

# **Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment Ling Yen Mountain Temple Project Community of Etiwanda, San Bernardino County, California**

**USGS Cucamonga Peak and Devore, CA 7.5' Topographic Quadrangle Maps  
Section 15 and of Township 1 North, Range 6 West**

**76.98-Acre Project Area**

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# Management Summary

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This report documents a California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment (CRA), including the results of a pedestrian survey for 76.98 acres in the Community of Etiwanda, San Bernardino County, California. Atkins performed this investigation at the request of The Altum Group. The purpose of the study was to determine if cultural resources more than 45 years old were observable or known within the project area, and then evaluate the potential for the project to impact cultural resources. The proposed project is the construction of the Ling Yen Mountain Temple (LYMT) facility, including various gathering halls; a dining hall; living quarters and courts for monks and disciples, as well as a parking area. The project area was assessed via existing literature searches and records reviews, as well as a pedestrian survey.

A cultural resource records search was completed by Atkins Archaeologist William R. Gillean on March 19, 2013 at the Archaeological Information Center (AIC) located at the San Bernardino County Museum (SBCM) in Redlands. The records search was conducted for the project area and all lands found within one mile. The results indicated that the project area has not been previously surveyed for the presence or absence of observable cultural resources. In addition, one resource has been recorded within the project area (CA-SBR-7694H). CA-SBR-7694H traverses the southern portion of the project area and consists of the Boulder Dam-Los Angeles 287.5 kV Transmission Line (Los Angeles Department of Water and Power [LADWP] Boulder Lines 1 and 2). This resource has been assigned a National Register Status (NRS) code of 2S2, indicating that the resource has been determined eligible for separate listing on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) by a consensus determination. The resource is eligible under Criteria A and C (NPS 2000).

Atkins requested a Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) Sacred Lands File (SLF) search for the project area on March 19, 2013. The NAHC response letter was dated March 26, 2013, and indicated that no SLF-listed Native American resources were known within the project area. However, the NAHC recommended contacting local Native American groups and individuals to gain information about the presence or absence of resources not listed in the SLF. For this reason, information-scoping letters were sent to each of the contacts named by the NAHC on May 24, 2013. As of the date of this report, no responses have been received. All Atkins correspondence has been incorporated into Appendix B.

The Phase I pedestrian survey was conducted on May 30 and 31, 2013. During the pedestrian survey, no prehistoric resources were encountered, one previously recorded historic age resource was addressed (CA-SBR-7694H) and one unrecorded historic age site was recorded (LYMT-001). Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) 523 forms have been prepared and submitted to the AIC for CA-SBR-7694H and LYMT-001 and are included in Appendix C. The AIC has assigned primary number 36-026028 and trinomial CA-SBR-16499H to LYMT-001. Site LYMT-001 consists of nine features associated with previous agriculture activities in the project area, including water conveyance and control and potential livestock grazing. The site is in fair to poor condition, lacks associated artifact content, and does not exhibit soils to indicate the presence of potentially buried cultural deposits. Site LYMT-001 was found to lack integrity needed to be considered eligible for inclusion in the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR). Further, this site's information potential

was exhausted via the recording and research efforts undertaken in association with this study. These findings, in conjunction with the parameters of proposed project, which will result in subsurface impacts in areas where the uppermost layers (one to two feet) have been impacted by previous agricultural use, render the potential low for encountering intact, subsurface deposits. Thus, no additional work is recommended for Site LYMT-001 and mitigation-monitoring is not recommended during project implementation. However, additional efforts are recommended with regard to historic age built environment resources (CA-SBR-7694H).

CA-SBR-7694H consists of the Boulder Dam-Los Angeles 287.5 kV Transmission Line (LADWP Boulder Transmission Lines 1 and 2), which traverses portions of southern California and Nevada. This resource was formally determined eligible for the NRHP as a district in 2000 and consists of nine contributing elements and one non-contributing element (NPS 2000). Two of the district's contributing elements are located within the southern portion of the project area, including two single circuit towers of Lines 1 and 2 and the dirt access road which runs parallel and between the lines. The project, as currently designed, proposes to replace approximately 1,000 feet of the dirt access road with landscaping and pavement associated with Wardman Bullock Road and a parking lot. Although the project will only affect a small portion of the dirt access road associated with CA-SBR-7694H (0.07 percent), this act will compromise the district's integrity of design because a portion of the road will be removed and it will no longer function as an uninterrupted thoroughfare. This act would impact a contributing element of an NRHP eligible resource, thereby constituting a substantial adverse change in the significance of an historical resource under CEQA. For this reason, Atkins recommends the project be redesigned to avoid the dirt access road in its entirety and to ensure this contributing element to the NRHP eligible district remains intact. This would reduce impacts to CA-SBR-7694H to a less than significant level. If no such feasible plans can be designed, Atkins recommends that impacts to CA-SBR-7694H be reduced to a level considered acceptable by the Lead Agency (County of San Bernardino) through mitigation efforts. Potential mitigation measures for significant impacts could include, but are not limited to, documentation of the resource and public education plans. Upon the finalization of the site plans for the proposed project, impacts to CA-SBR-7694H should be reconsidered and appropriate mitigation measures should be determined in consultation with the Lead Agency (County of San Bernardino).

# 1.0 Introduction and Project Description

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This report documents a Phase I CRA for the LYMT Project, and was completed in accordance with CEQA. The report generally follows the California Office of Historic Preservation (OHP) procedures for cultural resource surveys, and the OHP Archaeological Resource Management Report (ARMR) format for archaeological reports.

## 1.1 Project Location

The project area is located in the southwestern corner of San Bernardino County, California. Generally, the project area is found to the north of the 210 Freeway, northwest of Interstate 15, and within the Community of Etiwanda (Figure 1). Etiwanda is found within the Sphere of Influence of the City of Rancho Cucamonga, and is situated approximately six miles northeast of downtown Rancho Cucamonga. Specifically, the project is located on the USGS Cucamonga Peak and Devore, CA 7.5' topographic quadrangles in Section 15 of Township 1 North, Range 6 West (Figure 2). The project is located immediately north and south of Decliff Drive and immediately west of Wardman Bullock Road (Figure 3). The project area is situated on Assessor's Parcel Numbers (APNs) 0226-061-47, 0226-061-73, 0226-061-74, 0226-061-76, and 0226-061-77.

## 1.2 Project Area Environmental Setting

The project area is located at the mouth of Morse Canyon, approximately 0.50 mile south of the San Bernardino National Forest (SBNF) boundary and amongst the foothills of the San Gabriel Mountains. The northern portion of the project area is characterized by a series of steep slopes and drainages extending from the Cucamonga Wilderness area of the SBNF. These drainages flow into the broad San Bernardino Valley, and the southern portion of the project area exhibits the northern edge of the valley. The project area elevation ranges from approximately 1760 to 2080 feet above mean sea level.

### 1.2.1 Vegetation

Ten plant communities occur within the project area and on the adjacent lands: Riversidean sage scrub (RSS), disturbed Riversidean Alluvial Fan Sage Scrub (RAFSS), mixed chaparral, southern riparian forest (SRF), southern sycamore alder riparian woodland, (SSARW), cienega, ruderal, non-native grassland, disturbed, and developed (RBF Consulting 2013).

### 1.2.2 Existing Land Use

The majority of the project area is undeveloped, with the exception of the current LYMT facility, constructed in 1990 (LTC 2012a). In addition, historic-age agricultural features (recorded as LYMT-001) and the LADWP Boulder Transmission Line (CA-SBR-7694H) are present within the project area. Two dirt roads traverse the project area, including Dawnridge Drive and Decliff Drive. A water tank maintained by the Cucamonga Valley Water District (CVWD) is found within the eastern portion of the project area, and this area is excluded from the project area. The project area is primarily bordered by undeveloped land and water

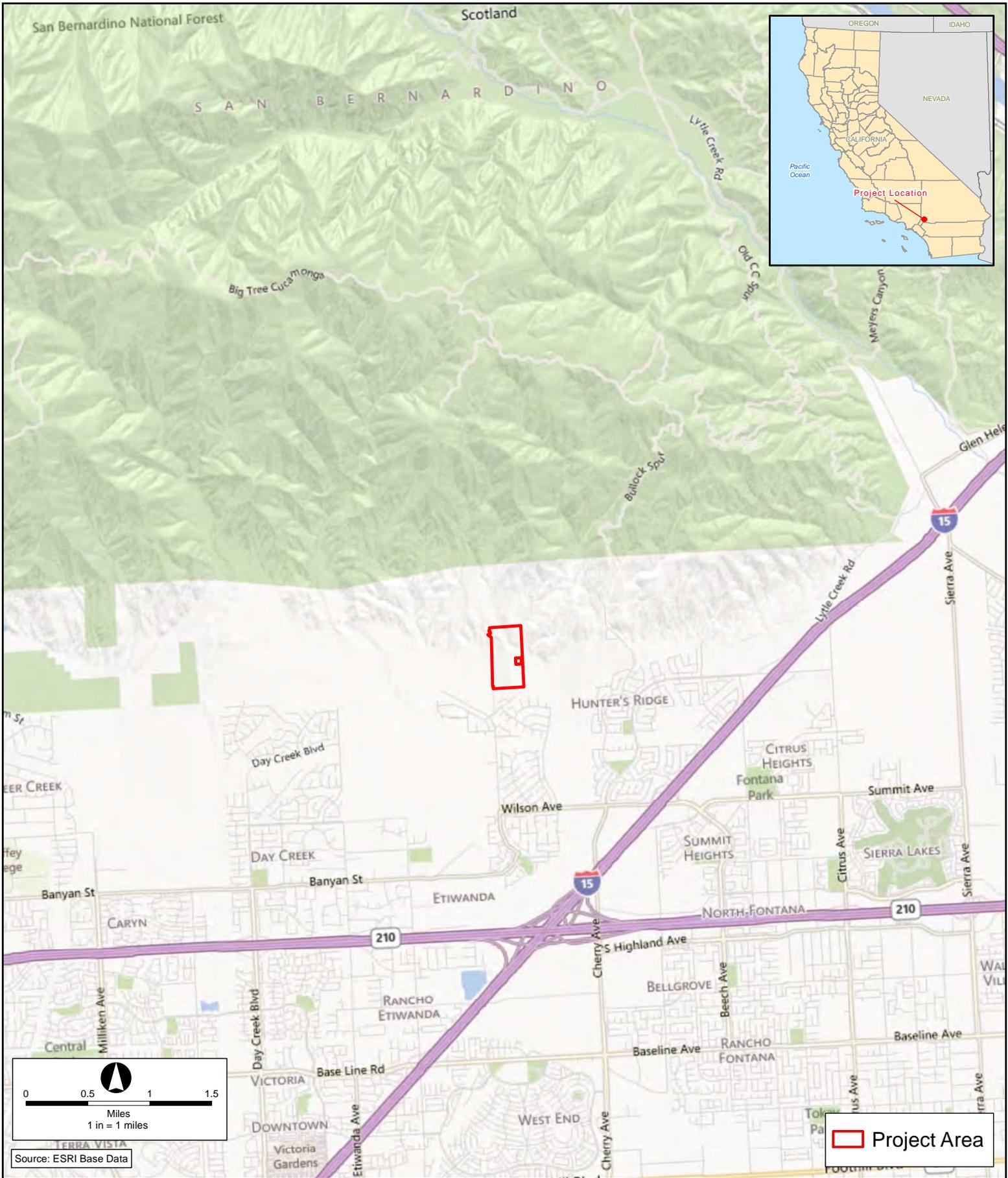


Figure 1  
Regional Location Map



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The Altum Group  
Ling Yen Mountain Temple

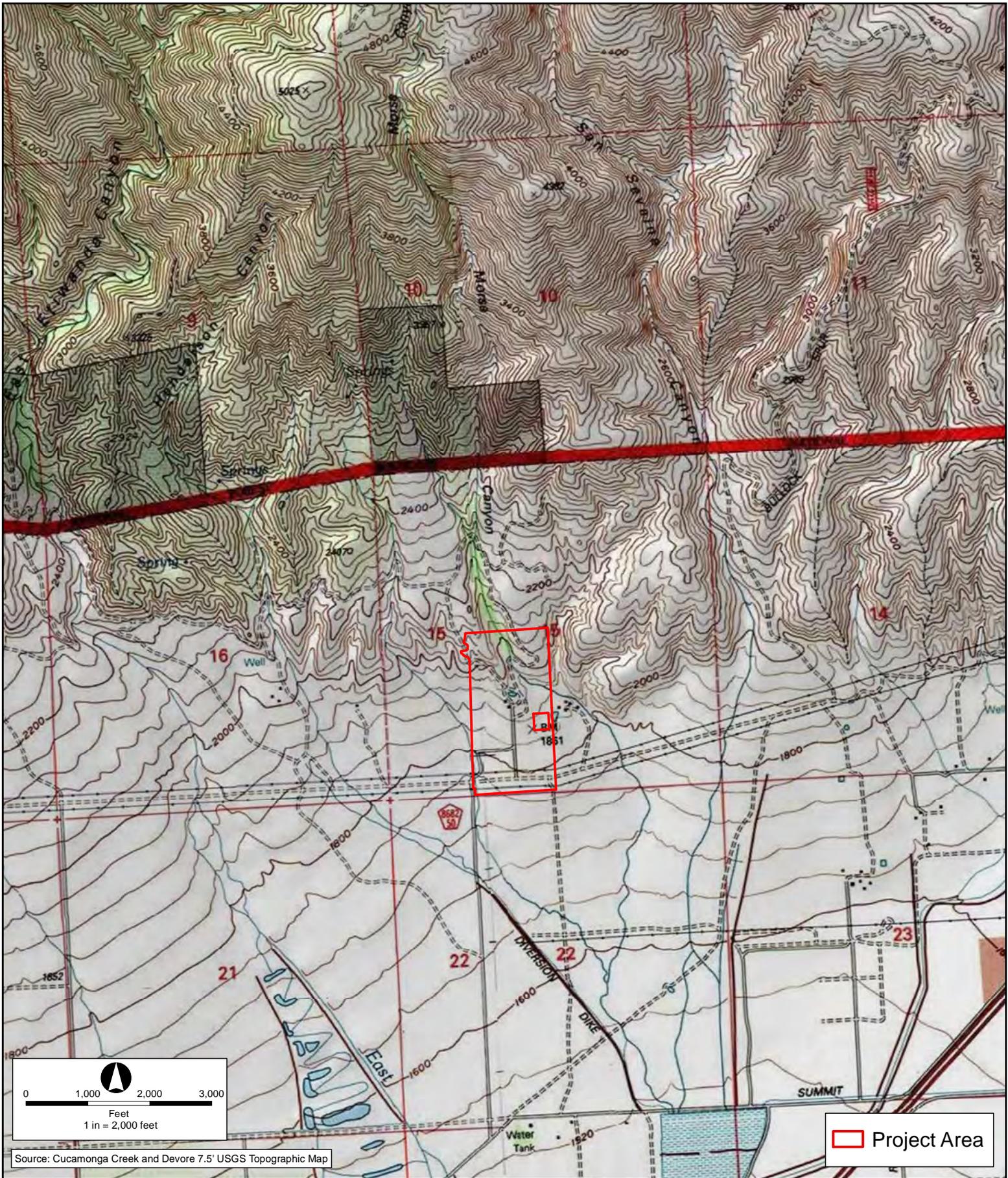


Figure 2  
Local Vicinity Topographic Map



Figure 3  
Local Vicinity Aerial Map

diversion structures, followed by residential development to the south, and undeveloped land to the north, east, and west.

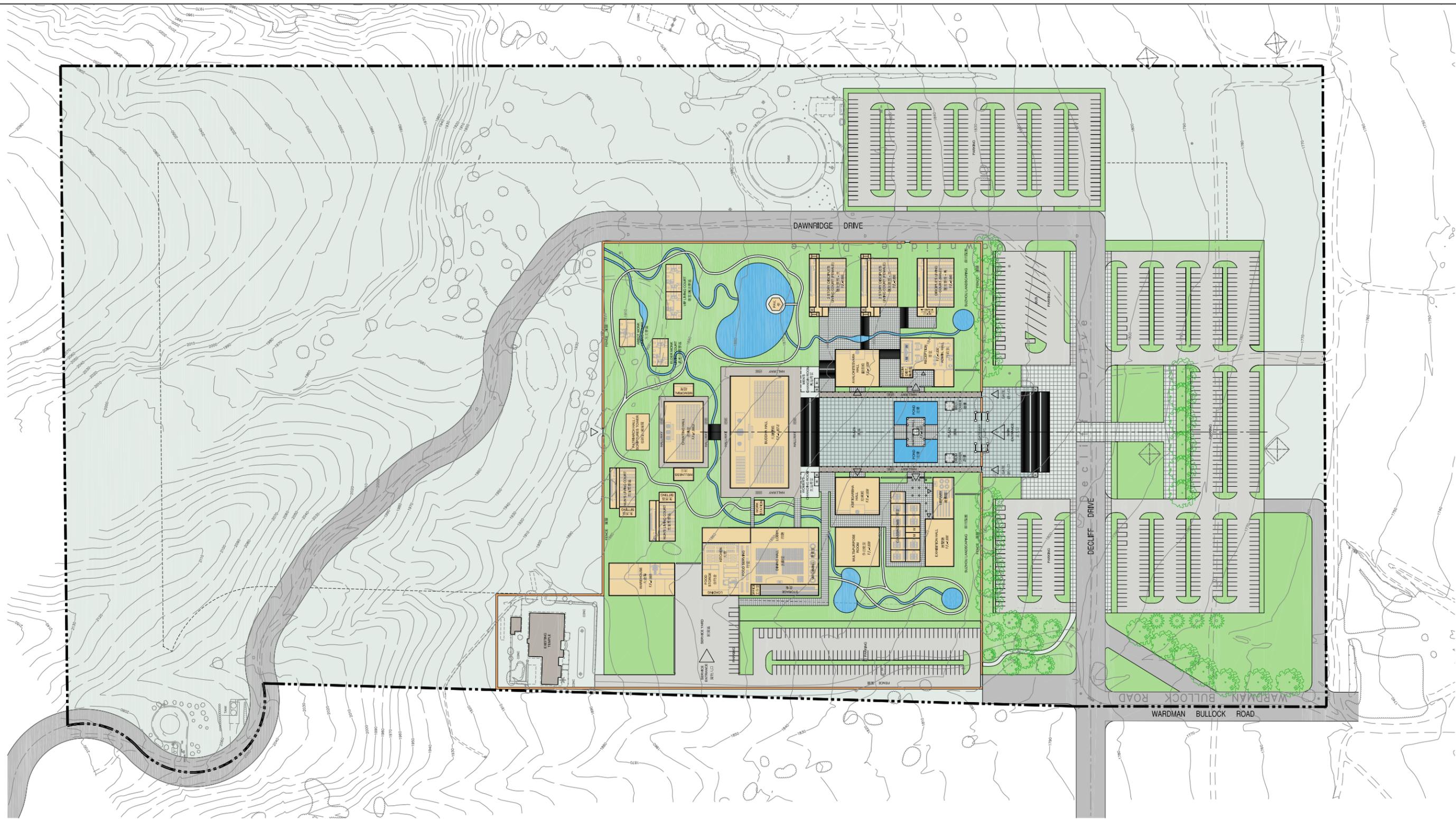
### 1.3 Project Description

The proposed project consists of the construction of the LYMT facility, including various gathering halls; a dining hall; living quarters and courts for monks and disciples; and an associated parking area. The most current site plan available as of the date of this report is included as Figure 4. This plan is subject to change.

### 1.4 Cultural Resources Staff

Atkins Archaeologist William R. Gillean, B.S. conducted the cultural resource literature search on March 19, 2013. Atkins Associate Project Manager/Archaeologist Jennifer M. Sanka, M.A. and Mr. Gillean completed the intensive pedestrian survey on May 30 and 31, 2013. Ms. Sanka authored the CRA with contributions from Mr. Gillean. Atkins Architectural Historian M. Kelley Russell, M.S. also provided contributions on project related impacts to previously recorded resource CA-SBR-7694H.

Professional qualifications for all team members are located in Appendix D.



Source: Ted Tokio Tanaka Architects.

**ATKINS**

**Figure 4  
Site Plan**

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## 2.0 Regulatory Framework

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Government agencies, including federal, state, and local agencies, have developed laws and regulations designed to protect significant cultural resources that may be affected by projects regulated, funded, or undertaken by an agency. Under CEQA, public agencies must consider the effects of their actions on both *historical resources* and *unique archaeological resources*. Pursuant to Public Resources Code Section 21084.1, a “project that may cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an historical resource is a project that may have a significant effect on the environment.” Section 21083.2 requires agencies to determine whether proposed projects would have effects on “unique archaeological resources.”

Historical resource is a term with a defined statutory meaning (see Public Resources Code, Section 21084.1 and CEQA Guidelines, Section 15064.5(a) and (b)). The term embraces any resource listed in or determined to be eligible for listing on the CRHR. The CRHR includes resources listed in or formally determined eligible for listing in the NRHP, as well as some California State Landmarks and Points of Historical Interest.

Properties of local significance that have been designated under a local preservation ordinance (local landmarks or landmark districts) or that have been identified in a local historical resources inventory may be eligible for listing in the CRHR, and are presumed to be historical resources for purposes of CEQA unless a preponderance of evidence indicates otherwise (Public Resources Code, Section 5024.1 and California Code of Regulations, Title 14, Section 4850). Unless a resource listed in a survey has been demolished, lost substantial integrity, or there is a preponderance of evidence indicating that it is otherwise not eligible for listing, a lead agency should consider the resource to be potentially eligible for the CRHR.

In addition to assessing whether historical resources potentially impacted by a proposed project are listed or have been identified in a survey process, lead agencies have a responsibility to evaluate them against the CRHR criteria prior to making a finding as to a proposed project’s impacts to historical resources (Public Resources Code, Section 21084.1 and CEQA Guidelines, Section 15064(a)(3)). The following criteria were used to evaluate the significance of potential effects to cultural resources for the proposed project. An effect would be considered significant if the proposed project affects the qualities that render a resource eligible for listing in the NRHP or the CRHR.

### 2.1 Federal Significance Criteria

Evaluation of a resource for listing on the NRHP requires that specific elements be addressed: the criteria of significance and the integrity of the property.

Regulations found in Title 36 CFR Part 60.4 list the criteria for evaluating site significance for listing on the NRHP. Following the standards and guidelines, resources are considered significant if they meet at least one of four (A–D) significance criteria, retain integrity, and are at least 50 years old. In rare cases, sites may be considered significant if they are of exceptional value and do not meet any other requirements. The criteria for determining the significance of a property are as follows:

The quality of significance in American history, architecture, archeology, engineering, and culture is present in districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects that possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association, and:

- A. That are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; or
- B. That are associated with the lives of significant persons in our past; or
- C. That embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or
- D. That have yielded or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

In addition to meeting one of the significance criteria listed above, a property must also demonstrate a sufficient degree of integrity so that it is capable of conveying such significance (Hardesty and Little 2000). The seven elements of integrity identified by the NRHP include location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association (NPS 1991).

## 2.2 California State Significance Criteria

Given that the CRHR was modeled after the NRHP, it has very similar eligibility criteria. Generally, to be considered significant under CEQA, a resource must possess integrity and demonstrate eligibility under at least one of the following criteria (California Code of Regulations 15064.5):

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

As noted above, CEQA also requires lead agencies to consider whether projects will impact unique archaeological resources. Public Resource Code Section 21083.2(g) states that unique archaeological resource is an archaeological artifact, object, or site about which it can be clearly demonstrated that, without merely adding to the current body of knowledge, there is a high probability that it meets any of the following criteria:

- Contains information needed to answer important scientific research questions and that there is a demonstrable public interest in that information;
- Has a special and particular quality such as being the oldest of its type or the best available example of its type; or
- Is directly associated with a scientifically recognized important prehistoric or historic event or person.

