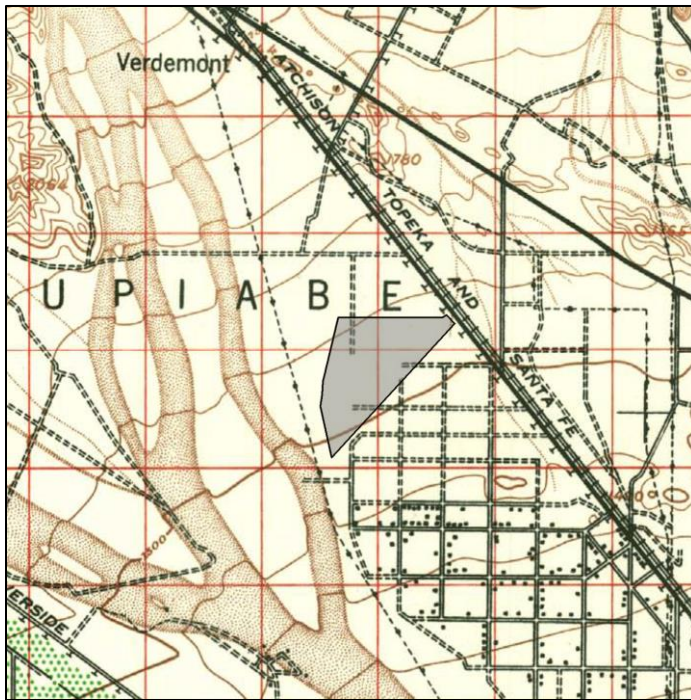


Figure 3. Project Site in 1942 (Army Map Services 1947)

George S. Towne, who purchased the land and its water rights in 1936. The Muscoy Water Company was reincorporated that same year and in the late 1940s, the city of San Bernardino entered into a lease agreement with the Company. In that time, the city developed more wells and improved the operating conditions of the water systems. Following World War II, population growth in western San Bernardino County began to change Muscoy's character from agricultural to suburban residential. As Route 66 and eventually the interstate made the San Bernardino area a popular stop on road trips in the 1950s and 1960s, Muscoy businesses began catering to travelers. Increased exposure and a picturesque setting resulted in more permanent residences in and around Muscoy, most highly concentrated to the southeast of the project site. As part of its flood control efforts in 1957, the

Army Corps of Engineers constructed a system of levees, and percolation basins to convey water from Devil Canyon into the new Devil Creek Diversion Channel along the project site's southeastern boundary. The Devil Creek Diversion Channel empties into the Cajon Wash to the south of the project site. While the diversion channel was under construction, levees were built immediately to the northwest of the project site to help control flooding of the Cajon Creek. The levees provided a measure of protection for the project site at a time when most of the houses in the project area were new or being built. Today, Muscoy remains an affordable and low-density rural residential area. Despite its proximity to more populated and urbanized incorporated cities, the community of Muscoy remains unincorporated and is occupied by only 11,200 residents (San Bernardino County Sun 1926, 1969, 1984; San Bernardino County General Plan 2007; Thompson 2008).

Rancho San Bernardino was created as an extension of Mission San Gabriel Arcangel near the end of California's Spanish Mission Period. Mission San Gabriel was the fourth of the Spanish missions in California, and is located west of the present-day San Bernardino Valley. As the mission grew in size and population, its influence expanded eastward. In 1819, the San Bernardino Rancho of Mission San Gabriel was established with an outpost, or estancia, located a mile and a half west of the Asistencia that still exists today. The estancia included a building for storage of food supplies and living quarters for the outpost manager. Between 1820 and 1823, the extensive irrigation system of the Mill Creek Zanja was dug through the Rancho. By 1830, the Asistencia replaced the former estancia as Mission San Gabriel eastern outpost in the valley. In 1834, California's missions and their surrounding lands were secularized, and relinquished control and transfer rights to the Mexican government. Don Antonio Maria Lugo, an already wealthy landowner in the Los

Angeles area, requested a land grant of 35,509 acres in the San Bernardino and Yucaipa Valleys for his sons and nephews. In 1842, Governor Juan Bautista Alvarado granted Lugo the deed to the land. In 1851, the Lugos sold 35,000 acres at a price of \$77,500 to a band of nearly 500 Mormons who had traveled the Old Spanish Trail and arrived in the San Bernardino Valley. The group had intended to expand its religion and stayed for the fertile land and abundant water. The Mormon travelers built up a stockade on the rancho, named the settlement Fort San Bernardino, and began growing wheat and other crops outside of the stockade walls and building a grain mill within them. The community thrived and in 1854 the city of San Bernardino was officially incorporated before the Mormons were recalled to Salt Lake City in 1857 (Belden 1960; City of San Bernardino 2020b; Thompson 2008).

The Asistencia de San Bernardino was formed as an extended facility of the Mission San Gabriel Arcangel. A structure made of dried reeds was built and served as a chapel, despite no resident priests on the property. At its relocation to the current site in 1830, construction began on 14 adobe structures as part of the Asistencia. Regular raids of Rancho San Bernardino and the Asistencia by hostile Native groups diminished some of the appeal of its settlement. Following the secularization of mission lands, completion of the Asistencia was abandoned as Rancho San Bernardino changed hands several times. The lands were granted to the Lugos in 1842 before being sold to the Mormon Church and their followers. When the Mormons returned to Salt Lake City in 1857, most of the rancho lands and the established city of San Bernardino was sold to local Dr. Ben Barton. Each owner utilized the Asistencia as living quarters in some capacity. After Dr. Barton's brick mansion was completed near the Asistencia in 1867, the adobe complex rapidly deteriorated. After changing hands to another private owner in the early 1900s, the San Bernardino County Board of Supervisors acquired the site, and in 1925 began restoration and reconstruction efforts. By 1936, the federal government took over restoration efforts as part of the Works Progress Administration and by the 1960s, the site was dedicated as a California State Historical Landmark (Belden 1960; Mission Tour 2015; Redlands Conservancy 2020).

PERSONNEL

David Brunzell, M.A., RPA acted as the Project Manager and Principal Investigator for the current study. Mr. Brunzell also conducted the cultural resources records search and compiled the technical report. BCR Consulting Staff Historian Dylan Williams, B.A., and Staff Archaeologist Nick Shepetuk, B.A., completed additional research through various archives and repositories, drafted the Department of Park and Recreation (DPR) 523 forms, and contributed to the report. Mr. Shepetuk, and BCR Consulting Field Director Joseph Orozco, M.A., performed the field assessment.

METHODS

This work was completed pursuant to CEQA, the Public Resources Code (PRC) Chapter 2.6, Section 21083.2, and California Code of Regulations (CCR) Title 14, Chapter 3, Article 5, Section 15064.5. The pedestrian cultural resources survey was intended to locate and document previously recorded or new cultural resources, including archaeological sites, features, isolates, and historic-period buildings, that exceed 45 years in age within defined project boundaries. The project site was examined using 15 meter transect intervals, where accessible.

This study is intended to determine whether cultural resources are located within the project boundaries, whether any cultural resources are significant pursuant to the above-referenced regulations and standards, and to develop specific mitigation measures that will address potential impacts to existing or potential resources. Tasks pursued to achieve that end include:

- Cultural resources records search to review studies and archaeological/historical resources recorded within a one-mile radius of the project boundaries
- Additional research through various local and regional repositories
- Systematic pedestrian survey of the entire project site
- California Register of Historical Resources (California Register) eligibility evaluation for any cultural resources discovered
- Development of recommendations and mitigation measures for cultural resources documented within the project boundaries, following CEQA
- Completion of DPR 523 forms for any discovered cultural resources.
- Vertebrate paleontology resources report through Dr. Samuel McLeod of the Los Angeles County Natural History Museum

Research

Records Search. On March 27, 2018 (prior to the field survey) a records search was conducted at the South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC) at California State University, Fullerton. This archival research reviewed the status of all recorded historic and prehistoric cultural resources, and survey and excavation reports completed within one mile of the current project. Additional resources reviewed included the National Register, the California Register, and documents and inventories published by the California Office of Historic Preservation. These include the lists of California Historical Landmarks, California Points of Historical Interest, Listing of National Register Properties, and the Inventory of Historic Structures.

Additional Research. BCR Consulting performed additional research through records of the General Land Office Maintained by the Bureau of Land Management, the San Bernardino County Assessor, the San Bernardino County Historical Archives, and through various Internet resources. Internet resources included ancestry.com through which records of the U.S. Census, voter lists, city directories, birth, marriage, and death documents, military service records, court records, and family trees have been accessed for each owner of properties containing cultural resources. Through newspapers.com an archive of local newspapers from the late 1800s to the present have also been scrutinized for records of property owners, and properties. Newspapers reviewed have included the San Bernardino County Sun, the Los Angeles Times, the Sun, the Redlands Daily Facts, the Pomona Progress Bulletin, and others.

Sacred Lands File Search with the Native American Heritage Commission. BCR Consulting requested a Sacred Lands File Search with the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC), to discern potential for Sacred Lands within or near the project site. The Legislature added requirements regarding tribal cultural resources for CEQA in Assembly Bill 52 (AB 52) that took effect July 1, 2015. AB 52 requires consultation with California Native American tribes and consideration of tribal cultural resources in the CEQA

process. By including tribal cultural resources early in the CEQA process, the legislature intended to ensure that local and Tribal governments, public agencies, and project proponents would have information available, early in the project planning process, to identify and address potential adverse impacts to tribal cultural resources. By taking this proactive approach, the legislature also intended to reduce the potential for delay and conflicts in the environmental review process. To help determine whether a project may have such an effect, the Public Resources Code requires a lead agency to consult with any California Native American tribe that requests consultation and is traditionally and culturally affiliated with the geographic area of a Proposed Project. The County will initiate and carry out the required AB52 Native American Consultation.

Paleontological Overview. According to CEQA Guidelines, projects subject to CEQA must determine whether the project would “directly or indirectly destroy a unique paleontological resource”. BCR Consulting requested a paleontological overview from Dr. Samuel McLeod of the Los Angeles County Natural History Museum.

Field Survey

An intensive-level cultural resources field survey of the project site was conducted from April 9 to 13, 2018. The survey was conducted by walking parallel transects spaced approximately 15 meters apart across 100 percent of the project site, where accessible. Cultural Resources were recorded on DPR 523 forms. Ground visibility averaged approximately 80 percent within project boundaries. Shovel scrapes were excavated where surface visibility was low, and in areas with potential for buried archaeological resources. Digital photographs were taken at various points within the project site. These included overviews as well as detail photographs of all cultural resources. Cultural resources were recorded per the California OHP *Instructions for Recording Historical Resources* in the field using:

- Detailed note taking for entry on DPR Forms (see Appendix A)
- Hand-held Garmin Global Positioning systems for mapping purposes
- Digital photography of all cultural resources (see Appendix A and D).

RESULTS

Research

Records Search. Data from the SCCIC revealed that 22 previous cultural resources studies have taken place, and 13 cultural resources have been recorded within one-mile of the project site. No previous studies have assessed the project site, and no cultural resources have been previously recorded within its boundaries. The records search is summarized as follows:

Table A. Cultural Resources and Reports Within One Mile of the Project Site

USGS 7.5 Min. Quadrangle	Cultural Resources Within One Mile of Project Site	Studies Within One Mile of Project Site
<i>San Bernardino North, California</i> (1980)	P-36-2910: Historic Rte. 66/El Cajon Blvd. (Adjacent NE) P-36-6793: historic-era railroad segment (3/4 mile N) P-36-13612: historic-era concrete foundation (1 mile N) P-36-13613: historic-era concrete foundation (1 mile N) P-36-13614: historic-era concrete foundation (1 mile N) P-36-14898: historic-era levee (1 mile NE) P-36-20646: historic-era bottle scatter (3/4 mile N) P-36-21325: historic-era road segment (3/4 mile NW) P-36-21326: historic-era railroad bridge 1/2 mile N) P-36-26791: historic-era water infrastructure (3/4 mile N) P-36-26792: historic era can scatter (3/4 mile N) CA-SBR-6902H: historic-era refuse (3/4 mile SW) CA-SBR-7201H: historic-era water tank (3/4 mile SW)	SB106-0713, 1285, 1821, 2416, 2712, 2853, 3645, 3711, 3919, 3968, 5897, 6059, 6291, 6446, 6808, 6947, 6994, 7622, 7625, 7630, 7636, 7637

Additional Research. Twenty-seven individual parcels were identified within the project boundaries. Eight parcels contain historic-period buildings for which brief histories are included below. Three additional parcels contain the remnants of historic-period buildings, for which brief histories are also provided below. The remaining parcels are vacant and have never been developed. Since they do not have potential for significant historical resources, extensive histories have not been developed. Each of the project parcels and all cultural resources are depicted in an exhibit in Appendix E. Research has revealed a number of property owners and residents within the project site, although none are of particular historical importance. The Polk and Older families, both of whom owned several properties in the area warrant some additional consideration here.

Lawrence and Cecile Polk. Property records indicate that Lawrence and Cecile (sometimes spelled Cecile) Polk purchased and moved into the residence at 4640 Gray Street in 1952. Lawrence was born in Oklahoma in 1902. He trained and worked as an electrician for most of his professional life. Cecile (née Stockstill) was born in Missouri in 1901 and moved to Oklahoma with her family as a child. Lawrence and Cecile were married in Muskogee, Oklahoma in 1922. They had one daughter named Frances (born in 1922). By 1930 the family had moved to Colorado, and by 1952 they were living in Los Angeles with Lawrence Polk Jr., who was born in about 1951. The details of Lawrence Jr.'s birth are not clear. Both parents were nearly 50 when he was born, and while he does appear with them in directories and newspaper articles from a young age, research did not yield any birth records. As indicated above, later in 1952 the Polks purchased and moved into the residence at 4640 Gray Street. They eventually purchased the houses at 4654 and 4608 Gray Street. They sold the house at 4654 Gray Street soon after purchasing it and kept the house at 4608 Gray Street as an income property or for relatives. The Polks lived the rest of their lives in Muscoy. Lawrence Sr. died in 1985 and Cecile died in 1994 (California Voter Registrations 1900-1968; San Bernardino County Assessor 2018; Oklahoma County 1890-1995; U.S. Census Bureau 1920, 1930, 1940; Graves 2009).

Charles and Elsa Older. Charles and Elsa Older owned the house at 4790 Gray Street. Charles was born in Colorado Springs, Colorado in 1889 and moved with his family to Los

Angeles in 1900. Elsa E Older (née Flatan) was born in 1892 in California. Charles and Elsa were married in 1917 in Los Angeles and had two sons -Charles Jr. born in 1917 and Robert born in 1921. Charles Sr. was in real estate sales and over his career owned several businesses, including Western Properties, Inc., Western Farm Properties, Charles S. Older & Son, and others. Charles was relatively active in the Muscoy area having developed several properties and serving on at least one board of directors. The Olders lived in Los Angeles and were relatively wealthy. The house at 4790 Gray Street that they owned in the 1960s and 1970s represents the only building that they owned in the project area. Charles died in 1972 and Elsa's date of death is not known (U.S. Census Bureau 1900, San Bernardino County 1945a, 1945b; San Bernardino County Sun 1957).

The remaining property owners are characterized on a property-specific basis below. Please see Appendix A for citations.

20362 5th Avenue (EMT1802-H-1). The house located at 20362 5th Avenue was built in 1957. Thomas J Schantz, who was involved with St. John's Episcopal parish, and Rosalie R Schantz, who immigrated from Belgium in 1954, acquired the property from Standard Properties Inc. in 1956. Helen and James D Robertson, a painter by profession, owned the property from 1964 to 1969. Alexander J Lowry, drafted in WWII in 1943, and Katherine Lowry, a nurse during the war, owned the property from 1969 to 1971. Bill Thrasher, the professional golf instructor at the San Bernardino Public Course in 1978, owned the property from 1971 to 1976. Additional owners of the property during the modern-era include, in order from earliest to most recent: George Welday, Fred K Preach, William D and Cynthia S Frizzell, Cheryl D Chapman, Ronald D Cantrell, Milton and Doris Fisher, Kathryn Susan Slobom, Cindy Cotter, Om Yermo LLC, and Arrowhead Inland LLC.

20419 5th Avenue (EMT1802-H-2). The house located at 20419 5th Avenue was built in 1953. The historic-era property owners include, Pacific Seaboard Company Inc. who sold to Richard L, Stella E, Raymond W, Harry J, and Thelma Maxwell in 1954. Richard was the head of the household and a plasterer by occupation. Shirley Berardy and Richard V Berardy, who was a private first class in the US Marine Corps during World War II, owned the property from 1958 to 1966. Frank Atencio Jr, a landscaper born on September 22, 1938, and Diane B Atencio, an amateur artist born on November 6, 1928, owned the property from 1966 to 1975. Modern-era owners, in order from earliest to current, include: Roy E Price, Linda L Price, Pedro C Ortiz, Deena R Ortiz, Shree Properties Inc., and Arrowhead Inland LLC.

20381 5th Avenue (EMT1802-H-3). The house located at 20381 5th Avenue was erected in 1953. The Pacific Seaboard Company Inc. sold to the Maxwell family named in EMT1801-H-2. From 1954 to 1958 the Deed to the property transferred between various Maxwells. Shirley Berardy and Richard V Berardy, who was a private first class in the US Marine Corps during World War II, briefly owned the property in 1958 before transferring it back to Carol E, Harry J, Raymond W, and Thelma Maxwell. Raymond W and Thelma Maxwell owned the property until 2004. Raymond, born January 8, 1918, worked for Fairfax Elementary in San Bernardino. Thelma, born on July 28, 1922, was the Area Manager for the World Book. Additional owners in the modern-era include: Michael B and Terry B Grizzle, Om Joshua LLC, and Proseco Acquisitions LLC

4790 Gray Street (EMT1802-H-4). The house at 4790 Gray street was built in 1953. Relatively few details were available for this property. Charles S. Older and Elsa Older owned the property during the 1960s and 1970s. Charles was a successful real estate salesman who lived in Los Angeles with his family (see Additional Research, above) and bought and sold several properties in the area.

4746 Gray Street (EMT1802-H-5). The house at 4746 Gray Street was constructed in 1953. Historic-era owners included George N Pressas, a World War I veteran, who owned the property until 1954. Pressas sold to World War II veteran Casmir I Olexiewicz, who worked for Pacific Manifolding Book Company, and Pauline L Olexiewicz. The Olexiewicz family owned the property from 1954 to 1974. Owners in the modern-era in order from earliest to most recent include: John W Roberson, Richard C Rigsby, Hector and Martha Barajas, Om Yermo LLC, and Arrowhead Inland LLC.

4654 Gray Street (EMT1802-H-6). The house at 4654 Gray Street was built in 1957. Lawrence E. and Cecile L. Polk originally owned and sold the home in 1957. More detail on the Polk Family is provided under Additional Research. Cecil O Boone, a U.S. Navy Veteran, and Angela M Boone, owned the home from 1957 to 1997. Additional owners during the modern-era include the following, in order from earliest to current: Alvaro Mendoza Campos, Countrywide Home Loans, Inc., Secretary of Housing and Urban Development, Rozendo R Aguilar, Maria Aguilar, Shree Properties, and Palomino Acquisitions LLC.

4608 Gray Street (EMT1802-H-7). The house at 4608 Gray Street was built in 1955. Lawrence E. and Cecille L. Polk were the initial owners. More detail on the Polk Family is provided under Additional Research. Members of the Polk family owned the home until 1979. Additional owners of the property during the modern-era include, in order from earliest to most recent: Christine L and Bert D Stark, Verna D and Ernest J Tibke, Om Yermo LLC, and Arrowhead Inland LLC.

4640 Gray Street (EMT1802-H-8). The house at 4640 Gray Street was built in 1952. Like 4608 Gray Street, this property was initially owned by the Lawrence E. and Cecille L. Polk, and some members of the Polk family owned the home until 1985, and possibly longer since Cecille is listed at this address as late as 1993 (U.S. Public Records Index 1950-1993). Additional owners of the property during the modern-era include, in order from earliest to most recent: Miss Frances L and Lawrence A Stromwall, Betty L Campess, Om Yermo LLC, and Arrowhead Inland LLC.

EMT1802-H-9. This resource consists of a concrete house foundation which once contained a single family 2 bed, 1.5 bath residence built in 1952. The ruins of two cisterns, a utility pole, and a concrete watering trough are also present. Henry Ramirez purchased the property in 1981 and all evidence of cultivation disappeared soon after. Ramirez owned the site from 1981 to 2006, at which time he sold it to Vulcan Lands Inc. The site was originally used as a single-family residence and the property was used for small-scale cultivation. Although no irrigation apparatus or well were identified, the east/west orientation of the crops and their placement at higher elevation and to the west of the house, indicate that the cisterns drained excess irrigation runoff or rainwater before it reached the house. The

property was at least partially leveled and terraced to use gravity for water distribution. The septic tank was placed south of the house at a slightly lower elevation, where malfunction/overflow etc. would tend to flow away from the house.

EMT1802-H-10. This site consists of five concrete foundations and a small water trough that comprised a briefly occupied rural residential complex. Foundations indicate one house, a barn, and three ancillary buildings. The buildings were constructed between 1953 and 1958 and were gone by 1966. A clearing and fence line visible in 1958 aeriels combined with the presence of a water trough indicates that livestock were kept here. The property was occupied from the mid-1950s to the mid-1960s and the buildings were demolished by 1966. No records of the historic occupation were available through the assessor. All that remains is the house foundation and other features described above. Son O. Chun and Myung J. Chun owned the property in 1982, and Proseco Acquisitions LLC acquired the property in 2014.

EMT1802-H-11. This site consists of a concrete footing and fireplace/chimney that represent the only remains of a 2 bedroom 1.5-bath residence that was constructed in 1952. The residence was constructed in 1952, and the first recorded owners of the building were Norman L. Hess, Luwana R. Hess, and Lloyd E Howard in 1956. Norman and Lloyd were both World War II veterans from Los Angeles that had grown up in the Mormon Church and worked in the dental field. The owners did not live at the property, and research has not indicated a close association with the area. The same group owned it until 1999 when Norman Died, and the property was transferred to James H. Hess. The current owners, Inland Arrowhead LLC, acquired the property in 2017.

Sacred Lands File Search with the Native American Heritage Commission. Findings were negative during the Sacred Lands File search with the NAHC. Since the County will initiate and carry out the required AB52 Native American Consultation, the results of the consultation are not provided in this report.

