CULTURAL RESOURCES STUDY FOR THE GLEN HELEN AND CAJON GAS STATION PROJECT

SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

APN 349-182-11

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Report Date:	July 18, 2022; Revised July 8, 2025
Report Title:	Cultural Resources Study for the Glen Helen and Cajon Gas Station Project, San Bernardino County, California
Type of Study:	Phase I Cultural Resources Survey
USGS Quadrangle:	Unsectioned Muscupiabe Land Grant Township 2 North, Range 5 West (projected) of the *Devore, California* (7.5-minute) USGS Quadrangle
Acreage:	1.6 acres
Key Words:	Survey; cultural resource identified; Site Temp-1; not CEQA-significant; *Devore* USGS Quadrangle; archaeological monitoring of grading recommended.

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MANAGEMENT SUMMARY/ABSTRACT

In response to a request from Lilburn Corporation, a cultural resources study was conducted by Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc. (BFSA) for the proposed Glen Helen and Cajon Gas Station Project. The 1.6-acre project consists of the proposal to develop a gas station complex. The study area for the project is identified as Assessor's Parcel Number (APN) 349-182-11 and is situated southeast of the Interstate 15 and Interstate 215 interchange at Cajon Boulevard and Devore Road in the unincorporated community of Devore, San Bernardino County, California. The project is situated within the unsectioned Muscupiabe Land Grant (Township 2 North, Range 5 West [projected]) as shown on the USGS (7.5 minute) *Devore, California* topographic quadrangle. According to aerial photographs, the subject property has remained vacant throughout the twentieth century.

The purpose of this investigation was to locate and record any cultural resources within the project and subsequently evaluate any resources as part of the County of San Bernardino environmental review process conducted in compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). As part of this cultural resources study, BFSA requested a review of archaeological records held at the South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC) at California State University, Fullerton (CSU Fullerton) in order to assess previous archaeological studies and identify any previously recorded archaeological sites within the project or in the immediate vicinity. A Sacred Lands File (SLF) search was also requested from the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC). To date, the SCCIC records search and the NAHC SLF search have not been returned.

Survey conditions were generally good, with ground surface visibility at approximately 75 percent at the time of the survey. The survey resulted in the discovery of one previously unrecorded foundation feature (Site Temp-1). No prehistoric cultural resources were identified during the survey. Site Temp-1 was recorded on Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) forms that were submitted to the SCCIC. Although the foundation feature meets the minimum age threshold to be considered a historic resource, Temp-1 has been evaluated as *not eligible* for listing on the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR), and the feature is *not* considered a historical resource under CEQA criteria.

Based upon the results of the current study, mitigation monitoring is recommended for the project development. Although aerial photographs indicate that the property has been vacant since as early as 1930, the recorded foundation is visible on the 1953 aerial photograph. Additionally, archival research indicates that the subject property is located within an area of high probability for the potential to discover buried historic and prehistoric cultural resources. Therefore, it is recommended that all earthwork required to develop the property be monitored by a qualified archaeologist and a Native American representative. The protocols to be followed for the mitigation monitoring of the property are presented in Section 4.0 of this report. A copy of this report will be permanently filed with the SCCIC at CSU Fullerton.

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project Description

The archaeological survey program for the Glen Helen and Cajon Gas Station Project was conducted by BFSA in order to comply with CEQA and County of San Bernardino environmental compliance procedures. The 1.6-acre project is located southeast of the Interstate 15 and Interstate 215 interchange at Cajon Boulevard and Devore Road in the unincorporated community of Devore, San Bernardino County, California (Figure 1.1–1). The project includes APN 349-182-11 and is situated within the former unsectioned Muscipiabe Land Grant (Township 2 North, Range 5 West [projected]) as shown on the USGS (7.5 minute) *Devore, California* topographic quadrangle (Figure 1.1–2). The project proposes the construction of a gas station (Figure 1.1–3) and related improvements. The decision to request this investigation was based upon cultural resource sensitivity of the locality as suggested by known site density and predictive modeling. Sensitivity for cultural resources in a given area is usually indicated by known settlement patterns, which in southwestern San Bernardino County were focused around freshwater resources and a food supply.

1.2 Environmental Setting

The Glen Helen and Cajon Gas Station Project is located in the Peninsular Ranges Geologic Province of southern California. The range, which lies in a northwest to southeast trend through the county, extends some 1,000 miles from the Raymond-Malibu Fault Zone in western Los Angeles County to the southern tip of Baja California. The subject property is located within the modern drainage limits of Cajon Wash and within a system of converging active faults in the region, including the San Andreas Fault (Morton and Matti 2001). Statigraphically, the project overlies Holocene-aged deposits of unconsolidated boulders, gravels, and sands (Morton and Matti 2001).

Soils within the project consist of Soboba stony loamy sand, two to nine percent slopes (NRCS 2019). Soboba stony loamy sands form on alluvial fans and consist of stony loam sand from zero to 10 inches, very stony loam sand from 10 to 24 inches, and very stony sand from 24 to 60 inches. These soils can be described as excessively drained alluvium derived from granite (NRCS 2019). The subject property is generally flat, with elevations within the project ranging from approximately 2,036 to 2,041 feet above mean sea level.