Treatment options under Section 21083.2 include activities that preserve such resources in place and in an undisturbed state. Other acceptable methods of mitigation under Section 21083.2 include excavation and curation, or study in place without excavation and curation (if the study finds that the artifacts would not meet one or more of the criteria for defining a unique archaeological resource).

### 2.3 Local Regulations – County of San Bernardino

#### County of San Bernardino Development Code

The County of San Bernardino Development Code defines Cultural Resources Preservation (CP) Overlays. The CP Overlay is established by Sections 82.01.020 and 82.01.030 of the Development Code, and is intended to provide for the identification and preservation of important archaeological resources. The County requires that a proposed project within the CP Overlay includes a report prepared by a qualified professional archaeologist that determines the presence or absence of archaeological and/or historical resources on the project site, as well as appropriate data recovery or protection measures. The CP Overlay may be applied to areas where archaeological and historic sites that warrant preservation are known or are likely to be present, as determined by cultural resources research and/or inventory. In highly sensitive CP Overlay Districts, the local Native American tribe would be notified in the event of uncovering evidence of Native American cultural resources. If requested by the tribe, a Native American Monitor shall be required during such grading or excavation to ensure all artifacts are properly protected and/or recovered (Section 82.12.050).

#### County of San Bernardino General Plan

The County of San Bernardino General Plan addresses cultural resources in the Conservation Element (San Bernardino 2007). The General Plan identifies the following goals, policies, and programs to address cultural resources:

**Goal CO 3.** The County will preserve and promote its historic and prehistoric cultural heritage.

**Policy CO 3.1.** Identify and protect important archaeological and historic cultural resources in areas of the County that have been determined to have known cultural resource sensitivity.

**Programs**

1. Require a cultural resources field survey and evaluation prepared by a qualified professional for projects located within the mapped Cultural Resource Overlay area.
2. Mitigation of impacts to important cultural resources will follow the standards established in Appendix K of the California Environmental Quality Act Guidelines, as amended to date.

**Policy CO 3.2.** Identify and protect important archaeological and historic cultural resources in all lands that involves disturbance of previously undisturbed ground.

**Programs**

1. Require the AIC at the SBCM to conduct a preliminary cultural resource review prior to the County’s application acceptance for all land use applications in planning regions lacking Cultural Resource Overlays and in lands located outside of planning regions.
2. Should the County’s preliminary review indicate the presence of known cultural resources or moderate to high sensitivity for the potential presence of cultural resources, a field survey and evaluation prepared by a qualified professional will be required with project submittal. The format of the report and standards for evaluation will follow the “Guidelines for Cultural Resource Management Reports” on file with the San Bernardino County Land Use Services Department.

**Policy CO 3.3.** Establish programs to preserve the information and heritage value of cultural and historical resources.

**Policy CO 3.4.** The County will comply with Government Code Section 65352.2 (SB 18) by consulting with tribes as identified by the California Native American Heritage Commission on all General Plan and specific plan actions.

**Programs**

1. Site record forms and reports of surveys, test excavations, and data recovery programs will be filed with the AIC at the SBCM, and will be reviewed and approved in consultation with that office.
  - a. Preliminary reports verifying that all necessary archaeological or historical fieldwork has been completed will be required prior to project grading and/or building permits.
  - b. Final reports will be submitted and approved prior to project occupancy permits.
2. Any artifacts collected or recovered as a result of cultural resource investigations will be catalogued per County Museum guidelines and adequately curated in an institution with appropriate staff and facilities for their scientific information potential to be preserved. This shall not preclude the local tribes from seeking the return of

certain artifacts as agreed to in a consultation process with the developer/project archaeologist.

3. When avoidance or preservation of an archaeological site or historic structure is proposed as a form of mitigation, a program detailing how such long-term avoidance or preservation is assured will be developed and approved prior to conditional approval.

**Policy CO 3.5.** Ensure that important cultural resources are avoided or minimized to protect Native American beliefs and traditions.

### Programs

1. Consistent with SB 18, as well as possible mitigation measures identified through the CEQA process, the County will work and consult with local tribes to identify, protect and preserve “traditional cultural properties” (TCPs). TCPs include man-made sites and resources, as well as natural landscapes that contribute to the cultural significance of areas.
2. The County will protect confidential information concerning Native American cultural resources with internal procedures, per the requirements of SB 922, an addendum to SB 18. The purpose of SB 922 is to exempt cultural site information from public review as provided for in the Public Records Act. Information provided by tribes to the County shall be considered confidential or sacred.
3. The County will work in good faith with the local tribes, developers/applicants and other parties if the local affected tribes request the return of certain Native American artifacts from private development projects. The developer is expected to act in good faith when considering the local tribe’s request for artifacts. Artifacts not desired by the local tribe will be placed in a qualified repository as established by the California State Historical Resources Commission. If no facility is available, then all artifacts will be donated to the local tribe.
4. The County will work with the developer of any “gated community” to ensure that the Native Americans are allowed future access, under reasonable conditions, to view and/or visit known sites within the “gated community.” If a site is identified within a gated community project, and preferably preserved as open space, the development will be conditioned by the County allow future access to Native Americans to view and/or visit that site.
5. Because contemporary Native Americans have expressed concern over the handling of the remains of their ancestors, particularly with respect to archaeological sites containing human burials or cremations, artifacts of ceremonial or spiritual significance, and rock art, the following actions will be taken when decisions are made regarding the disposition of archaeological sites that are the result of prehistoric or historic Native American cultural activity:
  - a. The NAHC and local reservation, museum, and other concerned Native American leaders will be notified in writing of any proposed evaluation or mitigation activities

that involve excavation of Native American archaeological sites, and their comments and concerns solicited.

- b. The concerns of the Native American community will be fully considered in the planning process.
- c. If human remains are encountered during grading and other construction excavation, work in the immediate vicinity will cease and the County Coroner will be contacted pursuant to the state Health and Safety Code.
- d. In the event that Native American cultural resources are discovered during project development and/or construction, all work in the immediate vicinity of the find will cease and a qualified archaeologist meeting U.S. Secretary of Interior standards will be hired to assess the find. Work on the overall project may continue during this assessment period.
- e. If Native American cultural resources are discovered, the County will contact the local tribe. If requested by the tribe, the County will, in good faith, consult on the discovery and its disposition with the tribe.

## 3.0 Methods of Investigation

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The primary purpose of this CRA is to determine whether cultural resources more than 45 years old are located within or near the project area and whether these resources will be or could be impacted by the proposed project. To accomplish this, research and a pedestrian survey were conducted. The results of these efforts assist in determining if resources are present, and if present, considered eligible for inclusion in the NRHP, CRHR or local designation. This allows for the consideration of the impacts of the proposed project on cultural resources, including resources considered significant under the parameters of the Regulatory Framework. The assessment included the following tasks:

- Review of regional history and previous cultural resource sites and studies within the project area and the vicinity.
- Examination of archival topographic maps and aerial photographs for the project area and the general vicinity.
- Request of an NAHC SLF record search for the project area and contact with Tribal groups and individuals as named by the NAHC.
- Conduct a Phase I pedestrian survey of the project area.
- Record and/or update detected cultural resources within the project area onto DPR 523 forms, as appropriate.
- Evaluate the potential for the proposed project to result in significant impacts to cultural resources.
- Develop recommendations associated with impacts to existing cultural resources following the guidelines as outlined in the Regulatory Framework.

### 3.1 Record Searches

#### 3.1.1 California Historical Resources Information System Search

The primary purpose of cultural resource record search is to determine what cultural resources have been recorded in the vicinity of or within the project area, and whether known resources will be or could be impacted by the proposed project. A records search was performed at the AIC, which is located at SBCM in Redlands. The AIC is the California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS) historical resource data repository for San Bernardino County. The records search included reviews of archival maps and examinations of current inventories, including:

- National Register of Historic Places (NRHP)
- California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR)
- California State Historical Landmarks (CHL)
- California Points of Historical Interest (CPHI)
- California State Historic Resources Inventory (HRI)

### **3.1.2 Native American Heritage Commission Record Search**

Atkins sent a SLF search request to the NAHC to determine whether any properties of traditional cultural value were recorded within the project area or in the general vicinity. Thereafter, information request letters were sent to the Tribal groups and individuals named by the NAHC as having potential knowledge of sacred properties.

## **3.2 Phase I Pedestrian Survey**

The primary purpose of the Phase I pedestrian survey is to locate and document previously recorded or new cultural resource sites or isolates that are more than 45 years old within the project area, and to determine whether such resources will be or could be impacted by project implementation. The majority of the project area was subjected to an intensive pedestrian survey via the block transect method with 15 meter spacing. However, reconnaissance methods were employed in the northern portion of the project area due to the presence of steep slopes and often impenetrable, dense vegetation. Small portions of the northern portion of the project area were solely subjected to visual scrutiny from accessible vantage points due to the presence of steep slopes.

Recorded resources were relocated and were documented via photographs and notes focused on existing conditions. Previously unrecorded resources were measured, photographed, and mapped in the field. Location information was obtained for all resources via Universal Transverse Mercator (UTM [NAD 83]). All data obtained in the field was used to record the resources onto DPR 523 forms or update forms, as appropriate.

## 4.0 Cultural Setting

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The following section provides a brief discussion on the prehistoric and historic setting to provide a context for understanding the relevance of sites found in the project area and the general vicinity. Descriptions that are more detailed can be found in ethnographic studies, mission records, and major published sources including Kroeber (1925), Wallace (1955), Warren (1968), Heizer (1978), Heizer and Elasser (1980), Moratto (1984), Chartkoff and Chartkoff (1984), Fagan (2003) and Jones and Klar (2007).

### 4.1 Prehistoric Background

The purpose of establishing a cultural sequence is to allow for the meaningful comparison of material culture attributes on an intra- and inter-site basis, and to provide the basis for culture-model building. To this end, regional archaeologists often follow Wallace's Southern California format (1955 and 1978) for discussing the prehistoric chronology of the project area. However, the established chronologies are often augmented or even abandoned. For example, Fagan (2003) does not use the traditional archaeological cultural sequences for his regional analysis, instead he describes the stages as generalized models related to recent environmental change and socio-economic models, all associated with an ever-changing environment. Thusly, it should be noted that all of the presented cultural sequences are regularly challenged, as are the meanings of the individual frames of reference. Wallace's prehistoric format is as follows:

- Early Period (before 6000 B.C.)
- Millingstone Period (6000 to 3000 B.C.)
- Intermediate Period (3000 B.C. to A.D. 500)
- Late Prehistoric Period (A.D. 500 to A.D. 1769)

Wallace also argued (Wallace, in Heizer 1978) that the stages prior to 2000 B.C. in southern California could be assigned to:

- San Dieguito Period (Period I: 9000 to 6000 B.C.)
- Standard Millingstone Period (Period II: 6000 to 3000 B.C.)
- Modified Millingstone Period (Period III: 3000 to 2000 B.C.)

Warren (1968) uses the following terms to subdivide the periods.

- San Dieguito Tradition (before 5500 B.C.)
- Encinitas Tradition (5500 B.C. to A.D. 600)
- Shoshonean Tradition (A.D. 600 to A.D. 1769)

#### 4.1.1 Early Period (before 6000 B.C.)

Beginning with the first human presence in California, prehistoric artifacts and cultural activities appear to represent a big-game hunting tradition. Very few sites from the Early Period exist, especially in inland areas. Of the Early Period sites that have been excavated and dated, most exhibit a refuse assemblage suggesting short-term occupation. Such sites

have been detected in caves and around fluvial lakes fed by streams that existed near the end of the last glaciation. Chipped stone tools at these sites are surmised to reflect a specialized tool kit used by hunters. Large-stemmed bifaces are common. Millingstones and dart points are not part of the Early Period tool assemblage.

#### **4.1.2 Millingstone Period (6000 to 3000 B.C.)**

Characterized by the appearance of handstones and millingstones, the onset of the Millingstone Period appears to correspond with an interval of warm and dry weather known as the Altithermal (Wallace 1978). Artifact assemblages begin to reflect an emphasis on plant foods and foraging subsistence systems, as evidenced by the grinding tools found at these sites. Assemblages also include choppers and scraper planes; however, there is a reduced number of large bifaces. Sites are occupied for a greater duration than Early Period sites, based on an increase in occupational debris. The distribution of millingstone sites reflects the theory that groups may have followed a modified central-based wandering settlement pattern. In this semi-sedentary pattern, a base camp would have been occupied for a portion of the year, but small population groups seasonally occupied subsidiary camps in order to exploit resources not generally available near the base camp. Sedentism apparently increased in areas possessing an abundance of resources that were available for longer periods. More arid inland regions would have provided a seasonally dispersed resource base, restricting sedentary occupation.

#### **4.1.3 Intermediate Period (3000 B.C. to A.D. 500)**

Dating between roughly 3000 B.C. and A.D. 500, the Intermediate Period represents a slow technological transition, which is presumably related to the slowly drying and warming climate. Site artifact assemblages retain many attributes of the Millingstone Period. Technologically, these sites are difficult to distinguish from earlier sites in the absence of radiometric dates. Additionally, these sites generally contain a reduced number of large-stemmed or notched projectile points but with an increase in portable mortars and pestles. The lack of large points combined with the mortars and pestles suggest that the indigenous populations may have preferred harvesting, processing, and consuming acorns and other seeds over hunting. Due to a general lack of data, neither the settlement and subsistence systems nor the cultural evolution of this period are well understood. It has been proposed by some researchers that group sedentism increased with the exploitation of storable, high-yield plant food resources such as acorns. The duration and intensity of occupation at base camps increased during this period, especially in the later part of the period.

#### **4.1.4 Late Prehistoric Period (A.D. 500 to A.D. 1769)**

Extending from about A.D. 500 to Spanish contact in A.D. 1769, the Late Prehistoric Period reflects an increased sophistication and diversity in technology. Village sites are common. Late assemblages characteristically contain small projectile or dart points, which imply the use of the bow and arrow. Use of bedrock milling stations is purported to have been widespread during this period, as it was in the previous period. Increased hunting efficiency and widespread exploitation of acorns provided reliable and storable food resources.

## **4.2 Ethnographic Background**

The project area is located in an ethnographic transitional region adjacent to the borders of the traditional use areas of the Gabrieliño/Tongva, Serrano and Cahuilla groups. The project area is found in the eastern-most portion of the Gabrieliño/Tongva tribal territory, which is mapped as extending north from Aliso Creek to just beyond Topanga Canyon along the Pacific Coast, and inland to the City of San Bernardino. The Serrano traditional use area is mapped as encompassing the San Bernardino Mountains from the Cajon Pass in the west to beyond modern Twentynine Palms in the east, and from about Victorville in the north to near the San Gorgonio Pass in the south. The project area is also located adjacent to the northwestern-most portion of documented Cahuilla territory, mapped as extending just beyond the City of Riverside (Heizer 1978). Tribal boundaries were likely very fluid in this area, allowing for the exchange of ideas and technology among these groups.

### **4.2.1 The Gabrieliño/Tongva**

The Tongva, historically known as the Gabrieliño and also referred to as the Gabrieliño/Tongva, were one of the most influential and powerful Native American groups in southern California. They once inhabited a large area that included present-day Los Angeles and the surrounding region with estimated populations numbering in the thousands. The Tongva spoke a language that belongs to the Cupan group of the Takic subfamily of the Uto-Aztecan language family (a language family that includes the Shoshonean groups of the Great Basin), and can be divided into the Coastal and Inland Tongva. The Inland Tongva lived in primary villages occupied year-round, supplemented by seasonal gathering camps in thatched, domed, circular structures. Other structures included sweathouses and ceremonial structures. The Inland Tongva subsistence economy included a variety of plants and animals, including deer, piñon nuts, and acorns. Acorns were used as trade items for marine resources acquired by coastal groups and other goods, such as obsidian, offered by desert groups (Bean and Smith 1978a).

The first modern social analyses of Tongva culture took place in the early part of the twentieth century, and early ethnographers viewed the Gabrieliño as a chief-oriented society of semi-sedentary hunter-gatherers (Kroeber 1925). Influenced by coastal and interior environmental settings, their material culture was quite elaborate and consisted of well-made utilitarian and ceremonial items, bedrock and portable mortars, milling slabs, handstones, a variety of wooden, bone, and shell tools, flaked stone artifacts, coiled and twined baskets, and elaborately decorated steatite items.

### **4.2.2 The Serrano**

The Serrano traditional use area is mapped as encompassing the San Bernardino Mountains from the Cajon Pass in the west to beyond modern Twentynine Palms in the east, and from about Victorville in the north to near the San Gorgonio Pass in the south (Bean and Smith 1978b). However, these borders are ill defined, due to a lack of reliable data and to the Serrano sociopolitical organization. The Serrano were organized into autonomous lineages occupying defined territories; however, these groups rarely identified a permanent habitation site. These groups were neither politically aligned, nor were they socially connected outside

of each localized lineage (Strong 1972). For these reasons, the borders of the arbitrarily grouped Serrano peoples would vary greatly from lineage to lineage, depending upon their respective worldviews.

Studies on linguistic characteristics have indicated that the term Serrano had been academically applied to four different groups, including the Serrano, Kitanemuk, Vanyume, and the Tataviam (Alliklik) (Bean and Smith 1978b; Johnston 1965). The Vanyume use area has been mapped to the north of Victorville, extending from the Cajon Pass in the west, to near modern Ludlow between the Cady and Bristol Mountains (Bean and Smith 1978b). The Kitanemuk and Tataviam are found within the general vicinity of the Tehachapi Mountains.

The Serrano generally spoke a language that also belongs to the Cupan group of the Takic subfamily of the Uto-Aztecan language family, a language family that includes the Shoshonean groups of the Great Basin. The total Serrano population at contact was roughly 2,000 persons. The range of this group was limited and restricted by reliable water sources.

Kroeber (1925) and Bean and Smith (1978b) form the primary historical sources for this group, and view them as clan and moiety-oriented or local lineage-oriented group tied to traditional territories or use-areas. Typically, a “village” consisted of a collection of families centered about a ceremonial house, with individual families inhabiting willow-framed huts with tule thatching. Considered hunter-gatherers, the Serrano exhibited a sophisticated technology devoted to hunting small animals and gathering roots, tubers, and seeds of various kinds.

### 4.2.3 The Cahuilla

The Cahuilla belong to the Shoshonean linguistic family and have had definitive historical relationships with the Hopi of Arizona, the Gabrieliño, and Digueño of the southern Californian coast and the Luiseño of Riverside County, as well as other desert tribes such as the Kamia, Chemehuevi, Paiute, and Serrano. The Cahuilla population prior to Spanish contact could have been as numerous as 6,000 persons, in an area encompassing more than 2,400 square miles (Bean 1978; Bean and Saubel 1979; Strong 1972).

The Cahuilla villages were determined according to their proximity to a defined water source and access to a food-gathering locale. Village sites were usually located near alluvial fans, streams or at the base of mountains for protection against the winds. The Cahuilla can be discussed according to their primary village locality: Desert Cahuilla, Mountain Cahuilla, and Pass Cahuilla, while other Desert Cahuilla settlements were located around hand dug wells and watering holes. Typically, one clan or family occupied several food-gathering locations and guarded these areas against other Cahuilla clans (Bean 1972 and 1978; Oswalt 1988; Strong 1972).

The pottery associated with the Cahuilla has been stylistically and ornamentally compared to that of an ancient Pueblo style, as well as to the Colorado River Indians, the Digueño, Luiseño, and Mohave (Bean and Lawton 1975; Kroeber and Hooper 1978). It is constructed in coil form, and then shaped with a polishing stone and wooden paddle to be baked or fired in the sun. In many cases, their pottery was incised for decoration (Bean and Lawton 1975;

Kroeber and Hooper 1978). Kroeber and Hooper (1978) suggest that the Cahuilla had four definitive pottery forms: an open bowl or dish, a cooking pot, a small-rimmed vessel and a wider opening rimmed vessel; while Bean and Lawton (1975) suggest that ladles, trays and pipes were also manufactured. Baskets were also an important item to a Cahuilla clan and were typically made in a variety of shapes and sizes, but always produced from a coil of mesquite branches, willow, or palm leaves. Grasses were used in the foundation and the only tool used to manufacture these baskets was a needle. These needles were either fashioned from the leg bone of a deer or made from a heavy cactus needle set into a wooden handle (Bean 1978).

Cahuilla homes were generally constructed with forked posts, which supported wood ceiling beams. These structures were then completely covered in thatch, which was slightly mixed with sand or soil. In some cases, the floor was slightly subterranean and each house was positioned so that a level of privacy was attained (Bean 1978; Kroeber and Hooper 1978). Wilke (1978) notes that the Cahuilla homes were generally hidden in mesquite groves which effectively obscured them from plain view.

### 4.3 Historic Era Background

The historic era (Post-Contact) in southern California is commonly presented in terms of Spanish, Mexican, and American political domination. Certain themes are common to all periods, such as the development of transportation, military activities, settlement, and agriculture.

#### 4.3.1 The Spanish Period (1769 to 1821)

The Spanish colonization of California was achieved through a program of military-civilian-religious conquest. Under this system, soldiers secured areas for settlement by suppressing Native and foreign resistance and established fortified structures (presidios) from which the colony would be governed. Civilians established towns (pueblos) and stock-grazing operations (ranchos) that supported the settlement and provided products for export. The missionary component of the colonization strategy was led by Spanish priests, who were charged with converting Native Americans to Catholicism, introducing them to Spanish culture, and training them as a labor force. Ultimately, four presidios and 21 missions were established in Spanish California between 1769 and 1821 (Beck and Haase 1974).

In the early decades of the nineteenth century, the Missions began establishing ranchos for the purpose of expanding their agricultural holdings. The project area vicinity was affiliated with the Rancho San Bernardino, which was established by the Mission San Gabriel. The history of the Rancho San Bernardino influenced the entire San Bernardino Valley region, including portions of the northern Coachella Valley.

#### 4.3.2 The Mexican Period (1821-1848)

Mexico achieved independence from Spain in 1821, and California became a distant outpost of the Mexican Republic. Under a law adopted by the Mexican congress in 1833, the former mission lands were secularized and subdivided into land grants. While the project area does

not appear to have been affiliated with a specific Mexican land grant (BLM 2013), two grants were awarded in the vicinity, including the Rancho San Bernardino and the Rancho Cucamonga. The sons of Don Antonio Maria Lugo were granted the Rancho de San Bernardino in the 1930s (Fontana 2003) and Tiburcio Tapia was awarded the 13,000 acre land grant of Rancho Cucamonga in 1839. Tapia built his home on the top of Red Hill, planted vineyards, and built a small winery. Upon the death of Tapia in 1845, his daughter, Maria Merced Tapia de Prudhomme, became the sole heir of the Rancho Cucamonga (Rancho Cucamonga 2010). During this period of rancho land grants, Mexico's hold on California was threatened by the steady overland migration of American settlers into the region. War between the U.S. and Mexico commenced in May 1846, and the Mexican Period ended in 1848, at the end of the Mexican-American War.