Paleontological Overview. Dr. Samuel McLeod completed the Paleontological Overview, based on records for the locality and specimen data of the project area. There were not any vertebrate fossil localities directly within the project boundaries, but there were localities in sedimentary deposits similar to those that may remain buried in the project area. The appended Paleontological Overview provided in Appendix B has recommended that:

Surface deposits in the entire proposed project area are composed of younger Quaternary Alluvium, derived as alluvial fan deposits from the San Gabriel Mountains to the north, primarily via Cajon Wash that currently flows adjacent to the southwestern border of the proposed project area and from the Cable Creek that currently flows in a channel forming the southeastern border of the proposed project area. These deposits typically do not contain significant vertebrate fossils, at least in the uppermost layers, but they may be underlain at relatively shallow depth by older sedimentary deposits that do contain significant fossil vertebrate remains. Our closest fossil vertebrate locality from similar older Quaternary deposits is LACM 7811, quite some distance to the west-southwest of the proposed project area west of Mira Loma along Sumner Avenue, that produced a

fossil specimen of whipsnake, *Masticophis*, at a depth of 9 to 11 feet below the surface. Even further to the southwest between Corona and Norco our vertebrate fossil locality LACM 1207 produced a fossil specimen of deer, *Odocoileus*.

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

Field Survey

During the field survey Mr. Orozco and Mr. Shepetuk carefully inspected the project site and identified eight properties with historic-era buildings and three historic-era archaeological sites (all former building sites). Details are summarized in Tables A and B. Additional description for each resource has been provided under Additional Research starting on page 9 and greater detail including feature descriptions, maps, and measurements (where necessary) are expanded upon in Appendix A. Ages for unpermitted ancillary buildings have been estimated based upon historic aerial photographs (historicaerials.com) and are also included below. Fifteen buildings and structures are accounted for in Table B., and another seven buildings and structures are indicated by structural foundations at archaeological sites (Table C).

Table B. Properties Containing Historic-era Buildings

Address	Year Built	Description
20362 5 th Ave (EMT1802-H-1)	1957	Square-shaped plan, vernacular-style house with a flat roof.
20419 5 th Avenue (EMT1802-H-2)	1953	L-Shaped, minimal traditional-style house with a cross-hipped roof and composition shingles. This property also contains two modern ancillary structures constructed between 1980 and 1995.
20381 5 th Avenue (EMT1802-H-3)	1953	T-shaped, vernacular-style house with a gable roof and composition shingles
4790 Gray Street (EMT1802-H-4)	1953	Square-shaped, vernacular-style house with a hip roof and shingles. There is a small, modern-era shed located west of the house that was constructed between 1980 and 1995.
4746 Gray Street (EMT1802-H-5)	1953	Rectangular plan, vernacular-style house with a gable roof and composition shingles. The property also contains a modern garage to the north of the house and a large modern shed to the northwest of the house, both constructed between 1980 and 1995.
4654 Gray Street (EMT1802-H-6)	1957	Irregular plan, minimal traditional style house with an irregular hip and composition shingles and a detached garage.
4608 Gray Street	1955	L-shaped plan, vernacular house with a gable roof and

Address	Year Built	Description
(EMT1802-H-7)		composition shingles
4640 Gray Street (EMT1802-H-8)	1952	Rectangular plan, vernacular style house with a hip roof and composition shingles, and a detached garage. The property also contains a lean-to structure and a small ancillary structure to the west of unknown age.

Table C. Properties Containing Historic-era Archaeological Sites

Resource # / Description	UTM Coordinates	Associated Period
EMT1802-H-9: A foot concrete house foundation, two drainage cisterns, a septic tank, and one utility pole were identified.	466716mE/ 3780607mN	1952
EMT1802-H-10: A series of concrete foundations that once constituted a residence and small farm. Five foundations (residence and ancillary structures) and a concrete trough were identified.	466497mE/ 3780468mN	1953-1958
EMT1802-H-11: A concrete footing with an irregular floor plan and a chimney, indicating the presence of a single house.	466809mE/ 3781147mN	1952

SIGNIFICANCE EVALUATIONS

During the field survey three historic-era archaeological sites were identified in addition to the eight historic-era buildings that were identified before the survey. CEQA calls for the evaluation and recordation of historic and archaeological resources. The criteria for determining the significance of impacts to cultural resources are based on Section 15064.5 of the *CEQA Guidelines* and Guidelines for the Nomination of Properties to the California Register. Properties eligible for listing in the California Register and subject to review under CEQA are those meeting the criteria for listing in the California Register, or designation under a local ordinance.

Significance Criteria

California Register of Historical Resources. The California Register criteria are based on National Register criteria. For a property to be eligible for inclusion on the California Register, one or more of the following criteria must be met:

1. It is associated with the events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of local or regional history, or the cultural heritage of California or the U.S.;
2. It is associated with the lives of persons important to local, California, or U.S. history;
3. It embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, represents the work of a master, possesses high artistic values; and/or
4. It 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 meeting one or more of the above criteria, the California Register requires that sufficient time has passed since a resource's period of significance to "obtain a scholarly perspective on the events or individuals associated with the resources." (CCR 4852 [d][2]). The California Register also requires that a resource possess integrity. This is defined as

the ability for the resource to convey its significance through seven aspects: location, setting, design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.

California Register Evaluation of Properties with Historic-Era Buildings

20362 5th Avenue (EMT1802-H-1). Extensive research has failed to associate the property as a whole or any of its constituents with events or individuals significant to local, state, or national history (California Register Criteria 1 and 2). The property and its constituents are not uniquely representative of this region and period. There are no important creative individuals whose work is of high artistic value associated with the building. (Criterion 3). Thorough research has not and is not likely to yield information important to prehistory or history (Criterion 4). The property retains integrity of location, setting, feeling, design, and association although alterations have negatively impacted integrity of materials and workmanship.

20419 5th Avenue (EMT1802-H-2). Extensive research has failed to associate the property as a whole or any of its constituents with events or individuals significant to local, state, or national history (California Register Criteria 1 and 2). The property and its constituents are not uniquely representative of this region and period. There are no important creative individuals whose work is of high artistic value associated with the building. (Criterion 3). Thorough research has not and is not likely to yield information important to prehistory or history (Criterion 4). The property retains integrity of location, setting, feeling, design, and association although alterations have negatively impacted integrity of materials and workmanship.

20381 5th Avenue (EMT1802-H-3). Extensive research has failed to associate the property as a whole or any of its constituents with events or individuals significant to local, state, or national history (California Register Criteria 1 and 2). The property and its constituents are not uniquely representative of this region and period. There are no important creative individuals whose work is of high artistic value associated with the building. (Criterion 3). Thorough research has not and is not likely to yield information important to prehistory or history (Criterion 4). The property retains integrity of location, setting, feeling, design, and association although alterations have negatively impacted integrity of materials and workmanship.

4790 Gray Street (EMT1802-H-4). Extensive research has failed to associate the property as a whole or any of its constituents with events significant to local, state, or national history (California Register Criteria 1). Although the Charles Older was a successful real estate salesman, the Older family never lived in the project area, and there is no evidence that any member of the Older family have made any specific contributions that are demonstrably important to local, state, or national history (California Register Criterion 2). The property and its constituents are not uniquely representative of this region and period. There are no important creative individuals whose work is of high artistic value associated with the building. (Criterion 3). Thorough research has not and is not likely to yield information important to prehistory or history (Criterion 4). The property retains integrity of location, setting, feeling, design, and association although alterations have negatively impacted integrity of materials and workmanship.

4746 Gray Street (EMT1802-H-5). Extensive research has failed to associate the property as a whole or any of its constituents with events or individuals significant to local, state, or national history (California Register Criteria 1 and 2). The property and its constituents are not uniquely representative of this region and period. There are no important creative individuals whose work is of high artistic value associated with the building. (Criterion 3). Thorough research has not and is not likely to yield information important to prehistory or history (Criterion 4). The property retains integrity of location, setting, feeling, design, and association although alterations have negatively impacted integrity of materials and workmanship.

4654 Gray Street (EMT1802-H-6). Extensive research has failed to associate the property as a whole or any of its constituents with events significant to local, state, or national history (California Register Criteria 1). Although the Polk family owned several properties and stayed in the area for generations, extensive research has not indicated that any member of the Polk family have made any specific contributions that are demonstrably important to local, state, or national history (California Register Criterion 2). The property and its constituents are not uniquely representative of this region and period. There are no important creative individuals whose work is of high artistic value associated with the building. (Criterion 3). Thorough research has not and is not likely to yield information important to prehistory or history (Criterion 4). The property retains integrity of location, setting, feeling, design, and association although alterations have negatively impacted integrity of materials and workmanship.

4608 Gray Street (EMT1802-H-7). Extensive research has failed to associate the property as a whole or any of its constituents with significant to local, state, or national history (California Register Criteria 1). Although the Polk family owned several properties and stayed in the area for generations, extensive research has not indicated that any member of the Polk family have made any specific contributions that are demonstrably important to local, state, or national history (California Register Criterion 2). The property and its constituents are not uniquely representative of this region and period. There are no important creative individuals whose work is of high artistic value associated with the building. (Criterion 3). Thorough research has not and is not likely to yield information important to prehistory or history (Criterion 4). The property retains integrity of location, setting, feeling, design, and association although alterations have negatively impacted integrity of materials and workmanship.

4640 Gray Street (EMT1802-H-8). Extensive research has failed to associate the property as a whole or any of its constituents with significant to local, state, or national history (California Register Criteria 1). Although the Polk family owned several properties and stayed in the area for generations, extensive research has not indicated that any member of the Polk family have made any specific contributions that are demonstrably important to local, state, or national history (California Register Criterion 2). The property and its constituents are not uniquely representative of this region and period. There are no important creative individuals whose work is of high artistic value associated with the building. (Criterion 3). Thorough research has not and is not likely to yield information important to prehistory or history (Criterion 4). The property retains integrity of location,

setting, feeling, design, and association although alterations have negatively impacted integrity of materials and workmanship.

California Register Evaluation of Properties with Historic-Era Archaeological Sites

EMT1802-H-9. Extensive research has failed to associate the property as a whole or any of its constituents with events or individuals significant to local, state, or national history (California Register Criteria 1 and 2). The property and its constituents are not uniquely representative of this region and period. There are no important creative individuals whose work is of high artistic value associated with the property. (Criterion 3). Pedestrian survey and shovel scrapes indicate that the site has been subject to repeated disturbances related to dumping and subsequent discing. As a result, significant intact buried remains are not likely. Furthermore, thorough research has not and is not likely to yield information from this site important to prehistory or history (Criterion 4). The demolition of the former buildings and subsequent artificial disturbances have negatively impacted every aspect of this property's integrity.

EMT1802-H-10. Extensive research has failed to associate the property as a whole or any of its constituents with events or individuals significant to local, state, or national history (California Register Criteria 1 and 2). The property and its constituents are not uniquely representative of this region and period. There are no important creative individuals whose work is of high artistic value associated with the property. (Criterion 3). Pedestrian survey and shovel scrapes indicate that the site has been subject to repeated disturbances related to dumping and subsequent discing. As a result, significant intact buried remains are not likely. Furthermore, thorough research has not and is not likely to yield information from this site important to prehistory or history (Criterion 4). The demolition of the former buildings and subsequent artificial disturbances have negatively impacted every aspect of this property's integrity.

EMT1802-H-11. Extensive research has failed to associate the property as a whole or any of its constituents with events or individuals significant to local, state, or national history (California Register Criteria 1 and 2). The property and its constituents are not uniquely representative of this region and period. There are no important creative individuals whose work is of high artistic value associated with the property. (Criterion 3). Pedestrian survey and shovel scrapes indicate that the site has been subject to repeated disturbances related to dumping and subsequent discing. As a result, significant intact buried remains are not likely. Furthermore, thorough research has not and is not likely to yield information from this site important to prehistory or history (Criterion 4). The demolition of the former buildings and subsequent artificial disturbances have negatively impacted every aspect of this property's integrity.

RECOMMENDATIONS

None of the eight properties containing historic-era buildings or three historic-era archaeological sites are recommended eligible for listing in the California Register, and no other cultural resources were identified within the project site. Therefore, the cultural resources identified within the project site boundaries fail to meet the necessary requirements for recognition as historical resources. Based on these results, BCR

Consulting recommends that no additional cultural (including archaeological or architectural historical) resources work or monitoring are necessary during proposed project activities associated with the Vulcan Area Q Project.

Although the current study has not indicated sensitivity for significant cultural resources within the project boundaries, ground disturbing activities always have the potential to reveal buried deposits not observed on the surface during previous surveys. Prior to the initiation of ground-disturbing activities, field personnel should be alerted to the possibility of buried prehistoric or historic cultural deposits. In the event that field personnel encounter buried cultural materials, work in the immediate vicinity of the find should cease and a cultural resources professional that meets the U.S. Secretary of the Interior Professional Qualification Standards for Archaeology (a qualified archaeologist) should be retained to assess the significance of the find. The qualified archaeologist would have the authority to stop or divert construction excavation as necessary. If the qualified archaeologist finds that any cultural resources present meet eligibility requirements for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources or the National Register of Historic Places, plans for the treatment, evaluation, and mitigation of impacts to the find would be developed. Prehistoric or historic cultural materials that may be encountered during ground-disturbing activities include:

- historic artifacts such as glass bottles and fragments, cans, nails, ceramic and pottery fragments, and other metal objects;
- historic structural or building foundations, walkways, cisterns, pipes, privies, and other structural elements;
- prehistoric flaked-stone artifacts and debitage (waste material), consisting of obsidian, basalt, and or cryptocrystalline silicates;
- groundstone artifacts, including mortars, pestles, and grinding slabs;
- dark, greasy soil that may be associated with charcoal, ash, bone, shell, flaked stone, groundstone, and fire affected rocks.

Findings were negative during the Sacred Lands File search with the NAHC. The Legislature added requirements regarding tribal cultural resources for CEQA in Assembly Bill 52 (AB 52) that took effect July 1, 2015. AB 52 requires consultation with California Native American tribes and consideration of tribal cultural resources in the CEQA process. By including tribal cultural resources early in the CEQA process, the legislature intended to ensure that local and Tribal governments, public agencies, and project proponents would have information available, early in the project planning process, to identify and address potential adverse impacts to tribal cultural resources. By taking this proactive approach, the legislature also intended to reduce the potential for delay and conflicts in the environmental review process. To help determine whether a project may have such an effect, the Public Resources Code requires a lead agency to consult with any California Native American tribe that requests consultation and is traditionally and culturally affiliated with the geographic area of a Proposed Project. Since the County will initiate and carry out the required AB52 Native American Consultation, the results of the consultation are not provided in this report.

According to CEQA Guidelines, projects subject to CEQA must determine whether the project would “directly or indirectly destroy a unique paleontological resource”. The

appended Paleontological Overview provided in Appendix has recommended that:

Surface deposits in the entire proposed project area are composed of younger Quaternary Alluvium, derived as alluvial fan deposits from the San Gabriel Mountains to the north, primarily via Cajon Wash that currently flows adjacent to the southwestern border of the proposed project area and from the Cable Creek that currently flows in a channel forming the southeastern border of the proposed project area. These deposits typically do not contain significant vertebrate fossils, at least in the uppermost layers, but they may be underlain at relatively shallow depth by older sedimentary deposits that do contain significant fossil vertebrate remains. Our closest fossil vertebrate locality from similar older Quaternary deposits is LACM 7811, quite some distance to the west-southwest of the proposed project area west of Mira Loma along Sumner Avenue, that produced a fossil specimen of whipsnake, *Masticophis*, at a depth of 9 to 11 feet below the surface. Even further to the southwest between Corona and Norco our vertebrate fossil locality LACM 1207 produced a fossil specimen of deer, *Odocoileus*.

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

If human remains are encountered during the undertaking, State Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5 states that no further disturbance shall occur until the County Coroner has made a determination of origin and disposition pursuant to Public Resources Code Section 5097.98. The County Coroner must be notified of the find immediately. If the remains are determined to be prehistoric, the Coroner will notify the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC), which will determine and notify a Most Likely Descendant (MLD). With the permission of the landowner or his/her authorized representative, the MLD may inspect the site of the discovery. The MLD shall complete the inspection within 48 hours of notification by the NAHC.

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APPENDIX A

DEPARTMENT OF PARK AND RECREATION 523 FORMS

PRIMARY RECORD

Primary #

HRI #

Trinomial

NRHP Status Code

Other Listings
Review Code

Reviewer

Date

Page 1 of 3

*Resource Name or #: EMT1802-H-1

P1. Other Identifier:

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

*a. County: San Bernardino

*b. USGS 7.5' Quad: San Bernardino North, California

Date: 1988 T 1N; R 5W; Non-sectioned; SBBM

c. Address: 20362 5TH Avenue

City: San Bernardino

Zip: 92407

d. UTM: Zone: 11S 466774 mE/3781146 mN (NAD83)

Elevation: 1545 Feet AMSL

e. Other Locational Data: The property is located on the North side of 5th Avenue, about 300 feet East of the intersection of Gray Street and 5th Avenue in San Bernardino.

*P3a. Description: (Describe resource and its major elements: design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, boundaries)
The historic-era building that is located at 20362 5th Avenue was erected in 1957. It has a square plan, and is a vernacular style house with a flat roof. There is a stacked stone two foot tall wall enclosing the front patio around the front door. Recent alterations include installation of central air conditioning, and window and door replacements.

*P3b. Resource Attributes: HP2. Single Family Property. HP30. Trees/Vegetation.

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

P5a. Photo or Drawing (Photo required for buildings, structures, and objects)



Photo 1

*P5b. Description of Photo: (View, date, accession #) North, 3/26/2018, Photo 1

*P6. Date Built; Age and Source:

☒ Historic (1957)
☐ Prehistoric ☐ Both
(see B12 References)

*P7. Recorded by:

David Brunzell, Nicholas Shepetuk,
Joseph Orozco
BCR Consulting LLC
Claremont, CA 91711

*P8. Date: 3/26/2018

*P10. Survey Type: Intensive.

*P11. Report Citation: *Cultural Resources Assessment of the Vulcan Area Q Project, 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):

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

Page 2 of 3

*NRHP Status Code: 6Z *Resource Name or #: EMT1802-H-1

B1. Historic Name: None

B2. Common Name: None

B3. Original Use: Residence

B4. Present Use: Residence

*B5. **Architectural Style:** It is a simple vernacular-style house without architectural embellishments.

*B6. **Construction History:** The building was constructed in 1957. Alterations include window and door replacements, and installation of central air conditioning.

*B7. **Moved?** ☒No ☐Yes ☐Unknown **Date:** N/A

Original Location: N/A

*B8. **Related Features:** None

BPa. N/A

B9b. N/A

* **B10. Significance:**

Theme: Mid 20th Century

Area: San Bernardino County, California

Period of Significance: Mid 20th century

Property Type: Single Family Property

Applicable Criteria: N/A

(Discuss importance in terms of historical/architectural context by theme, period, and geographic scope. Address integrity.)

The subject property was part of a 31,216-acre property granted to Michael White, also known as Miguel Blanco, in 1843 (Bureau of Land Management 1872). White was an "English ex-sailor" to whom the Mexican governor of California granted the property as part of Rancho Muscupiabe (ibid.). He received the property as part of "an effort to head off Indian robbers from the desert" via the Cajon Pass (Beattie 1933:111). There is no evidence that Michael White ever visited the project site location. Subsequent historic-era owners included no one of historical importance. Thomas J Schantz, who was involved with St. John's Episcopal parish, and Rosalie R Schantz, who immigrated from Belgium in 1954, acquired the property from Standard Properties Inc. in 1956 (San Bernardino Sun 1954, 1956). Helen and James D Robertson, a painter by profession, owned the property from 1964 to 1969 (United States of America, Bureau of the Census 1930). Alexander J Lowry, drafted in WWII in 1943, and Katherine Lowry, a nurse during the war, owned the property from 1969 to 1971 (Draft Registration Cards for Alabama 1943; San Bernardino Sun 1943). Bill Thrasher, the professional golf instructor at the San Bernardino Public Course in 1978, owned the property from 1971 to 1976 (San Bernardino Sun 1978). Additional owners of the property during the modern-era include, in order from earliest to most recent: George Welday, Fred K Preach, William D and Cynthia S Frizzell, Cheryl D Chapman, Ronald D Cantrell, Milton and Doris Fisher, Kathryn Susan Slobom, Cindy Cotter, Om Yermo LLC, and Arrowhead Inland LLC (San Bernardino County Office of the Assessor 2018).

Evaluation:

Extensive research has failed to associate the property as a whole or any of its constituents with events or individuals significant to local, state, or national history (California Register Criteria 1 and 2). The property and its constituents are not uniquely representative of this region and period. There are no important creative individuals whose work is of high artistic value associated with the building. (Criterion 3). Thorough research has not and is not likely to yield information important to prehistory or history (Criterion 4).

B11. Additional Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) N/A

*B12. References:

Bureau of Land Management. 1872. *General Land Office Records*. <http://glorerecords.blm.gov/PatentSearch>.

Beattie, George William. 1991. San Bernardino Valley before the Americans Came. *Calif Hist QJ Calif Hist Soc*, 12:111-124.

San Bernardino County Office of the Assessor. Ownership History Report for Parcel 0262-211-04-0000. Accessed 3/26/2018.

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Selective Service System. 1943, Draft Registration Cards for Alabama, 10/16/1940 – 03/31/1947. National Archives and Records Administration, St Louis, Missouri.