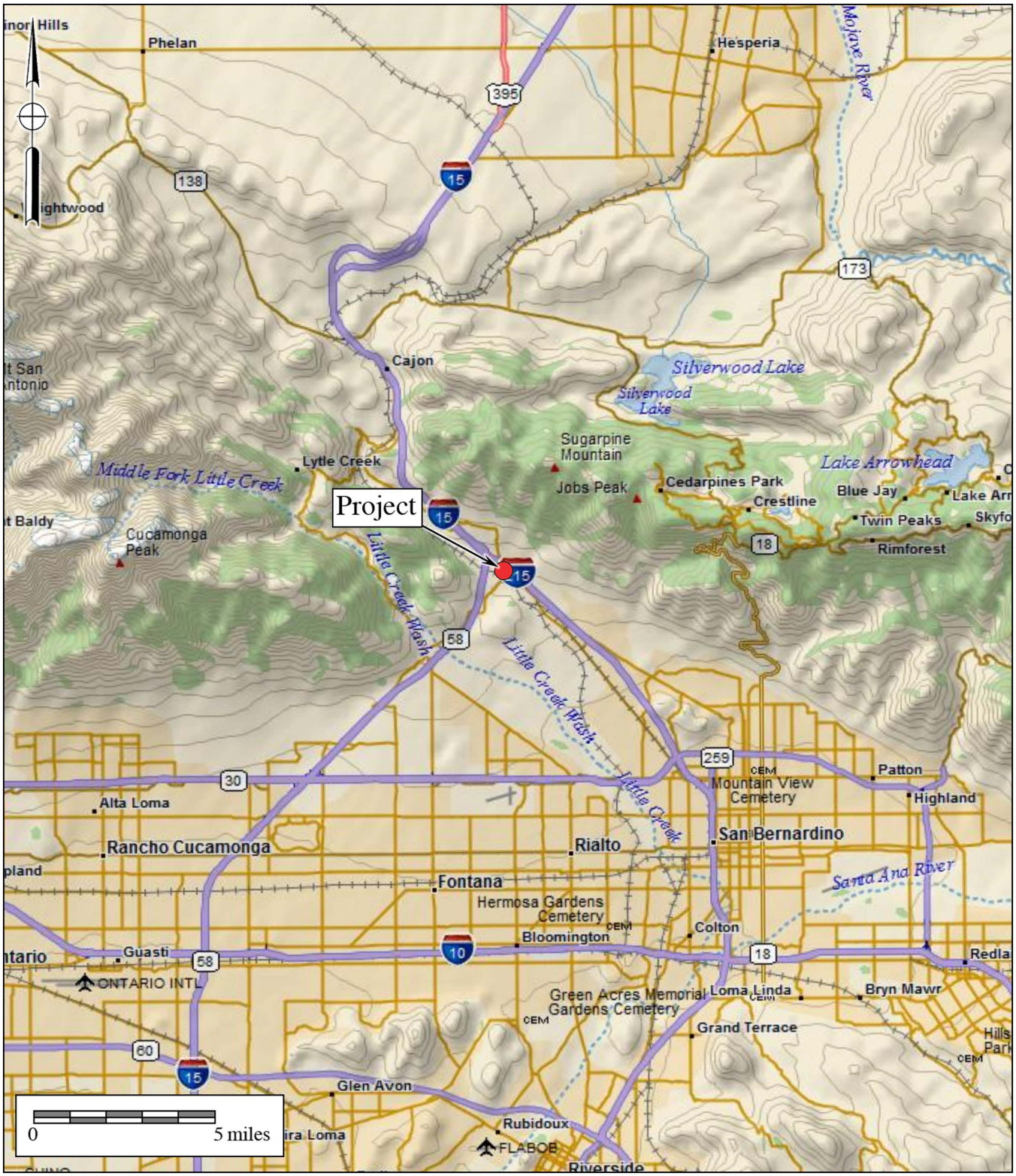

Figure 1.1–1

General Location Map

The Glen Helen and Cajon Gas Station Project

DeLorme (1:250,000)

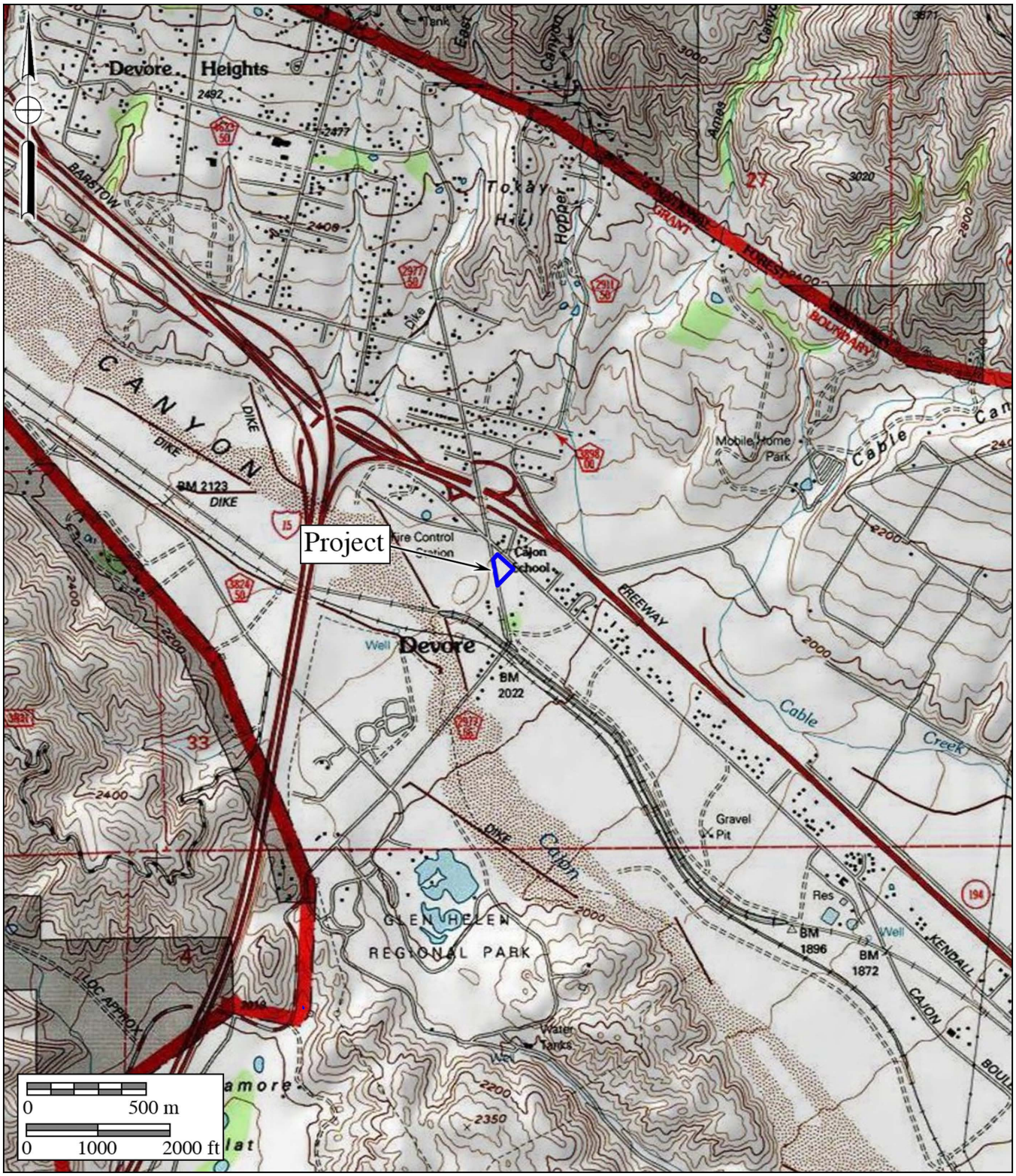

Figure 1.1–2

Project Location Map

The Glen Helen and Cajon Gas Station Project

USGS *Devore* Quadrangle (7.5-minute series)