### 4.3.3 American Period (1848 to Present)

The American Period began in 1848 when Mexico ceded California to the U.S. under the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo. Mexican ranchos were subdivided or sold during this period, and much of the land that once constituted rancho holdings became available for settlement by immigrants to California. For the lands that constituted the Rancho San Bernardino, nearly 500 Mormons arrived in the San Bernardino Valley in 1851 and they purchased 35,000 acres of the rancho. The Mormon settlers built a stockade around the rancho, named it Fort San Bernardino, and established an irrigation system and farmlands outside of the fort. When Brigham Young recalled the Mormons to Salt Lake City in 1857, their lands were purchased by homesteaders and farmers (SBRA 2005).

For the lands comprising the Rancho Cucamonga, the rancho lands remained in the Tapia family until 1858. At this time, Maria Merced's husband, Leon Victor Prudhomme, sold it to John Rains. Rains worked to expand the winery vineyards and ran the property until his murder in 1862. After his death, his widow, Dona Maria Merced Williams de Rains, inherited the property. She encountered financial problems and the property fell into foreclosure, thus marking the end of the rancho way of life in the region (Rancho Cucamonga 2010). However, the agricultural pursuits that commenced on the rancho continued to shape the history of the area.

The project area is located approximately six miles to the northeast of the downtown of the City of Rancho Cucamonga. The City and adjacent environs exhibited fertile soil, a temperate climate, and access to an ample supply of water. As such, agriculture developed as the main industry in and around the project area beginning in the latter half of the nineteenth century. At that time, farmers began producing a variety of crops, including citrus fruits. In addition, vintners capitalized on the history of the area as suitable for vineyards, cultivating grapes for wine-making. The tradition of agricultural pursuits continued well into the modern era, but the vineyards and groves in the area generally gave way to urban expansion beginning in the 1970s (Rancho Cucamonga 2010).

## 4.4 Project Area and Immediate Vicinity

The project area is located within an unincorporated portion of the Community of Etiwanda, which is one of three communities that comprise the City of Rancho Cucamonga. Etiwanda is the first town planned by William and George Chaffey, and the town lands were purchased from Joseph Garcia in 1881. The Chaffey's are known for their city planning, subdividing, promotion, beautification, and irrigation improvements throughout southern California, and these concepts and improvements were first tested at Etiwanda. George Chaffey, an engineer, created a mutual water company and pipe system of irrigation that became the standard for water system management in southern California. Chaffey also brought electricity to the town on December 4, 1882. By 1913, the community exhibited paved streets, rock curbs, and streetlights (Rancho Cucamonga 2013).

One known resource is located within the project area and consists of CA-SBR-7694H. CA-SBR-7694H is the Boulder Dam-Los Angeles 287.5 kV Transmission Line (LADWP Boulder Transmission Lines 1 and 2), which traverses portions of southern California and Nevada. This transmission line was constructed between 1933 and 1936, and is notable as a water reclamation and irrigation project of exceptional importance to the American southwest and for supplying the electrical power that spurred industrial growth throughout the greater Los Angeles area. This resource was determined eligible for the NRHP as a district in 2000 (NPS 2000). A 0.25 mile segment of this resource is situated in the southern-most portion of the project area, and exhibits cables/towers and a dirt access road. This resource is first observable on aerial photographs dating to 1938 and topographic maps beginning in 1941 (EDR 2012a; EDR 2012b). An easement was granted to the LADWP within the project area in association with this resource in 1937 (LTC 2012b).

Additional historic age development is known within the project area, and consists of various structures and features, including roads. Over time, various road alignments that appear to be associated with modern Decliff Drive, Dawnridge Drive, and portions of Wardman Bullock Road, shifted in location(s). The southern half of the project area was also utilized for agricultural pursuits since at least 1938 as observable on aerial photographs, and was divided by an east-west windrow of Eucalyptus trees. Structures are difficult to discern on aerial photographs, but may be present in 1938. A pond or basin is located in the central portion of the project area, and appears consistently on photographs since 1938 (EDR 2012a). These features were recorded during the course of the current study as Site LYMT-001 (36-026028/CA-SBR-16499H). Known easements and land transfers within and near the project area date to 1883. On December 27, 1883, the entirety of Section 15 of Township 1 North, Range 6 West was transferred to the Southern Pacific Railroad Company via the July 27, 1866 Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Grant (14 Stat. 292) (BLM 2013). An easement was later granted to F.W. Woods for the purpose of water pipelines and flumes in 1895 (LTC 2012b).

In 1973, observable structures are present in the vicinity of the project area, immediately to the east of the project area boundaries and near the recorded location of CA-SBR-3133H. CA-SBR-3133H is a concrete and mortar, stone-faced compound consisting of three to four structures. The compound is comprised of a one-story building with recent alterations and two to three outbuildings of an unknown function. When recorded in 1989, this compound was described as being potentially associated with the Banburg Homestead (dating to the

1870s) or the Johnston Mining Complex (Elliott and Holz 1989). It is possible that the development observable within the project area (LYMT-001) may be associated with CA-SBR-3133H, though this was not verified through research completed for the present study.

## 5.0 Results

### 5.1 CHRIS Records Search

Atkins Archaeologist William R. Gillean, B.S., completed the records search at the AIC located at the SBCM in Redlands on March 19, 2013. The search included a review of previous cultural resources surveys and documented resources for the LYMT project area, and all lands found within one mile. To identify the presence/absence of cultural resources, Mr. Gillean examined various current inventories, including the NRHP, CRHR, CHL, CPHI, and the OHP Historic Property Data File (HPDF) for San Bernardino County. Further, the OHP Archaeological Determinations of Eligibility were referenced for resources located in the search radius.

The results of the records search indicated that one cultural resource has been recorded within the project area (CA-SBR-7694H). CA-SBR-7694H consists of the LADWP Boulder Transmission Line. This power transmission line was constructed between 1933 and 1936, and spans approximately 270 miles. Including this resource, a total of 20 resources are known within the one mile search radius. Of these resources, one is a prehistoric isolated find, 17 are historic age, and two are considered multi-component (prehistoric and historic age). Three of these resources are considered pending resources. Pending resources are unique to the AIC and reflect the location of resources based upon oral histories, textual sources or incomplete site record data. These resources have not been assigned permanent identification numbers. The prehistoric resource consists of an isolated obsidian biface. The historic age resources consist of a power transmission line, the remains of structures associated with nineteenth and twentieth century habitation sites, mining features, and various hydrologic and water procurement features. These resources and their location relative to the project area are outlined in Table 1 below.

**Table 1: Known Cultural Resources Located Within the One Mile Records Search Radius**

Resource Number/Address	Resource Description	Within ~1-mile to 0.5-mile Radius	Within ~0.5-mile to 0.25-mile Radius	Within ~0.25-mile Radius	Within Project Area?
CA-SBR-3133H	Historic age – Three or four concrete and mortar stone-faced structures attached to form a one-story structure. The area also contains two to three outbuildings that may be associated with the Banburg Homestead (circa 1870) or the Johnson Mining complex.	--	--	●	No. However, this site is located approximately 300 feet to the east of the eastern project area boundary.
CA-SBR-6166H	Historic age – This resource is described as the remains of a stone foundation for a possible well or reservoir and an associated shed.	--	●	--	No
CA-SBR-5569H	Historic age – The remains of a two-story rock structure and associated features that may date to 1901 or earlier, as the structure is depicted on the 1901 USGS San Bernardino, CA quadrangle map.	--	●	--	No

Table 1: Known Cultural Resources Located Within the One Mile Records Search Radius (continued)

Resource Number/Address	Resource Description	Within ~1-mile to 0.5-mile Radius	Within ~0.5-mile to 0.25-mile Radius	Within ~0.25-mile Radius	Within Project Area?
CA-SBR-3135H	Historic age – This resource is described as remains associated with the George Johnston mining claim. Features include horizontal prospect tunnels, a dilapidated stone building, and vertical shafts to find water.	--	●	●	No
CA-SBR-6813H	Historic age – The remains of a limestone quarry and kiln with an associated wagon road. This resource has been assigned a NRS code of 6Y2, indicating that it has been determined ineligible for the NRHP by consensus. Further, it has no potential for the NRHP, but was not evaluated for local listing.	●	--	--	No
CA-SBR-6812H	Historic age – A waterworks complex associated with the late nineteenth century San Sevaine occupation and subsequent settlements. This resource has been assigned a NRS code of 2S1, indicating that the resource has been determined eligible for separate listing by the Keeper of the NRHP (NRHP-E-OHP-73101).	●	--	--	No
CA-SBR-6811H	Historic age – A residential area with related components dating from the nineteenth to the twentieth century. Features present on the site consist of a house and garage constructed of cobblestone, a pig or sheep dip, the remains of the former Bullock ranch complex, and an adobe structure with a stone addition. This resource has been assigned a NRS code of 6Y2, indicating that it has been determined ineligible for the NRHP by consensus. Further, it has no potential for the NRHP, but was not evaluated for local listing.	●	--	--	No
CA-SBR-6809H	Historic age – This resource is associated with the mid-nineteenth century Hawker occupation, and includes a fence and sawmill. A reservoir associated with the resource is likely related to the late-nineteenth century San Sevaine occupation and subsequent settlements. This resource has been assigned a NRS code of 6Y2, indicating that it has been determined ineligible for the NRHP by consensus. Further, it has no potential for the NRHP, but was not evaluated for local listing.	●	--	--	No
CA-SBR-6807H	Historic age – A limestone quarry with a kiln, an associated trash dump, and habitation area. This resource has been assigned a NRS code of 2S1, indicating that the resource has been determined eligible for separate listing by the Keeper of the NRHP (NRHP-E-OHP-73096).	●	--	--	No
CA-SBR-7694H	Historic age – Originally recorded in 1986, this resource was initially described as three sets of electrical transmission lines mounted on metal poles. A 1993 site update indicates that this resource is known as the LADWP Boulder Transmission Line. Constructed between 1933 and 1936, the line	●	●	●	Yes. This resource traverses the southern portion of the project area.

Table 1: Known Cultural Resources Located Within the One Mile Records Search Radius (continued)

Resource Number/Address	Resource Description	Within ~1-mile to 0.5-mile Radius	Within ~0.5-mile to 0.25-mile Radius	Within ~0.25-mile Radius	Within Project Area?
	stretches approximately 270 miles, and was responsible for supplying the electrical power that spurred industrial growth throughout the greater Los Angeles area (NPS 2000). This resource has been assigned a NRS code of 2S2, indicating that the resource has been determined eligible for separate listing on the NRHP by a consensus determination. The resource appears to be eligible under criteria A and C (NRHP-E-SBR-7694H).				
P1072-67H	Historic age – Pending resource described as a 1930s refuse site.	●	--	--	No
P1072-68H	Historic age – Pending resource described as stone wall and levee.	●	--	--	No
P1072-69H	Historic age – Pending resource described as an irrigation waterworks complex.	●	--	--	No
36-060,255	Prehistoric – Isolated find consisting of an obsidian biface located on the west bank of East Etiwanda Creek. The artifact was collected and was to be put on display at the SBCM in the Serrano ethnographic exhibit in the 1980s.	●	--	--	No
CA-SBR-6818H	Historic age – A section of buried pipeline located in area that may have included a historic structure (circa 1894).	--	●	--	No
CA-SBR-6816/H	Multi-component – This resource consists of a Millingstone Horizon component and a historic age component dating to the nineteenth and twentieth century. This resource has been assigned a NRS code of 2S2, indicating that the resource has been determined eligible for separate listing on the NRHP by a consensus determination (NRHP-E-OHP-73104).	●	--	--	No
CA-SBR-6815/H	Multi-component – This resource consists of a Millingstone Horizon component and a historic age component dating to the nineteenth and twentieth century. This resource has been assigned a NRS code of 2S1, indicating that the resource has been determined eligible for separate listing by the Keeper of the NRHP.	●	--	--	No
36-013740/CA-SBR-12644H	Historic age – The remnants of a residential complex that contains approximately four structures. A 2012 site update recommended the resource as ineligible for the NRHP, CRHR and local designation through survey evaluation (NRS code 6Z).	●	--	--	No
36-013739/CA-SBR-12643H	Historic age – Three rock alignments and several rock piles. These features may be associated with rock concentrations prepared for construction activities and/or water control.	●	--	--	No
36-013749	Historic age – The remains of two structural foundations.	●	--	--	No

The records search indicated that seven area-specific technical reports are on-file with the AIC for the one mile search radius. These reports address approximately 20 percent of the acreage within the search radius through records searches, surveys and data recovery efforts. None of these reports address the project area, indicating that the project area has not been previously surveyed for the presence or absence of observable cultural resources. The details of these reports are summarized in Table 2 below.

**Table 2: Known Cultural Resources Reports Within the One Mile Records Search Radius**

	Report Number	Details
1	1063279	This report did not address the project area or adjacent lands.
2	1061643	This report did not address the project area or adjacent lands.
3	1065738	This report did not address the project area or adjacent lands.
4	1066413	This report did not address the project area or adjacent lands.
5	1063529	This report did not address the project area or adjacent lands.
6	1062589	This report did not address the project area or adjacent lands.
7	1061582	This report did not address the project area or adjacent lands.

## 5.2 Topographic Map and Aerial Photograph Review

Archival maps and aerial photographs were reviewed for the presence of historic age structures and development within the project area and the general vicinity (EDR 2012a and EDR 2012b). According to the topographic map review, a structure was present immediately adjacent to the northern project area boundary as early as 1903, and then various roads, an additional structure and the LADWP Boulder Transmission Line (CA-SBR-7694H) were present as early as 1941. The aerial photograph review indicated that the majority of the project area has been utilized for agricultural pursuits since at least 1938, and the LADWP Boulder Transmission Line (CA-SBR-7694H) was observable beginning in 1938. Structures are difficult to discern, but may be present in 1938. In 1973, additional structures are present in the vicinity, and these appear to be located immediately to the east of the project area boundaries. A pond/basin is located in the central portion of the project area, and appears consistently on photographs since 1938.

The results of the topographic map review are presented in Table 3 and the results of the aerial photograph review are summarized in Table 4.

**Table 3: Archival Topographic Map Review**

<b>Topographic Map Name and Date</b>	<b>Review</b>
1901 Southern California Scale: 1:250,000	No structures or features are present within the project area on this map.
1901 San Bernardino, CA Scale: 1:62,500	This map includes the eastern portion of the project area, and no structures or features appear in the project area at this time.
1903 Cucamonga, CA Scale: 1:62,500	A structure is depicted at the south end of Morse Canyon and adjacent to the northern project area boundary.
1941 Guasti Vicinity, CA Scale: 1:31,680	No structures are present within the project area on this map; however, a dirt road appears to traverse lands near the project area boundaries.
1941 Devore, CA Scale: 1:31,680	This map depicts the southern-most portion of the project area. In this portion of the project area, a segment of Dawnridge Drive and the current alignment of a power transmission line (CA-SBR-7694H) are present. In addition, an unnamed road is depicted in the project area and a structure appears to be present along Dawnridge Drive. This structure is located at the northern terminus of Dawnridge Drive as depicted at this time, which is shorter in length than its modern alignment.
1942 San Bernardino, CA Scale: 1:50,000	This map depicts the eastern portion of the project area. On this map, the power transmission line that traverses the southern portion of the project area is depicted and is named as the Los Angeles to Boulder Dam Power Lines (CA-SBR-7694H). An unnamed road is located in the southern portion of the project area, to the north of CA-SBR-7694H, and a structure appears at the south end of Morse Canyon within the project area.
1944 Cucamonga, CA Scale: 1:50,000	This map depicts the western portion of the project area. A power transmission line is present on this map (CA-SBR-7694H), and this line trends east-west through the southern portion of the project area. No other structures or features are present within the project area on this map.
1953 Cucamonga Peak, CA Scale: 1:24,000	This map depicts the western portion of the project area. An unnamed dirt road that follows the current alignment of Dawnridge Drive is mapped in the northern portion of the project area. The east-west trending power transmission line at the mapped location of CA-SBR-7694H is also present. No other structures or features appear within the project area on this map.
1954 Ontario, CA Scale: 1:62,500	This map depicts the western portion of the project area and includes the same features as presented on the 1953 USGS Cucamonga Peak, CA map.
1954 San Bernardino, CA Scale: 1:50,000	This map depicts the eastern portion of the project area. The structure shown on the 1942 San Bernardino, CA map and the power transmission line are present on this map. The unnamed road depicted in the southern portion of the project area on the 1942 San Bernardino, CA map does not appear on this map. Instead, a road following the alignment of modern Dawnridge Road is present and continues to the northwest, onto the adjacent topographic map.
1954 Devore, CA Scale: 1:24,000	This map depicts the eastern portion of the project area and is consistent with the 1954 San Bernardino, CA map.
1966 Cucamonga Peak, CA Scale: 1:24,000	This map depicts the western portion of the project area. An unnamed road consistent with the alignment of present-day Wardman Bullock Road appears on this map. In addition, the features depicted on the 1953 Cucamonga Peak, CA map and the 1954 Ontario, CA map are present at this time.
1966 Devore, CA Scale: 1:24,000	This map depicts the eastern portion of the project area and is generally consistent with the 1954 San Bernardino, CA map and the 1954 Devore, CA maps. However, an east-west trending road is shown perpendicular to Dawnridge Drive, which is consistent with modern maps. In addition, a pond/water feature is depicted near an unnamed dirt road that extends to the north from near the structure along Dawnridge Drive.
1973 Cucamonga Peak, CA Scale: 1:24,000	This map depicts the western portion of the project area and is consistent with the 1966 Cucamonga Peak, CA map.

**Table 3: Archival Topographic Map Review (continued)**

<b>Topographic Map Name and Date</b>	<b>Review</b>
1975 San Bernardino, CA Scale: 1:50,000	This map depicts the eastern portion of the project area and is generally consistent with the 1966 Devore, CA map. However, CA-SBR-7694H is not shown on this map.
1976 Ontario, CA Scale: 1:50,000	This map depicts the western portion of the project area and is consistent with the 1966 and 1973 Cucamonga Peak, CA maps.
1980 Cucamonga Peak, CA Scale: 1:24,000	This map depicts the western portion of the project area and is consistent with the 1966 and 1973 Cucamonga Peak, CA maps and the 1976 Ontario, CA map.
1980 Devore, CA Scale: 1:24,000	This map depicts the eastern portion of the project area and is consistent with the 1966 Devore, CA map.
1988 Cucamonga Peak, CA Scale: 1:24,000	This map depicts the western portion of the project area and is consistent with the 1966, 1973, and 1980 Cucamonga Peak, CA maps and the 1976 Ontario, CA map.
1988 Devore, CA Scale: 1:24,000	This map depicts the eastern portion of the project area, and is generally consistent with the 1966 Devore, CA map. At this time, two structures are depicted along Dawnridge Drive and additional dirt roads are shown in the central portion of the project area.
1996 Cucamonga Peak, CA Scale: 1:24,000	This map depicts the western portion of the project area and is generally consistent with the 1966, 1973, 1980, and 1988 Cucamonga Peak, CA maps and the 1976 Ontario, CA map,
1996 Devore, CA Scale: 1:24,000	This map depicts a majority of the project area and is consistent with the 1988 Devore, CA map.

**Table 4: Aerial Photograph Review**

<b>Aerial Photograph Date</b>	<b>Review</b>
1938	In this aerial photograph, the majority of the project area appears to have been tilled and a tree line or windrow trends east-west along a dirt road. Also, a dirt road trends to the north from the Decliff Road alignment along the eastern boundary of the project area. A possible structure is located in the central portion of the project area. The power transmission line corridor associated with CA-SBR-7694H and/or Decliff Drive appear and the alignment of Dawnridge Drive is present in the southern-most portion of the project area. Further, a small pond appears on this photograph that is consistent with the current USGS Devore, CA 7.5-minute quadrangle map (1995).
1953	This aerial photograph is similar to the 1938 photograph.
1969	This aerial photograph is similar to the 1938 and 1953 photographs. However, a road meanders to the north from the alignment of Decliff Road near the western boundary of the project area.
1973	Due to poor quality of this aerial photograph, no notable distinctions can be made between this photograph and those of previous years. Most linear features appear to be in the same alignment and structures appear to be present immediately to the east of the project area.
1990	The tree line or windrow is still present at this time, and additional structures appear on this photograph in the central portion of the project area near the western boundary. In addition, a pond appears immediately adjacent and south of the road traversing the central portion of the project area.
1994	This aerial photograph is similar to the 1990 photograph.
2005	This aerial photograph is similar to the 1990 and 1994 photographs.

### 5.3 Native American Heritage Commission Records Search

On March 19, 2013, Atkins sent a letter to the NAHC to determine whether any sacred sites were listed in the SLF for the project area and the general vicinity. The response was received on March 26, 2013, and indicated that no SLF-listed Native American resources were known within the project area. However, the NAHC noted that the SLF is not exhaustive and provided a listing of Native American contacts that might have knowledge about the project area, and might have knowledge about any sacred sites or resources not listed in the SLF. For this reason, a letter containing project description information and project area maps were sent to each of the listed contacts on May 24, 2013.

As of the date of this report, no responses have been received. In the event that responses are received after the finalization of this report, they will be forwarded to the client and the County of San Bernardino.

All Atkins correspondence has been incorporated into Appendix B.

### 5.4 Phase I Pedestrian Survey

Atkins archaeologists Jennifer M. Sanka, M.A. and William R. Gillean, B.S. completed the Phase I pedestrian survey on May 30 and 31, 2013. The majority of the project area was subjected to an intensive pedestrian survey via the block transect method with 15 meter spacing (59.22 acres). However, reconnaissance methods were employed in the northern portion of the project due to the presence of steep slopes and often impenetrable, dense vegetation (8.23 acres). Small portions of the northern portion of the project area were solely subjected to visual scrutiny from accessible vantage points due to the presence of steep slopes (9.53 acres). Such areas generally consisted of the unnamed drainage features in the northwestern quarter of the project area. The survey areas and applied survey methodologies are shown in detail in Figure 5.

The project area consists of 76.98 acres primarily bordered by undeveloped land and water diversion structures, followed by residential development to the south, and undeveloped land to the north, east, and west. The surface visibility within the project area generally ranged from poor to good (0 to 50 percent) due to the presence of vegetation. The vegetation increased in density from the south to the north, and was excellent (100 percent) within the dirt roads and a recently disked area immediately south of the existing LYMT facility (Appendix A: Photographs 1 through 4).