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B13. Remarks: None

*B14. **Evaluator:** David Brunzell
BCR Consulting

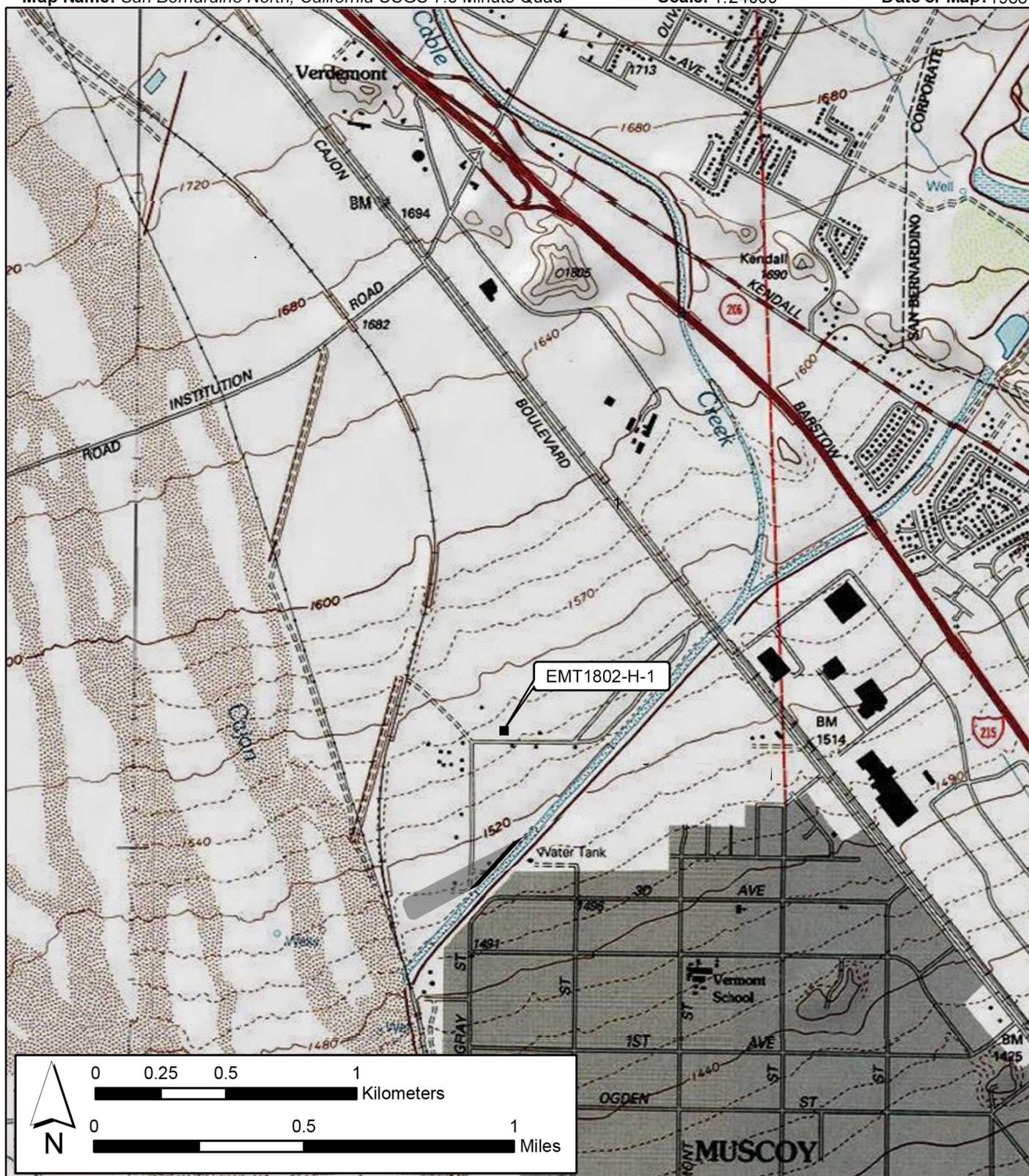
*Date of Evaluation: 4/23/18



*Map Name: San Bernardino North, California USGS 7.5 Minute Quad

*Scale: 1:24000

*Date of Map: 1988



PRIMARY RECORD

Primary #

HRI #

Trinomial

NRHP Status Code

Other Listings
Review Code

Reviewer

Date

Page 1 of 3

*Resource Name or #: EMT1802-H-2

P1. Other Identifier:

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

*a. County: San Bernardino

*b. USGS 7.5' Quad: San Bernardino North, California

Date: 1988 T 1N; R 5W; Non-sectioned; SBBM

c. Address: 20419 5th Avenue

City: San Bernardino

Zip: 92407

d. UTM: Zone: 11S 466895 mE/3781082 mN (NAD83)

Elevation: 1550 Feet AMSL

e. Other Locational Data: The property is located southwest of the intersection of 5th Avenue and Cajon Boulevard. It is about 800 feet East of the intersection of 5th Avenue and Gray Street, on the South side of 5th Street.

*P3a. Description: (Describe resource and its major elements: design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, boundaries)
The historic-era building that is located at 20419 5th Avenue was erected in 1953. It is an L-shaped, minimal-traditional style house with stucco and a cross-hipped roof with overhang that creates a porch on the north and east elevations. The doors and windows have been replaced, and central air conditioning has been added. An addition was constructed, enlarging the southeast corner of the house in the 1960s (National Environmental Title Research 1968). The house occupies a large rural lot containing two small ancillary structures that are not historic in age.

*P3b. Resource Attributes: HP2. Single Family Property. HP30. Trees/Vegetation.

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

P5a. Photo or Drawing (Photo required for buildings, structures, and objects.)



Photo 1

P5b. Description of Photo: (View, date, accession #) South, 3/26/2018, Photo 1

*P6. Date Built; Age and Source:

☒ Historic (1953)
☐ Prehistoric ☐ Both
(see B12 References)

*P7. Recorded by:

David Brunzell, Nicholas Shepetuk,
Joseph Orozco
BCR Consulting LLC
Claremont, CA 91711

*P8. Date: 3/26/2018

*P10. Survey Type: Intensive.

*P11. Report Citation: *Cultural Resources Assessment of the Vulcan Area Q Project, 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):

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

Page 2 of 3

*NRHP Status Code: 6Z

*Resource Name or #: EMT1802-H-2

B1. Historic Name: None

B2. Common Name: None

B3. Original Use: Residence

B4. Present Use: Residence

*B5. **Architectural Style:** The house is a minimal-traditional style house that has been heavily altered.

*B6. **Construction History:** The building was constructed in 1953. Windows and doors have been replaced recently and a large addition was added to the southeast corner between 1980 and 1995.

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

*B8. **Related Features:** None.

BPa. N/A

B9b. N/A

* **B10. Significance:**

Theme: Mid 20th Century

Area: San Bernardino, San Bernardino County, California

Period of Significance: Mid 20th century

Property Type: Single Family Property

Applicable Criteria: N/A

(Discuss importance in terms of historical/architectural context by theme, period, and geographic scope. Address integrity.)

The subject property was part of a 31,216-acre property granted to Michael White, also known as Miguel Blanco, in 1843 (Bureau of Land Management 1872). White was an "English ex-sailor" to whom the Mexican governor of California granted the property as part of Rancho Muscupiabe (ibid.), although the actual grant boundaries have been depicted outside the project. He received the property as part of "an effort to head off Indian robbers from the desert" via the Cajon Pass (Beattie 1933:111). There is no evidence that Michael White ever visited the specific project site location. Subsequent historic-era owners spanning 1954 to 1973 included no one of historical importance. These owners, in order from earliest to most recent, include: Pacific Seaboard Company Inc. who sold to Richard L, Stella E, Raymond W, Harry J, and Thelma Maxwell in 1954, Richard being the head of the household and a plasterer by occupation (United States Census Bureau 1940); Shirley Berardy and Richard V Berardy, who was a private first class in the US Marine Corps during World War II, owned the property from 1958 to 1966 (US Marine Corps 1798-1958); Frank Atencio Jr, a landscaper born on September 22, 1938, and Diane B Atencio, an amateur artist born on November 6, 1928, owned the property from 1966 to 1975 (San Bernardino County Sun 1969). Modern-era owners, in order from earliest to current, include: Roy E Price, Linda L Price, Pedro C Ortiz, Deena R Ortiz, Shree Properties Inc., and Arrowhead Inland LLC (San Bernardino County Office of the Assessor 2018).

Evaluation:

Extensive research has failed to associate the property as a whole or any of its constituents with any events or individuals significant to local, state, or national history (Criterion 1 and 2). The buildings are both simple examples of vernacular buildings typical of their era. As such, the property and its constituent buildings do not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or represent the work of an important creative individual or possess high artistic values (Criterion 3). The property and its constituents have been thoroughly researched and recorded during this study and have not and are not likely to yield information important to prehistory or history (Criterion 4).

B11. Additional Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) N/A

*B12. References:

Bureau of Land Management. 1872. *General Land Office Records*. <http://glorerecords.blm.gov/PatentSearch>. Accessed 3/26/18.

Beattie, George William. 1991. San Bernardino Valley before the Americans Came. *Calif Hist QJ Calif Hist Soc*, 12:111-124.

San Bernardino County Office of the Assessor. Ownership History Report for Parcel 0262-221-12-0000. Accessed 3/26/2018.

San Bernardino County Sun. 1969, "Pollution District Seeks Order". 10 July: page 27. San Bernardino, California.

United States Census Bureau. 1940. United States Federal Census. Ancestry.com. Accessed 3/26/18.

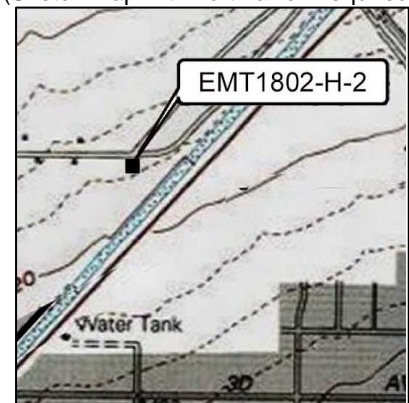
U.S. Marine Corps. 1798-1958, *US Marine Corps Muster Rolls*, Ancestry.com. Accessed 3/26/18.

B13. Remarks: None

*B14. **Evaluator:** David Brunzell and Nicholas Shepetuk
BCR Consulting
Claremont, California 91711

***Date of Evaluation:** 4/2/18

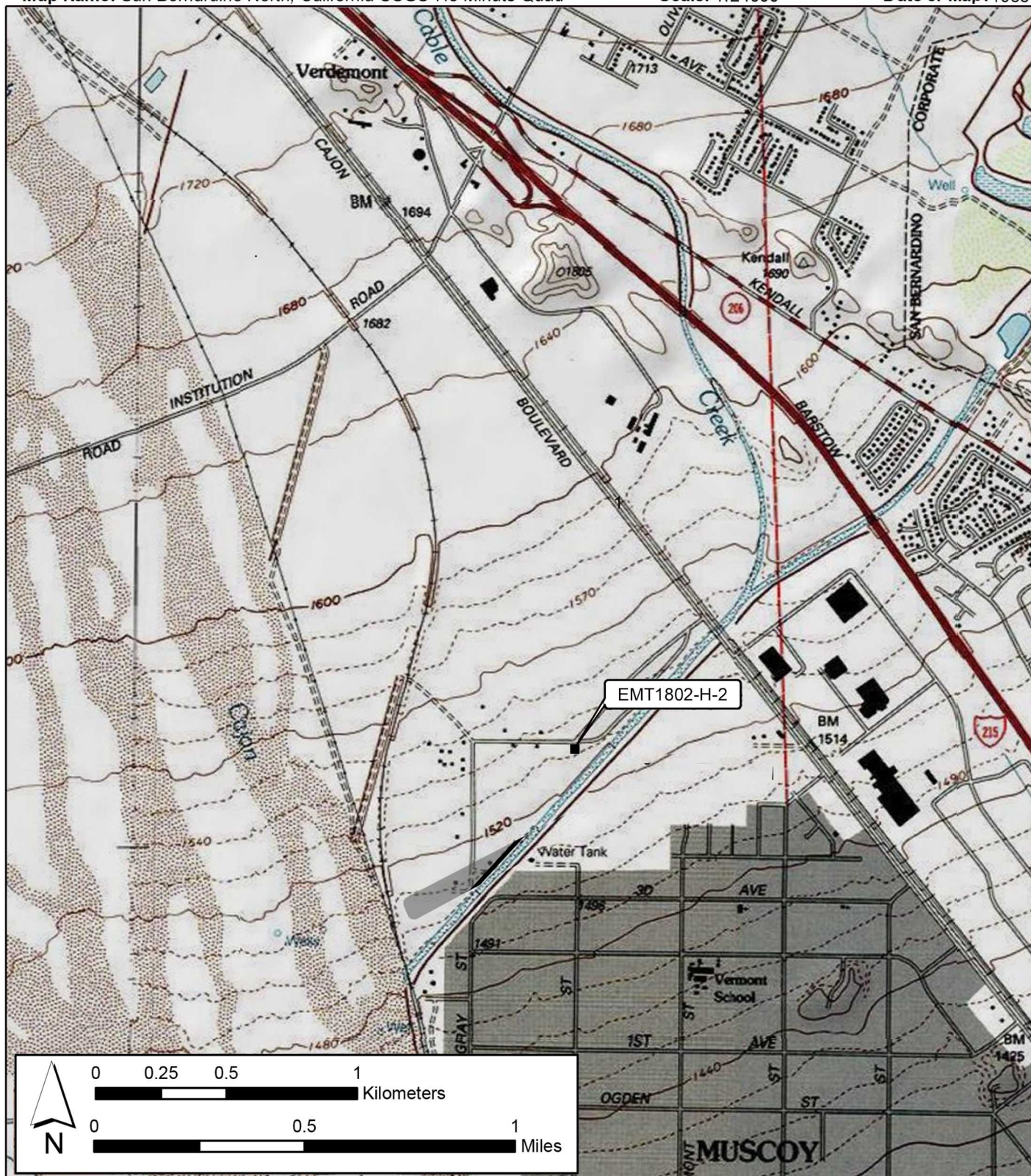
(Sketch Map with north arrow required.)



*Map Name: San Bernardino North, California USGS 7.5 Minute Quad

*Scale: 1:24000

*Date of Map: 1988



PRIMARY RECORD

Primary #
HRI #

Trinomial
NRHP Status Code

Other Listings
Review Code

Reviewer

Date

Page 1 of 3

*Resource Name or #: EMT1802-H-3

P1. Other Identifier:

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

*a. County: San Bernardino

*b. USGS 7.5' Quad: San Bernardino North, California

Date: 1988 T 1N; R 5W; Non-sectioned; SBBM

c. Address: 20381 5th Avenue

City: San Bernardino

Zip: 92407

d. UTM: Zone: 11S 466816 mE/3781085 mN (NAD83)

Elevation: 1548 Feet AMSL

e. Other Locational Data: The property is located southwest of the intersection of 5th Avenue and Cajon Boulevard. It is about 700 feet East of the intersection of 5th Avenue and Gray Street, on the South side of 5th Street.

*P3a. Description: (Describe resource and its major elements: design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, boundaries)
The historic-era building that is located at 20381 5th Avenue was erected in 1953. It is a T-shaped vernacular house with an A-frame roof and composition shingles. The western section projects forward. A garage and additional living area were attached to the southeast (rear) portion of the house between 1980 and 1995 (National Environmental Title Research 1980, 1995). Windows have been replaced and air conditioning has been added. The building occupies a non-landscaped rural lot with an above-ground pool (not in use) in the back yard. The house is in fair condition

*P3b. Resource Attributes: HP2. Single Family Property. HP30. Trees/Vegetation.

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

P5a. Photo or Drawing (Photo required for buildings, structures, and objects.)



Photo 1

*P5b. Description of Photo: (View, date, accession #) South, 3/26/2018, Photo 1

*P6. Date Built; Age and Source:

☒ Historic (1953)
☐ Prehistoric ☐ Both
(see B12 References)

*P7. Recorded by:

David Brunzell, Nicholas Shepetuk,
Joseph Orozco
BCR Consulting LLC
Claremont, CA 91711

*P8. Date: 3/26/2018

*P10. Survey Type: Intensive.

*P11. Report Citation: *Cultural Resources Assessment of the Vulcan Area Q Project, 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):

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

Page 2 of 3

*NRHP Status Code: 6Z *Resource Name or #: EMT1802-H-3

B1. Historic Name: None

B2. Common Name: None

B3. Original Use: Residence

B4. Present Use: Residence

*B5. **Architectural Style:** The house is a vernacular style that has been heavily altered.

*B6. **Construction History:** The building was constructed 1953, and the garage was added between 1980 and 1995.

*B7. **Moved?** ☒No ☐Yes ☐Unknown **Date:** N/A

Original Location: N/A

*B8. **Related Features:** None.

BP a. N/A

B9 b. N/A

* **B10. Significance:**

Theme: Mid 20th Century

Area: San Bernardino, San Bernardino County, California

Period of Significance: Mid 20th century

Property Type: Single Family Property

Applicable Criteria: N/A

(Discuss importance in terms of historical/architectural context by theme, period, and geographic scope. Address integrity.)

The subject property was part of a 31,216-acre property granted to Michael White, also known as Miguel Blanco, in 1843 (Bureau of Land Management 1872). White was an "English ex-sailor" to whom the Mexican governor of California granted the property as part of Rancho Muscupiabe (ibid.), although the actual grant boundaries have been depicted outside the project. He received the property as part of "an effort to head off Indian robbers from the desert" via the Cajon Pass (Beattie 1933:111). There is no evidence that Michael White ever visited the specific project site location. Subsequent historic-era owners spanning 1954 to 1973 included no one of historical importance. These owners, in order from earliest to most recent, include: Pacific Seaboard Company Inc. who sold to Richard L, Stella E, Raymond W, Harry J, and Thelma Maxwell in 1954, Richard was the head of the household and a plasterer by occupation (United States Census Bureau 1940). From 1954 to 1958 the Deed to the property transferred between various Maxwell's mentioned above, as well as Carol E Maxwell; Shirley Berardy and Richard V Berardy, who was a private first class in the US Marine Corps during World War II, briefly owned the property in 1958 before transferring it back to Carol E, Harry J, Raymond W, and Thelma Maxwell (US Marine Corps 1798-1958). Raymond W and Thelma Maxwell owned the property until 2004. Raymond, born January 8, 1918, worked for Fairfax Elementary in San Bernardino (US Public Records Index 1950-1993). Thelma, born on July 28, 1922, was the Area Manager for the World Book Encyclopedia (San Bernardino Sun 1965). Additional owners in the modern-era include: Michael B and Terry B Grizzle, Om Joshua LLC, and Proseco Acquisitions LLC (San Bernardino County Office of the Assessor 2018).

Evaluation:

Extensive research has failed to associate the property as a whole or any of its constituents with any events or individuals significant to local, state, or national history (Criterion 1 and 2). The buildings are both simple examples of vernacular buildings typical of their era. As such, the property and its constituent buildings do not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or represent the work of an important creative individual or possess high artistic values (Criterion 3). The property and its constituents have been thoroughly researched and recorded during this study and have not and are not likely to yield information important to prehistory or history (Criterion 4).

B11. Additional Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) N/A

*B12. References:

Bureau of Land Management. 1872. *General Land Office Records*. <http://glorerecords.blm.gov/PatentSearch>.

Beattie, George William. 1991. *San Bernardino Valley Before the Americans Came*. *Calif Hist QJ Calif Hist Soc*, 12:111-124.

San Bernardino County Office of the Assessor. Ownership History Report for Parcel 0262-221-11-0000. Accessed 3/26/18.

San Bernardino County Sun. 1965. *World Book Encyclopedia advertisement*. 17 September: Volume 72, page 42.

United States Census Bureau. 1940. United States Federal Census. Ancestry.com. Accessed 3/26/18.

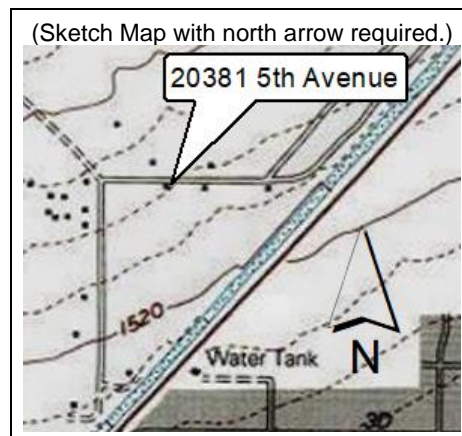
U.S. Marine Corps. 1798-1958. *US Marine Corps Muster Rolls*. Ancestry.com. Accessed 3/26/18.

United States Public Records Index. 1950-1993. Ancestry.com. Accessed 3/26/18.

B13. Remarks: None

*B14. **Evaluator:** David Brunzell and Nicholas Shepetuk
BCR Consulting
Claremont, California 91711

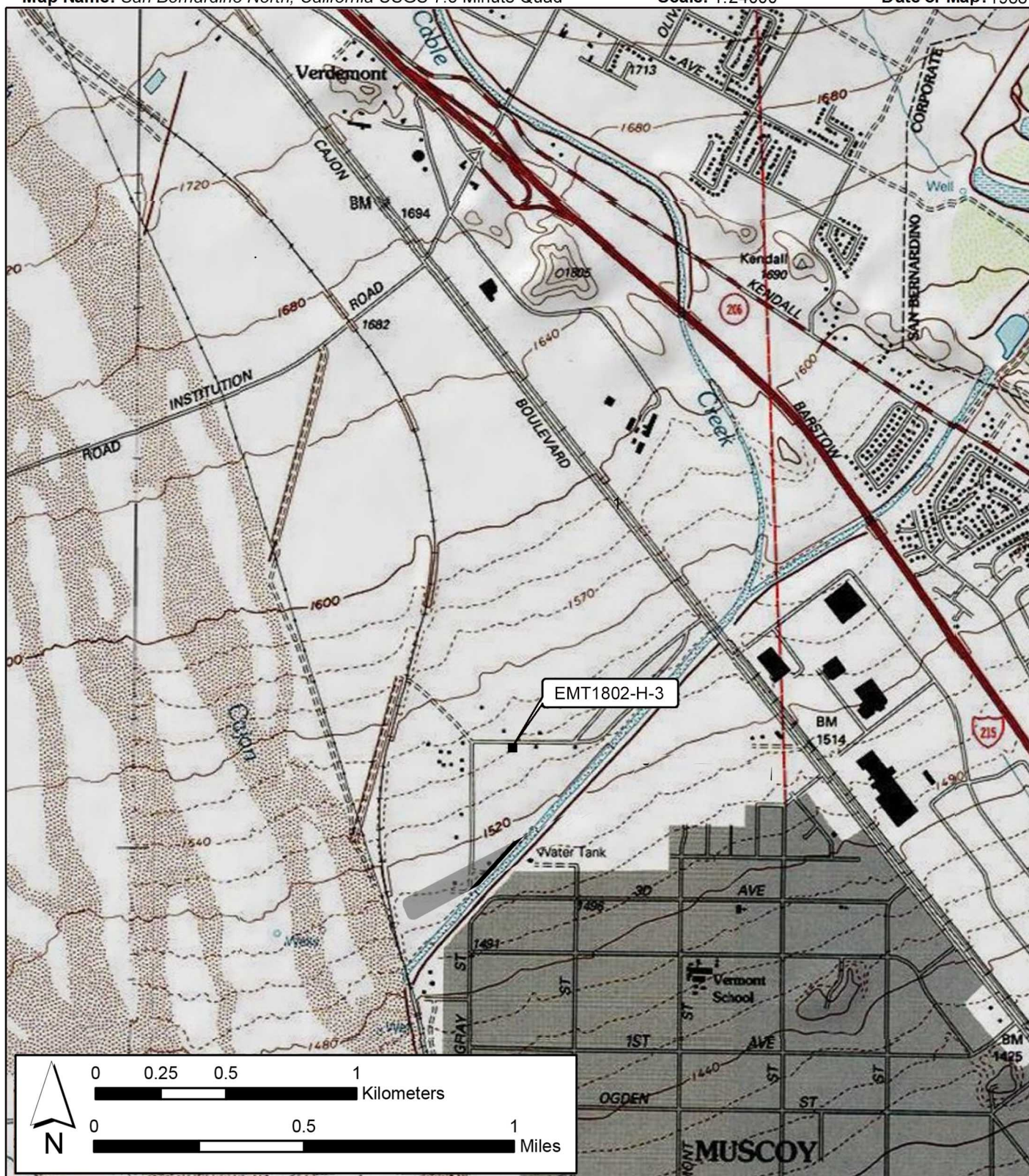
***Date of Evaluation:** 4/2/18



*Map Name: San Bernardino North, California USGS 7.5 Minute Quad

*Scale: 1:24000

*Date of Map: 1988



PRIMARY RECORD

Primary #

HRI #

Trinomial

NRHP Status Code

Other Listings
Review Code

Reviewer

Date

Page 1 of 3

*Resource Name or #: EMT1802-H-4

P1. Other Identifier:

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

***a. County:** San Bernardino

***b. USGS 7.5' Quad:** *San Bernardino North, California*

Date: 1988 **T 1N; R 5W;** Non-sectioned; SBBM

c. Address: 4790 Gray Street

City: San Bernardino

Zip: 92407

d. UTM: Zone: 11S 466596 mE/3780736 mN (NAD83)

Elevation: 1550 Feet AMSL

e. Other Locational Data: The property is located southwest of the intersection of 5th Avenue and Cajon Boulevard. It is about 800 feet East of the intersection of 5th Avenue and Gray Street, on the South side of 5th Street.