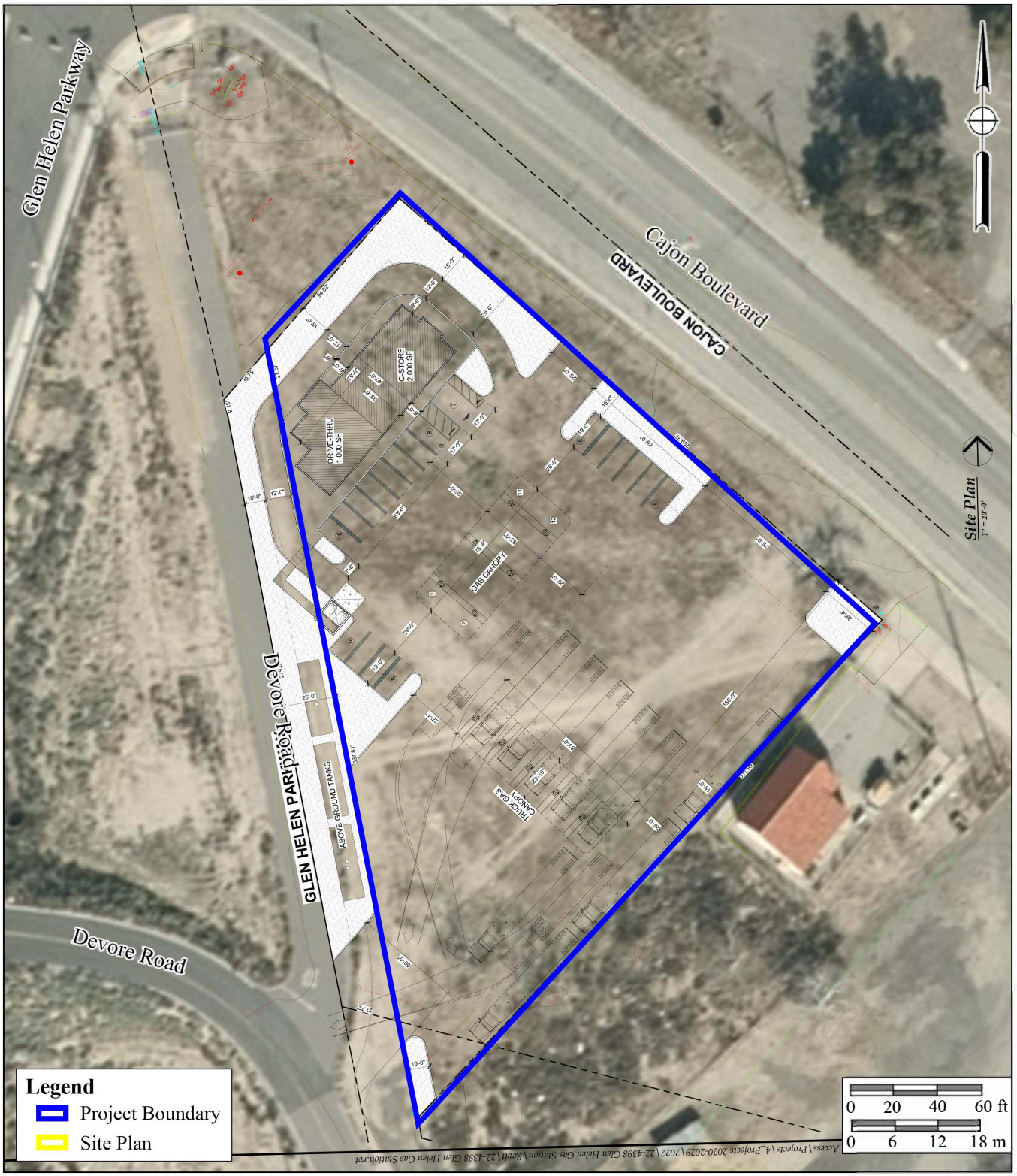

Figure 1.1–3

Site Plan Shown on a Current Aerial Photograph

The Glen Helen and Cajon Gas Station Project

1.3 Cultural Setting

1.3.1 Prehistoric Period

Paleo Indian, Archaic Period Milling Stone Horizon, and the Late Prehistoric Shoshonean groups are the three general cultural periods represented in San Bernardino County. The following discussion of the cultural history of San Bernardino County references the San Dieguito Complex, Encinitas Tradition, Milling Stone Horizon, La Jolla Complex, Pauma Complex, and San Luis Rey Complex, since these culture sequences have been used to describe archaeological manifestations in the region. The Late Prehistoric component in San Bernardino County was represented by the Cahuilla, Serrano, and potentially the Vanyume Indians.

Absolute chronological information, where possible, will be incorporated into this discussion to examine the effectiveness of continuing to use these terms interchangeably. Reference will be made to the geological framework that divides the culture chronology of the area into four segments: late Pleistocene (20,000 to 10,000 years before the present [YBP]), early Holocene (10,000 to 6,650 YBP), middle Holocene (6,650 to 3,350 YBP), and late Holocene (3,350 to 200 YBP).

Paleo Indian Period (Late Pleistocene: 11,500 to circa 9,000 YBP)

The Paleo Indian Period is associated with the terminus of the late Pleistocene (12,000 to 10,000 YBP). The environment during the late Pleistocene was cool and moist, which allowed for glaciation in the mountains and the formation of deep, pluvial lakes in the deserts and basin lands (Moratto 1984). However, by the terminus of the late Pleistocene, the climate became warmer, which caused the glaciers to melt, sea levels to rise, greater coastal erosion, large lakes to recede and evaporate, extinction of Pleistocene megafauna, and major vegetation changes (Moratto 1984; Martin 1967, 1973; Fagan 1991). The coastal shoreline at 10,000 YBP, depending upon the particular area of the coast, was near the 30-meter isobath, or two to six kilometers further west than its present location (Masters 1983).

Paleo Indians were likely attracted to multiple habitat types, including mountains, marshlands, estuaries, and lakeshores. These people likely subsisted using a more generalized hunting, gathering, and collecting adaptation while utilizing a variety of resources including birds, mollusks, and both large and small mammals (Erlandson and Colten 1991; Moratto 1984; Moss and Erlandson 1995).

Archaic Period (Early and Middle Holocene: circa 9000 to 1300 YBP)

The Archaic Period of prehistory begins with the onset of the Holocene around 9,000 YBP. The transition from the Pleistocene to the Holocene was a period of major environmental change throughout North America (Antevs 1953; Van Devender and Spaulding 1979). The general warming trend caused sea levels to rise, lakes to evaporate, and drainage patterns to change. In southern California, the general climate at the beginning of the early Holocene was marked by cool/moist periods and an increase in warm/dry periods and sea levels. The coastal shoreline at

8,000 YBP, depending upon the particular area of the coast, was near the 20-meter isobath, or one to four kilometers further west than its present location (Masters 1983).

The rising sea level during the early Holocene created rocky shorelines and bays along the coast by flooding valley floors and eroding the coastline (Curray 1965; Inman 1983). Shorelines were primarily rocky with small littoral cells, as sediments were deposited at bay edges but rarely discharged into the ocean (Reddy 2000). These bays eventually evolved into lagoons and estuaries, which provided a rich habitat for mollusks and fish. The warming trend and rising sea levels generally continued until the late Holocene (4,000 to 3,500 YBP).

At the beginning of the late Holocene, sea levels stabilized, rocky shores declined, lagoons filled with sediment, and sandy beaches became established (Gallegos 1985; Inman 1983; Masters 1994; Miller 1966; Warren and Pavesic 1963). Many former lagoons became saltwater marshes surrounded by coastal sage scrub by the late Holocene (Gallegos 2002). The sedimentation of the lagoons was significant in that it had profound effects on the types of resources available to prehistoric peoples. Habitat was lost for certain large mollusks, namely *Chione* and *Argopecten,* but habitat was gained for other small mollusks, particularly *Donax* (Gallegos 1985; Reddy 2000). The changing lagoon habitats resulted in the decline of larger shellfish, loss of drinking water, and loss of Torrey Pine nuts, causing a major depopulation of the coast as people shifted inland to reliable freshwater sources and intensified their exploitation of terrestrial small game and plants, including acorns (originally proposed by Rogers 1929; Gallegos 2002).

The Archaic Period in southern California is associated with several different cultures, complexes, traditions, periods, and horizons, including San Dieguito, La Jolla, Encinitas, Milling Stone, Pauma, and Intermediate.

Late Prehistoric Period (Late Holocene: 1,300 YBP to 1790)

Around approximately 1,350 YBP, a Shoshonean-speaking group from the Great Basin region moved into San Bernardino County, marking the transition to the Late Prehistoric Period. This period has been characterized by higher population densities and elaborations in social, political, and technological systems. Economic systems diversified and intensified during this period, with the continued elaboration of trade networks, the use of shell-bead currency, and the appearance of more labor-intensive, yet effective, technological innovations. Technological developments during this period included the introduction of the bow and arrow between A.D. 400 and 600 and the introduction of ceramics. Atlatl darts were replaced by smaller arrow darts, including the Cottonwood series points. Other hallmarks of the Late Prehistoric Period include extensive trade networks as far reaching as the Colorado River Basin and cremation of the dead.