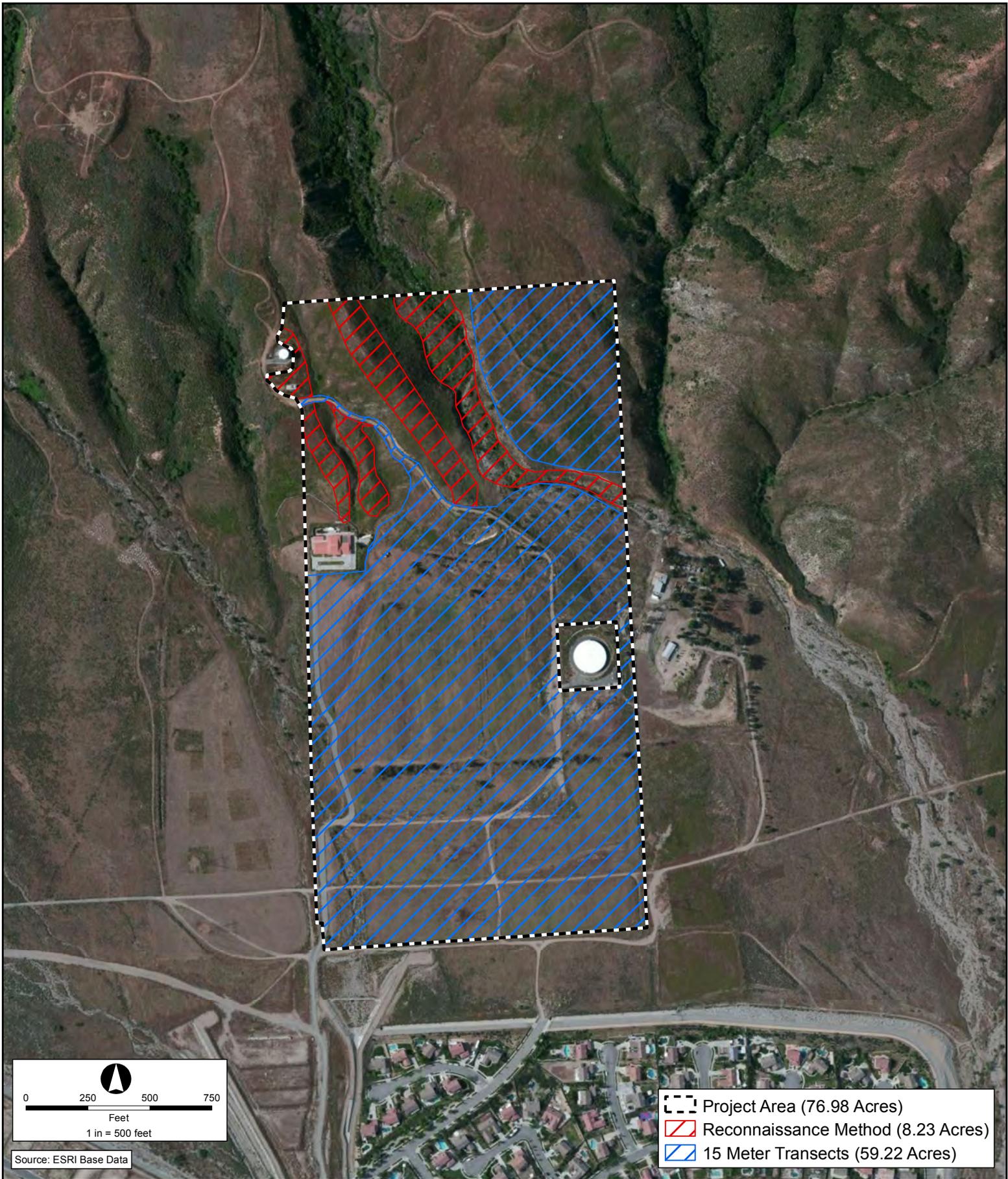


Figure 5  
Survey Area

## 5.5 Cultural Resources Detected During the Pedestrian Survey

During the pedestrian survey, one previously recorded historic age resource (CA-SBR-7694H) and one previously undetected historic age resource were addressed (LYMT-001).

### 5.5.1 CA-SBR-7694H

CA-SBR-7694H consists of the Boulder Dam-Los Angeles 287.5 kV Transmission Line (LADWP Boulder Transmission Lines 1 and 2), which traverses portions of southern California and Nevada. Constructed between 1933 and 1936, the line stretches approximately 270 miles from the Hoover (formerly Boulder) Dam on the Nevada bank of the Colorado River to a receiving station at Watts in Los Angeles, California. The line is divided into three, 90 mile sections by switching stations located at Silver Lake and Victorville in California's Mojave Desert. The eastern 230 miles, from the Hoover Dam to a point near Upland, California, consists of two parallel lines of steel single circuit towers, and the remaining 40 miles consists of a single line of double circuit towers (NPS 2000).

The Boulder Dam-Los Angeles 287.5 kV Transmission Line was formally determined eligible for the NRHP as a district in 2000 and consists of nine contributing elements and one non-contributing element. The contributing elements include two buildings (the operator's building at the Victorville switching station and the control house/oil house at the Century Receiving Station in Los Angeles) and seven structures (the dirt access road, the single circuit towers and line of Boulder Line 1, the single circuit towers and line of Boulder Line 2, the double circuit towers that carry both lines, the Boulder Dam station and yards at both Victorville and Century). The Silver Lake switching station is considered a non-contributing element because it has been abandoned. Two of the district's contributing elements are located within the southern portion of the project area, including two single circuit towers of Lines 1 and 2 and the dirt access road which runs parallel and between the lines (NPS 2000).

First recorded in 1986 by J.F. Elliott, this resource was initially described as three sets of electrical transmission lines mounted on metal towers (Elliott 1986). The 1986 site record specifically addresses the portion of CA-SBR-7694H located within the project area and the Lytle Creek Powerhouse No. 1. The Powerhouse is located beyond the current project area boundaries. Over time, this resource has been subject to numerous updates addressing various segments of the transmission lines and associated features in California and Nevada (Powers 1993; Brock 1995; Neuenschwander 1997; Wedding 2001; Hogan-Conrad 2004; Hollins 2008). None of these subsequent updates specifically address the project area or lands in the vicinity.

This resource was observed in its recorded location during the survey and it trends east-west through the southern portion of the project area. Within the project area, the resource consists of existing "Y" shaped towers and the dirt access road (Appendix A: Photographs 2 and 5). The resource appears to be in good to excellent condition, though the dirt access road currently exhibits partial vegetation re-growth. A DPR 523 Update form was created for CA-SBR-7694H to document current conditions within the project area. The update form was submitted to the AIC, and can be found in Appendix C of this report.

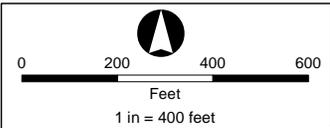
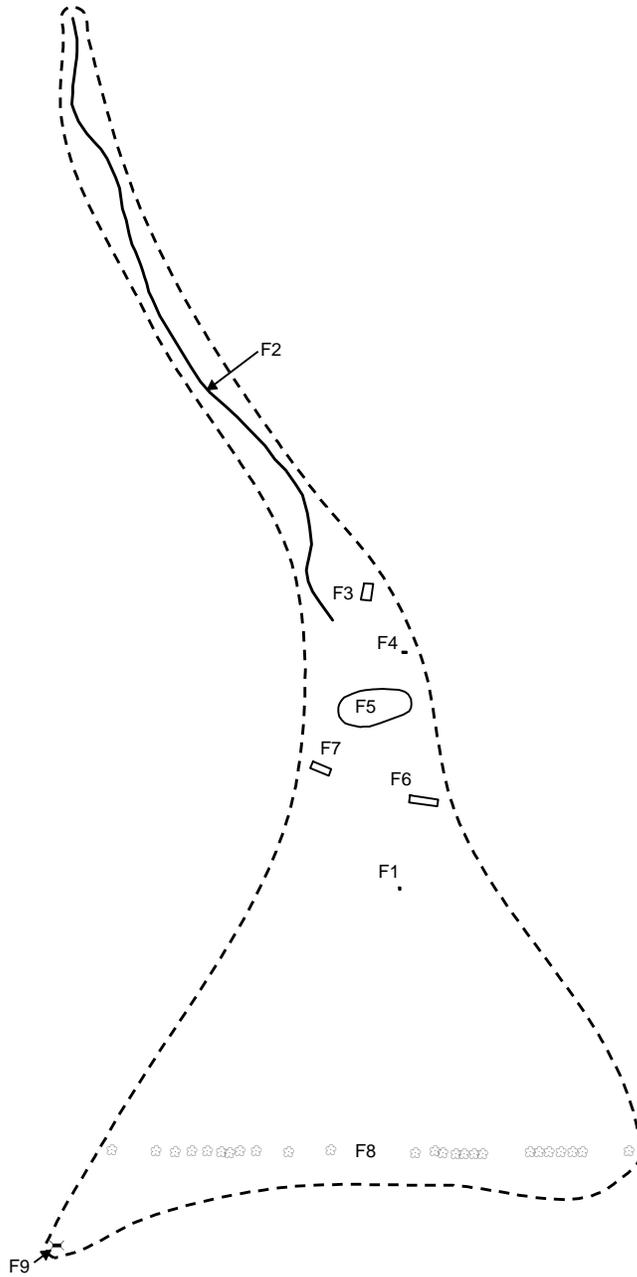
**Statement of Significance and Project Impacts: CA-SBR-7694H**

CA-SBR-7694H was formally determined eligible for the listing in the NRHP as a district in 2000, and therefore, this resource is considered a historical resource pursuant to CEQA. According to the NRHP nomination form, the Boulder Dam-Los Angeles 287.5 kV Transmission Line is eligible for the NRHP under Criterion A for (1) its association with the construction of Boulder Dam, a National Historic Landmark and water reclamation and irrigation project of exceptional importance to the American southwest, and (2) the industrial, economic, and urban development that occurred in metropolitan Los Angeles from the mid-1930s through the 1940s. The resource is also eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion C for its unique engineering and structural characteristics within the context of development of point to point high power transmission in California between 1890 and 1936. The integrity assessment of the transmission line within the NRHP nomination maintains that the resource retains a high degree of all seven aspects of integrity (design, materials, workmanship, location, feeling, setting and association) in spite of alterations and upgrades that have occurred during 60 years (presently more than 70 years) of the line's operation (NPS 2000).

A segment of the NRHP eligible district is located within the southern portion of the project area and includes two of the district's contributing elements: two single circuit towers and the dirt access road which runs parallel and between the towers. The project, as currently designed, proposes to replace approximately 1,000 feet of the dirt access road (0.19 mile of the total 270 mile road) with landscaping and pavement associated with Wardman Bullock Road and a parking lot (see Figure 4). The dirt access road was built as a supply road to transport workers and materials through the vast stretches of uninhabited terrain over which most of the line was built (NPS 2000). It has been maintained since completion of the lines and still serves as an access road. Although only 0.07 percent of the entire dirt access road will be replaced by the proposed project, this act will compromise the district's integrity of design because a portion of the road will be removed and it will no longer function as an uninterrupted thoroughfare. This act would impact a contributing element of an NRHP eligible resource thereby constituting a substantial adverse change in the significance of an historical resource under CEQA. The proposed project also has the potential to detract from integrity of setting of the Boulder Dam-Los Angeles 287.5 kV Transmission Line; however, the resource's integrity of setting has previously been compromised due to recent residential and commercial construction in the project vicinity. All other aspects of integrity do not appear to be affected by the current proposed project plans.

**5.5.2 36-026028/CA-SBR-16499H (LYMT-001)**

Site LYMT-001 consists of nine features associated with previous agriculture activities in the project area. These activities include water conveyance and control and potential livestock grazing. The use of the site and immediate vicinity for agriculture date to at least 1938, based upon the review of aerial photographs (EDR 2012a). A variety of disused agricultural equipment was noted within the site and appears to be potentially modern in age (less than 50 years old). Overall, the site is in fair to poor condition, lacks associated artifact content, and no soils were observed in the vicinity of any of the features to indicate the presence of potentially buried cultural deposits. The following text provides a description of the site features, an overview photograph is included in Appendix A (Photograph 6), and a sketch map is included as Figure 6.



Source: ESRI Base Data

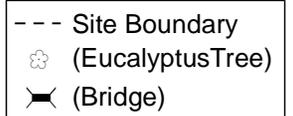


Figure 6  
SITE LYMT-001 Sketch Map



100033876

The Altum Group  
Ling Yen Mountain Temple

Feature 1 consists of a trough structure constructed of cinder blocks and local cobbles covered with concrete and set in a wooden form. The trough is oriented east-west and measures approximately 3 feet (length) by 4 feet 11 inches (width) with interior dimensions of 2 feet (length) by 3 feet 11 inches (width).

Feature 2 is a rusted metal pipe measuring 2 inches in diameter and interspersed with polyvinyl chloride (PVC) pipe that extends along a ridgeline from beyond the northern project area boundary to near Feature 5 (pond/basin).

Feature 3 is comprised of six columns oriented north-south and spaced approximately 12 feet apart (north-south) and 18 feet apart (east-west). Each column measures 11 ½ inches by 11 ½ inches. The feature is constructed of cinder blocks and mortar reinforced with rebar, which protrudes from the top of the columns. The columns are constructed on a slope which increases from the east to west such that the columns on east side are taller than those on the west. The tallest column measures 9 feet in height and is located at the northeast corner of the feature. The columns are located approximately 40 feet west of the north-south trending drainage within Morse Canyon (Appendix A: Photograph 6).

Feature 4 consists of a trough structure and is similar to Feature 1. It is constructed of cinder blocks and local cobbles covered with concrete and set in a wooden form. The trough is oriented east-west and measures approximately 8 feet 9¼ inches (length) by 3 feet 1 inch (width) and has a depth of 2 feet.

Feature 5 is a pond or basin oriented northeast-southwest and measuring approximately 138 feet (length) by 43 feet (width) with a maximum depth of 6 feet (Appendix A: Photographs 6 and 7). It is constructed of local cobbles covered by slurry with some evidence of repair with mortar. The southern edge is more defined and is in better condition than the northern edge. The pond is currently filled with soil, mustard grass, and other non-native grasses. At the northeast portion of the feature, a metal pipe (now detached) appears to have extended from a weir box constructed of local cobbles and mortar. The weir is oriented north-south and its exterior measurements are 12 feet 6 inches (length) by 8 feet 4 inches (width). The interior measures 9 feet 9 inches (length) by 4 feet 7 inches (width) and exhibits a maximum depth of 4 feet. The northwest corner of the weir exhibits a concrete stand-pipe measuring 34 inches in diameter with an interior metal stand pipe measuring 2½ inches in diameter and 2 feet 10 inches in height. The northwest portion of the feature is situated adjacent to an earthen trench measuring approximately 3 ½ feet in width. This feature is first observable in aerial photographs beginning in 1938 (EDR 2012a), and as such, is aged at least 75 years old.

Feature 6 consists of the remnants of a corral oriented east-west and measuring 60 feet (length) by 15 feet (width). The corral is comprised of 11 wooden posts forming a rectangular shape. Metal piping trends horizontally and connects some of the wooden posts on the north side of the feature. A trailer and machinery is located within the feature. The trailer is located at the western edge of the feature and a machine is located in the west. The machinery is round with a conical top, measuring 8 feet in diameter and 5 feet in height. A motor is located within the machinery and is labeled as a Dayton brand A.C. Motor Capacitor.

Feature 7 is comprised of the remains of a concrete foundation and headwall for a structure (Appendix A: Photograph 8). The feature is oriented northeast-southwest and measures 42 feet (length) by 15 feet (width) by 6 feet 10½ inches (height). The walls measure 1 foot 1½ inches in thickness and appear to be constructed of local cobbles covered with mortar, set in

a wood frame. A concrete stairway with associated metal pipe railing is located on the east side of the foundation remains. One small, non-diagnostic, ceramic fragment and one small non-diagnostic glass fragment were found on the floor of the structure. Modern nails were also detected within the feature. Several wooden posts are located due south of the foundation, and are similar in composition to the posts observed within Feature 6. A row of Eucalyptus trees are situated to the north of the foundation.

Feature 8 is a windrow of approximately 25 extant eucalyptus trees. The windrow is located immediately south of an unnamed dirt road located in the southern portion of the site (Appendix A: Photographs 2, 3 and 6). This feature is first observable in aerial photographs beginning in 1938 (EDR 2012a), and as such, is aged at least 75 years old.

Feature 9 consists of a small bridge over a drainage located along Wardman Bullock Road. The bridge is of concrete construction set in wooden forms. Metal posts extend vertically from the concrete and are crossed by horizontal wooden guardrails. The date of the bridge is unknown and a date stamp was not observed in the concrete. The bridge measures approximately 11 feet 10½ inches (length) by 10 feet (width).

**Statement of Significance and Project Impacts: 36-026028/CA-SBR-16499H (LYMT-001)**

Site LYMT-001 represents the remains of an agricultural property that is currently in fair to poor condition. This site appears to lack any associated, historic age artifact content and no soils were observed in the vicinity of any of the features to indicate the presence of potentially buried cultural deposits. Due to the site's current condition, it appears to lack the integrity needed to be considered eligible for the CRHR. In addition, the site does not appear to be associated with an event that has made a significant contribution to the patterns of California or local history; associated with persons important in our past; representative of a distinctive type or method of construction, or possess high artistic value; or likely to yield information important to history. Instead, the information potential provided by this site was exhausted through the recording and research efforts undertaken during the current study. Therefore, the resource does not appear to be historically significant and is not considered eligible for inclusion in the CRHR. For this reason, no additional efforts are recommended for this resource prior to project implementation. A DPR 523 Form has been submitted to the AIC for the assignment of a permanent identification number. The AIC has assigned primary number 36-026028 and trinomial CA-SBR-16499H to LYMT-001. The DPR 523 form is included in Appendix C of this report.

## 6.0 Summary and Recommendations

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### 6.1 Summary

In accordance with CEQA, Atkins has assessed the effects of development for the project area. The results of the AIC records search and a review of available existing literature indicated that the project area had not been previously assessed for cultural resources. However, seven area-specific technical reports have been completed for the lands within one mile of the project area. Further, the AIC records search indicated that one known and previously recorded historic age resource was present within the project area (CA-SBR-7694H). Including this resource, a total of 20 resources are known within the one mile search radius. These resources include one prehistoric, 17 historic age, and two multi-component (prehistoric and historic age) resources. Three of these resources are considered pending resources. The NAHC SLF search returned negative results for SLF-listed Native American resources within the project area.

During the pedestrian survey, no prehistoric resources were encountered, one previously recorded historic age resource was addressed (CA-SBR-7694H) and one new historic age site was recorded (LYMT-001). DPR 523 forms have been prepared and submitted to the AIC for CA-SBR-7694H and LYMT-001 and are included in Appendix C. The AIC has assigned primary number 36-026028 and trinomial CA-SBR-16499H to LYMT-001. Site LYMT-001 is associated with previous agriculture activities in the project area, including water conveyance and control and potential livestock grazing. Site LYMT-001 is in fair to poor condition, lacks associated artifact content, and does not exhibit soils which indicate the presence of potentially buried cultural deposits. For these reasons, the site was found to lack integrity needed to be considered eligible for inclusion in the CRHR. Further, this site's information potential was exhausted via the recording and research efforts undertaken in association with this study. These findings, in conjunction with the parameters of proposed project, which will result in subsurface impacts in areas where the uppermost layers (one to two feet) have been impacted by previous agricultural use, render the potential low for encountering intact, subsurface deposits. Thus, no additional work is recommended for Site LYMT-001 and mitigation-monitoring is not recommended during project implementation. However, additional efforts are recommended with regard to historic age built environment resources (CA-SBR-7694H).

CA-SBR-7694H consists of the Boulder Dam-Los Angeles 287.5 kV Transmission Line (LADWP Boulder Transmission Lines 1 and 2). This resource was formally determined eligible for the NRHP as a district in 2000 and consists of nine contributing elements and one non-contributing element (NPS 2000). Two of the district's contributing elements are located within the southern portion of the project area, including two single circuit towers of Lines 1 and 2 and the dirt access road which runs parallel and between the lines. The project, as currently designed, proposes to replace approximately 1,000 feet of the dirt access road with landscaping and pavement associated with Wardman Bullock Road and a parking lot. This act would impact a contributing element of an NRHP eligible resource, thereby constituting a substantial adverse change in the significance of an historical resource under CEQA. For this reason, Atkins recommends modifications to the proposed project design and/or mitigation efforts to address impacts to this resource.

## **6.2 Recommendations**

Several contributing elements to the 270 mile long Boulder Dam-Los Angeles 287.5 kV Transmission Line NRHP eligible district lie within the southern portion of the project area, including two transmission line towers and the dirt access road which runs parallel and between the towers (CA-SBR-7694H). Because the CRHR includes resources that have been determined formally eligible for listing in the NRHP, the district is considered a historical resource pursuant to CEQA. The current proposed project design includes replacement of a portion of the dirt access road with a parking lot and landscaping features, an act which will cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an historical resource. This constitutes a significant effect on the environment under CEQA. For this reason, Atkins recommends the project be redesigned to avoid the dirt access road in its entirety and to ensure this contributing element to the NRHP eligible district remains intact. This would reduce impacts to CA-SBR-7694H to a less than significant level.

If no such feasible plans can be designed, Atkins recommends that impacts to CA-SBR-7694H be reduced to a level considered acceptable by the Lead Agency (County of San Bernardino) through mitigation efforts. Potential mitigation measures for significant impacts could include, but are not limited to, documentation of the resource and public education plans:

**Documentation:** The Boulder Dam-Los Angeles 287.5 kV Transmission Line District was nominated for the NRHP in 2000, and thus, historic context development and photographs were carried out in support of the nomination. Further documentation to mitigate for significant impacts to a portion of the dirt access road includes Historic American Engineering Record (HAER) documentation.

**Public Education:** Public education mitigation can be achieved through one or more of the following:

1. Creation of brochures;
2. Museums exhibits;
3. On-site interpretive signage and markers; and
4. Websites.

These mitigation efforts are solely provided as recommendations for reducing significant impacts to CA-SBR-7694H. Upon the finalization of the site plans for the proposed project, impacts to CA-SBR-7694H should be reconsidered and appropriate mitigation measures should be determined in consultation with the Lead Agency (County of San Bernardino).

### **6.2.1 Accidental Discovery of Human Remains**

There is always the possibility that ground-disturbing activities during construction may uncover previously unknown, buried human remains. If human remains are discovered during any phase of construction, including disarticulated or cremated remains, all ground-

disturbing activities should cease within 100 feet of the remains and the County Coroner and the Lead Agency (County of San Bernardino) immediately notified.

California State Health and Safety Code 7050.5 dictates that no further disturbance shall occur until the County Coroner has made the necessary findings as to origin and disposition pursuant to CEQA regulations and Public Resources Code (PRC) Section 5097.98. If the County Coroner determines that the remains are Native American, the NAHC shall be notified within 24 hours, and the guidelines of the NAHC shall be adhered to in the treatment and disposition of the remains. The Lead Agency shall also retain a professional archaeologist with Native American burial experience to conduct a field investigation of the find and consult with the Most Likely Descendant, if any, identified by the NAHC. As necessary and appropriate, the archaeologist may provide professional assistance to the Most Likely Descendant, including the excavation and removal of the human remains. The Lead Agency shall be responsible for approval of recommended mitigation as it deems appropriate, taking account of the provisions of State law, as set forth in CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5(e) and PRC Section 5097.98. The project contractor shall implement approved mitigation measure(s), to be verified by the Lead Agency, prior to resuming ground-disturbing activities within 100 feet of where the remains were discovered.

### **6.2.2 Accidental Discovery of Cultural Resources**

It is always possible that ground-disturbing activities may uncover presently obscured or buried and previously unknown cultural resources. In the event that buried cultural resources are discovered during construction, such resources could be damaged or destroyed, resulting in impacts to potentially significant cultural resources. If subsurface cultural resources are encountered during construction, if evidence of an archaeological site or if other suspected historic resources are encountered, it is recommended that all ground-disturbing activity cease within 100 feet of the resource. A professional archaeologist shall be consulted to assess the find, and to determine whether the resource requires further study. The qualified archeological personnel shall assist the Lead Agency by generating measures to protect the discovered resources. Potentially significant cultural resources could consist of, but are not limited to: stone, bone, fossils, wood, or shell artifacts or features, including structural remains, historic dumpsites, hearths and middens. Midden features are characterized by darkened soil, and could conceal material remains, including worked stone, fired clay vessels, faunal bone, hearths, storage pits, or burials and special attention should always be paid to uncharacteristic soil color changes. Any previously undiscovered resources found during construction should be recorded on appropriate DPR forms and evaluated for significance under all applicable regulatory criteria.