***P3a. Description:** (Describe resource and its major elements: design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, boundaries)
The primary building at 4790 Gray Street was erected in 1953. It is a square-shaped, vernacular house with a hip roof and red asphalt shingles. It is located on a large rural property with mature olive trees and several cows. There is a small, modern-era shed located west of the house that was constructed between 1980 and 1995.

***P3b. Resource Attributes:** HP2. Single Family Property. HP30. Trees/Vegetation.

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

P5a. Photo or Drawing (Photo required for buildings, structures, and objects.)



Photo 1

P5b. Description of Photo: (View, date, accession #) West, 3/26/2018, Photo 1

***P6. Date Built; Age and Source:**
☒ Historic (1953)
☐ Prehistoric ☐ Both
(see B12 References)

***P7. Recorded by:**
David Brunzell, Nicholas Shepetuk,
Joseph Orozco
BCR Consulting LLC
Claremont, CA 91711

***P8. Date:** 3/26/2018

***P10. Survey Type:** Intensive.

***P11. Report Citation:** *Cultural Resources Assessment of the Vulcan Area Q Project, San Bernardino County*

***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):

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

Page 2 of 3

*NRHP Status Code: 6Z *Resource Name or #: EMT1802-H-4

B1. Historic Name: None
B2. Common Name: None
B3. Original Use: Residence
B4. Present Use: Residence

*B5. **Architectural Style:** The main building is a vernacular, typical of the 1950s and 1960s in the US.

*B6. **Construction History:** The main building was constructed in 1953 and has been altered minimally.

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

*B8. **Related Features:** None.

BPa. N/A B9b. N/A

*B10. **Significance:**

Theme: Mid 20th Century

Area: San Bernardino, San Bernardino County, California

Period of Significance: Mid 20th century

Property Type: Single Family Property

Applicable Criteria: N/A

(Discuss importance in terms of historical/architectural context by theme, period, and geographic scope. Address integrity.)

The subject property was part of a 31,216-acre property granted to Michael White, also known as Miguel Blanco, in 1843 (Bureau of Land Management 1872). White was an "English ex-sailor" to whom the Mexican governor of California granted the property as part of Rancho Muscupiabe (ibid.), although the actual grant boundaries have been depicted outside the project. He received the property as part of "an effort to head off Indian robbers from the desert" via the Cajon Pass (Beattie 1933:111). There is no evidence that Michael White ever visited the specific project site location. Subsequent historic-era owners spanning 1963 to 1973 included no one of historical importance. Charles S. Older and Elsa Older owned the property during the 1960s and 1970s. Charles was a real estate developer who lived in Los Angeles with his family and bought and sold several properties in the area. Additional historical details for the Older family are provided in the cultural resources assessment, page 10.

Evaluation:

Extensive research has failed to associate the property as a whole or any of its constituents with events significant to local, state, or national history (California Register Criteria 1). Although the Charles Older was a successful real estate salesman, the Older family never lived in the project area, and there is no evidence that any member of the Older family have made any specific contributions that are demonstrably important to local, state, or national history (California Register Criterion 2). The property and its constituents are not uniquely representative of this region and period. There are no important creative individuals whose work is of high artistic value associated with the building. (Criterion 3). Thorough research has not and is not likely to yield information important to prehistory or history (Criterion 4). The property retains integrity of location, setting, feeling, design, and association although alterations have negatively impacted integrity of materials and workmanship.

B11. Additional Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) N/A

*B12. References:

Bureau of Land Management. 1872. *General Land Office Records*. <http://glorerecords.blm.gov/PatentSearch>.

Beattie, George William. 1991. *San Bernardino Valley Before the Americans Came*. *Calif Hist QJ Calif Hist Soc*, 12:111-124.

San Bernardino County Office of the Assessor. Ownership History Report for Parcel 0262-221-12-0000. Accessed 3/26/18.

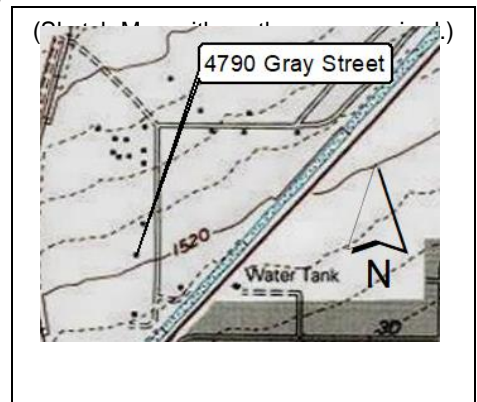
San Bernardino County Sun. 1969, "Pollution District Seeks Order". 10 July: page 27. San Bernardino, California.

United States Census Bureau. 1940, United States Federal Census. Ancestry.com. Accessed 3/26/18

B13. Remarks: None

*B14. **Evaluator:** David Brunzell
BCR Consulting
Claremont, California 91711

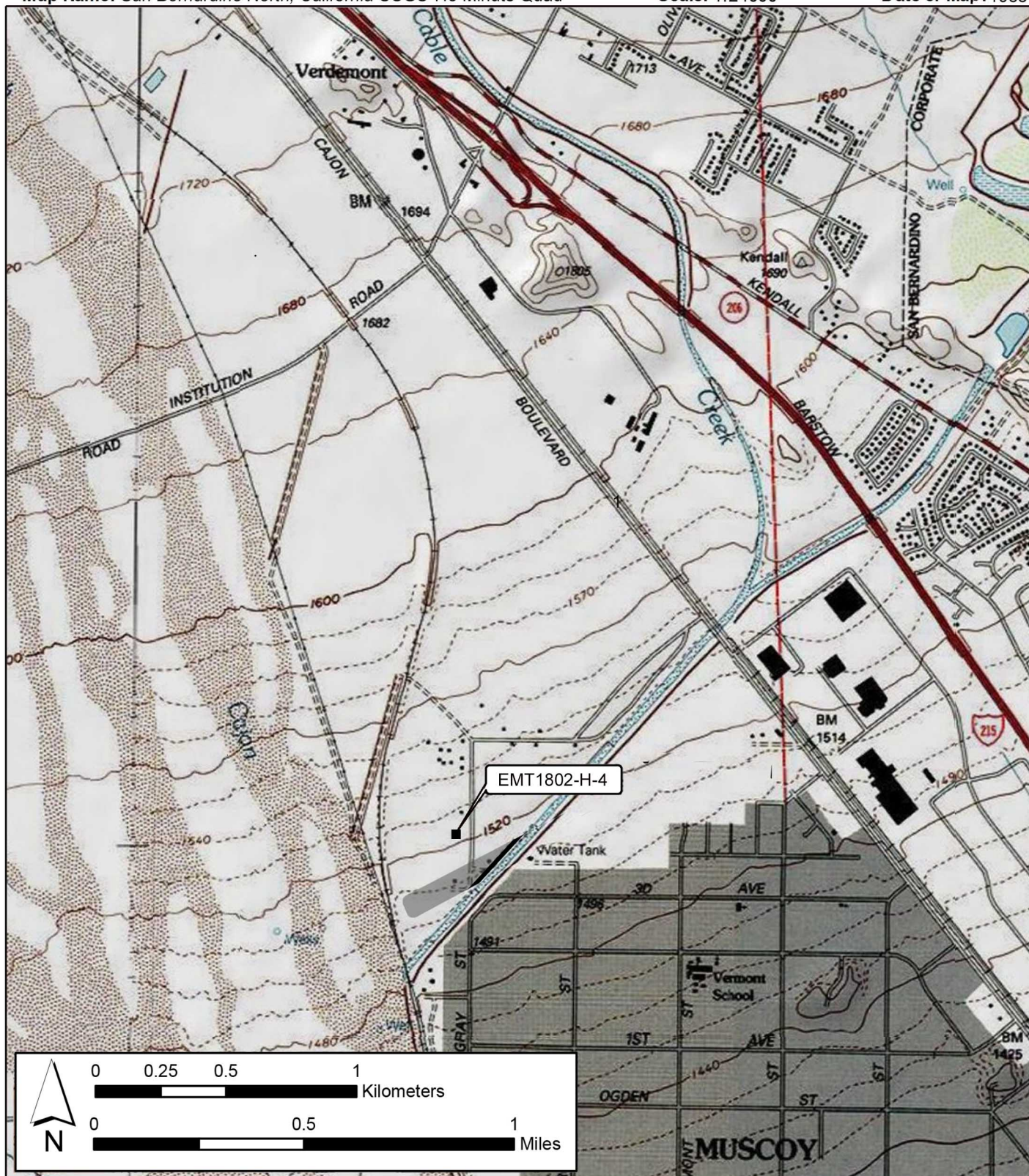
*Date of Evaluation: 4/2/18



*Map Name: San Bernardino North, California USGS 7.5 Minute Quad

*Scale: 1:24000

*Date of Map: 1988



PRIMARY RECORD

Primary #

HRI #

Trinomial

NRHP Status Code

Other Listings
Review Code

Reviewer

Date

Page 1 of 3

*Resource Name or #: EMT1802-H-5

P1. Other Identifier:

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

*a. County: San Bernardino

*b. USGS 7.5' Quad: San Bernardino North, California

Date: 1988 T 1N; R 5W; Non-sectioned; SBBM

c. Address: 4746 Gray Street

City: San Bernardino

Zip: 92407

d. UTM: Zone: 11S 466616 mE/3780825 mN (NAD83)

Elevation: 1520 Feet AMSL

e. Other Locational Data: The property is located about 1,000 feet South of the intersection of 5th Avenue and Gray Street.

*P3a. Description: (Describe resource and its major elements: design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, boundaries)
The historic-era building that is located at 4746 Gray Street was erected in 1953. It is a rectangular, stuccoed, vernacular style house with a gable roof and asphalt shingles. A patio fronts the eastern (front) elevation. Two additional modern buildings include a small garage to the north of the house and a large shed northwest of the house. The buildings occupy a large rural property initially planted in fruit trees that never matured (National Environmental Title Research 2018). Other than the buildings, the property is mostly vacant.

*P3b. Resource Attributes: HP2. Single Family Property. HP30. Trees/Vegetation.

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

P5a. Photo or Drawing (Photo required for buildings, structures, and objects)



Photo 1

P5b. Description of Photo: (View, date, accession #) West, 3/26/2018, Photo 1

*P6. Date Built; Age and Source:

☒ Historic (1953)
☐ Prehistoric ☐ Both
(see B12 References)

*P7. Recorded by:

David Brunzell, Nicholas Shepetuk,
Joseph Orozco
BCR Consulting LLC
Claremont, CA 91711

*P8. Date: 3/26/2018

*P10. Survey Type: Intensive.

*P11. Report Citation: *Cultural Resources Assessment of the Vulcan Area Q Project, San Bernardino County*

*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):

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

Page 2 of 3

*NRHP Status Code: 6Z *Resource Name or #: EMT1802-H-5

B1. Historic Name: None

B2. Common Name: None

B3. Original Use: Residence

B4. Present Use: Residence

*B5. **Architectural Style:** The main building is a vernacular house, and the garage has been built in a roughly matching style. The shed is an a-frame structure without architectural style.

*B6. **Construction History:** The building was constructed in 1953 and has been subject to severe alterations. Between 1968 and 1980 an addition was constructed on the western portion (Nationwide Environmental Title Research 2018). The windows and doors have been recently replaced.

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

*B8. **Related Features:** The subject property includes two ancillary buildings, none of which are historic in age.

BPa. N/A

B9b. N/A

*B10. **Significance:**

Theme: Mid 20th Century

Area: San Bernardino, San Bernardino County, California

Period of Significance: Mid 20th century

Property Type: Single Family Property

Applicable Criteria: N/A

(Discuss importance in terms of historical/architectural context by theme, period, and geographic scope. Address integrity.)

The subject property was part of a 31,216-acre property granted to Michael White, also known as Miguel Blanco, in 1843 (Bureau of Land Management 1872). White was an "English ex-sailor" to whom the Mexican governor of California granted the property as part of Rancho Muscupiabe (ibid.), although the actual grant boundaries have been depicted outside the project. He received the property as part of "an effort to head off Indian robbers from the desert" via the Cajon Pass (Beattie 1933:111). There is no evidence that Michael White ever visited the project site location. Subsequent historic-era owners spanning 1954 to 1973 included no one of historical importance. These owners, in order from earliest to most recent, include: George N Pressas, a World War I veteran, owned the property until 1954 (Selective Service System 1917); Casimir I Olexiewicz, who worked for Pacific Manifold Book Company before being drafted in the second world war (Selective Service System 1940-1947), and Pauline L Olexiewicz owned the property from 1954 to 1974. Owners in the modern-era in order from earliest to most recent include: John W Roberson, Richard C Rigsby, Hector and Martha Barajas, Om Yermo LLC, and Arrowhead Inland LLC (San Bernardino County Office of the Assessor 2018).

Evaluation:

Extensive research has failed to associate the property as a whole or any of its constituents with any events or individuals significant to local, state, or national history (Criterion 1 and 2). The buildings are both simple examples of vernacular buildings typical of their era. As such, the property and its constituent buildings do not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or represent the work of an important creative individual or possess high artistic values (Criterion 3). The property and its constituents have been thoroughly researched and recorded during this study and have not and are not likely to yield information important to prehistory or history (Criterion 4).

B11. Additional Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) N/A

*B12. References:

Bureau of Land Management. 1872. *General Land Office Records*. <http://glorerecords.blm.gov/PatentSearch>.

Beattie, George William. 1991. *San Bernardino Valley Before the Americans Came*. *Calif Hist QJ Calif Hist Soc*, 12:111-124.

Nationwide Environmental Title Research, LLC. 2018. Historic Aerials of San Bernardino 1959-1968. historicaerials.com. Accessed 3/26/18.

San Bernardino County Office of the Assessor. Ownership History Report for Parcel 0262-221-17-0000. Accessed 3/26/2018.

Selective Service System. 1917. *US, World War I Draft Registration Cards*. Ancestry.com. Accessed 3/26/18.

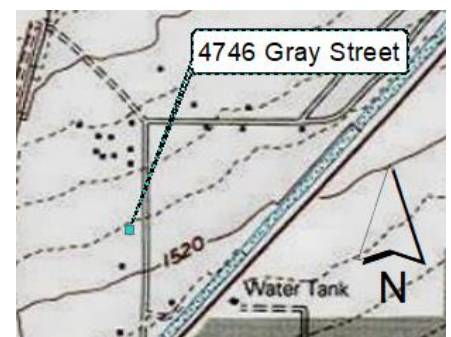
Selective Service System. 1940-1947. *US WWII Draft Cards Young Men*. Ancestry.com. Accessed 3/26/2018.

B13. Remarks: None

*B14. **Evaluator:** David Brunzell
BCR Consulting
Claremont, California 91711

*Date of Evaluation: 4/23/18

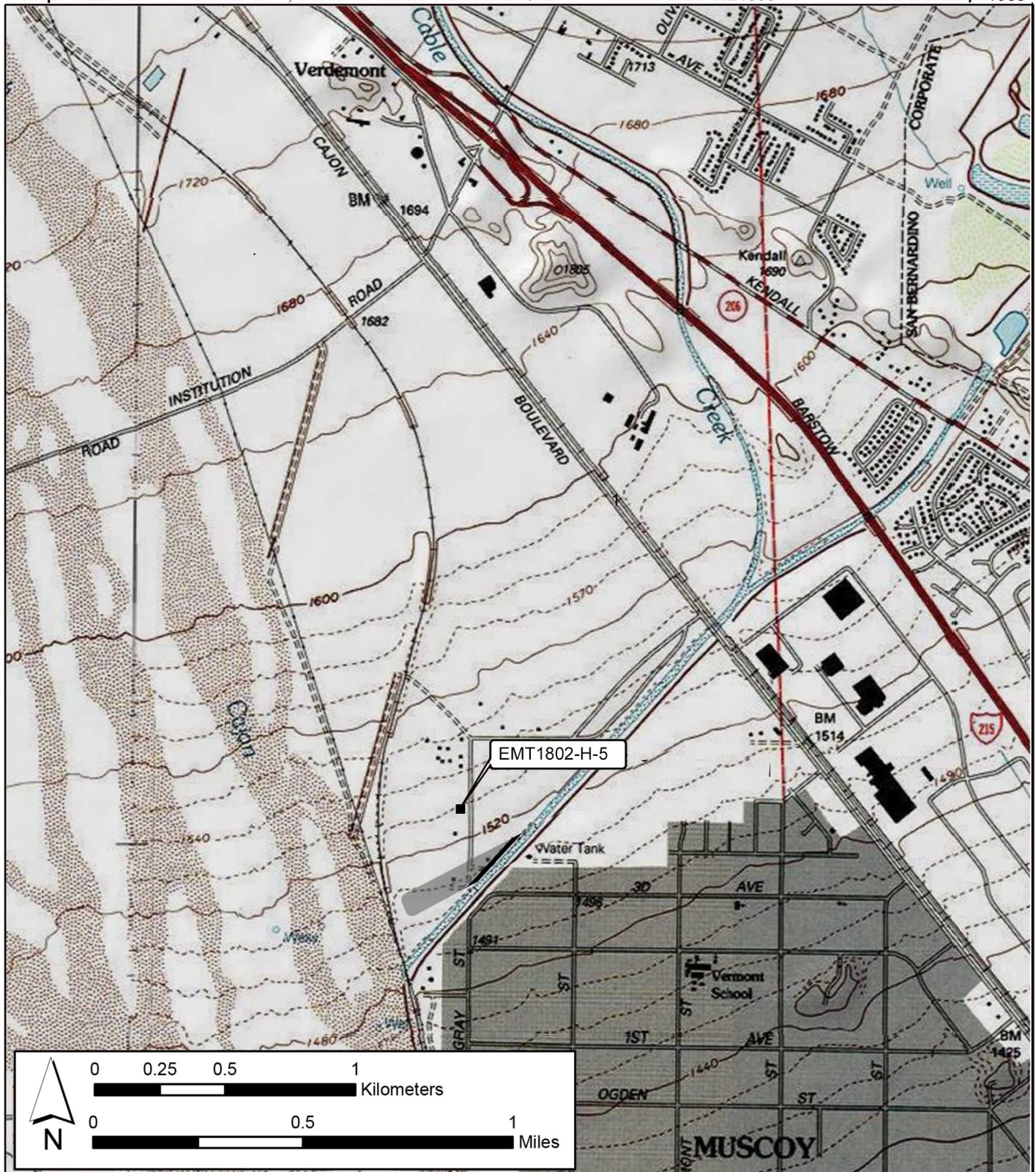
(Sketch Map with north arrow required.)



*Map Name: San Bernardino North, California USGS 7.5 Minute Quad

*Scale: 1:24000

*Date of Map: 1988



PRIMARY RECORD

Primary #

HRI #

Trinomial

NRHP Status Code

Other Listings
Review Code

Reviewer

Date

Page 1 of 3

*Resource Name or #: EMT1802-H-6

P1. Other Identifier:

*P2. Location: ☐ Not for Publication ☒ Unrestricted

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

*a. County: San Bernardino

*b. USGS 7.5' Quad: San Bernardino North, California

Date: 1988 T 1N; R 5W; Non-sectioned ; SBBM

c. Address: 4654 Gray Street

City: San Bernardino

Zip: 92407

d. UTM: Zone: 11S 466613 mE/3780997 mN (NAD83)

Elevation: 1540 Feet AMSL

e. Other Locational Data: The property is located about 300 feet South of the intersection of 5th Avenue and Gray Street.

*P3a. Description: (Describe resource and its major elements: design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, boundaries)

The house at 4654 Gray Street was erected in 1957. It is wood-framed and stuccoed with an irregular plan, and irregular hip and valley roof with minimal overhang, rear attic vents, and asphalt composition shingles. The northern-most portion exhibits a curvilinear outer wall that forms the eastern and northern elevations. A detached garage with hip roof and composition shingles was added behind the house in the 1960s (Nationwide Environmental Title Research 2018). The house is in fair condition, although the original doors and windows have been replaced, central air conditioning has been added, and the stucco does not appear original. It occupies a large, fenced, rural lot with abandoned boats stored in the rear.

*P3b. Resource Attributes: HP2. Single Family Property. HP30. Trees/Vegetation.

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

P5a. Photo or Drawing (Photo required for buildings, structures, and objects)



Photo 1

P5b. Description of Photo: (View, date, accession #) West, 3/26/2018, Photo 1

*P6. Date Built; Age and Source:

☒ Historic (1957)
☐ Prehistoric ☐ Both
(see B12 References)

*P7. Recorded by:

David Brunzell, Nicholas Shepetuk,
Joseph Orozco
BCR Consulting LLC
Claremont, CA 91711

*P8. Date: 3/26/2018

*P10. Survey Type: Intensive.

*P11. Report Citation: *Cultural Resources Assessment of the Vulcan Area Q Project, 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):

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

Page 2 of 3

*NRHP Status Code: 6Z *Resource Name or #: EMT1802-H-6

B1. Historic Name: None
B2. Common Name: None
B3. Original Use: Residence
B4. Present Use: Residence

*B5. **Architectural Style:** The property contains two buildings that were erected more than 45 years ago (historic-era). The main building is a post war minimal-traditional-style house and the garage has a matching style.

*B6. **Construction History:** The house was constructed in 1957 and the garage was added in the 1960s. Alterations include stucco, window and door replacement, and central airconditioning.

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

*B8. **Related Features:** None

BP a. N/A B9b. N/A

* B10. **Significance:**

Theme: Mid 20th Century

Area: San Bernardino, San Bernardino County, California

Period of Significance: Mid 20th century

Property Type: Single Family Property

Applicable Criteria: N/A

(Discuss importance in terms of historical/architectural context by theme, period, and geographic scope. Address integrity.)

The subject property was part of a 31,216-acre property granted to Michael White, also known as Miguel Blanco, in 1843 (Bureau of Land Management 1872). White was an "English ex-sailor" to whom the Mexican governor of California granted the property as part of Rancho Muscupiabe (ibid.), although the actual grant boundaries have been depicted outside the project. He received the property as part of "an effort to head off Indian robbers from the desert" via the Cajon Pass (Beattie 1933:111). There is no evidence that Michael White ever visited the project site location. Subsequent historic-era owners spanning 1957 to 1973 included no one of historical importance. These owners, in order from earliest to most recent, include: Lawrence and Cecile Polk, owned the house until 1957. Since the Polks were relatively active in real estate within the project site, additional historical information is provided in the cultural resources assessment on page 11. Cecil O Boone (February 27, 1911 – January 11, 1999) and Angela M Boone (February 15, 1911 – May 29, 1994), who served in the US Navy, owned the house from 1957 to 1997 (US Veterans' Gravesites, ca.1775-2006). Additional owners during the modern-era include the following, in order from earliest to current: Alvaro Mendoza Campos, Countrywide Home Loans, Inc., Secretary of Housing and Urban Development, Rozendo R Aguilar, Maria Aguilar, Shree Properties, and Palomino Acquisitions LLC (San Bernardino County Office of the Assessor 2018).