Protohistoric Period (Late Holocene: 1790 to Present)

Prior to the arrival of the Spanish missionaries, the San Bernardino area was inhabited by the Cahuilla, Serrano, and potentially the Vanyume Indians. The territory of the Vanyume was covered by small and relatively sparse populations focused primarily along the Mojave River,

north of the Serrano and southeast of the Kawaiisu. It is believed that the southwestern extent of their territory went as far as Cajon Pass and portions of Hesperia. Bean and Smith (1978) noted that it was uncertain if the Vanyume spoke a dialect of Serrano or a separate Takic-based language. However, King and Blackburn (1978) suggest that the Vanyume and other Kitanemuk speakers once occupied most of Antelope Valley. In contrast to the Serrano, the Vanyume maintained friendly social relations with the Mohave and Chemehuevi to the east and northeast (Kroeber 1976). As with the majority of California native populations, Vanyume populations were decimated around the 1820s by placement in Spanish missions and asistencias. It is believed that by 1900, the Vanyume had become extinct (Bean and Smith 1978). However, given the settlement patterns reported for the Vanyume, it is more probable that the population was dispersed rather than completely wiped out.

At the time of Spanish contact in the sixteenth century, the Cahuilla occupied territory that included the San Bernardino Mountains, Orocopia Mountain, and the Chocolate Mountains to the west, Salton Sea and Borrego Springs to the south, Palomar Mountain and Lake Mathews to the west, and the Santa Ana River to the north. The Cahuilla are a Takic-speaking people closely related to their Gabrielino and Luiseño neighbors, although relations with the Gabrielino were more intense than with the Luiseño. They differ from the Luiseño and Gabrielino in that their religion is more similar to the Mohave tribes of the eastern deserts than the Chingichngish cult of the Luiseño and Gabrielino. The following is a summary of ethnographic data regarding this group (Bean 1978; Kroeber 1976).

Cahuilla villages were typically permanent and located on low terraces within canyons in proximity to water sources. These locations proved to be rich in food resources and afforded protection from prevailing winds. Villages had areas that were publicly owned as well as areas that were privately owned by clans, families, or individuals. Each village was associated with a particular lineage and series of sacred sites that included unique petroglyphs and pictographs. Villages were occupied throughout the year; however, during a several-week period in the fall, most of the village members relocated to mountain oak groves to take part in acorn harvesting (Bean 1978; Kroeber 1976).

The Serrano and Vanyume, however, were primarily hunters and gatherers. Individual family dwellings were likely circular, domed structures. Vegetal staples varied with locality; acorns and piñon nuts were found in the foothills, and mesquite, yucca roots, cacti fruits, and piñon nuts were found in or near the desert regions. Diets were supplemented with other roots, bulbs, shoots, and seeds (Heizer 1978). Deer, mountain sheep, antelopes, rabbits, and other small rodents were among the principal food packages. Various game birds, especially quail, were also hunted. The bow and arrow were used for large game, while smaller game and birds were killed with curved throwing sticks, traps, and snares. Occasionally, game was hunted communally, often during mourning ceremonies (Benedict 1924; Drucker 1937; Heizer 1978). In general, manufactured goods included baskets, some pottery, rabbit-skin blankets, awls, arrow straighteners, sinew-backed bows, arrows, fire drills, stone pipes, musical instruments (rattles,

rasps, whistles, bull-roarers, and flutes), feathered costumes, mats, bags, storage pouches, and nets (Heizer 1978). Food acquisition and processing required the manufacture of additional items such as knives, stone or bone scrapers, pottery trays and bowls, bone or horn spoons, and stirrers. Mortars, made of either stone or wood, and metates were also manufactured (Strong 1971; Drucker 1937; Benedict 1924).

Much like the Vanyume, the Serrano suffered large population decreases during the early 1800s. While the missionaries are credited with developing the first stable water supply in the area by diverting water from Mill Creek into a zanja that terminated at the Asistencia de Mission San Gabriel on Barton Road, the task was completed through labor provided by the Serrano. The zanja, known as the Mill Creek Zanja, is located in Redlands, California. It has been listed on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) since 1976.

1.3.2 Historic Period

Traditionally, the history of the state of California has been divided into three general periods: the Spanish Period (1769 to 1821), the Mexican Period (1822 to 1846), and the American Period (1848 to present) (Caughey 1970). The American Period is often further subdivided into additional phases: the nineteenth century (1848 to 1900), the early twentieth century (1900 to 1950), and the Modern Period (1950 to present). From an archaeological standpoint, all of these phases can be referred to together as the Ethnohistoric Period. This provides a valuable tool for archaeologists, as ethnohistory is directly concerned with the study of indigenous or non-Western peoples from a combined historical/anthropological viewpoint, which employs written documents, oral narrative, material culture, and ethnographic data for analysis.

European exploration along the California coast began in 1542 with the landing of Juan Rodriguez Cabrillo and his men at San Diego Bay. Sixty years after the Cabrillo expeditions, an expedition under Sebastian Viscaíno made an extensive and thorough exploration of the Pacific coast. Although the voyage did not extend beyond the northern limits of the Cabrillo track, Viscaíno had the most lasting effect upon the nomenclature of the coast. Many of his place names have survived, whereas practically every one of the names created by Cabrillo have faded from use. For instance, Cabrillo named the first (now) United States port he stopped at “San Miguel”; 60 years later, Viscaíno changed it to “San Diego” (Rolle 1969). The early European voyages observed Native Americans living in villages along the coast but did not make any substantial, long-lasting impact. At the time of contact, the Luiseño population was estimated to have ranged from 4,000 to as many as 10,000 individuals (Bean and Shipek 1978; Kroeber 1976).

The historic background of the project area began with the Spanish colonization of Alta California. The first Spanish colonizing expedition reached southern California in 1769 with the intention of converting and civilizing the indigenous populations, as well as expanding the knowledge of and access to new resources in the region (Brigandi 1998). As a result, by the late eighteenth century, a large portion of southern California was overseen by Mission San Luis Rey (San Diego County), Mission San Juan Capistrano (Orange County), and Mission San Gabriel

(Los Angeles County), who began colonizing the region and surrounding areas (Chapman 1921).

Native Californians may have first coalesced with Europeans around 1769 when the first Spanish mission was established in San Diego. In 1771, Friar Francisco Graces first searched the Californian desert for potential mission sites. Interactions between local tribes and Franciscan priests occurred by 1774 when Juan Bautista De Anza made an exploration of Alta California.

Serrano contact with the Europeans may have occurred as early as 1771 or 1772, but it was not until approximately 1819 that the Spanish directly influenced the culture. The Spanish established asistencias in San Bernardino, Pala, and Santa Ysabel. Between the founding of the asistencia and secularization in 1834, most of the Serranos in the San Bernardino Mountains were removed to the nearby missions (Beattie and Beattie 1951:366) while the Cahuilla maintained a high level of autonomy from Spain (Bean 1978).