If the resources are determined to be unique historic resources as defined under §15064.5 of the CEQA Guidelines, mitigation measures shall be identified by the monitor and recommended to the Lead Agency. Appropriate mitigation measures for significant resources could include avoidance or capping, incorporation of the site in green space, parks, or open space, or data recovery excavations of the finds.

No further grading shall occur in the area of the discovery until the Lead Agency approves the measures to protect these resources. Any archaeological artifacts recovered as a result

of mitigation shall be donated to a qualified scientific institution approved by the Lead Agency where they would be afforded long-term preservation to allow future scientific study.

## 7.0 Certification

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I hereby certify that the statements furnished above and in the attached exhibits and appendices present the data and information required for this archaeological report, and that the facts, statements, and information presented are true and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Signed: 

Date: July 25, 2013

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Jennifer M. Sanka, M.A., RPA  
Associate Project Manager/Archaeologist  
Atkins

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## **Appendix A: Photographs**



Photograph 1. Overview of the project area, taken from near the southeast project area corner. View to the northwest.



Photograph 2. Overview of the project area, taken from the southwest project area corner. View to the northeast.

Source: Atkins, 2013

**ATKINS**

## Appendix A: Photographs Ling Yen Mountain Temple Project



Photograph 3. Overview of the project area, taken from the northwest project area corner. View to the southeast.



Photograph 4. Overview of the project area, taken from the northeast project area corner. View to the southwest.

Source: Atkins, 2013



## Appendix A: Photographs Ling Yen Mountain Temple Project



Photograph 5. Overview of previously recorded resource 36-007694/CA-SBR-7694H (LADWP Boulder Transmission Line). View to the west.



Photograph 6. Overview of the central portion of the project area, including Site LYMT-001 (Feature 3 and Feature 5). View to the southeast.

Source: Atkins, 2013

**ATKINS**

## Appendix A: Photographs Ling Yen Mountain Temple Project



Photograph 7. View of Site LYMT-001 (Feature 5), facing southwest.



Photograph 8. View of Site LYMT-001 (Feature 7), facing north-northeast.

Source: Atkins, 2013



## Appendix A: Photographs Ling Yen Mountain Temple Project

**Appendix B:  
NAHC Sacred Lands File Search and Information Scoping**

**NAHC Request Letter**

**NAHC Response Letter**

**Information Scoping Letter Sample**



**Atkins North America, Inc.**  
650 East Hospitality Lane, Suite 460  
San Bernardino, California 92408

**Telephone: +1.909.890.5951**  
Fax: +1.909.890.3610

**[www.atkinsglobal.com/northamerica](http://www.atkinsglobal.com/northamerica)**

March 19, 2013

Native American Heritage Commission  
c/o Dave Singleton  
915 Capitol Mall, Suite 364  
Sacramento, CA 95814-4801

VIA EMAIL: Dave Singleton ([ds\\_nahc@pacbell.net](mailto:ds_nahc@pacbell.net))

**Subject:** Request for a Sacred Lands File Search for the Ling Yen Mountain Temple Project, located on approximately 550-acres in the Rancho Cucamonga Vicinity, San Bernardino County, California (USGS Cucamonga Peak and Devore, CA. 7.5-minute topographic quadrangles)

Dear Mr. Singleton:

Atkins would like to determine whether any sacred sites are listed in the NAHC Sacred Lands File (SLF) for a project area relating to the Ling Yen Mountain Temple Project. The project currently consists of a constraints analysis for the presence or absence of cultural resources within the project area. Later phases of the project may include site-specific survey(s). The project area measures approximately 550-acres in the Rancho Cucamonga Vicinity, San Bernardino County, California.

**The project area is located in San Bernardino County, and is found on the following USGS 7.5' topographic quadrangles:**

- **Cucamonga Peak, CA: Sections 10 and 15 of Township 1 North, Range 6 West; and**
- **Devore, CA: Sections 10 and 15 of Township 1 North, Range 6 West.**

Please notify us of any SLF-listed resources that may be located within the project area.

If you have any questions or concerns, please do not hesitate to contact me via the contact information listed below. Atkins thanks you in advance for your time and effort.

Sincerely,

William R. Gillean  
Field Technician II

[william.gillean@atkinsglobal.com](mailto:william.gillean@atkinsglobal.com)

STATE OF CALIFORNIA

Edmund G. Brown, Jr. Governor

**NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE  
COMMISSION**

915 CAPITOL MALL, ROOM 364  
SACRAMENTO, CA 95814  
(916) 653-6251  
Fax (916) 657-6390  
www.nahc.ca.gov  
e-mail:  
ds\_nahc@pacbell.net

March 26, 2013

Mr. William R. Gillean, Field Technician II

**Atkins North American, Inc.**

850 East Hospitality Lane, Suite 460  
San Bernardino, CA 92408

Sent by FAX to: 909-890-3610

No. of Pages: 3

Re: Request for a Sacred Lands File Search and Native American Contacts List for the  
**"Ling Yen Mountain Temple Project,"** located on 550-acres in the vicinity of  
the City of Rancho Cucamonga; San Bernardino County, California.

Dear Mr. Gillean:

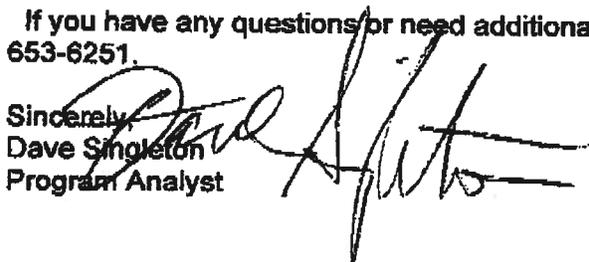
A record search of the NAHC Sacred Lands File failed to indicate the presence of Native American sacred places/sites in the area identified by the USGS coordinates, the Area of Potential Effect (APE) as defined in your request. Other data sources for Native American sacred places sites should also be contacted regarding known and recorded sites. A Native American tribe or individual may be the only source of the presence of traditional cultural places.

In the 1985 Appellate Court decision (170 Cal App 3<sup>rd</sup> 604), the court held that the NAHC has jurisdiction and special expertise, as a state agency, over affected Native American resources impacted by proposed projects, including archaeological places of religious significance to Native Americans, and to Native American burial sites.

Attached is the list of Native American tribes, individuals/organizations who may have knowledge of cultural resources in the project area. As a part of consultation, the NAHC recommends that local governments contact the tribal governments to determine if any cultural places are located within the area(s) affected by the proposed action. If a response has not been received within two weeks of notification, the Commission requests that you follow-up with a telephone call to ensure that the project information has been received.

If you have any questions or need additional information, please contact me at (916) 653-6251.

Sincerely,  
Dave Singleton  
Program Analyst



**Native American Contacts  
San Bernardino County  
March 25, 2013**

**Pechanga Band of Mission Indians**  
**Paul Macarro, Cultural Resources Manager**  
P.O. Box 1477 Luiseno  
Temecula , CA 92593  
**(951) 770-8100**  
pmacarro@pechanga-nsn.  
gov  
**(951) 506-9491 Fax**

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

**San Manuel Band of Mission Indians**  
**Carla Rodriguez, Chairwoman**  
26569 Community Center Drive Serrano  
Highland , CA 92346  
**(909) 864-8933**  
**(909) 864-3724 - FAX**  
**(909) 864-3370 Fax**

**Gabrieleno/Tongva San Gabriel Band of Mission**  
**Anthony Morales, Chairperson**  
PO Box 693 Gabrielino Tongva  
San Gabriel , CA 91778  
GTTribalcouncil@aol.com  
**(626) 286-1632**  
**(626) 286-1758 - Home**  
**(626) 286-1262 -FAX**

**Gabrielino Tongva Nation**  
**Sam Dunlap, Cultural Resources Director**  
P.O. Box 86906 Gabrielino Tongva  
Los Angeles , CA 90086  
samdunlap@earthlink.net  
**(909) 262-9351 - cell**

**San Manuel Band of Mission Indians**  
**Daniel McCarthy, M.S., Director-CRM Dept.**  
26569 Community Center. Drive Serrano  
Highland , CA 92346  
**(909) 864-8933, Ext 3248**  
dmccarthy@sanmanuel-nsn.  
gov  
**(909) 862-5152 Fax**

**Morongo Band of Mission Indians**  
**Robert Martin, Chairperson**  
12700 Pumarra Road Cahuilla  
Banning , CA 92220 Serrano  
**(951) 849-8807**  
**(951) 755-5200**  
**(951) 922-8146 Fax**

**Serrano Nation of Mission Indians**  
**Goldie Walker, Chairwoman**  
P.O. Box 343 Serrano  
Patton , CA 92369  
**(909) 528-9027 or**  
**(909) 528-9032**

**This list is current only as of the date of this document.**

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

**This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources for the proposed Ling Yen Mountain Temple Project; located on 550-acres in the vicinity of the City of Rancho Cucamonga; San Bernardino County, California for which a Sacred Lands File search and Native American Contacts list were requested.**

**Native American Contacts  
San Bernardino County  
March 25, 2013**

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

**SOBOBA BAND OF LUISENO INDIANS  
Joseph Ontiveros, Cultural Resource Department  
P.O. BOX 487      Luiseno  
San Jacinto      , CA 92581  
jontiveros@soboba-nsn.gov  
(951) 663-5279  
(951) 654-5544, ext 4137**

**This list is current only as of the date of this document.**

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

**This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources for the proposed Ling Yan Mountain Temple Project; located on 550-acres in the vicinity of the City of Rancho Cucamonga; San Bernardino County, California for which a Sacred Lands File search and Native American Contacts list were requested.**



**Atkins North America, Inc.**  
650 East Hospitality Lane, Suite 460  
San Bernardino, California 92408

**Telephone: +1.909.890.5951**  
Fax: +1.909.890.3610

**[www.atkinsglobal.com/northamerica](http://www.atkinsglobal.com/northamerica)**

May 24, 2013

**SAMPLE**

**Subject: The Ling Yen Mountain Temple Project, located on approximately 76.98-acres in the vicinity of Rancho Cucamonga, San Bernardino County, California (USGS Cucamonga Peak and Devore, CA. 7.5-minute topographic quadrangles)**

To Whom It May Concern:

Atkins is preparing a cultural resources assessment report for the Ling Yen Mountain Temple Project, located on approximately 76.98-acres in the vicinity of Rancho Cucamonga, San Bernardino County, California. This report will include the results of a cultural resources records search completed at the Archaeological Information Center (AIC), as well as the results of a pedestrian survey. The project will consist of the construction of the Ling Yen Mountain Temple facility, including various gathering halls; a dining hall; living quarters and courts for monks and disciples; and an associated parking area within a project area measuring approximately 76.98-acres.

The project area is generally found to the north of Interstate 10, northwest of Interstate 15, and approximately six miles northeast of Rancho Cucamonga. Specifically, the project is located on the USGS Cucamonga Peak and Devore, CA 7.5' topographic quadrangles in Section 15 of Township 1 North, Range 6 West. The project is located immediately north and south of Decliff Drive, and immediately east and west of Dawnridge Drive (Record Search Map).

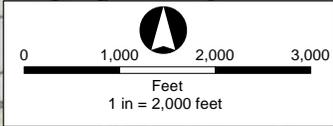
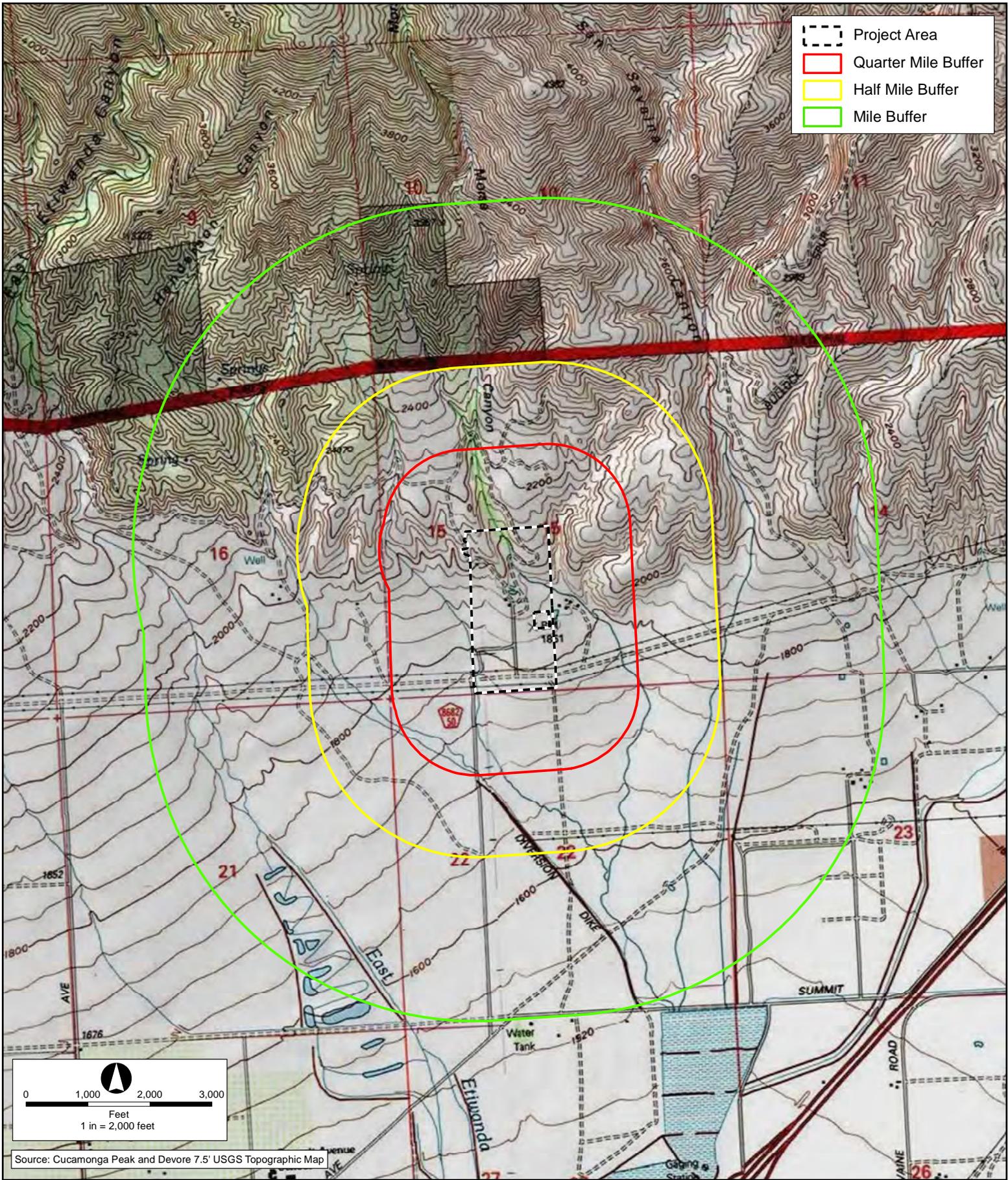
The Native American Heritage Commission has identified you as an individual who may have knowledge of cultural resources within the immediate project area. If you are aware of any such properties, or if you have any information or concerns about this project area, please feel free to contact me at 909.890.5951, x. 443.2505 or [jennifer.sanka@atkinsglobal.com](mailto:jennifer.sanka@atkinsglobal.com). You may also address and mail a response to my attention at our San Bernardino Office.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Jennifer M. Sanka".

Jennifer M. Sanka, M.A., RPA  
Associate Project Manager/Archaeologist  
Atkins  
[jennifer.sanka@atkinsglobal.com](mailto:jennifer.sanka@atkinsglobal.com)

Enclosures: Record Search Map



Source: Cucamonga Peak and Devore 7.5' USGS Topographic Map

**Appendix C:**  
**Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) 523 Forms**

**CA-SBR-7694H Update**

**LYMT-001**

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

Primary # 36-007694 UPDATE  
HRI #  
Trinomial CA-SBR-7694H  
NRHP Status Code 2S2

Other Listings  
Review Code

Reviewer

Date

Page 1 of 3

\*Resource Name or #: 36-007694/CA-SBR-7694H UPDATE

**P1. Other Identifier:** Boulder Dam-Los Angeles 287.5kV Transmission Line

\***P2. Location:**  Not for Publication  Unrestricted

\***a. County:** San Bernardino

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

\***b. USGS 7.5' Quad:** Cucamonga Peak and Devore, CA

**Date:** 1996 T 1N; R 6W; SE1/4 of SW1/4 of Sec 15;

S.B.B.M.

c. Address: 13938 Decliff Drive (Vicinity)

City: Etiwanda

Zip: 91739

d. UTM: Centerpoint of updated segment Zone: 11; 0453970 mE//3780630 mN (NAD 83)

e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, etc., as appropriate) Elevation: 1780 feet ASL

This resource is accessible from the 210 Freeway by exiting on Cherry Avenue and proceeding north for approximately 0.9 mile to Wilson Avenue. Turn left on Wilson Avenue and continue for 0.9 mile, then right onto Wardman Bullock Road for 1.2 miles to Colonbero Road. Travel east on Colonbero for approximately 0.1 mile to Ambleside Road. Resource is located just north of the intersection of Colonbero Road and Ambleside Road.

\***P3a. Description:** (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries) This update addresses a segment of CA-SBR-7694H measuring 0.25 mile (1,320 feet) in length. This resource is the Boulder Dam-Los Angeles 287.5 kV Transmission Line (Los Angeles Department of Water and Power [LADWP] Boulder Transmission Lines 1 and 2). Determined eligible for the NRHP in 2000, the resource consists of a pair of 287.5kV power transmission lines (Boulder 1 and Boulder 2) that conduct electrical power from Hoover (formerly Boulder) Dam to the greater Los Angeles metropolitan area. The resource was constructed between 1933 and 1936 (NPS 2000). An easement was granted to the LADWP in association with this segment in 1937 (LTC 2012).

\***P3b. Resource Attributes:** (List attributes and codes) HP 11 (Engineering Structure)

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

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



P5b. Description of Photo: (View, date, accession #) Overview of CA-SBR-7694H. The view is to west.

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

\***P7. Owner and Address:**  
Ling Yen Mountain Temple  
13938 Decliff Dr.  
Etiwanda, CA 91739  
Easement granted to:  
LADWP  
111 North Hope St.  
Los Angeles, CA 90051

\***P8. Recorded by:** (Name, affiliation, and address)  
J M Sanka and W Gillean  
Atkins  
650 E. Hospitality Ln., Ste. 460  
San Bernardino, CA 92408

\***P9. Date Recorded:** May 31, 2013

\***P10. Survey Type:** (Describe)  
Intensive Pedestrian

\***P11. Report Citation:** (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none.") Atkins. 2013. Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment for the Ling Yen Mountain Temple Project, Community of Etiwanda, San Bernardino County, California. Report on file at the Archaeological Information Center, San Bernardino County Museum, Redlands, California (Forthcoming)

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

DPR 523A (1/95)

\*Required information

**BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD**

Page 2 of 3

\*NRHP Status Code 2S2

\*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) 36-007694/CA-SBR-7694H UPDATE

- B1. Historic Name: Boulder Dam-Los Angeles 287.5 kV Transmission Line  
B2. Common Name: LADWP Boulder Transmission Lines 1 and 2  
B3. Original Use: Transmission of electrical power      B4. Present Use: Transmission of electrical power

\*B5. Architectural Style: Engineering

\*B6. Construction History: (Construction date, alterations, and date of alterations)

The resource was constructed between 1933 and 1936 (NPS 2000).

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

\*B8. Related Features: The Boulder Dam-Los Angeles 287.5 kV Transmission Line was formally determined eligible for the NRHP as a district in 2000 and consists of nine contributing elements and one non-contributing element. The contributing elements include two buildings (the operator's building at the Victorville switching station and the control house/oil house at the Century Receiving Station in Los Angeles) and seven structures (the dirt access road, the single circuit towers and line of Boulder Line 1, the single circuit towers and line of Boulder Line 2, the double circuit towers that carry both lines, the Boulder Dam station and yards at both Victorville and Century). The Silver Lake switching station is considered a non-contributing element because it has been abandoned. Two of the district's contributing elements are located within the current segment including two single circuit towers of Lines 1 and 2 and the dirt access road which runs parallel and between the lines (NPS 2000).

B9a. Architect: E.F. Scattergood

b. Builder: Los Angeles Department of Water and Power

\*B10. Significance: Theme: Engineering

Area: San Bernardino and Los Angeles Counties, California; Clark County, Nevada

Period of Significance: 1936-1953

Property Type: Engineering structure

Applicable Criteria: A and C

(Discuss importance in terms of historical or architectural context as defined by theme, period, and geographic scope. Also address integrity.) See NPS 2000. The segment addressed in this update is in good to excellent condition.

B11. Additional Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) HP11 Engineering structure

\*B12. References:

National Park Service (NPS). 2000. National Register of Historic Places Registration Form, Boulder Dam-Los Angeles 287.5kV Transmission Line. On file at the Archaeological Information Center, San Bernardino County Museum, Redlands.

Lawyers Title Company (LTC). 2012b. 13938 Decliff Drive, Etiwanda Area, California Preliminary Report. Report on file at The Altum Group, Palm Desert and Atkins, San Bernardino.

B13. Remarks:

(Sketch Map with north arrow required.)  
See Location Map (page 3 of 3)

\*B14. Evaluator: JM Sanka and W Gillean

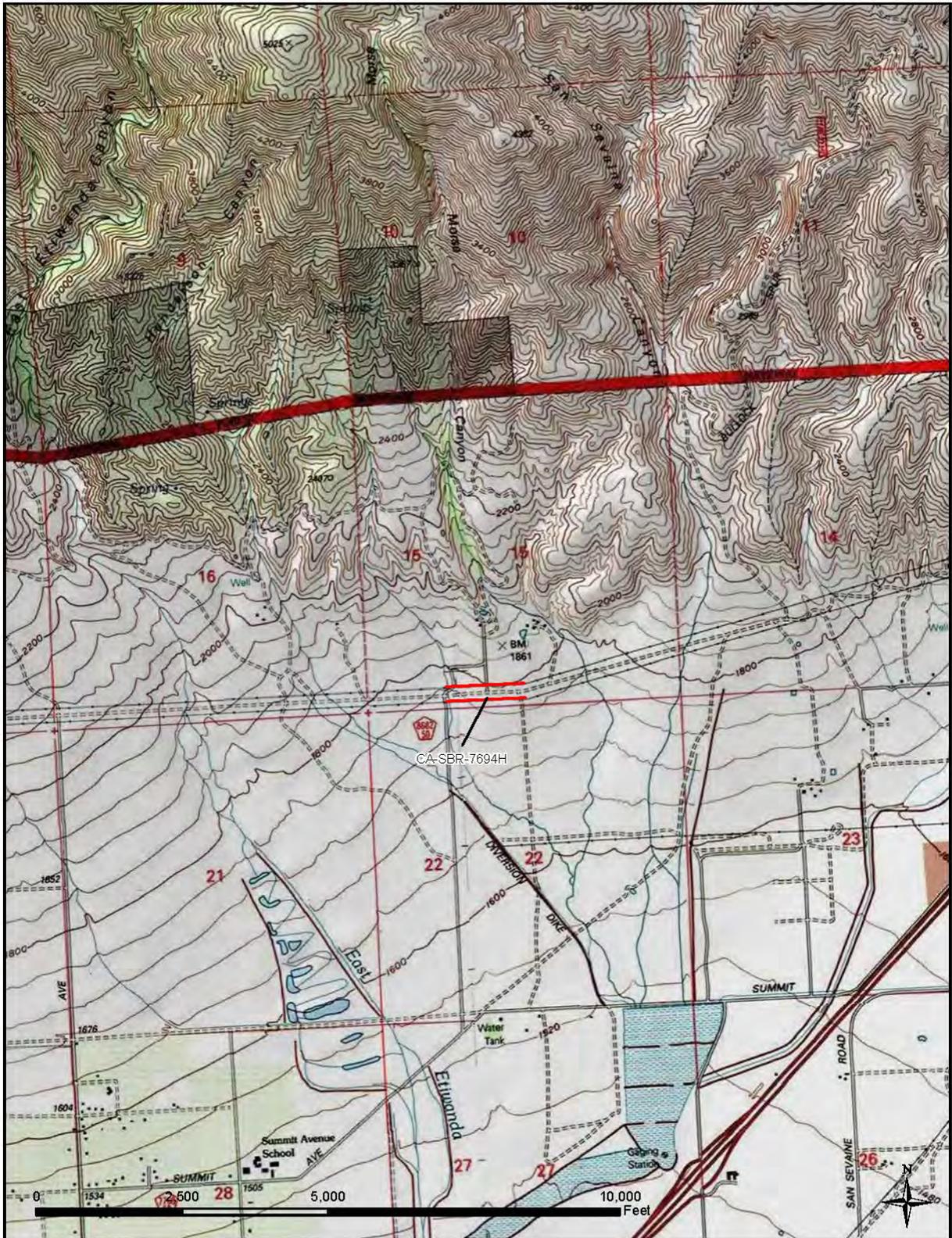
Atkins

650 E. Hospitality Ln., Ste. 460

San Bernardino, CA 92408

\*Date of Evaluation: May 31, 2013

(This space reserved for official comments.)