Evaluation:

Extensive research has failed to associate the property as a whole or any of its constituents with events significant to local, state, or national history (California Register Criteria 1). Although the Polk family owned several properties and stayed in the area for generations, extensive research has not indicated that any member of the Polk family have made any specific contributions that are demonstrably important to local, state, or national history (California Register Criterion 2). The property and its constituents are not uniquely representative of this region and period. There are no important creative individuals whose work is of high artistic value associated with the building. (Criterion 3). Thorough research has not and is not likely to yield information important to prehistory or history (Criterion 4). The property retains integrity of location, setting, feeling, design, and association although alterations have negatively impacted integrity of materials and workmanship.

B11. Additional Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) N/A

*B12. References:

Bureau of Land Management. 1872. *General Land Office Records*. <http://glorerecords.blm.gov/PatentSearch>.

Beattie, George William. 1991. San Bernardino Valley before the Americans Came. *Calif Hist QJ Calif Hist Soc*, 12:111-124.

National Cemetery Administration. 2006. *US Veterans' Gravesites, ca.1775-2006*. <https://search.ancestry.com/> Accessed 3/26/18.

Nationwide Environmental Title Research, LLC. 1959, 1968. Historic Aerials of San Bernardino County. Accessed 3/26/18.

San Bernardino County Office of the Assessor. Ownership History Report for Parcel 0262-221-17-0000. Accessed 3/26/2018.

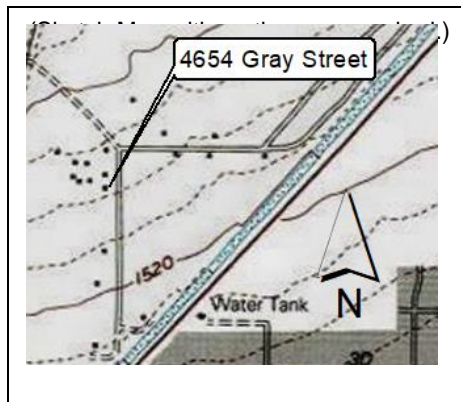
Selective Service System. 191. *US, World War I Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918*, Ancestry.com. Accessed 3/26/2018; 1940-1947. *US WWII Draft Cards Young Men*. Ancestry.com. Accessed 3/26/2018.

B13. Remarks: None

*B14. **Evaluator:** David Brunzell and Nicholas Shepetuk
BCR Consulting
Claremont, California 91711

*Date of Evaluation: 4/23/18

DPR 523L (1/95)

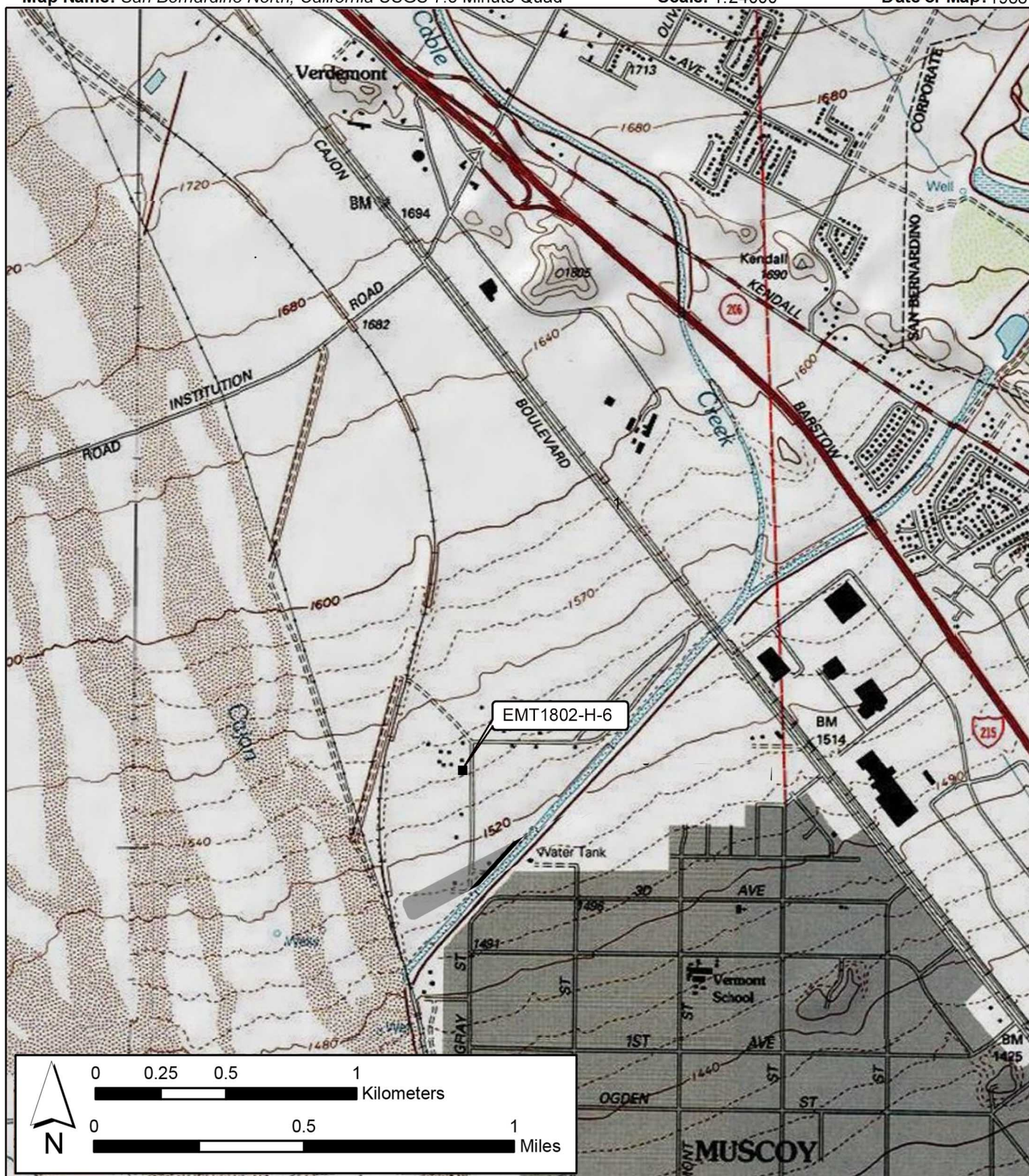


*Required information

*Map Name: San Bernardino North, California USGS 7.5 Minute Quad

*Scale: 1:24000

*Date of Map: 1988



PRIMARY RECORD

Primary #

HRI #

Trinomial

NRHP Status Code

Other Listings
Review Code

Reviewer

Date

Page 1 of 3

*Resource Name or #: EMT1802-H-7

P1. Other Identifier:

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

***a. County:** San Bernardino

***b. USGS 7.5' Quad:** *San Bernardino North, California*

Date: 1988 **T 1N; R 5W;** Non-sectioned; SBBM

c. Address: 4608 Gray Street

City: San Bernardino

Zip: 92407

d. UTM: Zone: 466622 mE/3781094 mN (NAD83)

Elevation: 1548 Feet AMSL

e. Other Locational Data: The property is located on the Southwest corner of the intersection of Gray Street and 5th Avenue in San Bernardino.

***P3a. Description:** (Describe resource and its major elements: design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, boundaries)
The historic-era building that is located at 4608 Gray Street was erected in 1955. It has an L-shaped plan, and is a vernacular house with an A-frame roof and asphalt composition shingles. Modern-era additions include solar panels on the South and the West aspects of the roof, vinyl windows, and stucco. An addition doubled the building size between 1968 and 1980.

***P3b. Resource Attributes:** HP2. Single Family Property. HP30. Trees/Vegetation.

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

P5a. Photo or Drawing (Photo required for buildings, structures, and objects)



Photo 1

P5b. Description of Photo: (View, date, accession #) West, 3/26/2018, Photo 1

***P6. Date Built; Age and Source:**
☒ Historic (1955)
☐ Prehistoric ☐ Both
(see B12 References)

***P7. Recorded by:**
N. Shepetuk, J. Orozco
BCR Consulting LLC
Claremont, CA 91711

***P8. Date:** 3/26/2018

***P10. Survey Type:** Intensive.

***P11. Report Citation:** *Cultural Resources Assessment of the Vulcan Area Q Project, 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):

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

Page 2 of 3

*NRHP Status Code: 6Z *Resource Name or #: EMT1802-H-7

B1. Historic Name: None
B2. Common Name: None
B3. Original Use: Residence
B4. Present Use: Residence

*B5. **Architectural Style:** It is a simple vernacular house without architectural embellishments.

*B6. **Construction History:** The building was constructed in 1955. Alterations include a large addition constructed between 1968 and 1980. The house has been re-stuccoed and the original windows and doors have been replaced recently.

*B7. **Moved?** ☒No ☐Yes ☐Unknown **Date:** N/A

Original Location: N/A

*B8. **Related Features:** None

BPa. N/A B9b. N/A

*B10. **Significance:**

Theme: Mid 20th Century

Area: San Bernardino, San Bernardino County, California

Period of Significance: Mid 20th century

Property Type: Single Family Property

Applicable Criteria: N/A

(Discuss importance in terms of historical/architectural context by theme, period, and geographic scope. Address integrity.)

The subject property was part of a 31,216-acre property granted to Michael White, also known as Miguel Blanco, in 1843 (Bureau of Land Management 1872). White was an "English ex-sailor" to whom the Mexican governor of California granted the property as part of Rancho Muscupiabe (ibid.). He received the property as part of "an effort to head off Indian robbers from the desert" via the Cajon Pass (Beattie 1933:111). There is no evidence that Michael White ever visited the project site location. Subsequent historic-era owners included no one of historical importance. Lawrence E. and Cecille L. Polk were the initial owners. Since the Polks were relatively active in real estate within the project site, additional historical information is provided in the cultural resources assessment on page 11. Cecille stayed on the deed until 1979. Additional owners of the property during the modern-era include, in order from earliest to most recent: Christine L and Bert D Stark, Verna D and Ernest J Tibke, Om Yermo LLC, and Arrowhead Inland LLC (San Bernardino County Office of the Assessor 2018).

Evaluation:

Extensive research has failed to associate the property as a whole or any of its constituents with events significant to local, state, or national history (California Register Criteria 1). Although the Polk family owned several properties and stayed in the area for generations, extensive research has not indicated that any member of the Polk family have made any specific contributions that are demonstrably important to local, state, or national history (California Register Criterion 2). The property and its constituents are not uniquely representative of this region and period. There are no important creative individuals whose work is of high artistic value associated with the building. (Criterion 3). Thorough research has not and is not likely to yield information important to prehistory or history (Criterion 4). The property retains integrity of location, setting, feeling, design, and association although alterations have negatively impacted integrity of materials and workmanship.

B11. Additional Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) N/A

*B12. References:

Bureau of Land Management. 1872. *General Land Office Records*. <http://glorerecords.blm.gov/PatentSearch>.

Beattie, George William. 1991. San Bernardino Valley before the Americans Came. *Calif Hist QJ Calif Hist Soc*, 12:111-124.

National Cemetery Administration. 2006. *U.S. Veterans' Gravesites, 1775-2006*. <https://search.ancestry.com/>. Accessed 3/26/18.

Nationwide Environmental Title Research, LLC. 2018. Historic aerials of San Bernardino, 1959-1968. <https://historicaerials.com>. Accessed: 3/26/18.

San Bernardino County Office of the Assessor. Ownership History Report for Parcel 0262-221-17-0000. Accessed 3/26/2018.

(Sketch Map with north arrow required.)

B13. Remarks: None

*B14. **Evaluator:** David Brunzell and Nicholas Shepetuk
BCR Consulting LLC

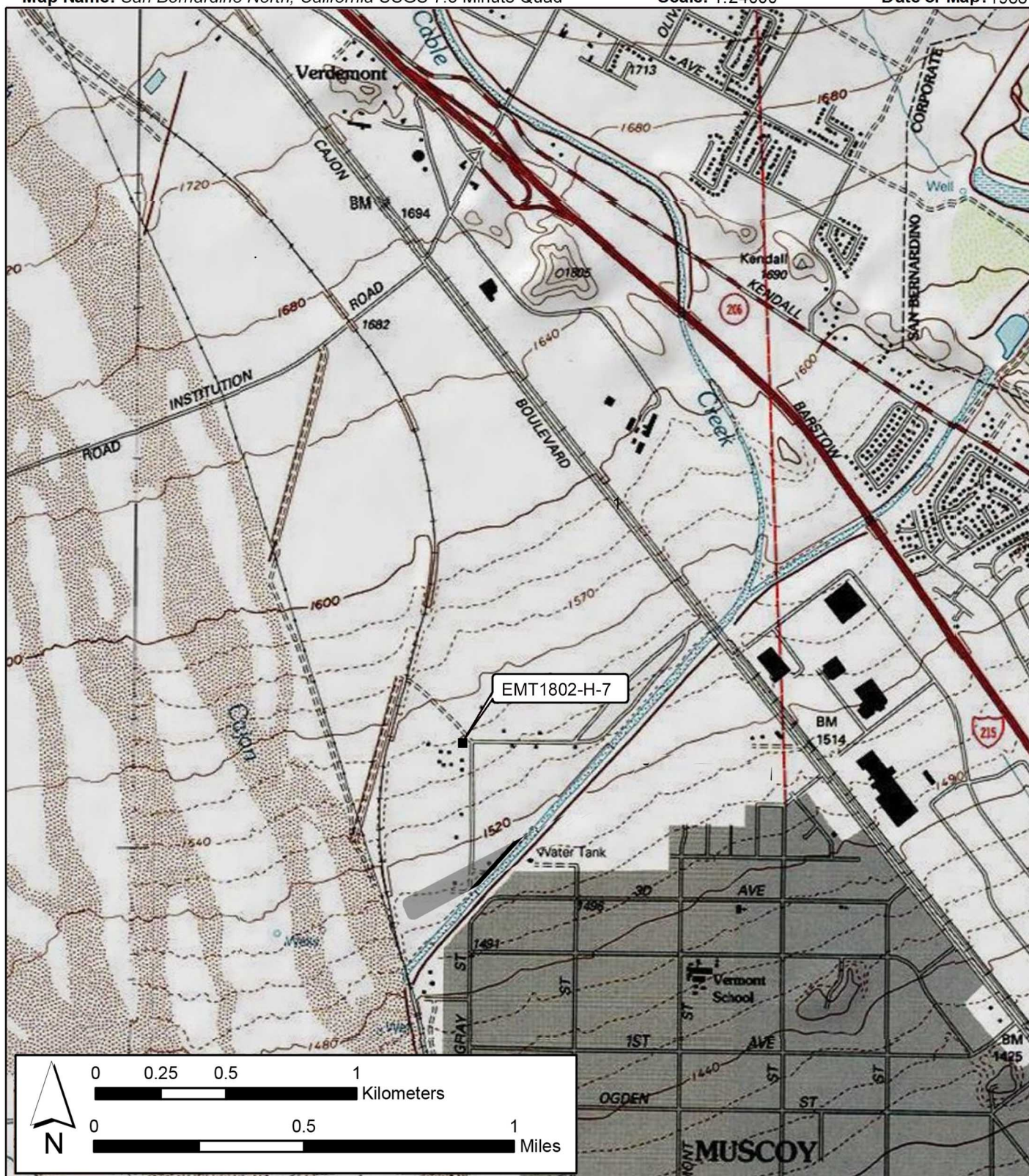
*Date of Evaluation: 4/23/18



*Map Name: San Bernardino North, California USGS 7.5 Minute Quad

*Scale: 1:24000

*Date of Map: 1988



PRIMARY RECORD

Primary #

HRI #

Trinomial

NRHP Status Code

Other Listings
Review Code

Reviewer

Date

Page 1 of 3

*Resource Name or #: EMT1802-H-8

P1. Other Identifier:

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

*a. County: San Bernardino

*b. USGS 7.5' Quad: San Bernardino North, California

Date: 1988 T 1N; R 5W; Non-sectioned; SBBM

c. Address: 4640 Gray Street

City: San Bernardino

Zip: 92407

d. UTM: Zone: 466592 mE/3781047 mN (NAD83)

Elevation: 1545 Feet AMSL

e. Other Locational Data: The property is located about 100 feet South of the intersection of Gray Street and 5th Avenue, on the West side of Gray Street, in San Bernardino.

*P3a. Description: (Describe resource and its major elements: design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, boundaries)

The historic-era house that is located at 4640 Gray Street was erected in 1952. The plan is rectangular with a hip roof and asphalt composition shingles. There is a detached garage to the northeast of the house. A lean-to structure has been added to the south elevation, and a small ancillary structure is located to the west (behind) the house.

*P3b. Resource Attributes: HP2. Single Family Property. HP30. Trees/Vegetation.

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

P5a. Photo or Drawing (Photo required for buildings, structures, and objects)



Photo 1

*P5b. Description of Photo: (View, date, accession #) West, 3/26/2018, Photo 1

*P6. Date Built; Age and Source:

☒ Historic (1952)
☐ Prehistoric ☐ Both
(see B12 References)

*P7. Recorded by:

Nicholas Shepetuk, Joseph Orozco
BCR Consulting LLC
Claremont, CA 91711

*P8. Date: 3/26/2018

*P10. Survey Type: Intensive.

*P11. Report Citation: *Cultural Resources Assessment of the Vulcan Area Q Project, 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):

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

Page 2 of 3

*NRHP Status Code: 6Z *Resource Name or #: EMT1802-H-8

B1. Historic Name: None
B2. Common Name: None
B3. Original Use: Residence
B4. Present Use: Residence

*B5. **Architectural Style:** The property contains two buildings that were erected more than 45 years ago (historic-era), including a 1950s vernacular house, and a modern ancillary building or shed.

*B6. **Construction History:** The main building was constructed in 1952. Alterations include a lean-to structure added to the south, between 1968 and 1980 (Nationwide Environmental Title Research, LLC, 1968-1980).

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

*B8. **Related Features:** None

BPa. N/A B9b. N/A

*B10. **Significance:**

Theme: Mid 20th Century

Area: San Bernardino, San Bernardino County, California

Period of Significance: Mid 20th century

Property Type: Single Family Property

Applicable Criteria: N/A

(Discuss importance in terms of historical/architectural context by theme, period, and geographic scope. Address integrity.)

The subject property was part of a 31,216-acre property granted to Michael White, also known as Miguel Blanco, in 1843 (Bureau of Land Management 1872). White was an "English ex-sailor" to whom the Mexican governor of California granted the property as part of Rancho Muscupiabe (ibid.), although the actual grant boundaries have been depicted outside the project. He received the property as part of "an effort to head off Indian robbers from the desert" via the Cajon Pass (Beattie 1933:111). There is no evidence that Michael White ever visited the project site location. Subsequent historic-era owners spanning included no one of historical importance. Lawrence E. and Cecille L. Polk were the initial owners. Since the Polks were relatively active in real estate within the project site, additional historical information is provided in the cultural resources assessment on page 11. Cecille stayed on the deed until 1979. Lawrence E Polk Jr, born around 1951 and married to Terry L Riggs from 1970 to 1984, owned the property with Janet C Polk from 1962 to 1971 (State of California 1970, 1984); Cecille L Polk and Lawrence E Polk Sr again owned the property from 1971 to 1985. Additional owners of the property during the modern-era include, in order from earliest to most recent: Miss Frances L and Lawrence A Stromwall, Betty L Campess, Om Yermo LLC, and Arrowhead Inland LLC (San Bernardino County Office of the Assessor 2018).

Evaluation:

Extensive research has failed to associate the property as a whole or any of its constituents with events significant to local, state, or national history (California Register Criteria 1). Although the Polk family owned several properties and stayed in the area for generations, extensive research has not indicated that any member of the Polk family have made any specific contributions that are demonstrably important to local, state, or national history (California Register Criterion 2). The property and its constituents are not uniquely representative of this region and period. There are no important creative individuals whose work is of high artistic value associated with the building. (Criterion 3). Thorough research has not and is not likely to yield information important to prehistory or history (Criterion 4). The property retains integrity of location, setting, feeling, design, and association although alterations have negatively impacted integrity of materials and workmanship.

B11. Additional Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) N/A

*B12. References:

Bureau of Land Management. 1872. *General Land Office Records*. <http://glorerecords.blm.gov/PatentSearch>.

Beattie, George William. 1991. San Bernardino Valley before the Americans Came. *Calif Hist QJ Calif Hist Soc*, 12:111-124.

National Cemetery Administration. 2006, *US Veterans' Gravesites, ca.1775-2006*. <https://search.ancestry.com/> Accessed 3/26/18.

Nationwide Environmental Title Research, LLC. Historic Aerials of San Bernardino County. 1968, 1980. historicaerials.com Accessed: 3/26/18.

San Bernardino County Office of the Assessor. Ownership History Report for Parcel 0262-221-17-0000. Accessed 3/26/2018.

State of California. 1970. California, Marriage Records. ancestry.com, Accessed 3/26/18.

California, Divorce Index. 1966-1984 <https://search.ancestry.com/3/26/18>.

B13. Remarks: None

*B14. **Evaluator:** David Brunzell and Nicholas Shepetuk
BCR Consulting LLC

*Date of Evaluation: 1/08/18

DPR 523L (1/95)

(Sketch Map with north arrow required.)