Each mission gained power through the support of a large, subjugated Native American workforce. As the missions grew, livestock holdings increased and became increasingly vulnerable to theft. In order to protect their interests, the southern California missions began to expand inland to try and provide additional security (Beattie and Beattie 1939; Caughey 1970). In order to meet their needs, the Spaniards embarked upon a formal expedition in 1806 to find potential locations within what is now the San Bernardino Valley. As a result, by 1810, Father Francisco Dumetz of Mission San Gabriel had succeeded in establishing a religious site, or capilla, at a Cahuilla rancheria called Guachama (Beattie and Beattie 1939). San Bernardino Valley received its name from this site, which was dedicated to San Bernardino de Siena by Father Dumetz. The Guachama rancheria was located in present-day Bryn Mawr in San Bernardino County.

These early colonization efforts were followed by the establishment of estancias at Puente (circa 1816) and San Bernardino (circa 1819) near Guachama (Beattie and Beattie 1939). These efforts were soon mirrored by the Spaniards from Mission San Luis Rey, who in turn established a presence in what is now Lake Elsinore, Temecula, and Murrieta (Chapman 1921). The indigenous groups who occupied these lands were recruited by missionaries, converted, and put to work in the missions (Pourade 1961). Throughout this period, the Native American populations were decimated by introduced diseases, a drastic shift in diet resulting in poor nutrition, and social conflicts due to the introduction of an entirely new social order (Cook 1976).

Mexico achieved independence from Spain in 1822 and became a federal republic in 1824. As a result, both Baja and Alta California became classified as territories (Rolle 1969). Shortly thereafter, the Mexican Republic sought to grant large tracts of private land to its citizens to begin to encourage immigration to California and to establish its presence in the region. Part of the establishment of power and control included the desecularization of the missions circa 1832. These same missions were also located on some of the most fertile land in California and, as a result, were considered highly valuable. The resulting land grants, known as “ranchos,” covered expansive portions of California and by 1846, more than 600 land grants had been issued by the Mexican government. Rancho Jurupa was the first rancho to be established and was issued to Juan

Bandini in 1838. Although Bandini primarily resided in San Diego, Rancho Jurupa was located in what is now Riverside County (Pourade 1963). A review of Riverside County place names quickly illustrates that many of the ranchos in Riverside County lent their names to present-day locations, including Jurupa, El Rincon, La Sierra, El Sobrante de San Jacinto, La Laguna (Lake Elsinore), Santa Rosa, Temecula, Pauba, San Jacinto Nuevo y Potrero, and San Jacinto Viejo (Gunther 1984). As was typical of many ranchos, these were all located in the valley environments within western Riverside County.

The treatment of Native Americans grew worse during the Rancho Period. Most of the Native Americans were forced off of their land or put to work on the now privately-owned ranchos, most often as slave labor. In light of the brutal ranchos, the degree to which Native Americans had become dependent upon the mission system is evident when, in 1838, a group of Native Americans from Mission San Luis Rey petitioned government officials in San Diego to relieve suffering at the hands of the rancheros:

> We have suffered incalculable losses, for some of which we are in part to be blamed for because many of us have abandoned the Mission … We plead and beseech you … to grant us a Rev. Father for this place. We have been accustomed to the Rev. Fathers and to their manner of managing the duties. We labored under their intelligent directions, and we were obedient to the Fathers according to the regulations, because we considered it as good for us. (Brigandi 1998:21)

Native American culture had been disrupted to the point where they could no longer rely upon prehistoric subsistence and social patterns. Not only does this illustrate how dependent the Native Americans had become upon the missionaries, but it also indicates a marked contrast in the way the Spanish treated the Native Americans as compared to the Mexican and United States ranchers. Spanish colonialism (missions) is based upon utilizing human resources while integrating them into their society. The ranchers, both Mexican and American, did not accept Native Americans into their social order and used them specifically for the extraction of labor, resources, and profit. Rather than being incorporated, they were either subjugated or exterminated (Cook 1976).

By 1846, tensions between the United States and Mexico had escalated to the point of war (Rolle 1969). In order to reach a peaceful agreement, the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo was put into effect in 1848, which resulted in the annexation of California to the United States. Once California opened to the United States, waves of settlers moved in searching for gold mines, business opportunities, political opportunities, religious freedom, and adventure (Rolle 1969; Caughey 1970). By 1850, California had become a state and was eventually divided into 27 separate counties. While a much larger population was now settling in California, this was primarily in the central valley, San Francisco, and the Gold Rush region of the Sierra Nevada mountain range (Rolle 1969; Caughey 1970). During this time, southern California grew at a much

slower pace than northern California and was still dominated by the cattle industry that was established during the earlier rancho period.

Although the first orange trees were planted in Riverside County circa 1871, it was not until a few years later when a small number of Brazilian navel orange trees were established that the citrus industry truly began in the region (Patterson 1971). The Brazilian naval orange was well suited to the climate of Riverside County and thrived with assistance from several extensive irrigation projects. At the close of 1882, an estimated half a million citrus trees were present in California. It is estimated that nearly half of that population was in Riverside County. Population growth and 1880s tax revenue from the booming citrus industry prompted the official formation of Riverside County in 1893 out of portions of what was once San Bernardino County (Patterson 1971).

History of the Devore Area

The community of Devore was established at the southern opening of Cajon Pass, along the Mohave Trail. Prior to colonization, the Devore area was home to the Serrano people who referred to the area as *Amuscopiabit*, meaning "the place of little pines" (Cataldo 2021). By the early 1840s, the Serrano settlement was gone. On April 29, 1843, the property, which was referred to as Rancho Muscupiabe (Figure 1.3–1) after the Serrano settlement, was deeded to Englishman Michael Claringbud White who stated:

> I, Michael Claringbud White (generally known in California under the name of Miguel Blanco) was born in Kent (England) and brought up there till I was 13 years old… At 13 I was apprenticed to the master of the ship *Perseverence* of London, whose name was William Mott. I was with with him 2 years and 9 months in the whaling business, was left ashore at San Jose del Cabo in Lower California, that was in 1817 in my 16th year, for I was born on the 10th of Feb. 1802. (Savage 1877)

White moved throughout what is now southern California and New Mexico in those 30 years between arriving to the Pacific coast and receiving the deed to Rancho Muscupiabe. In 1831, he married Madame Del Rosario Guillen. They settled on the rancho for just nine months, during which time he built a log and earth home and corrals for livestock. "The object of this establishment, supported by several landowners, was to head off Indian stock thieves coming from the Mojave Desert. White, however, lost his stock to the Indians and abandoned the place" (Savage 1877). When the Whites left Rancho Muscupiabe, they settled on the San Isidro Ranch. The Rancho remained abandoned by White for 10 years, and in 1853, a claim was made to the United States Land Commission (USLC). In 1859, as a result of this claim, the USLC awarded half of the rancho to White and the other half to White's attorney Henry Hancock (Savage 1877). White then sold his half to Hancock.