Other Listings  
Review Code                      Reviewer                      Date

Page 1 of 11

\*Resource Name or #: LYMT-001

**P1. Other Identifier:**

\*P2. Location:  Not for Publication  Unrestricted

\*a. County: San Bernardino

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

\*b. USGS 7.5' Quad: Cucamonga Peak and Devore, CA

Date: 1996    T 1N; R 6W; E½ of Sec 15; S.B.B.M.

c. Address: 13938 Decliff Drive (Vicinity)

City: Etiwanda

Zip: 91739

d. UTM: Center point of Feature 7 Zone: 11; 0453973 mE//3781081 mN (NAD 83)

e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, etc., as appropriate) Elevation: 1935 feet ASL

This resource is accessible from the 210 Freeway by exiting on Cherry Avenue and proceeding north for approximately 0.9 mile to Wilson Avenue. Turn left on Wilson Avenue and continue for 0.9 mile, then right onto Wardman Bullock Road for 1.2 miles to Colonbero Road. Travel east on Colonbero for approximately 0.1 mile to Ambleside Road. Resource is located to the north of the intersection of Colonbero Road and Ambleside Road.

\*P3a. Description: (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries) Site LYMT-001 consists of nine features associated with agricultural activities, including water conveyance and control and potential livestock grazing. The site is in fair to poor condition, generally lacks associated historic age artifact content and does not exhibit soils indicative of potential subsurface deposits.

\*P3b. Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) AH2-Foundations/structure pads; AH5-Water conveyance system; HP30-Trees/vegetation

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

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



P5b. Description of Photo: (View, date, accession #) Overview of LYMT-001, including Features 3, 5, and 8. View to the southeast.

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

\*P7. Owner and Address: Ling Yen Mountain Temple  
13938 Decliff Dr.  
Etiwanda, CA 91739

\*P8. Recorded by: (Name, affiliation, and address)  
J M Sanka and W Gillean  
Atkins  
650 E. Hospitality Ln., Ste. 460  
San Bernardino, CA 92408

\*P9. Date Recorded: May 31, 2013

\*P10. Survey Type: (Describe) Intensive Pedestrian

\*P11. Report Citation: (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none.") Atkins. 2013. Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment for the Ling Yen Mountain Temple Project, Community of Etiwanda, San Bernardino County, California. Report on file at the Archaeological Information Center, San Bernardino County Museum, Redlands, California (Forthcoming)

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

DPR 523A (1/95)

\*Required information

**\*A1. Dimensions: a. Length:** 2,600 feet (N-S) × **b. Width:** 1,100 feet (E-W)

**Method of Measurement:**  Paced  Taped  Visual estimate  Other: Features mapped to scale and measured via an electronic mapping program (Terrain Navigator Pro).

**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: Intensive pedestrian survey.

**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: No subsurface testing was performed; however, no evidence of potential subsurface deposits was observed during an intensive pedestrian survey.

**\*A3. Human Remains:**  Present  Absent  Possible  Unknown (Explain): None observed.

**\*A4. Features** (Number, briefly describe, indicate size, list associated cultural constituents, and show location of each feature on sketch map.): Site LYMT-001 consists of nine features associated with agricultural activities (See Continuation Sheet).

**\*A5. Cultural Constituents** (Describe and quantify artifacts, ecofacts, cultural residues, etc., not associated with features.):

LYMT-001 generally lacks associated artifacts. However, A variety of disused agricultural equipment was noted within the site and appears to be potentially modern in age (less than 50 years old). One small, non-diagnostic, ceramic fragment and one small non-diagnostic glass fragment were found on the floor of Feature 7. Modern nails were also detected within Feature 7.

**\*A6. Were Specimens Collected?**  No  Yes (If yes, attach Artifact Record or catalog and identify where specimens are curated.)

**\*A7. Site Condition:**  Good  Fair  Poor (Describe disturbances.): The site is in fair to poor condition.

**\*A8. Nearest Water** (Type, distance, and direction.): The site is located at the mouth of Morse Canyon. Seasonal and perennial drainages and seeps are located in the immediate vicinity (within 25 feet of the site boundaries).

**\*A9. Elevation:** 1,935 feet ASL

A10. Environmental Setting (Describe culturally relevant variables such as vegetation, fauna, soils, geology, landform, slope, aspect, exposure, etc.): The site is located at the mouth of Morse Canyon, approximately 0.50 mile south of the San Bernardino National Forest (SBNF) boundary and amongst the foothills of the San Gabriel Mountains. Ten plant communities occur within the site and on the adjacent lands: Riversidean sage scrub (RSS), disturbed Riversidean Alluvial Fan Sage Scrub (RAFSS), mixed chaparral, southern riparian forest (SRF), southern sycamore alder riparian woodland, (SSARW), cienega, ruderal, non-native grassland, disturbed, and developed (TAG 2013).

A11. Historical Information: The majority of the site was utilized for agricultural pursuits since at least 1938 as observable on aerial photographs, and was divided by an east-west windrow of Eucalyptus trees (Feature 8). Structures are difficult to discern on aerial photographs, but may be present in 1938. A pond or basin is located in the central portion of the site (Feature 5), and appears consistently on photographs since 1938 (EDR 2012). Known easements and land transfers within and near the site date to 1883. On December 27, 1883, the entirety of Section 15 of Township 1 North, Range 6 West was transferred to the Southern Pacific Railroad Company via the July 27, 1866 Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Grant (14 Stat. 292) (BLM 2013). An easement was later granted to F.W. Woods for the purpose of water pipelines and flumes in 1895 (LTC 2012).

**\*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 is associated with agriculture as evidenced by the presence of various fields and groves observable on aerial photographs (EDR 2012). The observed features represent water control and conveyance and may also relate to livestock grazing.

A14. Remarks: This site appears to lack any associated, historic age artifact content and no soils were observed in the vicinity of any of the features to indicate the presence of potentially buried cultural deposits. Due to the site's current condition, it appears to lack the integrity needed to be considered eligible for the CRHR. In addition, the site does not appear to be associated with an event that has made a significant contribution to the patterns of California or local history; associated with persons important in our past; representative of a distinctive type or method of construction, or possess high artistic value; or likely to yield information important to history. Instead, the information potential provided by this site was exhausted through the current recording and research efforts. Therefore, the resource does not appear to be historically significant or eligible for inclusion in the CRHR.

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

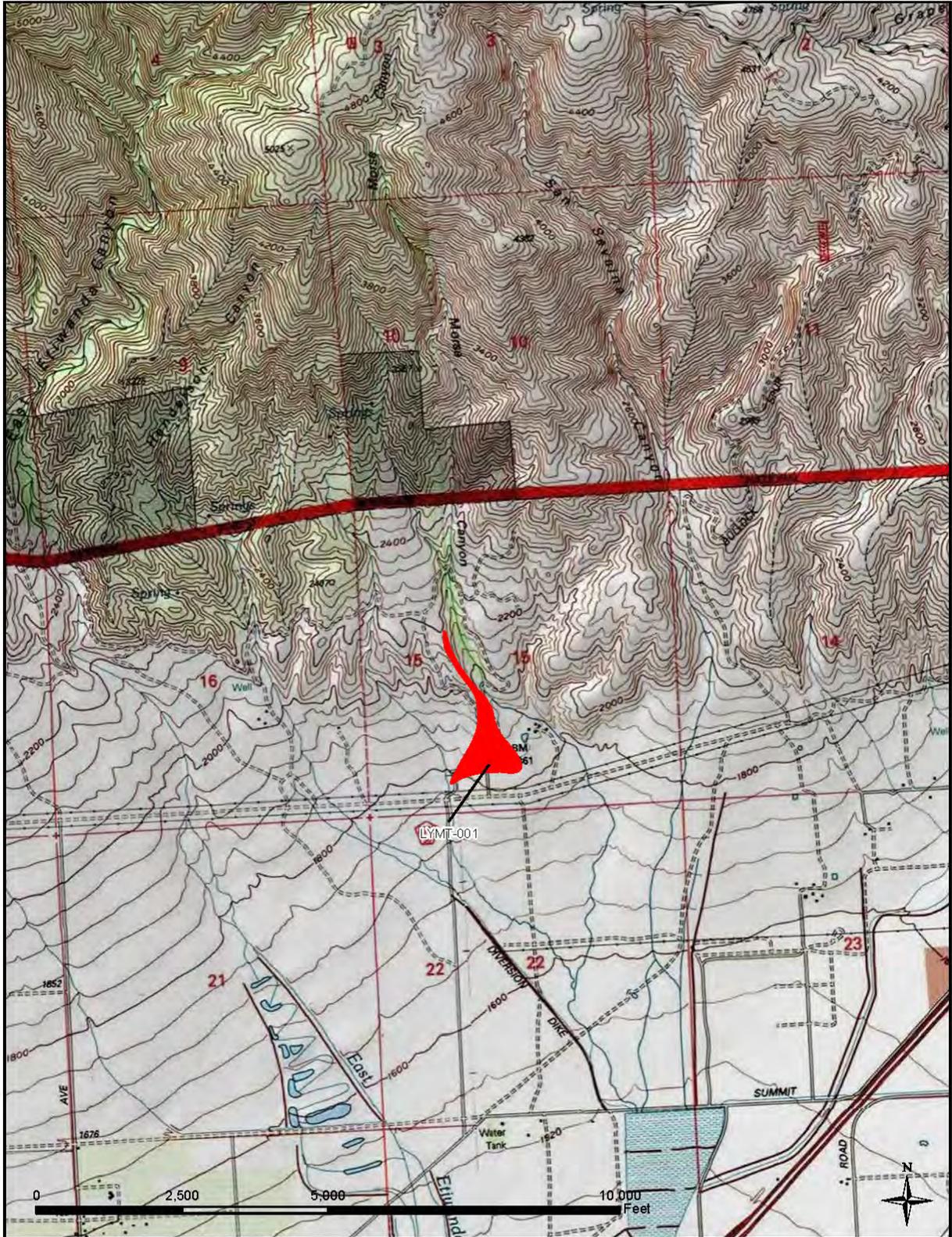
A16. Photographs (List subjects, direction of view, and accession numbers or attach a Photograph Record.): See Photograph Record.  
Original Media/Negatives Kept at:

**\*A17. Form Prepared by:** JM Sanka and W Gillean

**Date:** May 31, 2013

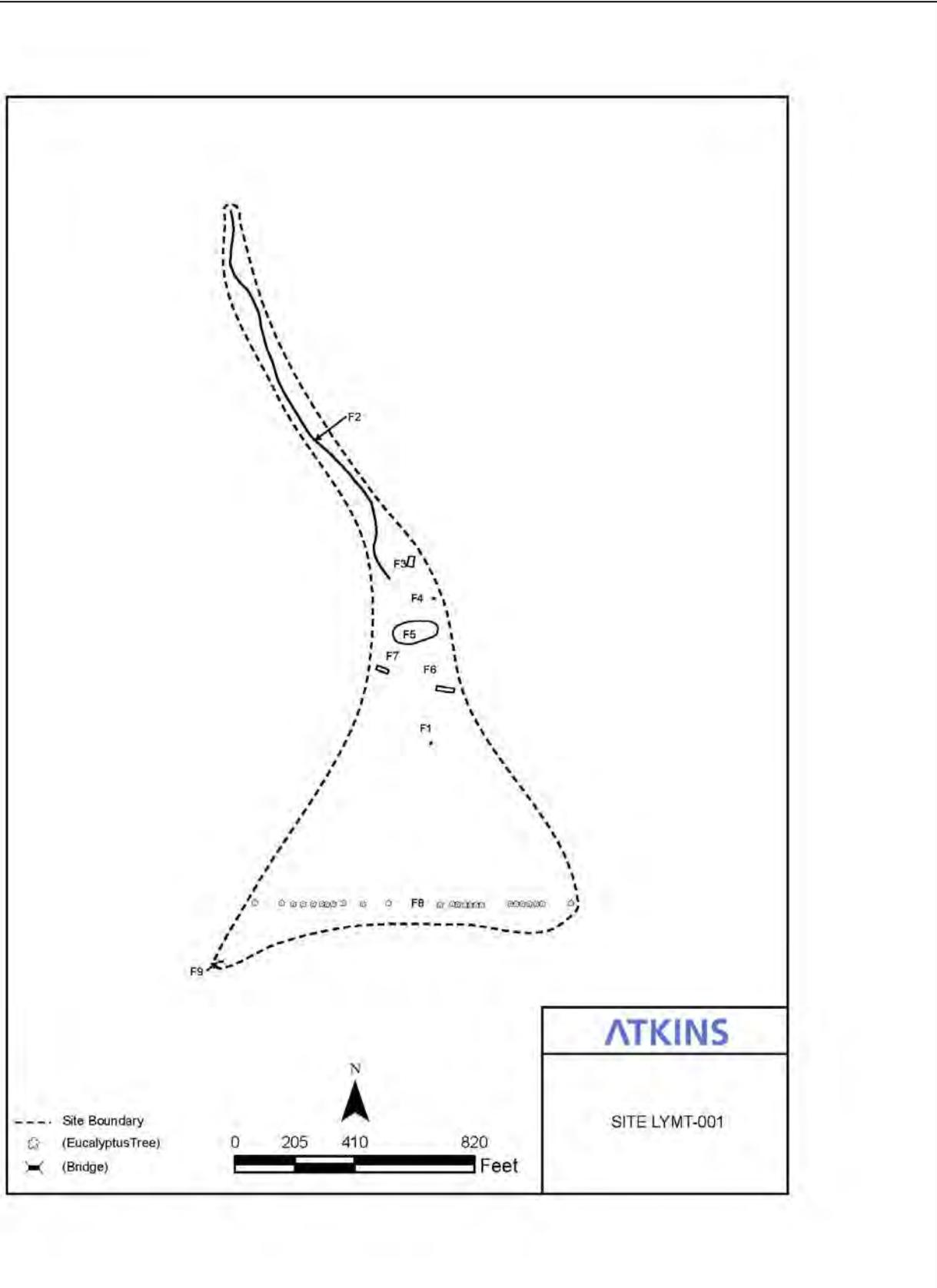
**Affiliation and Address:**

Atkins  
650 Hospitality Lane, Suite 460  
San Bernardino, CA 92408



# SKETCH MAP

Trinomial CA-SBR-16499H



\*Recorded by: JM Sanka and W Gillean

\*Date: May 31, 2013  Continuation  Update

\*A4. Features (continued)

**Feature 1** consists of a trough structure constructed of cinder blocks and local cobbles covered with concrete and set in a wooden form. The trough is oriented east-west and measures approximately 3 feet (length) by 4 feet 11 inches (width) with interior dimensions of 2 feet (length) by 3 feet 11 inches (width). The approximate centerpoint of the trough is 0454024 mE//3780939 mN (NAD 83), approximately 200 feet west of an active water tank.

**Feature 2** is a rusted metal pipe measuring 2 inches in diameter and interspersed with polyvinyl chloride (PVC) pipe that extends along a ridgeline from beyond the northern project area boundary to near Feature 5 (pond/basin). The location of the observable northern extent of the feature is 0453814 mE//3781496 mN (NAD 83).

**Feature 3** is comprised of six columns oriented north-south and spaced approximately 12 feet apart (north-south) and 18 feet apart (east-west). Each column measures 11 ½ inches by 11 ½ inches. The feature is constructed of cinder blocks and mortar reinforced with rebar, which protrudes from the top of the columns. The columns are constructed on a slope which increases from the east to west such that the columns on east side are taller than those on the west. The tallest column measures 9 feet in height and is located at the northeast corner of the feature. The columns are located approximately 40 feet west of the north-south trending drainage within Morse Canyon. The centerpoint of the feature is 0454000 mE//3781130 mN (NAD 83).

**Feature 4** consists of a trough structure and is similar to Feature 1. It is constructed of cinder blocks and local cobbles covered with concrete and set in a wooden form. The trough is oriented east-west and measures approximately 8 feet 9¼ inches (length) by 3 feet 1 inch (width) and has a depth of 2 feet. The centerpoint of the trough is located at 0454027 mE//3781090 mN (NAD 83).

**Feature 5** is a pond or basin oriented northeast-southwest and measuring approximately 138 feet (length) by 43 feet (width) with a maximum depth of 6 feet. It is constructed of local cobbles covered by slurry with some evidence of repair with mortar. The southern edge is more defined and is in better condition than the northern edge. The pond is currently filled with soil, mustard grass, and other non-native grasses. At the northeast portion of the feature, a metal pipe (now detached) appears to have extended from a weir box constructed of local cobbles and mortar. The weir is oriented north-south and its exterior measurements are 12 feet 6 inches (length) by 8 feet 4 inches (width). The interior measures 9 feet 9 inches (length) by 4 feet 7 inches (width) and exhibits a maximum depth of 4 feet. The northwest corner of the weir exhibits a concrete stand-pipe measuring 34 inches in diameter with an interior metal stand pipe measuring 2½ inches in diameter and 2 feet 10 inches in height. The northwest portion of the feature is situated adjacent to an earthen trench measuring approximately 3 ½ feet in width. This feature is first observable in aerial photographs beginning in 1938 (EDR 2012), and as such, is aged at least 75 years old. The centerpoint of the pond is 0454017 mE//3781073 mN (NAD 83).

**Feature 6** consists of the remnants of a corral oriented east-west and measuring 60 feet (length) by 15 feet (width). The corral is comprised of 11 wooden posts forming a rectangular shape. Metal piping trends horizontally and connects some of the wooden posts on the north side of the feature. A trailer and machinery is located within the feature. The trailer is located at the western edge of the feature and a machine is located in the west. The machinery is round with a conical top, measuring 8 feet in diameter and 5 feet in height. A motor is located within the machinery and is labeled as a Dayton brand A.C. Motor Capacitor. The centerpoint of the corral is located at 0454033 mE//3780996 mN (NAD 83).

**Feature 7** is comprised of the remains of a concrete foundation and headwall for a structure. The feature is oriented northeast-southwest and measures 42 feet (length) by 15 feet (width) by 6 feet 10½ inches (height). The walls measure 1 foot 1½ inches in thickness and appear to be constructed of local cobbles covered with mortar, set in a wood frame. A concrete stairway with associated metal pipe railing is located on the east side of the foundation remains. One small, non-diagnostic, ceramic fragment and one small non-diagnostic glass fragment were found on the floor of the structure. Modern nails were also detected within the feature. Several wooden posts are located due south of the foundation, and are similar in composition to the posts observed within Feature 6. A row of Eucalyptus trees are situated to the north of the foundation. The centerpoint of Feature 7 is 0453973 mE//3781018 mN (NAD 83).

**Feature 8** is a windrow of approximately 25 extant eucalyptus trees. The windrow is located immediately south of an unnamed dirt road located in the southern portion of the site. This feature is first observable in aerial photographs beginning in 1938 (EDR 2012), and as such, is aged at least 75 years old.

**CONTINUATION SHEET**

\*Recorded by: JM Sanka and W Gillean

\*Date: May 31, 2013  Continuation  Update

**Feature 9** consists of a small bridge over a drainage located along Wardman Bullock Road. The bridge is of concrete construction set in wooden forms. Metal posts extend vertically from the concrete and are crossed by horizontal wooden guardrails. The date of the bridge is unknown and a date stamp was not observed in the concrete. The bridge measures approximately 11 feet 10½ inches (length) by 10 feet (width). The bridge is located at 0453805 mE//3780716 mN (NAD 83).

**A15. References** (continued)

Bureau of Land Management (BLM). General Lands Office Records Document Search for Section 15 of Township 1 North, Range 6 West. Search conducted July 2013. <http://www.glorerecords.blm.gov/search/default.aspx>

Environmental Data Resources, Inc. (EDR). 2012. The EDR Aerial Photo Decade Package: Ling Yen Mountain Temple, 13938 De Cliff Drive, Mt. Baldy, CA 91759. Report on file at The Altum Group, Palm Desert and Atkins, San Bernardino.

Lawyers Title Company (LTC). 2012. 13938 Decliff Drive, Etiwanda Area, California Preliminary Report. Report on file at The Altum Group, Palm Desert and Atkins, San Bernardino.

The Altum Group (TAG). 2013. Ling Yen Mountain Temple Due Diligence/Constraints Analysis Executive Summary. Report on file at The Altum Group, Palm Desert and Atkins, San Bernardino.

**PHOTOGRAPH RECORD**

Camera Format:

Lens Size:

Film Type and Speed: N/A

Negatives Kept at: N/A

Mo.	Day	Time	Exp./Frame	Subject/Description	View Toward	Accession #
5	30	PM	1	Overview of Site LYMT-001	Southeast	
5	31	AM	2	View of Feature 3 (Cinder Block Columns)	North	
5	31	AM	3	View of Feature 4 (Trough)	West	
5	31	PM	4	View of Feature 5 (Pond)	Southwest	
5	31	PM	5	View of Feature 6 (Corral)	Southeast	
5	31	PM	6	View of Feature 7 (Warehouse)	North	
5	31	PM	7	View of Feature 8 (Eucalyptus Windrow)	Southeast	
5	31	PM	8	View of Feature 9 (Bridge)	West	



Photograph 1. Overview of Site LYMT-001, facing southeast.



Photograph 2. View of Feature 3, facing north.



Photograph 3. View of Feature 4 (Trough), facing west.



Photograph 4. View of Feature 5 (Pond/Basin), facing southwest.



Photograph 5. View of Feature 6 (Corral) with Feature 8 (Eucalyptus Windrow) in background, facing southwest.



Photograph 6. View of Feature 7, facing north.



Photograph 7. View of Feature 8 (Eucalyptus Windrow), facing southeast.



Photograph 8. View of Feature 9 (bridge), facing west.