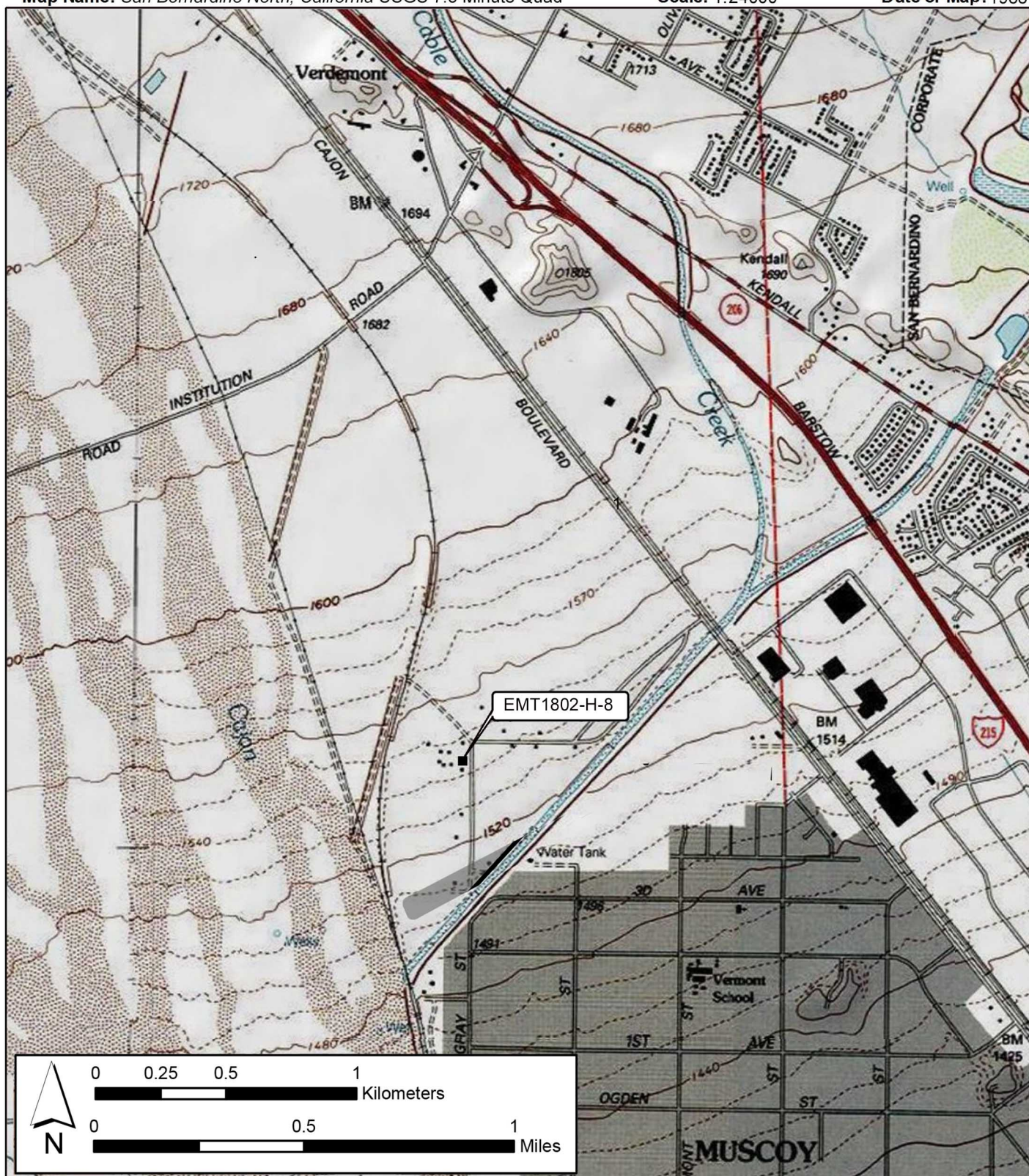


*Required information

*Map Name: San Bernardino North, California USGS 7.5 Minute Quad

*Scale: 1:24000

*Date of Map: 1988



PRIMARY RECORD

Primary #
HRI #
Trinomial
NRHP Status Code

Other Listings
Review Code

Reviewer

Date

Page 1 of 4

*Resource Name or #: EMT1802-H-9

P1. Other Identifier:

*P2. Location: ☐ Not for Publication ☒ Unrestricted

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

*a. County: San Bernardino

*b. USGS 7.5' Quad: San Bernardino North, CA Date: 1988

T1N; R5W; Non-sectioned

c. Address: N/A City: Zip:

d. UTM's: Zone: 11S 0466716mE/3780607mN (NAD83)

Elevation: 1560' AMSL

e. Other Locational Data: This resource is located at the intersection of Gray St. and the Devil Creek Diversion Channel in unincorporated Muscoy, San Bernardino County.

*P3a. Description: (Describe resource and its major elements: design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, boundaries)

This resource consists of a concrete house foundation which once contained a single family 2 bed, 1.5 bath residence. Fragments of linoleum tile and burnt wood framing can be found on portions of the foundation. The wood framing appears to have been anchored to the foundation with threaded anchor bolts placed into the footing of the foundation during concrete pour. The residence was built in 1952 and according to historic aerial photos, the home was demolished between 1980 and 1995 (see A11 and A15). Two drainage cisterns, a septic tank, and a utility pole were noted within the site boundaries. Pedestrian survey and several shovel scrapes failed to identify subsurface remains.

*P3b. Resource Attributes: AH5. Concrete foundation, cisterns and septic tank

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

P5a. Photo or Drawing (Photo required for buildings, structures, and objects.)



P5b. Description of Photo:

(View, date, accession #) Photo 1:
Residential Foundation (N view)

*P6. Date Constructed/ Age
and Sources: ☒ Historic ca. 1952

*P7. Owner and Address:
Vulcan Lands Inc.

*P8. Recorded by:
J.Orozco/N. Shepetuk
BCR Consulting
Claremont, California 91711

*P9. Date Recorded: 4/9/2018

*P10. Survey Type: Intensive.

*P11. Report Citation: *Cultural
Resources Assessment of the
Proposed Vulcan Area Q Project,
San Bernardino County*

*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):

*Required information

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

Primary #
Trinomial

Page 2 of 4

*Resource Name or #: EMT1802-H-9

***A1. Dimensions:** a. Diameter: 240 by 300 feet

Method of Measurement: ☐ Paced ☐ Taped ☐ Visual estimate ☒ Other: GPS extrapolation

Method of Determination (Check any that apply.): ☐ Artifacts ☒ Features ☐ Soil ☐ Vegetation ☐ Topography
☐ Cut bank ☐ Animal burrow ☐ Excavation ☐ Property boundary ☒ Other (Explain): Road and channelized creek.

Reliability of Determination: ☒ High ☐ Medium ☐ Low Explain: Excavation revealed nothing subsurface and aerial photos did not indicate additional components.

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

A2. Depth: Approximately 4 feet ☐ None ☐ Unknown Method of Determination: Septic tank is about 42 inches deep.

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

***A4. Features:** Feature 1: Concrete building foundation measuring approximately 38 by 30 feet. Feature 2: A septic tank constructed from cement, brick, and rebar and measuring approximately 10 by 5 feet on the surface, with a depth of 42 inches. Feature 3: Cistern constructed of cinder blocks, cement, and rebar, measuring two feet in diameter. Feature 4: An isolated utility pole. Feature 5: Cistern, constructed of cement and brick which about 28 by 22 inches and 35 inches deep.

***A5. Cultural Constituents** (Describe and quantify artifacts, ecofacts, cultural residues, etc., not associated with features.): None

***A6. Were Specimens Collected?** ☒ No ☐ Yes

***A7. Site Condition:** ☐ Good ☒ Fair ☐ Poor (Describe disturbances.): The structure that once stood on this foundation has been demolished. The site has been disced for weed abatement.

***A8. Nearest Water** (Type, distance, and direction.): The Devil Creek Diversion Channel runs from northeast to southwest and passes the site approximately 45 feet to the east before emptying into the intermittent Cajon Wash, about ¼ mile to the southwest.

***A9. Elevation:** 1508 feet above mean sea level

A10. Environmental Setting: The site exhibits a generally southern aspect. Seasonal grasses, and non-native tree species are present in the area. The surface sediment in the area is mainly light gray, poorly sorted, alluvial, sandy silt.

A11. Historical Information: The site is part of Rancho Muscupiabe, awarded to Michael C. White on April 29, 1843 as a Mexican land grant (Thompson 2008). Although names of the original developers of the property are not known, San Bernardino County assessor records indicate that a 2 bedroom 1.5 bath house with composition roof was built on the property in 1952 (San Bernardino County Office of the Assessor 2020a). All that remains is the house foundation and other features described above. Henry Ramirez purchased the property in 1981 and all evidence of cultivation disappeared soon after. Ramirez owned the site from 1981 to 2006, at which time he sold it to Vulcan Lands Inc. (San Bernardino County Office of the Assessor 2020b).

***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 (Discuss data potential, function[s], ethnic affiliation, and other interpretations): The site was originally used as a single-family residence and the property was used for small-scale cultivation. Although no irrigation apparatus or well were identified, the east/west orientation of the crops and their placement at higher elevation and to the west of the house, indicates that the cisterns would have drained the farm runoff before it reached the house. The property was at least partially leveled and terraced to use gravity for water distribution. The septic tank was placed south of the house at a slightly lower elevation, where malfunction/overflow etc. would tend to flow away from the house. There is low potential for significant buried remains.

A14. Remarks: None

A15. References (Documents, informants, maps, and other references):

Thompson, Richard. 2008. "Early Days in Muscoy" in Library News September 2008. City of San Bernardino Historical Pioneer Society. Electronic Document. <http://static1.1.sqspcdn.com>

San Bernardino County Office of the Assessor. 2020a. *Prior Roll Values History Report for Parcel 0262-221-09-0000*. Electronic Document. <https://www.sbcounty.gov/>; 2020b. *Characteristics Report for Parcel 0262-221-09-0000*. Elec. Document. <https://www.sbcounty.gov/Assessor/pims>

A16. Photographs: See *Cultural Resources Assessment of the Proposed Vulcan Area Q Project, San Bernardino County* Appendix D. **Original Media/Negatives Kept at:** BCR Consulting LLC, Claremont, California.

***A17. Form Prepared by:** Nicholas Shepetuk

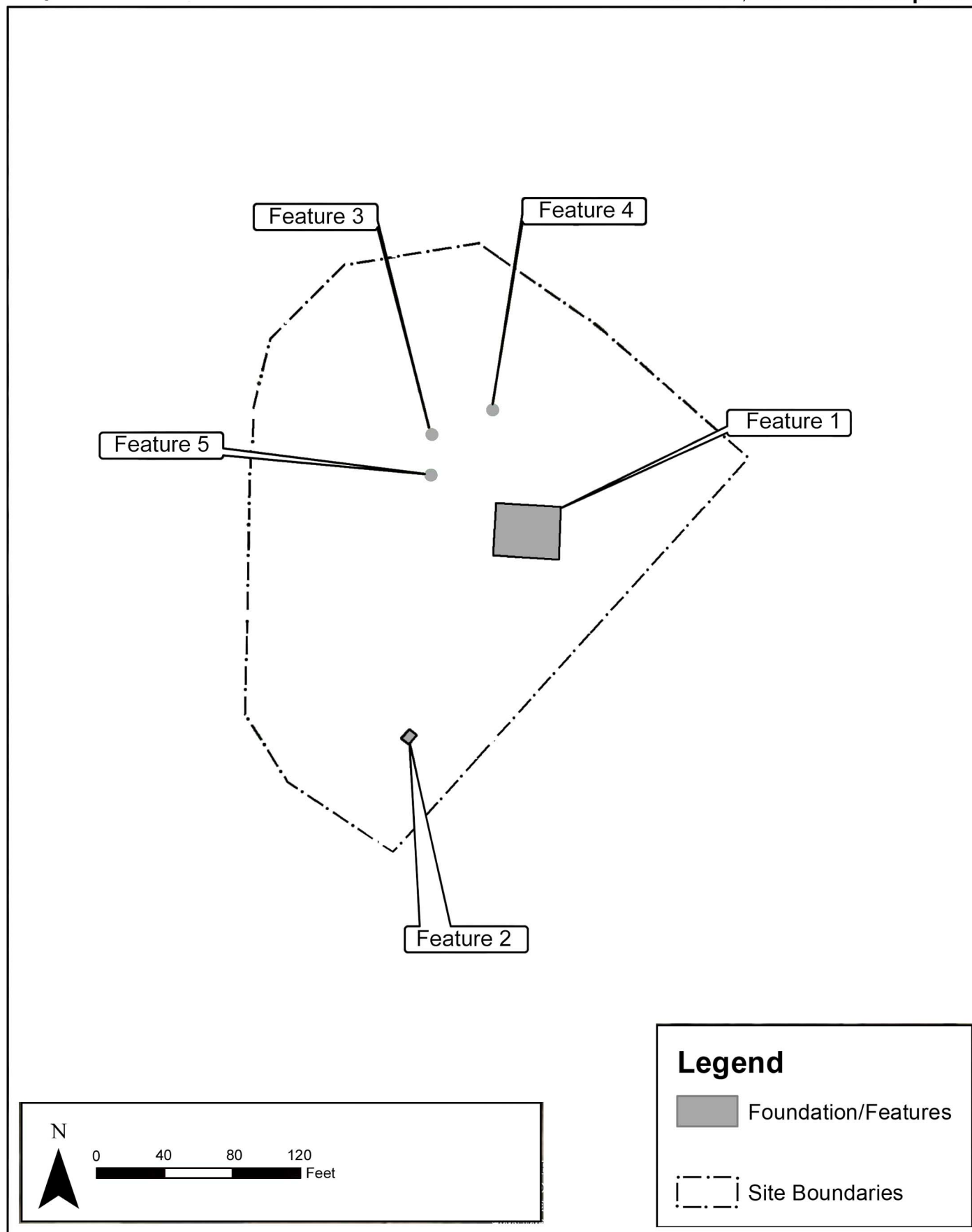
Date: April 9, 2020

Affiliation and Address:

BCR Consulting, 505 W. 8th Street Claremont, CA 91711

*Map Name: San Bernardino North, California USGS 7.5 Minute Quad

*Scale: 1:1,040 *Date of Map: 1988



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

Primary #
HRI#
Trinomial

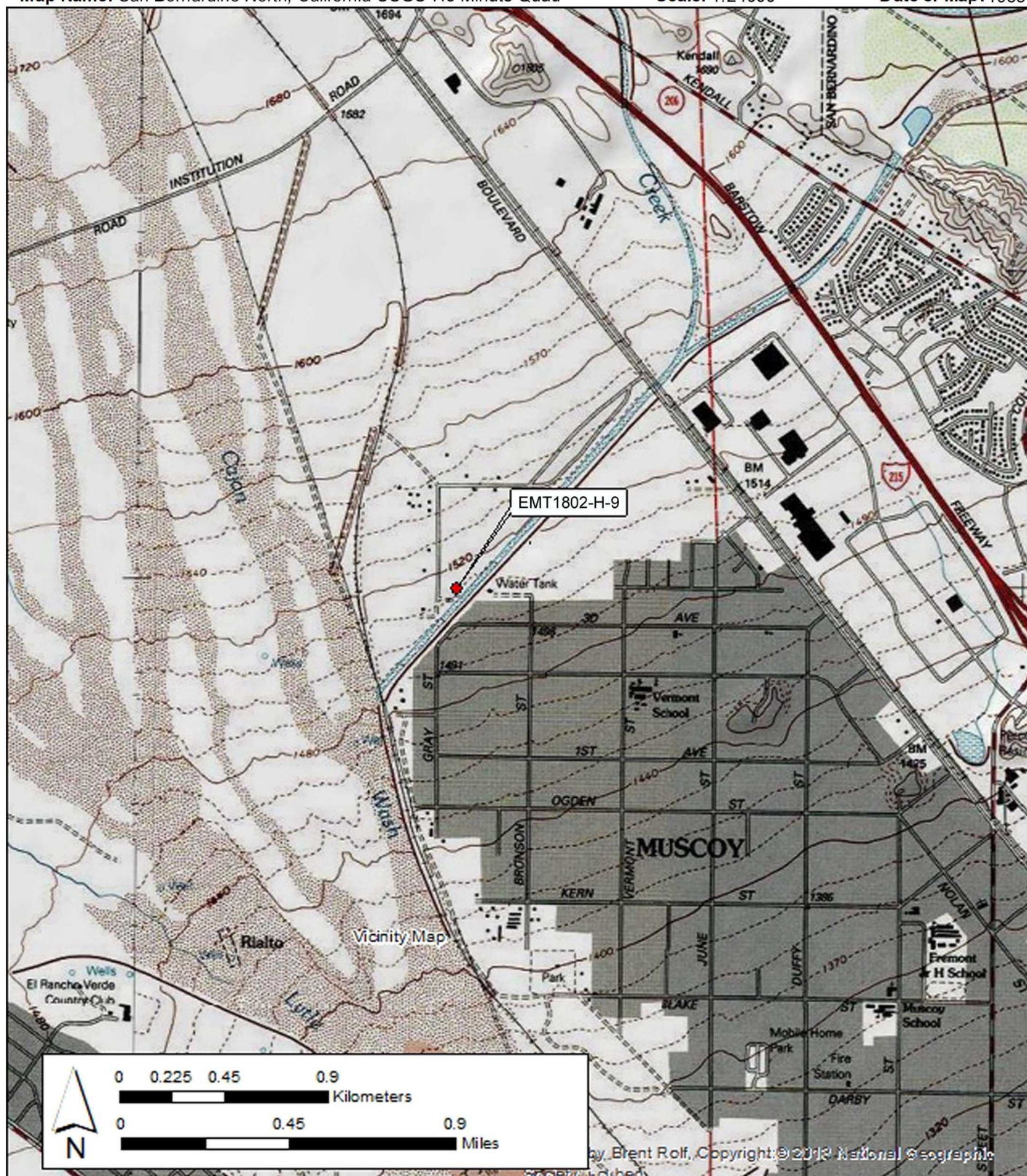
Page 4 of 4

*Resource Name or #: EMT1802-H-9

*Map Name: San Bernardino North, California USGS 7.5 Minute Quad

*Scale: 1:24000

*Date of Map: 1988



DPR 523J (1/95)

*Required information

PRIMARY RECORD

Primary #
HRI #

Trinomial
NRHP Status Code

Other Listings
Review Code

Reviewer

Date

Page 1 of 4

*Resource Name or #: EMT1802-H-10

P1. Other Identifier:

*P2. Location: ☐ Not for Publication ☒ Unrestricted

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

*a. County: San Bernardino

*b. USGS 7.5' Quad: San Bernardino North, CA Date: 1988

T1N; R5W; Non-sectioned

c. Address: N/A City: Muscoy Zip: 92407

d. UTM's: Zone: 11S 0466497mE/3780468mN (NAD83) Elevation: 1560' AMSL

e. Other Locational Data: This site is located directly south of Gray St, east of the railroad tracks, and northwest of the Devil Creek Diversion Channel in unincorporated Muscoy, San Bernardino County.

*P3a. Description: (Describe resource and its major elements: design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, boundaries)

This site consists of five concrete foundations and a small water trough that comprised a briefly occupied rural residential complex. Foundations indicate one house, a barn, and three ancillary buildings. The house foundation contains fragments of linoleum tile and burnt wood framing. The wood framing appears to have been anchored to the foundation by threaded anchor bolts placed into the footing of the foundation during concrete pour. The buildings were constructed between 1953 and 1958 and were gone by 1966 (see A11.). A clearing and fence line visible in 1958 aerials combined with the presence of a water trough indicates the presence of livestock.

*P3b. Resource Attributes: AH5. Concrete foundations

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

P5a. Photo or Drawing (Photo required for buildings, structures, and objects.)



*P5b. Description of Photo: (View, date, accession #) Photo 1: Feature 1 (View West)

*P6. Date Constructed/ Age and Sources:
☒ Historic ca. 1955

*P7. Owner and Address:
Vulcan Lands INC

*P8. Recorded by:
J.Orozco/N. Shepetuk
BCR Consulting
Claremont, California 91711

*P9. Date Recorded: 4/10/2018

*P10. Survey Type: Intensive.

*P11. Report Citation: *Cultural Resources Assessment of the Proposed Vulcan Area Q Project, San Bernardino County*

*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):

*Required information

***A1. Dimensions:** a. Diameter: 300 by 340 feet

Method of Measurement: ☐ Paced ☐ Taped ☐ Visual estimate ☒ Other: GPS extrapolation.

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: Negative shovel scrapes indicated low likelihood of additional archaeological materials.

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: Surface Survey

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

***A4. Features:** Feature 1: slab cement foundation measuring 21 by 21 feet. Feature 2: slab cement foundation measuring 32 by 15 feet. Feature 3: cement foundation measuring 40 by 23 feet. Feature 4: cement foundation measuring 28 by 8 feet. Feature 5: cement footing measuring 30 by 8 feet. Feature 6: Cement water trough measuring 80 by 25 by 20 inches deep.

***A5. Cultural Constituents** (Describe and quantify artifacts, ecofacts, cultural residues, etc., not associated with features.): None

***A6. Were Specimens Collected?** ☒ No ☐ Yes

***A7. Site Condition:** ☐ Good ☐ Fair ☒ Poor (Describe disturbances.): All the structures that once stood on these foundations were demolished between 1959 and 1966.

***A8. Nearest Water** (Type, distance, and direction.): Cajon Wash is approximately 320 feet west and the Devil Creek Diversion Channel is located approximately 200 feet southeast of the site.

***A9. Elevation:** 1500 feet above mean sea level

A10. Environmental Setting: The site exhibits a southern aspect. Seasonal grasses, and non-native tree species are present in the area. The surface sediment in the area is mainly light gray, poorly sorted, alluvial, sandy silt.

A11. Historical Information: The site is part of Rancho Muscupiabe, awarded to Michael C. White on April 29, 1843 as a Mexican land grant (Thompson 2008). The property was briefly occupied from the mid-1950s to the mid-1960s and the buildings were demolished by 1966 (UC Santa Barbara Library 2020). No records of the historic occupation were available through the assessor. All that remains is the house foundation and other features described above. Son O. Chun and Myung J. Chun owned the property in 1982, and Proseco Acquisitions LLC acquired the property in 2014.

***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:**
The buildings were constructed between 1953 and 1958 and were demolished by 1966.

A13. Interpretations (Discuss data potential, function[s], ethnic affiliation, and other interpretations): The site was a briefly-occupied rural residential complex with a house, a barn, and several ancillary buildings. The layout, presence of a cleared and fenced off area to the west (visible in aerial photos-no longer present; see UC Santa Barbara Library 2020), and a concrete water trough indicate that livestock were kept there.

A14. Remarks: None

A15. References (Documents, informants, maps, and other references):

San Bernardino County Office of the Assessor. 2020. *Prior Roll Values History Report for Parcel 0262-241-13-0000*. Electronic Document. <https://www.sbcounty.gov/Assessor/pims>.

Thompson, Richard. 2008. "Early Days in Muscoy" in Library News September 2008. City of San Bernardino Historical Pioneer Society. Electronic Document. <http://static1.1.sqspcdn.com>

UC Santa Barbara Library. 2020. Aerial Photos from 1953 (Flight AXL-1953B, Frame 31k-141); 1958 (Flight C-23023 1/1/58 Frame 3-12); 1966 (Flight Universe 112-1 Frame 74). Electronic Document: <https://www.library.ucsb.edu>. Accessed Multiple Dates.