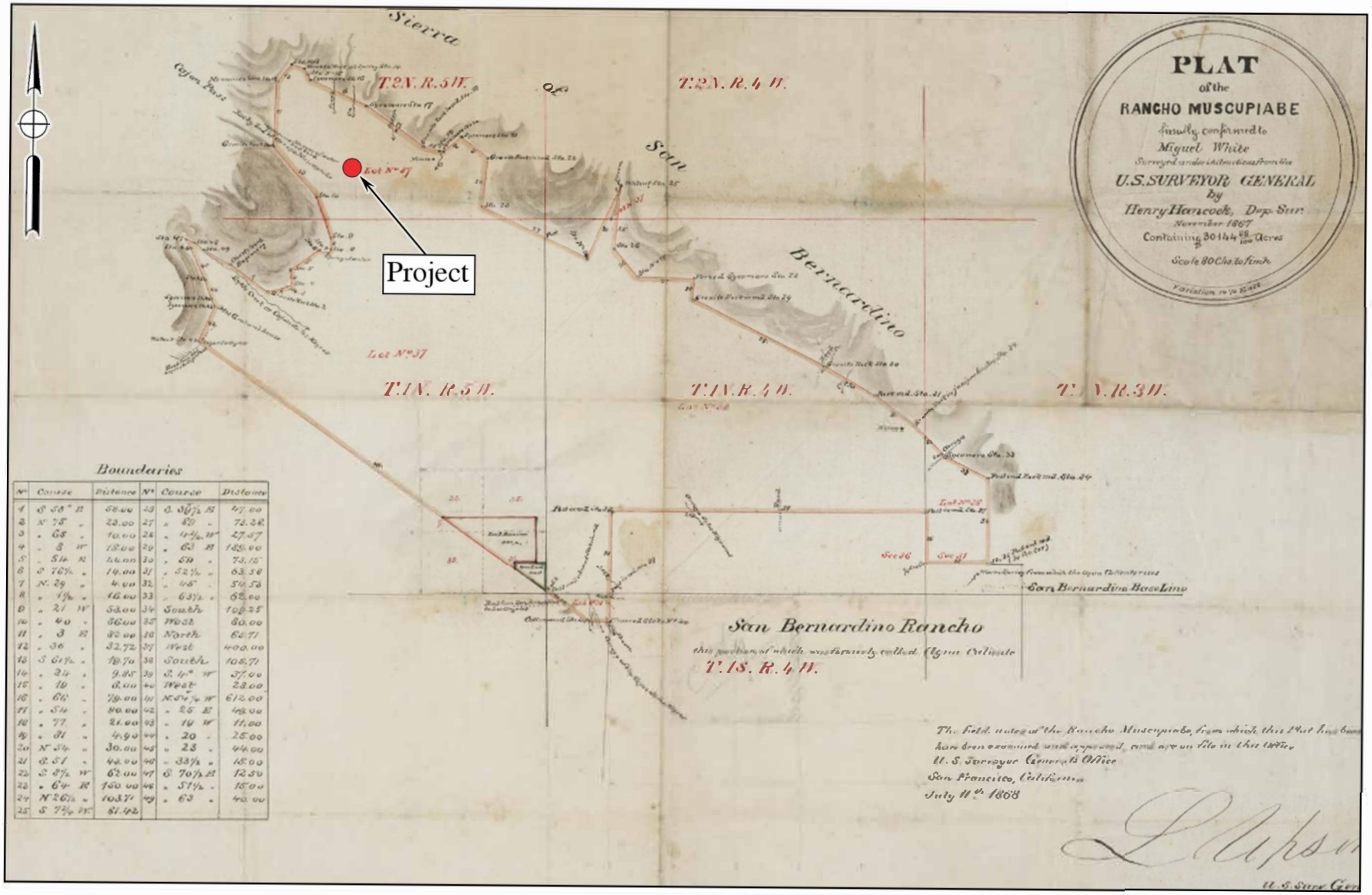

Figure 1.3–1

1867 Rancho Muscupiabe Plat Map

The Glen Helen and Cajon Gas Station Project

(Courtesy of UCLA, Library Special Collections, Charles E. Young Research Library)

In 1850, the pass was improved by a Los Angeles freighting company, connecting Cajon Pass to Los Angeles in the west and San Bernardino to the south. The project area is located just under a mile and a half northeast of Sycamore Grove (California Historical Landmark No. 573), as it was dubbed by the Mormon settlers who were making their way to San Bernardino in 1851. In that same area, also in the 1850s, George Martin and his family established "Martin's Station," which served as the first stop north of San Bernardino for the next 30 years (Redlands Daily Facts 2009). In 1885, the California Southern Railroad completed the Santa Fe Rail Line through the Cajon Pass and Rancho Muscupiabe (City of San Bernardino 2022) (Figure 1.3–2).

By the late 1880s, Martin's Station was owned by R.N.C. Wilson, who named the property the Glen Helen Ranch. As stated in the *Daily Courier*:

> We have before alluded to the enterprise of Mr. Wilson in established a fine Jersey dairy at Glen Helen, near the old Martin station in the Cajon Pass. He is largely supplying the demand for butter in this city [San Bernardino] at present and will be able to supply it more largely still next season. (*The Daily Courier* 1889)

By 1892, the area surrounding the Glen Helen Ranch had been subdivided into the "Guernsey Tract, which was later called the "Glen Helen Tract" by Barclay and Wilson (*The Daily Courier* 1892). This tract which was later described as comprising "1600 acres situated at the extreme northwestern corner of the Muscupiabe rancho, near the mouth of Cajon Pass" (*San Bernardino County Sun* 1901). The current project is located within Lot 145 of the Tract, as shown on Figure 1.3–3.

In 1901, the Kenwood Commercial Company, an organization of Chicago-based capitalists, "secured control of this property, in all about 1,600 acres, and the tract is to be colonized by Chicago People" (*San Bernardino County Sun* 1901). Except for farms and ranches, the area had remained largely undeveloped. The president of the Kenwood Commercial Company, John Abraham Devore, championed the development of the area, as he believed that it had great potential for agricultural development, and included the planting of over 200 acres of grape vines, almond trees, apple trees, and olive trees in the plans for the area. As stated by Devore:

> We are going to call the place Kenwood Heights. Streets are to be laid out and along them we intend to put olive trees. We have received two or three letters from the Santa Fe Company (formerly the California Southern Railroad) asking for the privilege of using some of our water, and I believe the railroad will establish a station on our ground. Besides this, the surveys for the Salt Lake Road run through our property. (*The San Bernardino County Sun* 1902)

Figure 1.3–4 depicts the current project within the Kenwood Heights Tract Map, which indicates that the current project is located within Lot 32.