**Appendix D:  
Professional Qualifications**

## Jennifer Sanka, RPA

Cultural Resources Project Manager/Archaeologist

Jennifer Sanka has 14 years of archaeological field experience throughout the United States and the Kingdom of Jordan. During this time, she has gained 10 years of cultural resource management experience, including 9 years of professional experience based in southern California. She has extensive project management experience, completing numerous projects from the scope of work and fee proposal phase to the production of deliverables and subsequent invoicing. She has conducted pre-field assessments, archival research, pedestrian field surveys, site evaluation, testing programs, data recovery projects and analyses, and has authored, certified and provided third-party assessments of numerous Cultural Resources Environmental Impact Report (EIR) and Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) sections, California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) and Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) compliant documents. Her projects in Kern, Los Angeles, Orange, Imperial, Riverside, San Bernardino, and San Diego counties have included residential, commercial, and mixed use developments; public schools; transportation expansions; an emergency services communication network upgrade; and military training facilities. Through these projects, Ms. Sanka has built and maintained strong relationships with a variety of federal, state and local entities, including the Bureau of Land Management (BLM), the U.S. Forest Service, the National Parks Service, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE), Bureau of Indian Affairs, County and City planning departments, County and City cultural resource managers, and Native American groups throughout southern California. She is qualified as a principal investigator, and is listed on the BLM Cultural Use Permit for California (CA-11-19) and Nevada for Historic Resources (N-85647).

Ms. Sanka's selected project experience includes:

**Veterans Affairs Palo Alto Division (PAD) Medical Campus SHPO Coordination for the Building 2 Demolition and Associated Improvements Project Supplemental Environmental Assessment, Santa Clara County, Palo Alto, CA.** Cultural resources manager for the SHPO coordination completed in support of proposed Building 2 Demolition activities at the PAD campus. This coordination included the preparation of a cover letter to SHPO summarizing the results of a records search and previous studies completed by Atkins on the campus.

**Habitat Conservation Plan for the Federally Endangered Delhi Sands Flower-Loving Fly, Colton, San Bernardino County, CA.** Project manager and principal investigator for the City of Colton Habitat Conservation Plan for the Federally Endangered Delhi Sands Flower-Loving Fly Project. This project considers the issuance of an incidental take permit by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) under Section 10 of the Endangered Species Act, and requires USFWS review under Section 106 of the NHPA. The project area considers approximately 150-acres of land proposed to be subject to the permit, and was completed at the request of The Altum Group for the City of

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### Education

M.A., Religion (Hebrew Bible and Archaeology), Duke University

Graduate Certification, Women's Studies, Duke University

B.A., Anthropology, Comparative Religion (with Honors), Miami University

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### Registrations/licenses

Registered Professional Archaeologist  
California 15927

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### Certifications

Certified Riverside County Archaeologist, CA 103, 2007

Certified San Diego County CEQA Consultant for Archaeological Resources, California, 2010

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### Honors and awards

2001, Guest Lecturer for the Archaeological Institute of America, Oxford, Ohio Society: The 2000 Season of the Roman Aqaba Project. Miami University, Oxford, OH.

2001, Guest Lecturer for various Department of Comparative Religion classes: The 2000 Season of the Roman Aqaba Project. Miami University, Oxford, OH.

2001, Guest Lecturer for the Department of Comparative Religion: Honor's Thesis Defense. Miami University, Oxford, OH.

2000, Miami University Undergraduate Summer Scholar: *Archeological Evidence of Egyptian Influence at Ancient Aila*. Aqaba, Jordan.

2000, Outstanding

**Jennifer M. Sanka, RPA**

Cultural Resources Project Manager/Archaeologist

Colton.

**Veterans Affairs Central California Health Care System (VACCHS) Building 11 Demolition Monitoring Project, Fresno County, Fresno, CA.** Principal investigator for the archaeological resources mitigation-monitoring program implemented for the demolition of Building 11 at the VACCHS Fresno Medical Center. The monitoring program followed the completion of a Section 106 of the NHPA report completed by Atkins and SHPO guidance for monitoring during Building 11 demolition. Responsibilities included coordination of contracting, project management, management of field crew, and senior review/certification of the resultant report.

**Veterans Affairs Palo Alto Division (PAD) Medical Campus Extended Phase I Archaeological Investigation of Phase 2 Construction Project, Santa Clara County, Palo Alto, CA.** Cultural resources manager for the SHPO coordination completed in support of proposed Phase 2 Construction activities at the PAD campus. This coordination followed the completion of an Extended Phase I field program and resultant report. Additional responsibilities associated with this project included providing senior review and technical editing for the Section 106 of the NHPA report.

**Tevyar'aq Railway Tram Repair Project, Yukon Delta National Wildlife Refuge, Bethel Vicinity, AK.** Cultural resources project manager and principal investigator (Archaeology) for the WFLHD Tevyar'aq Tram Repair Project. This project considers upgrades to an existing tram used to transport boats between bodies of water in the Yukon Delta National Wildlife Refuge. The resultant report required compliance with Section 106 of the NHPA, and included the results of an intensive pedestrian survey, recordation and evaluation of the tram by an architectural historian, and information-scoping efforts with local tribal groups and agencies. This project was completed at the request of the WFLHD.

**Essential Phase III Road Improvements Project, Riverside County, Desert Hot Springs, CA.** Project manager and archaeologist responsible for completing an Archaeological Survey Report (ASR) and a Historic Property Survey Report (HPSR) in support of the City of Desert Hot Springs Essential Phase III Road Improvements Project. This FHWA Local Assistance Funding Project requires Caltrans-compliant documentation, and Caltrans review under Section 106 of the NHPA. The proposed project includes pavement rehabilitation activities, drainage improvements, and the installation of gutters and American Disability Act (ADA) ramps on several City streets.

**Prado Wetlands Regional General Permit Project, Riverside County, Corona Vicinity, CA.** Project manager and principal investigator for the Orange County Water District (OCWD) Prado Wetlands Regional General Permit Project. This project considers a variety of OCWD maintenance activities within the Prado Basin, and requires USACE review under Section 106 of the NHPA. The project area considers approximately 500-acres of land proposed to be subject to OCWD maintenance activities, and is currently being completed at the request of the OCWD.

Achievement in Anthropology, Department of Anthropology, Miami University, Oxford, OH.

**Professional affiliations**

Archaeological Institute of America

Register of Professional Archaeologists

Society for California Archaeology

**Professional development**

The Natural and Cultural History of Ancient Lake Cahuilla. County of Riverside Transportation and Land Management Agency Continuing Education Professional Seminar. Palm Desert, CA. December 2010.

Connecting the Dots with a Regional Perspective: Village Footprints (Pechanga Cultural Resources Department). County of Riverside Transportation and Land Management Agency Continuing Education Professional Seminar. Palm Desert, CA. December 2010.

Geology for Archaeologists. County of Riverside Transportation and Land Management Agency Continuing Education Professional Seminar. Palm Desert, CA. Spring 2009.

Riverside County History and Research Resources. County of Riverside Transportation and Land Management Agency Continuing Education Professional Seminar. Palm Desert, CA. Spring 2009.

An Introduction to Professional Practice under Section 106 of the NHPA. SWCA. Mission Viejo, CA. November 2007.

Project Management

**Jennifer M. Sanka, RPA**

Cultural Resources Project Manager/Archaeologist

**Safe Routes to School Project, Riverside County, Palm Springs, CA.** Project manager and archaeologist responsible for completing an ASR and an HPSR in support of the City of Palm Springs Safe Routes to School Project. This FHWA Local Assistance Funding Project requires Caltrans-compliant documentation, and Caltrans review under Section 106 of the NHPA. The proposed project includes the installation of a variety of medians, bulb-outs and chokers designed to control the flow of traffic in the vicinity of local elementary and middle schools. The project area consists of ten non-contiguous sites found throughout the entire City.

**Johnson Avenue Sewer Relief Survey, San Diego County, City of El Cajon, CA.**

Project archaeologist responsible for a pedestrian survey and author of a Cultural Resources Assessment and Monitoring Plan and Plan of Discovery document addressing upgrades to the existing City of El Cajon sewer system. The study was performed at the request of the City of El Cajon, and was completed in accordance with the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) CEQA-Plus guidelines. Responsibilities included generating the technical reports, as well as coordination with the SWRCB Cultural Resources Officer (CRO), SWRCB staff, and local Native American groups and individuals.

**Adelfa Booster Station Redesign Survey, Riverside County, Community of Lakeland Village, CA.** Principal investigator and senior reviewer for a Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment addressing upgrades to the existing Elsinore Valley Municipal Water District (EVMWD) distribution system. The study was performed at the request of the EVMWD, and was completed in accordance with CEQA.

**Carlsbad Sewer, Water and Recycled Water Master Plans EIR, Carlsbad and Carlsbad Municipal Water District (CMWD) Service Area, San Diego County, CA.** Author of the cultural resources section of the Carlsbad Sewer, Water and Recycled Water Master Plans EIR. Section included a summary of the cultural resources potentially impacted by the Capital Improvements Projects (CIP) associated with the Master Plans, Native American information scoping, and measures to address potential future impacts on cultural resources. The City and CMWD service area considered by the project encompasses approximately 40 square miles in northern San Diego County.

**Escondido General Plan Update Draft EIR, San Diego County, Escondido, CA.**

Author of the cultural resources section of the City of Escondido General Plan Update EIR. Section included a summary of the significant resources within the City and the Sphere of Influence, Native American information scoping, and proposed measures and policies to address potential future impacts on cultural resources.

**San Bernardino Redevelopment Project Area – Merger B Project Program EIR Project, San Bernardino County, San Bernardino, CA.** Cultural resources project manager and author of a Cultural Resources Assessment generated to support the San Bernardino Redevelopment Agency Project Area –

Fundamentals. ZweigWhite AIA/CES course. Michael Brandman Associates, Irvine, CA. Fall 2006.

CEQA Basics: Understanding the California Environmental Process. AEP. Chapman University, Orange, CA. Fall 2006.

Governor's Office of Planning and Research (OPR) Land Use Planning and the Protection of Native American Cultural Places. AEP. Irvine, CA. Fall 2006.

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**Jennifer M. Sanka, RPA**

Cultural Resources Project Manager/Archaeologist

Merger B Project PEIR. Duties included managing records search data, completing an existing conditions site visit, and generating mitigation recommendations for the project area. The project area encompassed approximately 8,000 acres, and is comprised of seven Redevelopment Project Areas and 14 Added Areas within the City of San Bernardino.

**Massachusetts Avenue and Boulevard Drive Sewer Main Improvements Survey, San Diego County, La Mesa, CA.** Archaeologist responsible for a pedestrian field survey and author of a Cultural Resources Assessment. The archaeological survey was completed at the request of the City of La Mesa and considered proposed improvements to an existing sewer main. The resultant study was completed in compliance with Section 106 of the NHPA to support USACE permitting efforts for the project.

**Temescal Canyon Road Improvements Survey, Riverside County, Corona Vicinity, CA.** Project manager and archaeologist responsible for a pedestrian field survey and the author of a Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment for proposed improvements to Temescal Canyon Road. The study was performed at the request of the Riverside County Redevelopment Agency, and was completed in accordance with CEQA. One previously recorded prehistoric archaeological site was detected within the project area, and was recommended ineligible for inclusion in the CRHR. Additional project duties included the completion of the cultural resources section of the Initial Study/Environmental Assessment at the request of the County. The Cultural Resources Assessment was submitted to the USACE to support permitting efforts for the project.

**Vista Chino at Farrell Drive Intersection Project, Riverside County, Palm Springs, CA.** Project manager and archaeologist responsible for completing an ASR and an HPSR in support of the Vista Chino at Farrell Drive Intersection Project. This FHWA Local Assistance Funding Project required Caltrans-compliant documentation, and Caltrans review under Section 106 of the NHPA. The proposed project includes the construction of a new right-turn lane on Farrell Drive and the relocation of an existing bus stop from Farrell Drive to Vista Chino. The project area encompassed 2.56 acres, and was completed at the request of the City of Palm Springs.

**Western Avenue and Scenic Drive Paving Project, Riverside County, Desert Hot Springs, CA.** Project manager for the archaeological and biological resource assessments and archaeologist responsible for completing an ASR and an HPSR in support of the Western Avenue and Scenic Drive Paving Project. This FHWA Local Assistance Funding Project required Caltrans-compliant documentation, and Caltrans review under Section 106 of the NHPA. The proposed project includes the construction of 30-feet of asphalt paving along Western Avenue and Scenic Drive to mitigate for dust, and to comply with PM10 requirements. The project area encompassed 7.40 acres, and was completed at the request of the City of Desert Hot Springs.

**Vallecitos Water District (VWD) Water Resources Master Plan Program EIR Project Records Searches and Sensitivity Designations for the VWD Service**

**Jennifer M. Sanka, RPA**

Cultural Resources Project Manager/Archaeologist

**Area, VWD, San Diego County, CA.** Author of a letter report generated to support the VWD Water Resources Master Plan PEIR. Duties included conducting and managing records search data and generating a cultural resources sensitivity map with correlating mitigation recommendations for the entire VWD service area. The VWD service area encompasses approximately 45 square miles and includes portions of the City of San Marcos, Carlsbad, Escondido, Vista and Unincorporated Areas within San Diego County.

**PSEC Project Survey for the Green River Communication Site, Riverside County Economic Development Agency, Riverside County, CA.** Project archaeologist and author of a Cultural Resources Assessment completed in accordance with Section 106 of the NHPA for the PSEC Project Green River Communication Site located on USACE managed land. Responsibilities included agency coordination and authoring the resultant report generated to support an EA submitted to the USACE.

**Mount Lowe Road Environmental Studies, FHWA, Los Angeles County, Angeles National Forest, CA.** Archaeologist responsible for the pedestrian field survey and a contributing author to the Cultural Resources Report. The archaeological survey was completed in support of proposed improvements to Mount Lowe Road (2N50) and the Mueller Tunnel in the Angeles National Forest. The report included the results of the archaeological survey, architectural history inventory, and NRHP evaluations for the Mueller Tunnel, constructed in 1942. The report was generated in compliance with Section 106 of the NHPA.

**Ivy Street Bridge Replacement Archaeological Monitoring Project, Riverside County, Murrieta, CA.** Principal investigator for the mitigation-monitoring program implemented for the Ivy Street Bridge Replacement Project. The monitoring program was required by an Initial Study/Mitigated Negative Declaration (IS/MND) for the project, as well as the recommendations of Caltrans. The IS/MND and Caltrans-compliant cultural resources documentation identified one Historic Property within the Ivy Street Bridge Replacement Project Site, and established an Environmentally Sensitive Area (ESA) where all ground-disturbing activities required full-time archaeological and Native American Monitoring. The detected prehistoric resources were documented and evaluated in the field and subsequently provided to the Native American Monitors in accordance with a Mitigation Monitoring and Resource Treatment plan drafted by the Pechanga Band of Luiseno Indians. Responsibilities included management of field crew members, coordination with Native American monitors, and co-authoring the resultant report.

**PSEC Project Survey and Limited Subsurface Testing Program for the Palo Verde Communication Site, Riverside County Economic Development Agency, Riverside County, CA.** Principal investigator for the Class III intensive pedestrian survey and limited subsurface testing program at the PSEC Project Palo Verde Communication Site located on BLM land. Responsibilities included permitting and agency coordination with the BLM Palm Springs-South Coast Field Office, management of field crew members, coordination

**Jennifer M. Sanka, RPA**

Cultural Resources Project Manager/Archaeologist

with a Native American monitor, and authoring the resultant report.

**PSEC Project Cultural Resources Monitoring Program for the Cajalco Communication Site, Riverside County Economic Development Agency, Riverside County, CA.** Principal investigator for the cultural resources monitoring program at the PSEC Project Cajalco Communication Site located on Municipal Water District (MWD) land. Responsibilities included management of field crew and co-authoring the resultant Monitoring Report.

**Brasada Residential Project (TTM 70583) Survey, Los Angeles County, San Dimas, CA.** Project archaeologist responsible for a pedestrian field survey and the author of a Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment written in support of the project EIR. The study was performed at the request of the City of San Dimas, and was completed in accordance with CEQA. Additional project duties included SB 18 assistance and authoring the cultural resources section of the EIR.

**PSEC Project Cultural Resources Monitoring Program for the Rice Communication Site, Riverside County Economic Development Agency, Riverside County, CA.** Principal investigator for the cultural resources monitoring program at the PSEC Project Rice Communication Site located on BLM land. Responsibilities included permitting and agency coordination with the BLM Palm Springs-South Coast Field Office, management of field crew members, authoring the Cultural Resources Plan For Discovery and co-authoring the resultant Monitoring Report.

**Prado Basin Sediment Management Demonstration Archaeological Studies and EIR/EIS Services, Orange County Water District, Riverside, San Bernardino and Orange Counties, CA.** Project archaeologist and project manager for the Prado Basin Sediment Management Demonstration Project. This project considers the potential impacts of removing sediment from behind the Prado Dam and its subsequent distribution within the main channel of the Santa Ana River. This work effort includes the consideration of the Prado Basin, as well as the Santa Ana River from the Dam to the Pacific Ocean. Duties include managing a monitoring program, managing records searches at CHRIS centers and with the NAHC, completing an intensive pedestrian survey, completing an assessment document, and providing contributions to the resultant EIR/EIS.

**Simi Valley General Plan Update Draft EIR, Ventura County, Simi Valley, CA.**

Author of the cultural resources section of the City of Simi Valley General Plan Update EIR. Section included a summary of the significant resources within the City and the Sphere of Influence, Native American information scoping, and proposed measures and policies to address potential future impacts on cultural resources.

**Santa Monica Land Use and Circulation Element Update Draft EIR, Los Angeles County, Santa Monica, CA.** Co-author of the cultural resources section of the City of Santa Monica Land Use and Circulation Element

**Jennifer M. Sanka, RPA**

Cultural Resources Project Manager/Archaeologist

(LUCE) Update EIR. Section included a summary of the significant resources within the City, Native American information scoping, and proposed measures to address potential future impacts on cultural resources.

**Anaheim Rapid Connection Transit Corridor Survey, Federal Transportation Authority, Orange County, Anaheim, CA.** Archaeologist responsible for the pedestrian field survey and a contributing author to the Archaeological Survey Report. The survey and report were completed in support of the proposed Anaheim Rapid Connection Transit Corridor Study, submitted to the Federal Transportation Authority (FTA Region IX Office). This project envisions connecting the proposed Anaheim Regional Transportation Intermodal Center (ARTIC) in the Platinum Triangle area of the City of Anaheim to the general area of the Anaheim Resort.

**PSEC Project Environmental Compliance Services Phase 3, Riverside County Economic Development Agency, Riverside County, CA.** Associate project manager for the third phase of the PSEC project which involves placement of up to 65 new communication facilities for the County sheriff and fire departments throughout Riverside County. Responsible for mitigation compliance at all sites, as well as compilation of NEPA Environmental Assessments (EA) for 19 sites on BLM, U.S. Forest Service, National Park Service, and Bureau of Indian Affairs lands.

**PSEC Project Environmental Compliance Services Phase 3, Riverside County Economic Development Agency, Riverside County, CA.** Cultural resource manager for the third phase of the PSEC project which involves the assessment of any new PSEC Project communication sites and/or associated infrastructure not considered during Phases 1 and 2 of the project. Duties include conducting and managing records searches at CHRIS centers and Class III intensive pedestrian surveys throughout Riverside County, on both public and private lands.

**PSEC Project Environmental Compliance Services Phases 1 and 2, Riverside County Facilities Management, Riverside County, CA.** Project archaeologist and project manager for the cultural resources constraints analysis, and certifying author of the Cultural Resources Assessment in support of an EIR/EA. Ms. Sanka's role included conducting and managing records searches and Class III intensive pedestrian surveys/Phase I surveys for over 125 proposed emergency services radio tower facilities throughout Riverside County, and along the Riverside County borders in Orange, Imperial, San Bernardino and San Diego Counties. This sizable work effort included communication and permitting efforts with several district offices of the BLM, the U.S. Forest Service, and the National Park Service, as well as informal consultation efforts with local resource agencies and numerous Southern California Native American groups and individuals. Phases 1 and 2 of this ongoing project involved the supervision of various staff members and several subcontracted archaeologists and architectural historians.

**Blythe Mining Cultural Resources Assessment, Bureau of Land Management, Riverside County, Blythe, CA.** Project archaeologist and author of a Cultural

**Jennifer M. Sanka, RPA**

Cultural Resources Project Manager/Archaeologist

Resources Assessment, including records review and Class III Intensive Pedestrian Survey results, for the Collective Asset Partners, LLC Surface Mining project located on BLM lands near the Big Maria Mountains and Blythe.

**San Luis Springs Estates Survey, San Diego County, Oceanside, CA.** Project archaeologist and author of a Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment for the Time Out Holding, LLC San Luis Springs Estates residential development project in the City of Oceanside.

**Tra Vigne Subdivision Survey, Madera County, Madera, CA.** Project archaeologist and author of a Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment for the County of Madera proposed Tra Vigne subdivision. This proposed residential project included portions of the culturally sensitive San Joaquin River, as well as resultant informal consultations with local Native American groups and individuals.

**Marina Park Assessment, Orange County, Newport Beach, CA.** Project archaeologist and co-author of a Cultural Resources Assessment and Significance Evaluation document completed in accordance with CEQA and Section 106 of the NHPA for the City of Newport Beach. This document included the recordation of six historic-age properties within and adjacent to the proposed Area of Potential Effect, as well as determinations of eligibility for the NRHP, CRHR and the local registers. The proposed mixed-use development included portions of the culturally sensitive California coastline, as well as resultant informal consultations with local Native American groups and individuals.

**Silverlakes Recreation Complex Assessment, Riverside County, Norco, CA.** Project archaeologist and co-author of a Cultural Resources Assessment and Significance Evaluation document completed in accordance with CEQA and Section 106 of the NHPA for Belstarr, Inc. This document included the recordation of a historic age property and determinations of eligibility for the NRHP, CRHR and the local registers. This project included sensitive historic-age residential and equestrian structures of local significance, and resultant informal consultations with various members of City of Norco historic resources groups. A Section 106 compliant document was generated to support anticipated USACE permitting efforts for the project.

**Stetson Crossing Survey, Riverside County, Hemet, CA.** Project archaeologist and author of a Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment for the Stetson Crossing Partners, LLC Stetson Crossing project. This document was written in support of an EIR located in the City of Hemet.

**Madison Street Extension Survey, Riverside County, Indio, CA.** Project archaeologist and author of a Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment written in accordance with CEQA and Section 106 of the NEPA. This transportation expansion project included spanning the NRHP eligible Coachella Canal, which sits within a Bureau of Reclamation Right-of-Way.



**Jennifer M. Sanka, RPA**

Cultural Resources Project Manager/Archaeologist

**Stagecoach Park Survey and Paleontologic Mitigation Program, Riverside County, Corona, CA.** Project archaeologist and author of a Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment. Ms. Sanka also served as the project manager for the paleontologic mitigation-monitoring program for this City of Corona Department of Parks and Recreation proposed public park.

**Brookside South Streambed Recharge Survey, Riverside County, Beaumont, CA.** Project archaeologist and author of a Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment and subsequent addendum on the Noble Creek recharge project in the City of Beaumont. This project was completed on behalf of the San Geronio Pass Water Agency.

**TTM 32270 Survey and Test Excavations, Riverside County, Riverside, CA.** Project archaeologist, project manager and field crew chief for the Phase I and Phase II Cultural Resources Assessment and Significance Evaluation for a project in the City of Riverside. This proposed residential development was completed for the Hawarden Development Corporation and assessed several prehistoric age bedrock milling sites. The report and subsurface testing program was completed to support the USACE permitting process for the project.