A16. Photographs (List subjects, direction of view, and accession numbers): See *Cultural Resources Assessment of the Proposed Vulcan Area Q Project, San Bernardino County* Appendix D.
Original Media/Negatives Kept at: BCR Consulting LLC

***A17. Form Prepared by:** Nicholas Shepetuk

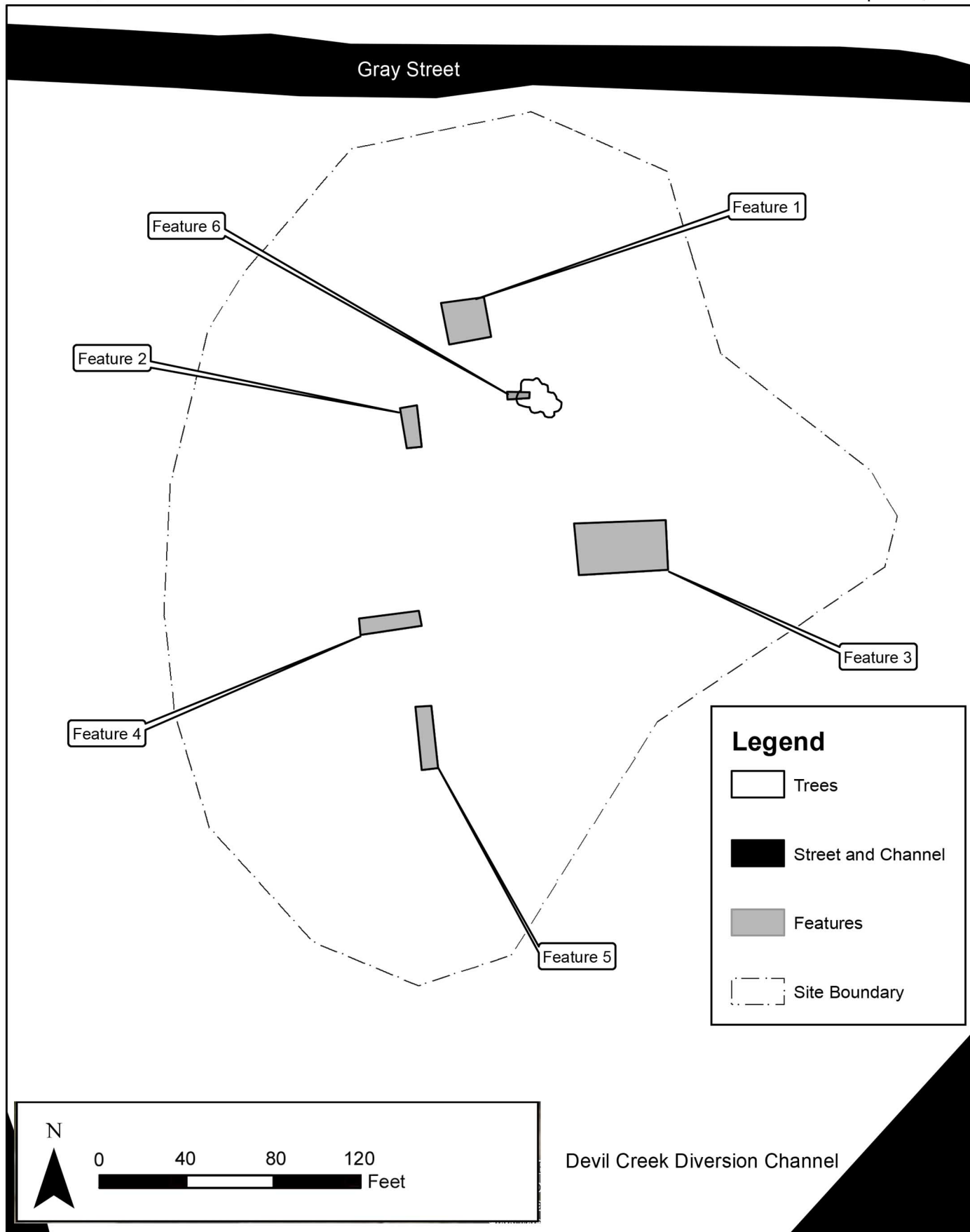
Date: April 10, 2020

Affiliation and Address:

BCR Consulting
505 W. 8th Street
Claremont, CA 91711

Drawn By: Nicholas Shepetuk

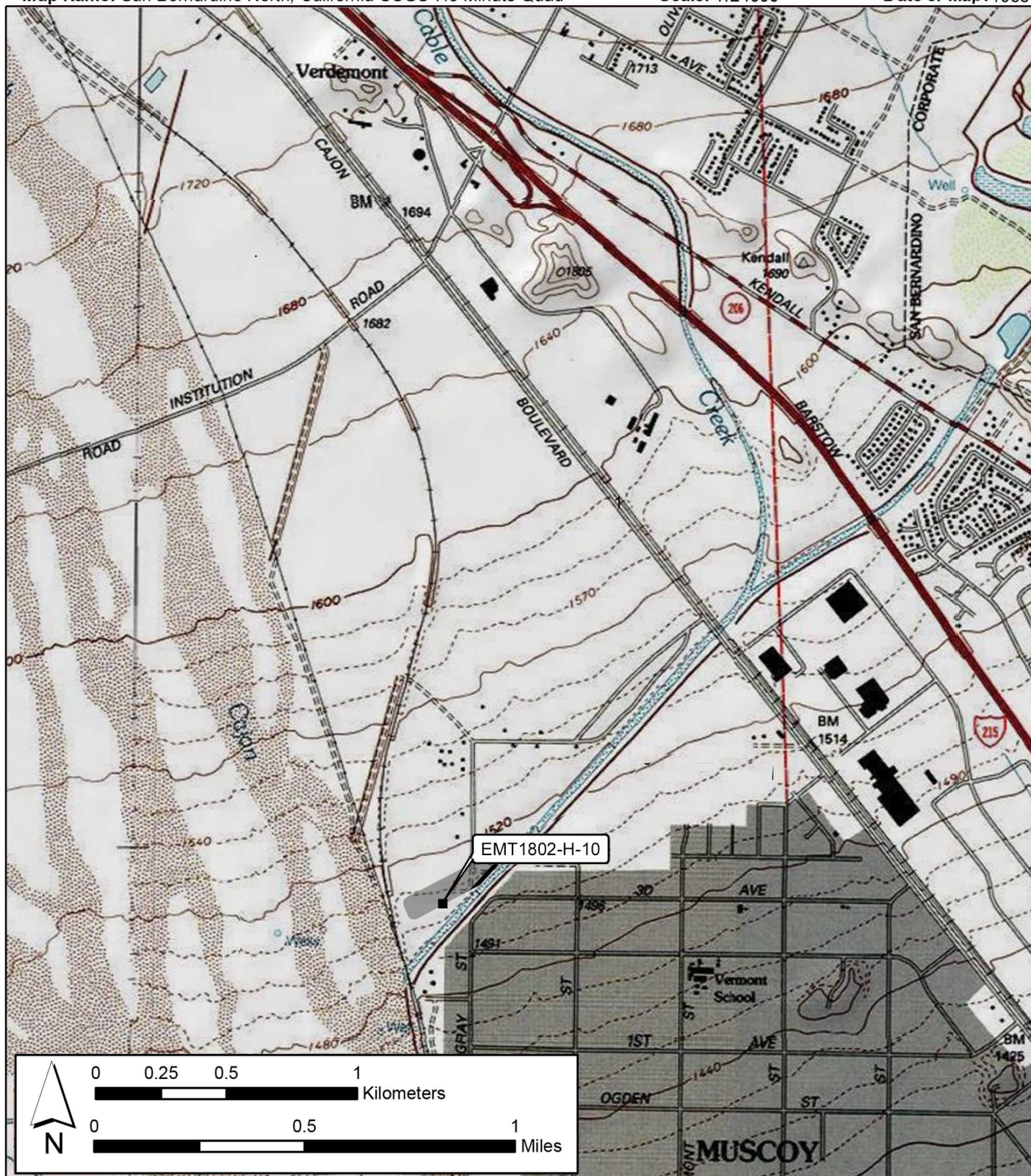
*Date: April 10, 2020



*Map Name: San Bernardino North, California USGS 7.5 Minute Quad

*Scale: 1:24000

*Date of Map: 1988



PRIMARY RECORD

Primary #
HRI #
Trinomial
NRHP Status Code

Other Listings
Review Code

Reviewer

Date

Page 1 of 4

*Resource Name or #: EMT1802-H-11

P1. Other Identifier:

*P2. Location: ☐ Not for Publication ☒ Unrestricted

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

*a. County: San Bernardino

*b. USGS 7.5' Quad: San Bernardino North, CA Date: 1988

T1N; R5W; Non-sectioned

c. Address: N/A City: Zip:

d. UTM's: Zone: 11S 0466809mE/3781147mN (NAD83)

Elevation: 1560' AMSL

e. Other Locational Data: This site is located on the north side of 5th Street about 500 feet east of Gray Street in unincorporated Muscoy, San Bernardino County.

*P3a. Description: (Describe resource and its major elements: design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, boundaries)

This site consists of a concrete footing and fireplace/chimney that represent the only remains of a 2 bedroom 1.5-bath residence that was constructed in 1952. The chimney is about 120 feet to the east of its original location. The property is 12.5 acres but there is no evidence of any use other than residential. Portions of the foundation contain deteriorated wood framing, anchored to the foundation via threaded anchor bolts which were integrated during concrete pour. These threaded anchors as well as precast concrete piers are present. The house was demolished between the years of 1959 and 1966 (United States Department of Agriculture 1959, 1966). Shovel scrapes and pedestrian survey have indicated a low likelihood for intact buried remains.

*P3b. Resource Attributes: AH5. Concrete foundation and removed chimney

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

P5a. Photo or Drawing (Photo required for buildings, structures, and objects.)



P5b. Description of Photo: (View, date, accession #) Photo 1: Former Building Footing (View NW)

*P6. Date Constructed/ Age and Sources: ☐ Prehistoric ☒ Historic ca. 1952

*P7. Owner and Address: Vulcan Lands Inc.

*P8. Recorded by: J.Orozco/N. Shepetuk
BCR Consulting
505 W. 8th Street
Claremont, California 91711

*P9. Date Recorded: 4/12/2018

*P10. Survey Type: Intensive.

*P11. Report Citation: *Cultural Resources Assessment of the Proposed Vulcan Area Q Project, San Bernardino County*

*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):

*Required information

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

Primary #
Trinomial

Page 2 of 4

*Resource Name or #: EMT1802-H-11

***A1. Dimensions: a. Diameter:** 230 x 115 feet

Method of Measurement: ☐ Paced ☐ Taped ☐ Visual estimate ☒ Other: GPS extrapolation

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: Extensive survey, shovel scrapes, and excavation have not identified any other features or artifacts.

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: Surface Survey and Shovel scrapes

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

***A4. Features** (Number, briefly describe, indicate size, list associated cultural constituents, and show location of each feature on sketch map.): Feature 1: Concrete footing for single family residence with irregular floor plan, measuring 40 by 36 feet (see sketch map for exact dimensions and shape). Feature 2: Chimney and fireplace detached from feature 1 and deposited 120 feet east, measuring five feet and four inches wide at its base. Other dimensions were obscured due to the feature being partially buried.

***A5. Cultural Constituents** (Describe and quantify artifacts, ecofacts, cultural residues, etc., not associated with features.): None

***A6. Were Specimens Collected?** ☒ No ☐ Yes

***A7. Site Condition:** ☐ Good ☒ Fair ☐ Poor (Describe disturbances.): The footing remains in its original location but the fireplace has been dragged some distance away, and no other features or artifacts are present.

***A8. Nearest Water** (Type, distance, and direction.): The Cajon Wash is located approximately 0.5 miles west of the site, and the Devil Creek Diversion Channel is located 0.17 miles southeast of the site.

***A9. Elevation:** 1539 feet above mean sea level

A10. Environmental Setting: The site exhibits a southern aspect. Seasonal grasses, and non-native tree species are present in the area. The surface sediment in the area is mainly light gray, poorly sorted, alluvial, sandy silt.

A11. Historical Information: The site was part of Mexican Rancho Muscupiabe, granted to Michael C. White on April 29, 1843 (Thompson 2008). The residence was constructed in 1952, and the first recorded owners of the building were Norman L. Hess, Luwana R. Hess, and Lloyd E Howard in 1956 (San Bernardino County Office of Assessor 2020). Norman and Lloyd were both World War II veterans from Los Angeles that had grown up in the Mormon Church and worked in the dental field (Department of Commerce 1940, U.S. WWII Draft Card Serial No. 924 [ancestry.com], National University of Health Sciences 2006, Southern Utah Mortuary 2017). The owners did not live at the property. The same group owned it until 1999 when Norman Died, and the property was transferred to James H. Hess. The current owners, Inland Arrowhead LLC acquired the property in 2017 (ibid).

***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 (Discuss data potential, function[s], ethnic affiliation, and other interpretations): The site was occupied by a small house between 1952 and 1968. It was not the primary residence of the owners but was likely used as a rental property. Research did not reveal anything about the occupants.

A14. Remarks: None

A15. References (Documents, informants, maps, and other references):

National University of Health Sciences Vol. XXII, No. 4. Electronic Document: <https://issuu.com/nuhs/docs/vol.xxii--4>.

Southern Utah Mortuary 2017. Obituary of Eileen Roberts Sheratt. Electronic Document: www.sumortuary.com/obituaries.

U.S. Department of Commerce 1940. Bureau of the Census Records. Electronic Document: ancestry.com

United States Department of Agriculture. 1959, 1966. Aerial Photos of San Bernardino County. Historicaerials.com.

San Bernardino County Office of the Assessor. 2020. *Ownership History Report for Parcel 0262-211-05-0000*.

<https://www.sbcounty.gov/Assessor/pims/>

Thompson, Richard. 2008. "Early Days in Muscoy" in Library News September 2008. City of San Bernardino Historical Pioneer Society. Electronic Document. <http://static1.1.sqspcdn.com>

A16. Photographs (List subjects, direction of view, and accession numbers):

Original Media/Negatives Kept at: BCR Consulting LLC

***A17. Form Prepared by:** Nicholas Shepetuk

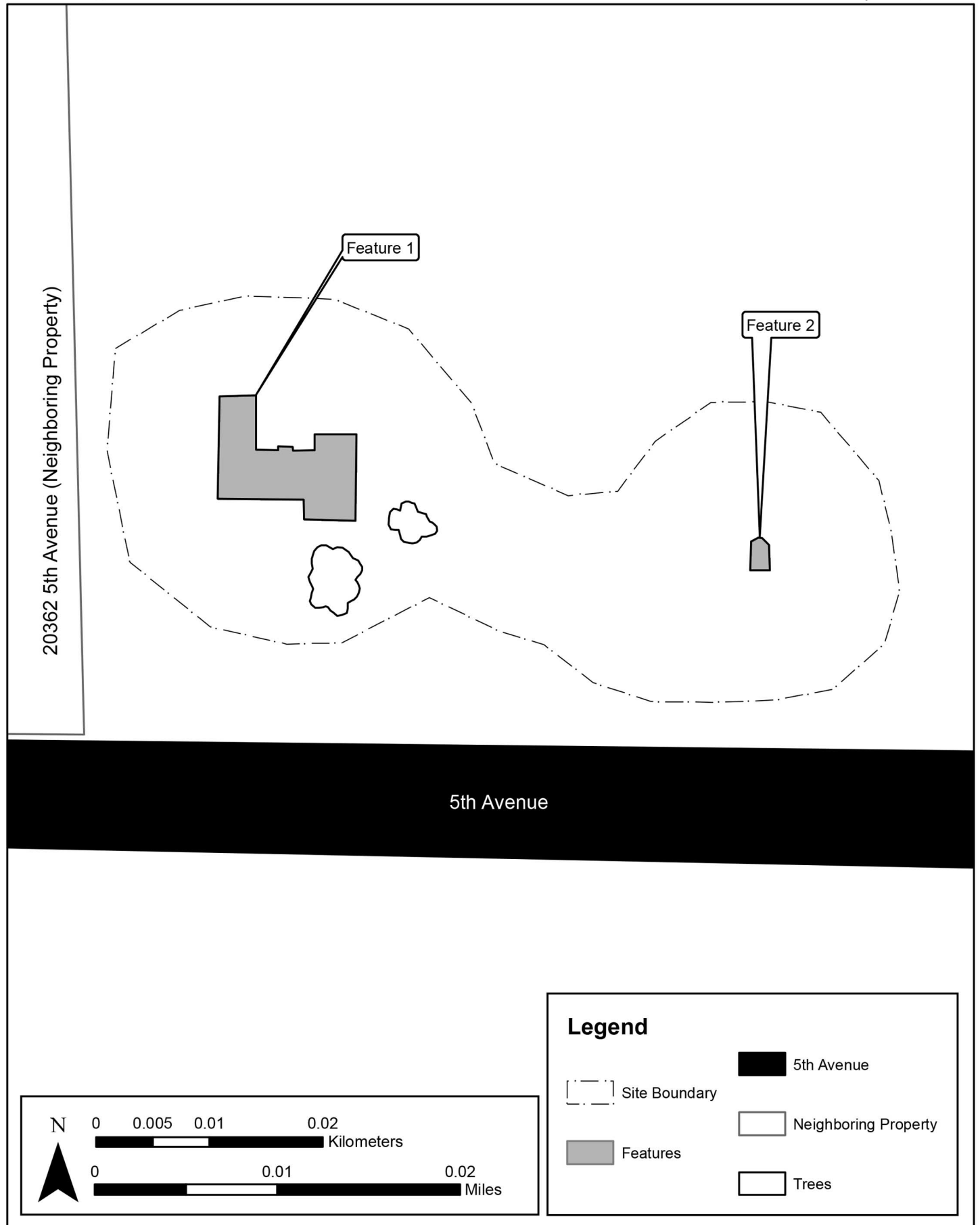
Date: April 15, 2020

Affiliation and Address:

BCR Consulting
505 W. 8th Street
Claremont, CA 91711

Drawn By: Nicholas Shepetuk

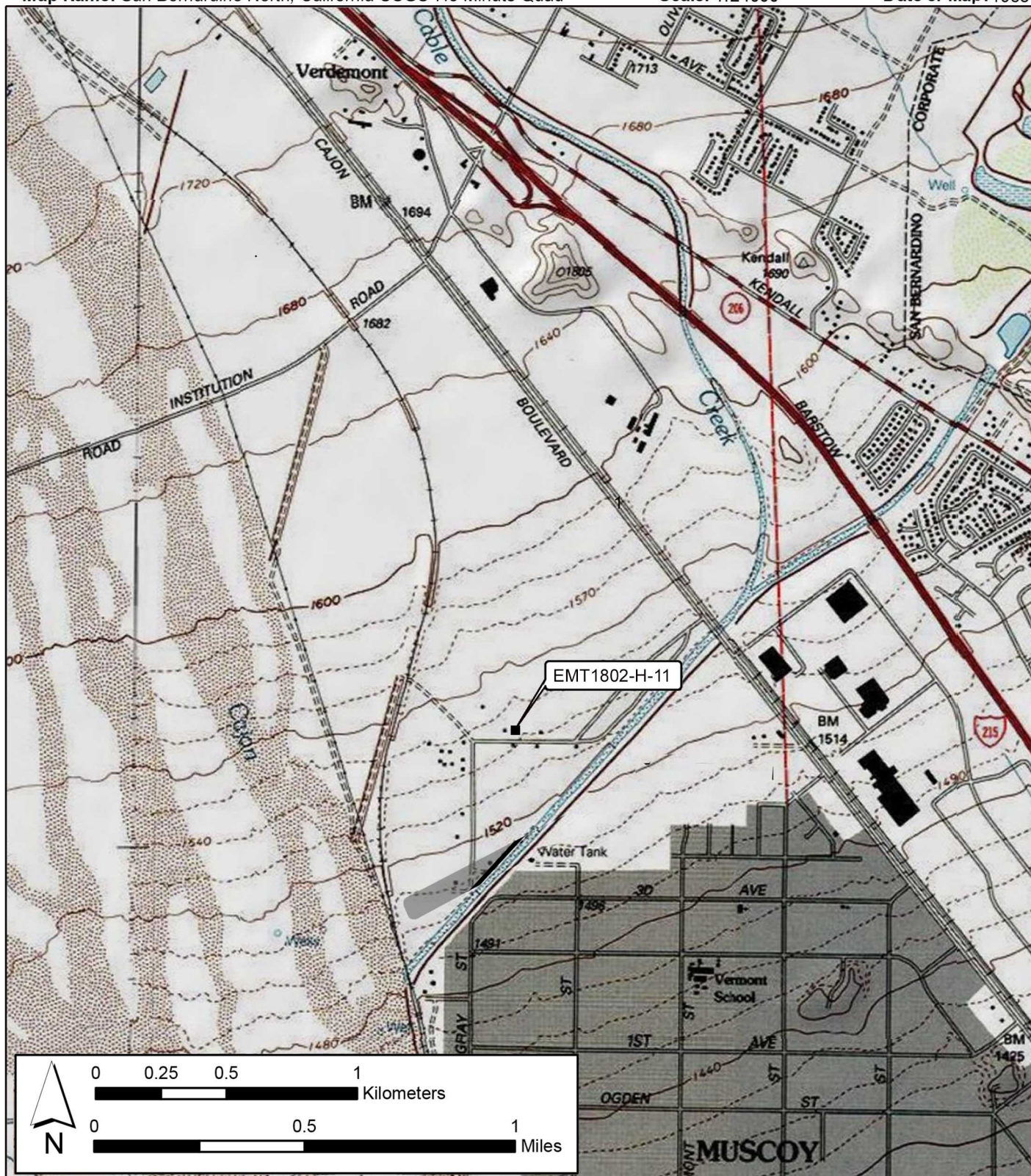
*Date: April 15, 2020



*Map Name: San Bernardino North, California USGS 7.5 Minute Quad

*Scale: 1:24000

*Date of Map: 1988



APPENDIX B

PALEONTOLOGICAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT

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

tel 213.763.DINO
www.nhm.org



Vertebrate Paleontology Section
Telephone: (213) 763-3325

e-mail: smcleod@nhm.org

3 April 2018

BCR Consulting
505 West 8th Street
Claremont, CA 91711

Attn: David Brunzell, Principal Investigator / Archaeologist

re: Paleontological resources for the Vertebrate Paleontology Records Search for the
proposed Vulcan Area Q Project, near Muscoy, San Bernardino County, project
area

Dear David:

I have conducted a thorough check of our paleontology collection records for the locality and specimen data for the proposed Vulcan Area Q Project, near Muscoy, San Bernardino County, project area as outlined on the portion of the San Bernardino North USGS topographic quadrangle map that Nicholas Shepetuk sent to me via e-mail on 20 March 2018. We do not have any vertebrate fossil localities that lie directly within the proposed project area, but we do have localities farther afield from sedimentary deposits similar to those that may occur subsurface in the proposed project area.

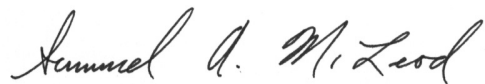
Surface deposits in the entire proposed project area are composed of younger Quaternary Alluvium, derived as alluvial fan deposits from the San Gabriel Mountains to the north, primarily via Cajon Wash that currently flows adjacent to the southwestern border of the proposed project area and from Cable Creek that currently flows in a channel forming the southeastern border of the proposed project area. These deposits typically do not contain significant vertebrate fossils, at least in the uppermost layers, but they may be underlain at relatively shallow depth by older sedimentary deposits that do contain significant fossil vertebrate remains. Our closest fossil vertebrate locality from similar older Quaternary deposits is LACM 7811, quite some distance to the west-southwest of the proposed project area west of Mira Loma along Sumner Avenue, that

produced a fossil specimen of whipsnake, *Masticophis*, at a depth of 9 to 11 feet below the surface. Even further to the southwest between Corona and Norco our vertebrate fossil locality LACM 1207 produced a fossil specimen of deer, *Odocoileus*.