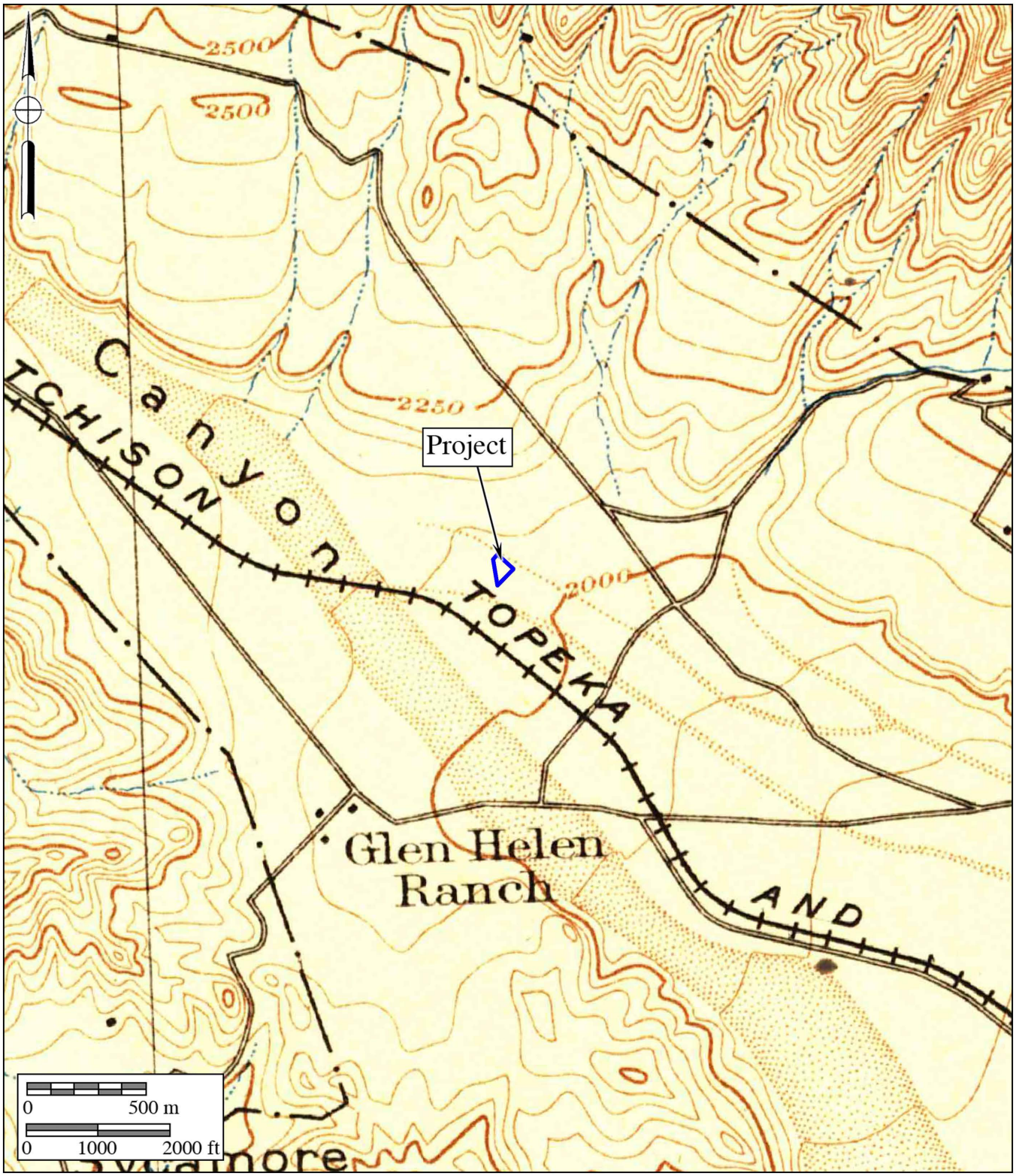

Figure 1.3–2

1896 Topographic Map

The Glen Helen and Cajon Gas Station Project

USGS *San Bernardino* Quadrangle (15-minute series)

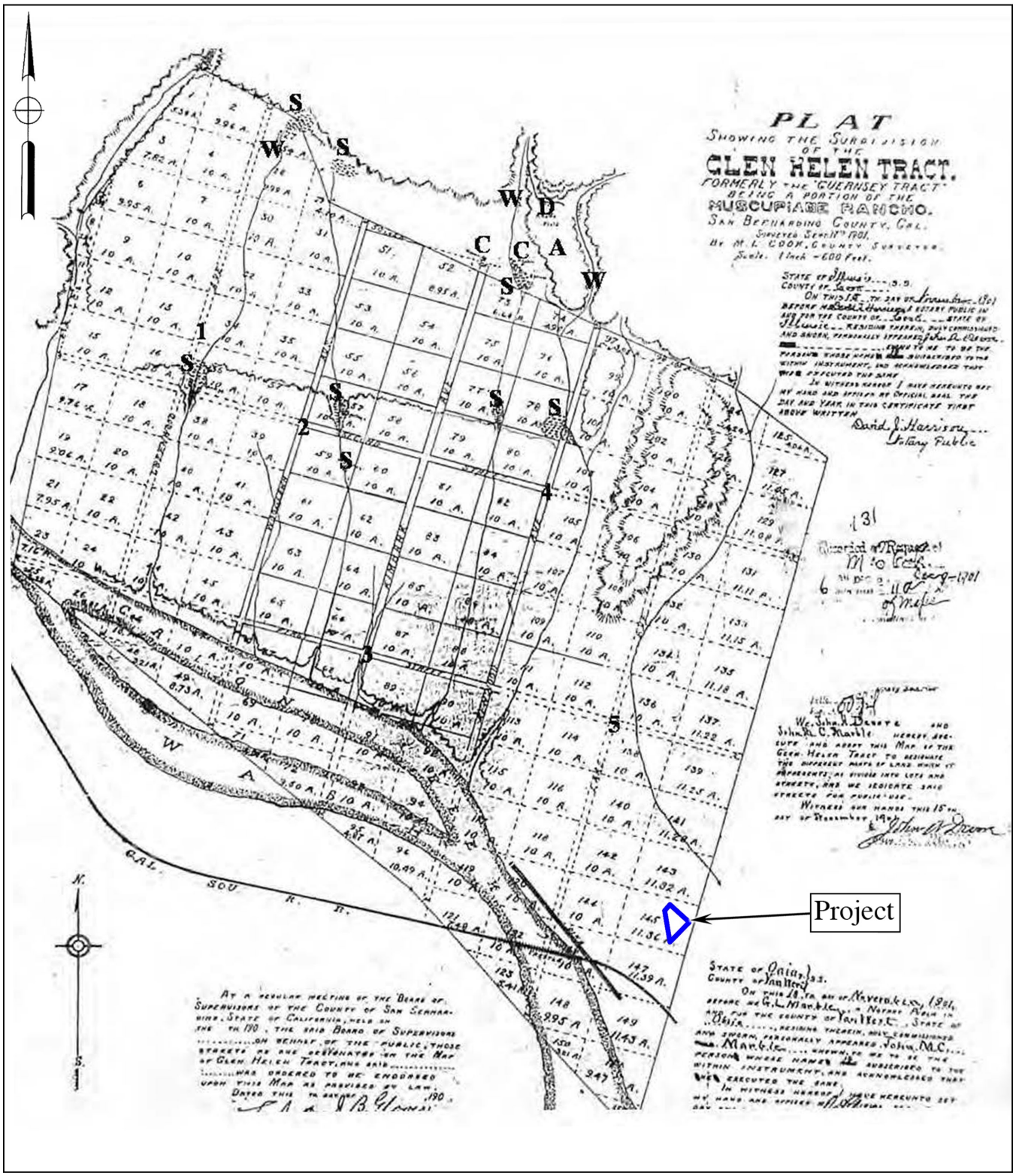

Figure 1.3–3

1901 Glen Helen Tract Map

The Glen Helen and Cajon Gas Station Project

(Courtesy of Eby Hall 2007)