**Rubidoux Industrial Park Survey, Riverside County, Rubidoux, CA.** Project archaeologist and author of a Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment for the proposed construction of a light industrial development. This project was located in unincorporated Riverside County and was written to their published specifications.

**Palm Desert Sheriff Station Survey, Riverside County, Palm Desert, CA.** Project archaeologist and author of a Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment completed for the County of Riverside Department of Facilities Management. This project assessed a potential Riverside Sheriff Station Site and was written to the published specifications of Riverside County.

**Anderson Property Survey and Significance Evaluations, Riverside County, Moreno Valley, CA.** Staff archaeologist and co-author of a Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment for Highland-Fairview Properties. This proposed residential development impact analysis included the recordation and evaluation of an historic age residence for inclusion in the CRHR and at the local level.

**Sycamore Canyon Boulevard Survey and Test Excavations, Riverside County, Riverside, CA.** Staff archaeologist and field crew chief for the Phase I and Phase II Cultural Resources Assessment and Significance Evaluation for a project in the City of Riverside. This proposed residential development was completed for the Investment Banking Group, and assessed several prehistoric age bedrock milling sites.



## William R. Gillean

Field Technician II

William Gillean has eight years of experience in cultural resource management (CRM) and has extensive experience working on projects requiring inventory, testing, and data recovery efforts. He has performed field work throughout Riverside and San Bernardino Counties, including projects in the Mojave Desert and throughout the San Bernardino National Forest. Mr. Gillean has worked for, and under the auspices of several federal and state government agencies, including: U.S. Forest Service (USFS), the Bureau of Land Management (BLM), and the California Department of Transportation (Caltrans). In addition, Mr. Gillean has completed work on various military installations in California and Arizona. He has conducted or assisted in all aspects of archaeological data recovery, documentation and research, archaeological inventories, pedestrian surveys and excavations, and has monitored for cultural resources during project implementation. Mr. Gillean has also worked on various projects involving the recordation of historical-period sites and has authored or contributed to numerous technical reports.

Mr. Gillean's Atkins project experience includes:

**Habitat Conservation Plan for the Federally Endangered Delhi Sands Flower-Loving Fly, Colton, San Bernardino County, CA.** Field technician for the City of Colton Habitat Conservation Plan for the Federally Endangered Delhi Sands Flower-Loving Fly Project. This project considers the issuance of an incidental take permit by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) under Section 10 of the Endangered Species Act, and requires USFWS review under Section 106 of the NHPA. The project area considers approximately 150-acres of land proposed to be subject to the permit, and was completed at the request of The Altum Group for the City of Colton. Responsibilities included completing a records search at the AIC, Native American information-scoping, field survey, and contributions to the technical report.

**Prado Wetlands Regional General Permit Project, Riverside County, Corona Vicinity, CA.** Field Technician for the Orange County Water District (OCWD) Prado Wetlands Regional General Permit Project. This project considers a variety of OCWD maintenance activities within the Prado Basin, and requires USACE review under Section 106 of the NHPA. The project area considers approximately 500-acres of land proposed to be subject to OCWD maintenance activities, and was at the request of the OCWD. Responsibilities included completing a records search at the AIC and EIC, Native American information-scoping, field survey, and contributions to the technical report.

**Safe Routes to School Project, Riverside County, Palm Springs, CA.** Field technician responsible for assisting with the completion of an ASR and an HPSR in support of the City of Palm Springs Safe Routes to School Project. This FHWA Local Assistance Funding Project requires Caltrans-compliant documentation, and Caltrans review under Section 106 of the NHPA. The proposed project includes the installation of a variety of medians, bulb-outs

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### Education

B.S. Anthropology (CRM emphasis), California Polytechnic University, Pomona

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### Honors and awards

2002, Outstanding Student in Anthropology. California Polytechnic University, Pomona

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### Professional affiliations

Society for California Archaeology

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### Professional development

Applied NEPA. USDA Forest Service. San Bernardino, CA February 2010.

The Section 106 Essentials. USDA Forest Service. Sacramento, CA. May 2008.

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**William R. Gillean, B.S**

Field Technician II

and chokers designed to control the flow of traffic in the vicinity of local elementary and middle schools. The project area consists of ten non-contiguous sites found throughout the entire City. Responsibilities included completing a records search at the EIC, Native American information-scoping, field survey, and contributions to the technical report.

**Johnson Avenue Sewer Relief Survey, San Diego County, City of El Cajon, CA.**

Field technician responsible for assisting with the completion of a pedestrian survey document addressing upgrades to the existing City of El Cajon sewer system. The study was performed at the request of the City of El Cajon, and was completed in accordance with the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) CEQA-Plus guidelines. Responsibilities included assisting with the generation of the Cultural Resources Assessment, as well as coordination with the local Native American groups and individuals.

**Adelfa Booster Station Redesign Survey, Riverside County, Community of Lakeland Village, CA.**

Field technician assisting with a Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment addressing upgrades to the existing Elsinore Valley Municipal Water District (EVMWD) distribution system. The study was performed at the request of the EVMWD, and was completed in accordance with CEQA. Responsibilities included completing a records search at the EIC, Native American information-scoping, field survey, and contributions to the technical report.

**Escondido General Plan Update Draft EIR, San Diego County, Escondido, CA.**

Assisted with the development of the cultural resources section of the City of Escondido General Plan Update EIR. Section included a summary of the significant resources within the City and the Sphere of Influence, Native American information scoping, and proposed measures and policies to address potential future impacts on cultural resources.

**San Bernardino Redevelopment Project Area – Merger B Project Program EIR Project, San Bernardino County, San Bernardino, CA.**

Assisted the cultural resources project manager with the development of a Cultural Resources Assessment generated to support the San Bernardino Redevelopment Agency Project Area – Merger B Project PEIR. Duties included managing records search data, completing an existing conditions site visit, and generating mitigation recommendations for the project area. The project area encompassed approximately 8,000 acres, and is comprised of seven Redevelopment Project Areas and 14 Added Areas within the City of San Bernardino.

**Temescal Canyon Road Improvements Survey, Riverside County, Corona Vicinity, CA.**

Field technician responsible for assisting with the field survey and completion of a Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment for proposed improvements to Temescal Canyon Road. The study was performed at the request of the Riverside County Redevelopment Agency, and was completed in accordance with CEQA. One previously recorded prehistoric archaeological site was detected within the project area, and was recommended ineligible for inclusion in the CRHR. The Cultural Resources

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Assessment was submitted to the USACE to support permitting efforts for the project.

**Vista Chino at Farrell Drive Intersection Project, Riverside County, Palm Springs, CA.** Field technician responsible for assisting with the completion of an ASR and an HPSR in support of the Vista Chino at Farrell Drive Intersection Project. This FHWA Local Assistance Funding Project required Caltrans-compliant documentation, and Caltrans review under Section 106 of the NHPA. The proposed project includes the construction of a new right-turn lane on Farrell Drive and the relocation of an existing bus stop from Farrell Drive to Vista Chino. The project area encompassed 2.56 acres, and was completed at the request of the City of Palm Springs. Responsibilities included completing a records search at the EIC, Native American information-scoping, field survey, and contributions to the technical report.

**Western Avenue and Scenic Drive Paving Project, Riverside County, Desert Hot Springs, CA.** Field technician responsible for assisting with the completion of an ASR and an HPSR in support of the Western Avenue and Scenic Drive Paving Project. This FHWA Local Assistance Funding Project required Caltrans-compliant documentation, and Caltrans review under Section 106 of the NHPA. The proposed project includes the construction of 30-feet of asphalt paving along Western Avenue and Scenic Drive to mitigate for dust, and to comply with PM10 requirements. The project area encompassed 7.40 acres, and was completed at the request of the City of Desert Hot Springs. Responsibilities included completing a records search at the EIC, Native American information-scoping, and contributions to the technical report.

**Ivy Street Bridge Replacement Archaeological Monitoring Project, Riverside County, Murrieta, CA.** Monitoring Crew Chief for the mitigation-monitoring program implemented for the Ivy Street Bridge Replacement Project. All detected prehistoric resources were documented and evaluated in the field and subsequently provided to the Native American monitors in accordance with a Mitigation Monitoring and Resource Treatment plan drafted by the Pechanga Band of Luiseno Indians. Responsibilities included coordination with Native American monitors, completing DPR 523 Forms, and co-authoring the resultant report.

**La Habra General Plan Update Technical Background Report, Orange County, La Habra, CA.** Assisted with the development of the Cultural Resources Technical Background Report written in support of the Cultural Resources Section of the City of La Habra General Plan Update EIR. Report included a summary of the significant resources within the City, Native American information scoping, and proposed measures and policies to address potential future impacts on cultural resources.

**San Pedro New Community Plan (NCP) Draft EIR, Los Angeles County, Los Angeles, CA.** Assisted with the development of the cultural resources section of the San Pedro New Community Plan EIR completed for the City of Los Angeles. Section included a summary of the significant resources within San Pedro, Native American information scoping, and proposed measures and

**William R. Gillean, B.S**

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policies to address potential future impacts on cultural resources.

Prior to joining Atkins, Mr. Gillean's experience with other companies included:

**Baldy Mesa Unauthorized OHV Rehabilitation Project on the Front Country Ranger District, San Bernardino National Forest, California.** Archaeologist responsible for pedestrian survey of several miles of unauthorized OHV trails, the relocation and update of previously recorded sites, location and recordation of new sites, and mitigation monitoring during project implementation.

**Intensive Archaeological Inventory of Forest Service (FS) Road 3N12 on the Mountain Top Ranger District, San Bernardino National Forest, California.** Archaeologist responsible for a survey of approximately 100-acres in the Cienega Redonda region. Served as crew chief and authored the Archaeological Reconnaissance Report of the study findings.

**San Sevaine Hazard Tree Removal Project on the Front Country Ranger District, San Bernardino National Forest, California.** Archaeologist responsible for the relocation and update of previously recorded sites, location and recordation of new sites, and performed mitigation-monitoring during project implementation.

**San Sevaine Hazard Tree Removal Project on the Front Country Ranger District, San Bernardino National Forest, California.** Archaeologist responsible for the relocation and update of previously recorded sites, location and recordation of new sites, and performed mitigation-monitoring during project implementation.

**Southern California Edison Survey, San Bernardino National Forest, California.** Provided technical support for the archaeological reconnaissance and inventory of over 40-miles of a Southern California Edison power-line corridor located within the San Bernardino National Forest.

**Butler II, Grass Valley, and Slide Fires Survey Project on the Mountain Top Ranger District, San Bernardino National Forest, California.** Conducted archeological reconnaissance/inventory of fire suppression dozer lines in support of the Butler II, Grass Valley, and Slide fires. Made recommendations for minimizing impacts to archeological sites, and performed mitigation-monitoring in archaeologically sensitive areas.

**Station Fire, Angeles National Forest, California.** Archeologist and Resource Advisor (READ) for the Station Fire within the Angeles National Forest. Made recommendations for minimizing impacts to archeological sites, and performed mitigation-monitoring in archaeologically sensitive areas.

**Makayla Mine Expansion Phase II Testing Program, Inyo County, California.** Assisted and provided technical support for all aspects of data recovery for the project, including: pedestrian survey, site recordation, and excavation. Assisted senior staff with portions of the final report, the results of which were



**William R. Gillean, B.S**  
Field Technician II

reported in a paper presented at the Society for California Archaeology annual meeting in March of 2006 in Ventura, California.

## M. Kelley Russell

Architectural Historian/Archeologist

Ms. Russell has more than 10 years of professional experience with Atkins' cultural resources management division. As a staff architectural historian and archaeologist, she has led numerous historic resources surveys and archival research efforts in addition to performing archaeological fieldwork and authoring reports. Ms. Russell has also highly proficient in writing architectural descriptions and National Register eligibility assessments. She serves as a lead technical professional performing historic architecture surveys, historic context development, visual impact assessments, historic landscape evaluations, property history research, and materials conservation. Her experience includes documentation and evaluation of historic resources under Section 4(f), HABS/HAER documentation, archaeological survey, testing, and data recovery, as well as burial exhumation.

Ms. Russell's graduate work at the University of Texas Austin included an NRHP nomination for a campus building, HABS Level I Documentation of a former US Courthouse and Post Office, and conditions assessment and repair of historic gravestones on Cape Lookout National Seashore, North Carolina. Ms. Russell's experience also includes a preservation field school with Tulane University which included courses on Louisiana architecture and the restoration of the Taylor Tomb in Lafayette Cemetery No.1.

Below are narrative descriptions of select projects highlighting Ms. Russell's experience in conducting cultural resource and historic preservation projects. Ms. Russell has served as a lead historian and contributing historian on a wide variety projects in Texas, Arkansas, California, Indiana, Oklahoma, Nevada and Alaska. Ms. Russell meets the Secretary of the Interior's Standards Professional Qualification Standards in History and Architectural History.

### **Historic-Age Nonarcheological Resources Survey South Alamo Street (Phase IIA) from Probant to Pereida Street City of San Antonio, Bexar County, Texas (2013)**

Prior to sidewalk, road and underground utilities improvements and installation within the city of San Antonio, Atkins conducted this reconnaissance-level survey for historic resources for the City of San Antonio in accordance with the Antiquities Code of Texas. Ms. Russell's role served as lead architectural historian on this project included historic context development, recordation of historic-age resources and State Archeological Landmark eligibility analyses.

### **Historic Resources Reconnaissance Survey of the Proposed Roosevelt Drainage at March Avenue Project, San Antonio, Bexar County, Texas (2013)**

Prior to sidewalk, road and drainage improvements and installation within the city of San Antonio, Atkins conducted this reconnaissance-level survey for historic resources for the City of San Antonio in accordance with the Antiquities Code of Texas and Section 106 of the NRHP. Ms. Russell's role served as lead architectural historian on this project included historic context

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#### Education

B.A., Archaeology and Anthropology, University of Texas at Austin, 2000

M.S., Historic Preservation, University of Texas at Austin, 2011

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#### Professional Affiliations

Association for Preservation Technology  
 Preservation Texas  
 Preservation Austin  
 Save Our Cemeteries (New Orleans)  
 Save Austin Cemeteries

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#### Professional Development

Section 106, Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, 2010  
 CEQA Workshop, 2012

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**M. Kelley Russell**

Architectural Historian/Archeologist

development, recordation of historic-age resources and NRHP eligibility analyses.

**Tununak Community Streets Project, Native Village of Tununak, Alaska (2013)**

The Western Federal Lands Highway Division (WFLHD) of the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA), in cooperation with the Denali Commission, proposed to build a board road in the Native Village of Tununak which is situated approximately 115 miles west of Bethel, Alaska along the Bering Sea. Ms. Russell served as the lead architectural historian for this project evaluating historic resources for NRHP eligibility under Section 106 and the surrounding landscape within the APE for eligibility as a Traditional Cultural Property.

**Historic Resources Reconnaissance Survey 36<sup>th</sup> Street from Billy Mitchell Boulevard to Duncan Drive San Antonio, Bexar County, Texas (2012-present)**

Ms. Russell led the historic resources reconnaissance survey for this road improvements project within the decommissioned Kelly Air Force Base. Subject to Section 106, NEPA, and Section 4(f), the project area included two NRHP listed districts. Ms. Russell led historians in documenting approximately 130 military-related, historic-age resources and providing NRHP eligibility assessments individually and as potential districts. Ms. Russell coordinated closely with TxDOT ENV, the City of San Antonio, and the Port of San Antonio to avoid adverse effects to the historic districts and other resources recommended eligible for NRHP inclusion. The draft report has received approval from TxDOT and SHPO, and is pending comment by FHWA.

**Tevyar'aq Railway Tram Repair Project, Bethel District, Alaska (2012)**

The Western Federal Lands Highway Division of the Federal Highway Administration, in cooperation with the Denali Commission, proposed to repair and reconstruct the existing Tevyar'aq Railway Tram located in the Yukon Delta National Wildlife Refuge, approximately 40 miles west of Bethel, Alaska. The boat tram is a key element along a traditional subsistence route for the surrounding villages as a waterway connection to the Baird Inlet and Bering Sea. Ms. Russell served as the lead architectural historian for this project, evaluating the tram for NRHP eligibility under Section 106 and the surrounding landscape within the APE for eligibility as a Traditional Cultural Property.

**California Register of Historical Resources Assessment of the Hall-Beckley Cabin, La Canada Flintridge, Los Angeles County, California (2012)**

In compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act, Ms. Russell conducted California Register of Historic Resources eligibility assessment prior to the proposed demolition of the Los Angeles County Parks and Recreation owned cabin located in La Canada Flintridge, California. Ms. Russell served as lead architectural historian on the project.

**M. Kelley Russell**

Architectural Historian/Archeologist

**An Intensive Cultural Resource Survey of the Proposed Northwest Texarkana 345-kV Transmission Lines, Little River and Hempstead Counties, Arkansas (2012)**

Ms. Russell was directly involved in the reconnaissance-level historic standing structures component of this large-scale, linear project. She was part of a team which recorded historic-age resources within a .5 mile APE along a 21 mile corridor, performed NRHP eligibility analyses, and conducted historic research in support of a historic context development.

**City of Trinity Pedestrian Trail Project Trinity, Trinity County, Texas (2012)**

Prior to sidewalk improvements and installation within the city of Trinity, Atkins conducted this reconnaissance-level survey for historic resources for TxDOT's Lufkin District in accordance with Section 106. Ms. Russell's role as an architectural historian on this project included historic context development, recordation of historic-age resources and NRHP eligibility analyses.

**California Register of Historical Resources Assessment of the Chester L. Washington Clubhouse, Los Angeles, Los Angeles County, California (2012)**

In compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act Atkins conducted California Register of Historical Resources eligibility assessment prior to exterior improvements of the Los Angeles County-owned golf club house and pro shop at the Chester L. Washington Golf Course in Los Angeles, California. Ms. Russell's served as an architectural historian on this project.

**Conditions Assessment, Treatment Recommendation and Repairs of Seven Historic Cemeteries of Portsmouth Village, Cape Lookout National Seashore, North Carolina (2010-2012)**

The University of Texas Historic Preservation Graduate Program was awarded a contract with the National Park Service to conduct conditions assessments and treatment plans of seven historic cemeteries at historic Portsmouth Village, Cape Lookout National Seashore. Ms. Russell's role as lead student conservator included documentation and repair of over 100 gravestones in a coastal environment.

**Historic San Antonio Mission Trails Transportation Enhancement Project, San Antonio, Bexar County, Texas (2011)**

This project involved resurvey of previously documented historic resources and documentation and assessment of previously unrecorded resources along a 10-mile hike-and-bike trail beginning in downtown San Antonio and extending south through the city's historic Spanish Mission districts. Ms. Russell and other project historians updated previous survey efforts through re-documentation and assessment of over 250 properties dating from the Spanish Colonial period through the mid-twentieth century. Many of the properties were NRHP-listed, either individually or as part of large residential, commercial, and/or religious NRHP districts, and several, including portions of original Spanish Missions, included resources designated as National Historic Landmarks. Historians also recorded and assessed several previously unrecorded historic districts and coordinated project effects under Section 106 and Section 4(f) with City of San Antonio Historic Preservation Office Staff

**M. Kelley Russell**

Architectural Historian/Archeologist

and reviewers at TxDOT and the THC.

**Completion Report: Galveston Seawall and Groins Repair Project, Galveston, Galveston County, Texas; (2011).**

Following Hurricane Ike's landfall in 2008 the Galveston Seawall and Groin System was found to have significant damage at various locations. The rehabilitation project included repairs that restored the Seawall system to its pre-storm condition to provide the authorized/ intended level of protection. Ms. Russell served as part of the Atkins team that documented the rehabilitation and repairs to the Seawall in a Completion Report pursuant to the Antiquities Code of Texas.

**Reconnaissance Level Survey of Additional Alternatives for IH-10 at White Oak Bayou Detention Ponds Project, Houston District, Harris County Texas (2011).**

Ms. Russell was directly involved in all aspects of the reconnaissance-level historic standing structures component of this project prior to the construction of the flood mitigation ponds along White Oak Bayou at Interstate Highway (IH) 10 in Harris County, Texas for TxDOT's Houston District. She, directed the recordation of historic-age resources, performed NRHP eligibility analyses, and conducted historic research in support of a historic context development. Ms. Russell also administered aspects of the standing structures project including, report compilation, and client coordination.

**Materials Analysis of San Antonio Fire Station No. 11 (2009).**

The 1925 San Antonio Fire Station No. 11 is situated on the edge of the downtown campus of the University of Texas at San Antonio (UTSA) on land owned by the Steves family. Per agreement with the city of San Antonio the building reverted back to ownership by the Steves family in 2008 when it was no longer in use as a fire station; however the family agreed to lease the building to UTSA if it was rehabilitated. Subsequent to an HSR produced by UTSA architecture students, UT Austin historic preservation students performed laboratory tests of the structure's various buildings materials. Ms. Russell conducted interior and exterior paint analysis on walls and windows to ascertain the paint color sequence during the building's use as fire station. Several of the early paint colors were duplicated and used in the design for the rehabilitated building.

**Restoration and Conservation of Tombs in Lafayette Cemetery No. 1, New Orleans, Louisiana (2009).**

As part of the Preservation Studies Field School at Tulane University in conjunction with Preservation Trades Network Ms. Russell aided in the restoration of the Taylor Tomb in Lafayette Cemetery No. 1. Masonry work included the restoration of traditional lime-based plaster to the exterior of the tomb, restoration of historic brick wall with appropriate materials, cornice repair, and mortar joint repointing using traditional masonry techniques under the tutelage of master craftsmen.

**M. Kelley Russell**

Architectural Historian/Archeologist

**Historic American Buildings Survey (HABS) Level III Mitigation for National Register of Historic Places (NRHP)-Eligible Selman Farmstead and Selman Barnett Farmstead, Panola County, Texas (2008).** The Selman and Selman-Barnett Farmsteads were located within Luminant Power's Martin Lake Lignite Mine Permit 4I Boundary area in Panola County, Texas. In order to mitigate the adverse affects to the NRHP eligible resources, Atkins historic resource group conducted fieldwork and archival research resulting in a HABS Level III documentation report to the State Historic Preservation Office. Ms. Russell participated in the fieldwork aspect of the project including large format photography, digital photography, scaled floor plans, and site maps. Her involvement in the archival aspect of the project included chain of title research, Ad Valorem tax roll research, and census research.

**HABS Level I Documentation of O. Henry Hall, Travis County, Texas, Ongoing.**

Ms. Russell is currently completing HABS Level I documentation of O. Henry Hall, which currently houses the University of Texas Board of Regents. O. Henry Hall was constructed in 1881 and served as the first Federal Courthouse and permanent U.S. Post Office in Austin, Texas. Ms. Russell's documentation of O. Henry Hall included large format photography and hand and total data station measurements of the exterior and interior of the building to produce hand drafted ink on mylar drawings for submittal to the National Park Service. Ms. Russell also conducted archival research to investigate the building's uses and occupants during its lifetime for inclusion in the historic report accompanying the drawings.

**National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) Nomination for University of Texas Campus Building, Travis County, Texas, Ongoing.**

Ms. Russell completed an NRHP nomination for Parlin Hall, the English Building on the University of Texas at Austin campus. Parlin Hall is located within the original 40 acres of campus designed by architect Paul Cret. The nomination entailed extensive research of history of the building, building materials, associate and consulting architects, and architectural history of the university campus.