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

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

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, reading "Samuel A. McLeod". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style.

Samuel A. McLeod, Ph.D.
Vertebrate Paleontology

enclosure: invoice

APPENDIX C

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION SACRED LANDS FILE SEARCH

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

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



March 21, 2018

David Brunzell
BCR Consulting LLC

Sent by E-mail: david.brunzell@yahoo.com

RE: Proposed Vulcan Area Q Project, Community of Muscoy; San Bernardino North USGS Quadrangle, San Bernardino County, California

Dear Mr. Brunzell:

A record search of the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) *Sacred Lands File* was completed for the area of potential project effect (APE) referenced above with negative results. Please note that the absence of specific site information in the *Sacred Lands File* does not indicate the absence of Native American cultural resources in any APE.

Attached is a list of tribes culturally affiliated to the project area. I suggest you contact all of the listed Tribes. If they cannot supply information, they might recommend others with specific knowledge. The list should provide a starting place to locate areas of potential adverse impact within the APE. By contacting all those on the list, your organization will be better able to respond to claims of failure to consult. If a response has not been received within two weeks of notification, the NAHC requests that you follow-up with a telephone call to ensure that the project information has been received.

If you receive notification of change of addresses and phone numbers from any of these individuals or groups, please notify me. With your assistance we are able to assure that our lists contain current information. If you have any questions or need additional information, please contact via email: gayle.totton@nahc.ca.gov.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Gayle Totton".

Gayle Totton, M.A., PhD.
Associate Governmental Program Analyst
(916) 373-3714

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**Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contact List
San Bernardino County
3/21/2018**

Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians

Patricia Garcia-Plotkin, Director
5401 Dinah Shore Drive
Palm Springs, CA, 92264
Phone: (760) 699 - 6907
Fax: (760) 699-6924
ACBCI-THPO@aguacaliente.net

Cahuilla
Luiseno

Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians

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

Cahuilla
Luiseno

Augustine Band of Cahuilla Mission Indians

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

Cahuilla

Cabazon Band of Mission Indians

Doug Welmas, Chairperson
84-245 Indio Springs Parkway
Indio, CA, 92203
Phone: (760) 342 - 2593
Fax: (760) 347-7880
jstapp@cabazonindians-nsn.gov

Cahuilla

Cahuilla Band of Indians

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

Cahuilla

Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians - Kizh Nation

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

Gabrieleno

Gabrieleno/Tongva San Gabriel Band of Mission Indians

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

Gabrieleno

Gabrielino /Tongva Nation

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

Gabrielino

Gabrielino Tongva Indians of California Tribal Council

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

Gabrielino

Gabrielino-Tongva Tribe

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

Gabrielino

Los Coyotes Band of Mission Indians

John Perada, Environmental
Director
P. O. Box 189
Warner Springs, CA, 92086
Phone: (760) 782 - 0712
Fax: (760) 782-2730

Cahuilla

Los Coyotes Band of Mission Indians

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

Cahuilla

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

This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources assessment for the proposed Vulcan Area Q Project, San Bernardino County.

**Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contact List
San Bernardino County
3/21/2018**

Morongo Band of Mission Indians

Robert Martin, Chairperson
12700 Pumarra Road Cahuilla
Banning, CA, 92220 Serrano
Phone: (951) 849 - 8807
Fax: (951) 922-8146
dtorres@morongo-nsn.gov

Morongo Band of Mission Indians

Denisa Torres, Cultural Resources
Manager
12700 Pumarra Road Cahuilla
Banning, CA, 92220 Serrano
Phone: (951) 849 - 8807
Fax: (951) 922-8146
dtorres@morongo-nsn.gov

Ramona Band of Cahuilla Mission Indians

John Gomez, Environmental
Coordinator
P. O. Box 391670 Cahuilla
Anza, CA, 92539
Phone: (951) 763 - 4105
Fax: (951) 763-4325
jgomez@ramonatribe.com

Ramona Band of Cahuilla Mission Indians

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

San Fernando Band of Mission Indians

Donna Yocum, Chairperson
P.O. Box 221838 Kitanemuk
Newhall, CA, 91322 Serrano
Phone: (503) 539 - 0933 Tataviam
Fax: (503) 574-3308
ddyocum@comcast.net

San Manuel Band of Mission Indians

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

Santa Rosa Band of Mission Indians

Steven Estrada, Chairperson
P.O. Box 391820 Cahuilla
Anza, CA, 92539
Phone: (951) 659 - 2700
Fax: (951) 659-2228
mflaxbeard@santarosacahuilla-
nsn.gov

Serrano Nation of Mission Indians

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

Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians

Scott Cozart, Chairperson
P. O. Box 487 Cahuilla
San Jacinto, CA, 92583 Luiseno
Phone: (951) 654 - 2765
Fax: (951) 654-4198
jontiveros@soboba-nsn.gov

Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians

Joseph Ontiveros, Cultural
Resource Department
P.O. BOX 487 Cahuilla
San Jacinto, CA, 92581 Luiseno
Phone: (951) 663 - 5279
Fax: (951) 654-4198
jontiveros@soboba-nsn.gov

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

This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources assessment for the proposed Vulcan Area Q Project, San Bernardino County.

**Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contact List
San Bernardino County
3/21/2018**

***Soboba Band of Luiseno
Indians***

Carrie Garcia, Cultural Resources
Manager

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

Cahuilla
Luiseno

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

Michael Mirelez, Cultural
Resource Coordinator

P.O. Box 1160
Thermal, CA, 92274
Phone: (760) 399 - 0022
Fax: (760) 397-8146
mmirelez@tmdci.org

Cahuilla

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

This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources assessment for the proposed Vulcan Area Q Project, San Bernardino County.

APPENDIX D

PHOTOGRAPHS



Photo 1: EMT1802-H-9, Feature 1 Concrete Building Foundation (View West)



Photo 2: EMT1802-H-9, Feature 1 Footing Detail with Toilet Drain (View West)



Photo 3: EMT1802-H-9, Feature 2 Septic Tank



Photo 4: EMT1802-H-9, Feature 3 Cistern



Photo 5: EMT1802-H-9, Feature 5 Cistern



Photo 6: EMT1802-H-9, Feature 4 Utility Pole (View Northwest)



Photo 7: EMT1802-H-10, Feature 1 Cement Foundation



Photo 8: EMT1802-H-10, Feature 2 Cement Foundation



Photo 9: EMT1802-H-10, Feature 3 Cement Foundation (View NW)



Photo 10: EMT1802-H-10, Feature 4 Cement Foundation (View NW)



Photo 11: EMT1802-H-10, Feature 5 Cement Footing (View NW)



Photo 12: EMT1802-H-10, Feature 6 Water Trough (View East)



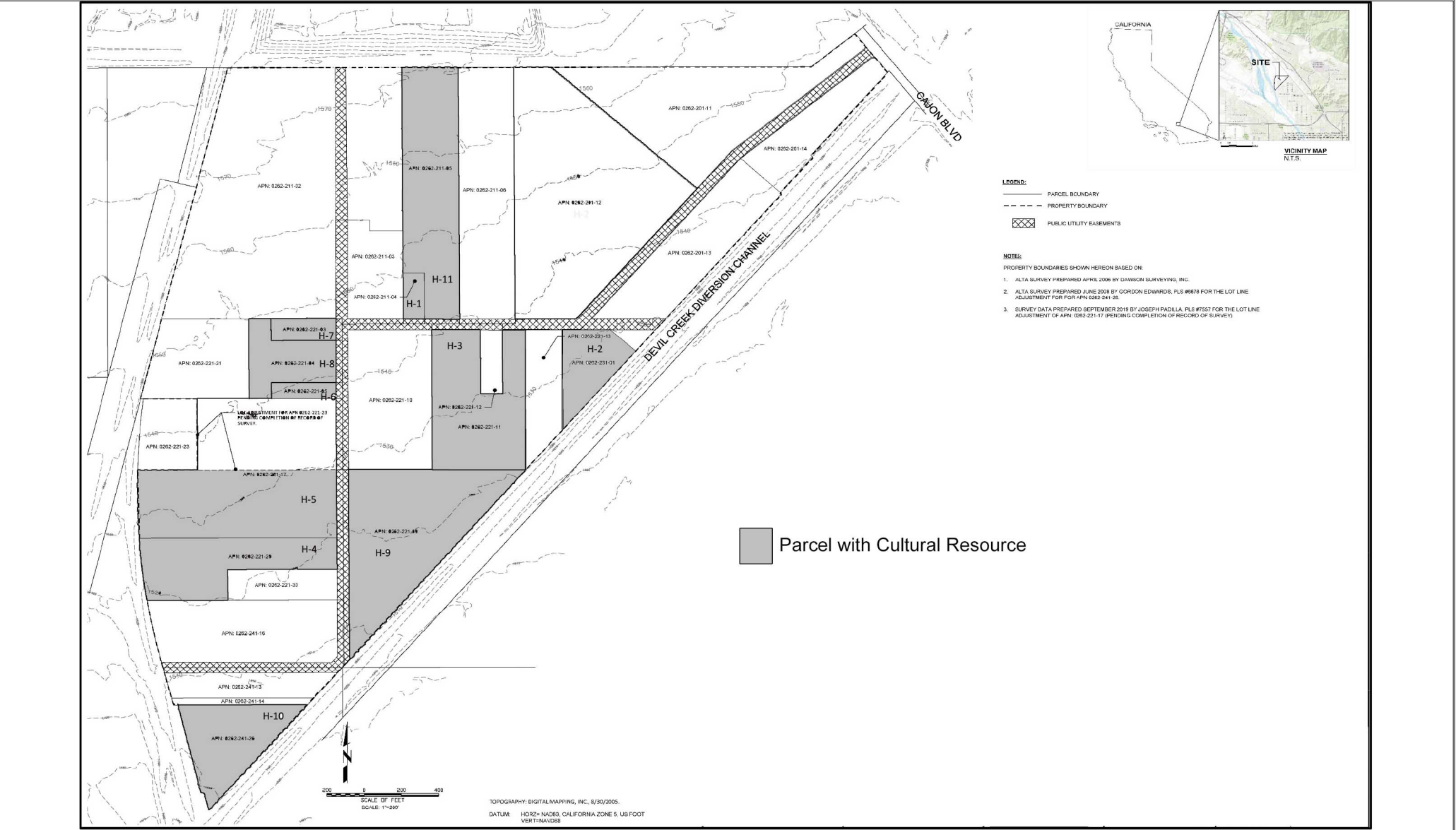
Photo 13: EMT1802-H-11, Feature 1 Concrete Footing from Residence (View NE)



Photo 14: EMT1802-H-11, Feature 2 Remnants of Chimney and Fireplace (View SW)

APPENDIX E

PARCELS WITH CULTURAL RESOURCES



Source: Area Q – Reclamation Plan (Sespe Consulting, Inc., 2019) Note: Full size figures are provided in the Surface Mining and Reclamation Plan.

Figure 1-3 Parcel Boundary Map

APPENDIX E

RESUMES



DAVID BRUNZELL, M.A., RPA
Owner/Principal Investigator (2002-Present)
BCR Consulting LLC
909-525-7078
david.brunzell@yahoo.com

EXPERTISE

Cultural Resource Project Management
National Environmental Policy Act Cultural Resource Compliance
California Environmental Quality Act Cultural Resource Compliance
National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) Section 106 Compliance
Government Agency (Federal/State/Regional) Partnering, Streamlining, and Consultation
Technical Report Writing for Archaeology, History, and Architectural History
NRHP/CRHR Evaluation of Pre/historic Archaeological, and Historic Architectural Resources
Preparation of all DPR523 Site Records
Archaeological, Historical, and Architectural History Research
Archaeological Excavation
Archaeological and Architectural History Survey
Lithic and Ground Stone Analysis
Global Positioning Systems / Archaeological Mapping and Orienteering
Fossil Preparation
Laboratory Analysis
Native American Consultation

EDUCATION

California State University, Fullerton, M.A. Anthropology/Archaeology, 2002
California State University, Fullerton, B.A. Anthropology, 1997
Pomona College Field School, Southern Oregon/Northern California, 1995

Continuing Education

Riverside County Cultural Sensitivity Training 2011, 2009, 2007
Cal State San Bernardino College of Extended Learning, Science of Flint Knapping, 2007
National Preservation Institute NHPA Section 106 Training, 2004

PERMITS

BLM Principal Investigator for Cultural Resource Investigations (California, Great Basin)
California Department of Transportation Principal Investigator for Cultural Resources
Authorized Researcher at Each of the Twelve California Archaeological Information Centers

PROFESSIONAL AFFILIATIONS, AWARDS, AND CERTIFICATIONS

2002-Present Member, Register of Professional Archaeologists
2000-Present Member, Society for American Archaeology
2009-Present Member, Society for California Archaeology
2011-Present Certified Archaeologist for Unincorporated Orange County
2013-15 Board of Directors, Claremont Heritage
1996-2002 Lambda Alpha Society, National Collegiate Honors Society for Anthropology
2008-09 Board of Directors, Pomona Valley Historical Society

SELECTED PROJECTS MANAGED

Cultural Resources Impacts Assessment of the Proposed Wattstar Cinema Project on the National Register Listed Watts Station, Watts Community of Los Angeles

Cultural Resources Assessment of the Mountain View Mobile Home Park, Santa Monica, Los Angeles County, California

Archaeological Monitoring of the Marina Del Rey 18" Waterline Replacement, Phase II, Los Angeles County, California

Cultural Resource Assessment and Architectural Evaluation for Ridgeline Equestrian Estates, City of Orange, Orange County, California

Cultural Resources Assessment of the San Juan Creek Road Widening Project, San Juan Capistrano, Orange County, California

Cultural Resources Assessment of the Sun Ranch Drainage Project, San Juan Capistrano, Orange County, California

Cultural Resources Assessment of 129 Southern California Crown Castle Project Locations, San Diego County, California

Cultural Resources Assessment of the T-Mobile PUC Project, San Diego County, California

Cultural Resources Assessment and California Register Eligibility Evaluation of the Norco Water District Project, Norco, Riverside County, California

Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment of Tentative Parcel Map No. 36229, APN 471-080-014, Reche Canyon, Unincorporated Riverside County, California

Archaeological Excavations at the Dateland Project, Indio, Riverside County, California

National Register Eligibility Evaluation of the Coalinga Library, Coalinga, Fresno County

Archaeological and Paleo Monitoring of the Beacon Solar Project, Kern County, California

Cultural Resources Assessment of 7,688 Acre Solar Development in the Mojave Desert, Kern County

Cultural Resources Assessment 340 Acres at Cronise Lake, Unincorporated San Bernardino County, California

Cultural Resources Assessment Assessor Parcel Numbers 0256-41-01, -02, -03, -47, and -48 Bloomington Community of Unincorporated San Bernardino County, California

Cultural Resources Assessment of the Montecito Coastal Geophysical Survey Project, Montecito, Santa Barbara County, California

Cultural Resources Assessment of the E&B Cuyama Interplant Pipeline, Santa Barbara County, California

Cultural Resources Assessment of the Crestview Avenue Project (TTM No. 5920) City of Camarillo, Ventura County, California

Cultural Resources Assessment of the Potrero Road Slant Test Well Project, Unincorporated Monterey County, California

Cultural Resources Assessment of the Western Oil Independent, LLC Capps Tank Facility Project, Monterey County, California

Cultural Resources Assessment of the Simi Village Project, City of Simi Valley, Ventura County, California



JOSEPH OROZCO

Archaeological Field Director (2016-Present)

BCR Consulting LLC

909-455-8531

josephorozco513@gmail.com

SKILLS

Technical Report Writing for Archaeology, History, and Architectural History
Archaeological, Historical, and Architectural History Research
Archaeological Excavation
Archaeological and Architectural History Survey
Global Positioning Systems / Archaeological Mapping and Orienteering
Fossil Preparation
Laboratory Analysis
Native American Consultation
NRHP/CRHR Evaluation of Pre/historic Archaeological Resources
Preparation of DPR523 Site Records

EDUCATION

California State University, Los Angeles, Master of Arts Anthropology/Archaeology, 2019
California State University, Los Angeles, Bachelor of Arts Anthropology/Archaeology, 2011
China Lake Archaeo. Field School, 2011/2014 (10 Weeks, Student; 10 Weeks, Instructor)
Zooarchaeology Studies Under Thomas Wake, PhD, UCLA

PROFESSIONAL AFFILIATIONS, AWARDS, AND CERTIFICATIONS

2019-Present Register of Professional Archaeologists, Member
2013-Present Member, Society for American Archaeology
2013-Present Mount San Antonio College Alumni Committee Member
2016 Travel Grant, Office of Graduate Studies and Research, CSULA
2015 Golden Key International Honor Society Inductee
2014 Office of Graduate Studies and Research Recognition Reception Recipient
2014 Golden Eagle Award of Excellence, Office for Student Involvement, CSULA
2015 Travel Grant, Office of Graduate Studies and Research, CSULA
2014 Travel Grant, Office of Graduate Studies and Research, CSULA
2013 Golden Eagle Award of Excellence, Office for Student Involvement, CSULA
2012 Cal State L.A. Special Opportunities Scholarship recipient, Honors Convocation

ACADEMIC PRESENTATIONS

2019 Journal of Anthropology and Archaeology June 2019, Vol. 7, No. 1, pp. 39-48
Finding Drama in Bones: Looking Beyond Identification in Ritual Faunal, co-author
with James E. Brady and Melanie Saldaña
2015 Society for American Archaeology, San Francisco, California: *Ritualized Shatter:
An Introduction of Obsidian to La Milpa, Belize*
2014 Society for American Archaeology, Austin, Texas: *Animals from Within the Dark: A
Faunal Analysis of Midnight Terror Cave*
2014 Symposium on Research, Scholarship, and Creative Activity, CSULA

SELECTED CULTURAL RESOURCE PROJECTS

City of Big Bear Lake Sidewalk and Bike Lane Infill Project, Big Bear Lake, San Bernardino County, California

Cultural Resources Assessment of the DCT West Fontana Logistics Project, Fontana, San Bernardino County, California

Cultural Resources Assessment Southern California Logistics Centre Lot 2 Project, Victorville, San Bernardino County, California

Cultural Resources Assessment Southern California Logistics Centre Lot 3 Project, Victorville, San Bernardino County, California

Cultural Resources Assessment Southern California Logistics Centre Lot 19 Project, Victorville, San Bernardino County, California

Cultural Resources Assessment Antelope Expansion 3 City of Lancaster and Unincorporated Los Angeles County, California

Cultural Resources Assessment Raceway Project, Rosamond, Kern County; Lancaster, Los Angeles County, California

Cultural Resources Assessment Crown Castle NG West 365242 Project, Pasadena, Downtown L.A., Hollywood, Los Angeles County, California

Cultural Resources Assessment Horizons Development Project, Wildomar, Riverside County, California

Cultural Resources Assessment Lane Ranch Project, City of Lancaster, Los Angeles County, California

Cultural Resources Assessment San Pablo A Solar Project, City of Lancaster, Los Angeles County, California

Cultural Resources Assessment T-Mobile PUC Project, San Diego County, California

Cultural Resources Assessment of the Clinton Keith Property (Grove Park Project), Wildomar, Riverside County, California

Cultural Resources Assessment of the Long Beach PUC Project, Long Beach, Los Angeles County, California

Archaeological Monitoring of the Muhlhauser Steel Project, Murrieta, Riverside County, California

Archaeological Monitoring of the Pacific City Project, Huntington Beach, Orange County, California

Archaeological Analysis of Flora and Faunal Samples from San Nicholas Island, California Systematic Excavation and Identification of Woolly Mammoth Skeletal Remains, Mount San Antonio College, Los Angeles County, California

Cultural Resources Assessment Union Fontana Warehouse Project, Fontana, San Bernardino County, California

Archaeological Monitoring for HP Communications Excavation Project, Berkeley, Alameda County, California



NICHOLAS SHEPETUK, B.A.

Archaeological Crew Chief (2017-Present)

BCR Consulting LLC

310-469-2291

nickshepetuk@gmail.com

SKILLS

Technical Report Writing for Archaeology, History, and Architectural History
Archaeological, Historical, and Architectural History Research
Archaeological Excavation
Archaeological and Architectural History Survey
Lithic and Ground Stone Analysis Including Typo-technological Analysis and Refitting Studies
Archaeological Mapping
Geoprocessing Using GIS Software
Laboratory Analysis
Human Osteological Analysis and Identification

EDUCATION

University of California, Berkeley, B.A. Anthropology, 2017

Continuing Education

Maya Research Program, Archaeological Field School 2016
University of California, California Archaeology Laboratory, Excavation/Research 2016
University of California, Historical Archaeology Laboratory, Excavation/Research 2017
University of California, Geoarchaeology and Southwest Asia Prehistory Laboratory, Lithic Analysis 2016, 2017

RELATED PROFESSIONAL EXPERIENCE

Position as a Human Osteological Lab Technician at the Human Evolution Research Center, University of California, Berkeley

SELECTED PROJECTS

Archaeological Monitoring of the Bayshore A Project, Lancaster, Los Angeles County, California

Archaeological Monitoring of the Park to Playa Project in Baldwin Hills, Los Angeles County, California

Archaeological Monitoring of the Bob Hope Crossing Project, Cathedral City, Riverside County, California

Archaeological Monitoring of the HP Communications Project in the City of Berkeley, Alameda County, California



Phase II Archaeological Excavation of the Wawona Combined Evaluation Project in Wawona, Mariposa County, California

Archaeological Excavation of the Willits 17 Site Evaluation Project in Willits, Mendocino County, California

Cultural Resources Assessment of the Caprock Warehouse Project in Fontana, San Bernardino County, California

Cultural Resources Assessment of the Union Fontana Warehouse Project in Fontana, San Bernardino County, California

Cultural Resources Assessment of Assessor Parcel Number 3128-531-05-0000 in the City of Victorville, San Bernardino County, California

Cultural Resources Assessment of the Antelope North Solar Project, Lancaster, Los Angeles County, California

Cultural Resources Assessment of Bench Ranch Solar Project, Lancaster, Los Angeles County, California

Cultural Resources Assessment of the Lane Ranch Solar Project, Lancaster, Los Angeles County, California

Cultural Resources Assessment of the Dewalt Project in Bakersfield, Kern County, California

Archaeological Survey for the Early Implementation Section 106 Project in Los Banos, Merced County, California

Cultural Resources Assessment of Assessor's Parcel Number 3128-531-05-0000 in the City of Hesperia, San Bernardino County, California

Cultural Resources Assessment of the Wyndham Hotels Project in Murrieta, Riverside County, California

Cultural Resources Assessment of the Martin Homes Project, Tract 7318, Project in Bakersfield, Kern County, California

Cultural Resources Assessment of the Sacramento T-Mobile Telecom Project, Sacramento County, California

Cultural Resources Assessment of the Eco Plaza Commercial Center Project, Riverside, Riverside County, California

Cultural Resources Assessment of the DCT Logistics Project, Fontana, San Bernardino County, California

BCR Consulting GIS Project Location Database Project