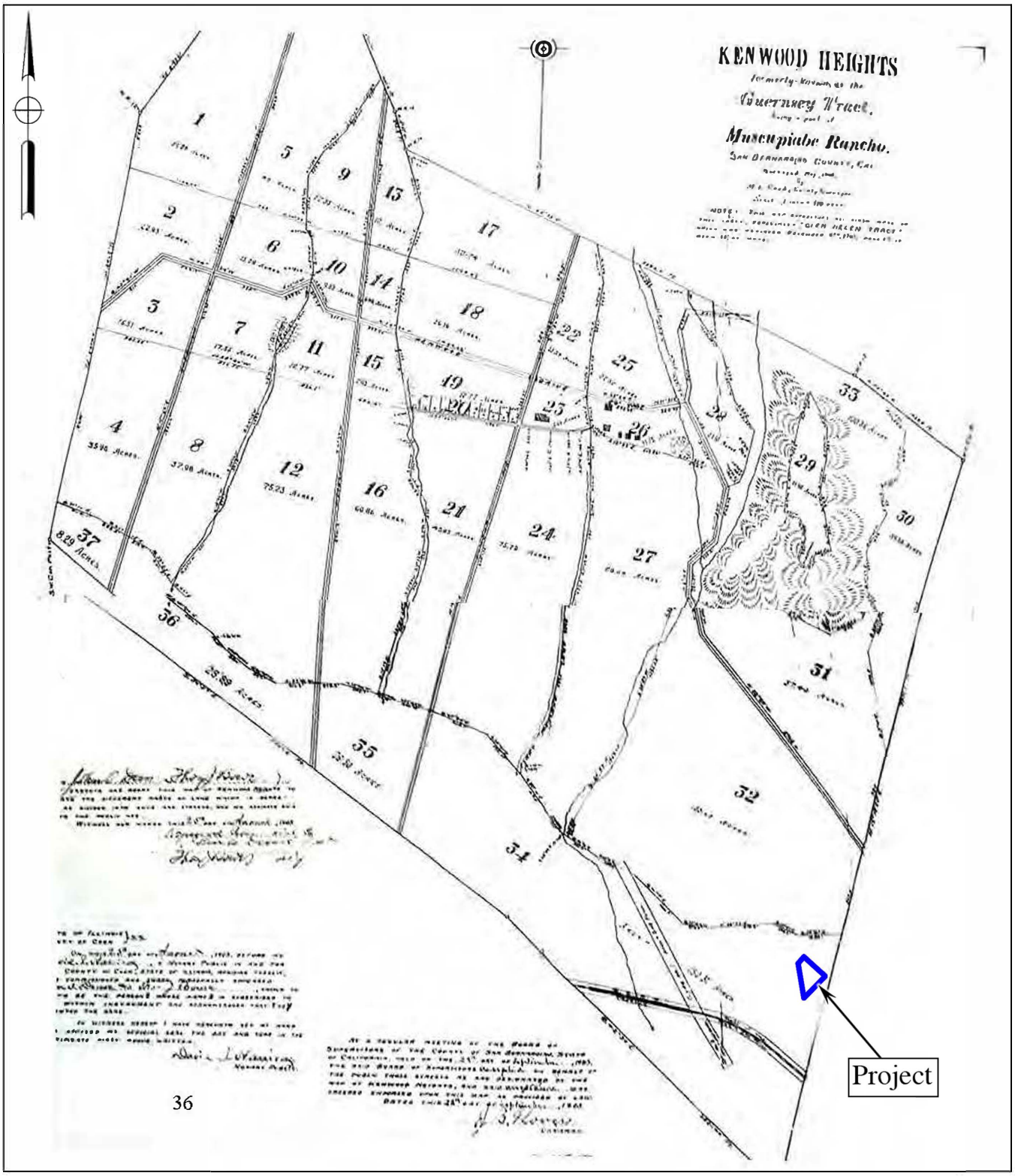

Figure 1.3–4

1901 Kenwood Tract Map

The Glen Helen and Cajon Gas Station Project

(Courtesy of Eby Hall 2007)

By 1905, the town was instead known as Devore Heights (*The San Bernardino County Sun* 1905). Devore was born in California, Pennsylvania on October 7, 1858. In 1878, he and his father moved to Chicago and founded the tailoring house "A.A. Devore and Son." Also in 1878, Devore married Anna Evans, with whom he had a daughter, Miriam. After his father's passing in 1899, Devore became president of the Chicago-based Tailoring House, along with his other business ventures, including being president of the Kenwood Commercial Company and the establishment of Devore Heights. Devore died in February 1907 at the age of 48 (Waterman 1908).

By 1908, Devore had been established as one of the main towns on the Santa Fe Rail Line. As a result of this, the Santa Fe Rail Line built a two-story concrete station, which was completed in January 1908, with five rooms on the second floor and a first floor "devoted to the comfort and convenience of the public and the uses of the company," including a "popular agent, telegraph office, and an express office" (*The San Bernardino County Sun* 1908) (Plate 1.3–1). A steel water tank, a house track, and a sidetrack were also constructed near the station, and a schoolhouse, a wagon shop, and a blacksmith shop had been established in Devore by this time (*The San Bernardino County Sun* 1908). The original locations of the schoolhouse (the Devore School, built in 1870), blacksmith shop, and the Devore Depot are depicted on the 1930 aerial photograph (Figure 1.3–5).

Plate 1.3–2: The Devore Depot, circa 1910.
(Image courtesy of the Kansas State Historical Society)

Figure 1.3–5

1930 Aerial Photograph with Project and Structure Locations

The Glen Helen and Cajon Gas Station Project

In 1910, the Devore Land Company was established, and the Kenwood Heights Tract was resubdivided. In 1911, the Devore Land Company transferred its water rights to the Devore Water Company (Eby Hall 2007). Between this time and the 1930s, Devore was parceled and sold to many different individuals and families. Additionally, in 1915, the road through Devore (now Cajon Boulevard) became the State Highway (LRN 31), in 1920, the road was widened and paved, and in 1926, the Highway became Route 66.

In 1924 the Cajon School was built to replace four one-room schoolhouses in the area, including the Devore School (Eby Hall 2007). The Cajon School is located across Cajon Boulevard from the current subject property and the former location of the Devore School (see Figure 1.3–5). According the Eby Hall (2007), the property was owned by Robert B. and Florence Peters at the time, who sold the property to the San Bernardino School District in 1925, after the new school was erected. In 1930 the train depot was closed. It was reopened briefly during World War II, but ultimately closed again after the war and was demolished in the early 1950s. Between 1952 and 1953 Route 66 (Cajon Boulevard) was expanded into a four-lane highway, and in 1955 Interstate 215 was built to the east of Route 66.

1.4 Results of the Archaeological Records Search

An archaeological records search for a one-half-mile radius around the project was requested by BFSA from the SCCIC at CSU Fullerton on June 30, 2022. Due to limitations imposed by the evolving circumstances related to the COVID-19 pandemic, records search access has become limited with delays for the foreseeable future. Therefore, as of the date of this report, the archaeological records search results are pending from the SCCIC at CSU Fullerton. An updated report will be provided to the County once such data is available.

In addition to requesting the archaeological records search from the SCCIC, BFSA reviewed the following historic sources:

- The NRHP Index
- The Office of Historic Preservation, Archaeological Determinations of Eligibility
- The Office of Historic Preservation, Built Environment Resources Directory
- 1896, 1898, and 1901 *San Bernardino* (15-minute) topographic USGS maps
- 1936 and 1941 *Devore* (1:31,680-scale) topographic USGS maps
- 1954 and 1968 *Devore* (7.5-minute) topographic USGS maps
- Historic aerial photographs (1930, 1933, 1938, 1953, 1959, 1968, 1980, 1985, 1995, 2005, and 2012 through 2020)

According to the aerial photographs, what appears to be a small structure, or foundation, is located within the southeast corner of the subject property by 1953. Other than that, the subject property appears to remain vacant. As indicated in Section 1.3, the subject property is located within the grounds of the original Devore School. The 1930 aerial photograph (see Figure 1.3-5) depicts a

dirt path leading from Devore Road, through the subject property, to the Devore School. Eby Hall (2007) indicates that an apartment building-turned-commercial structure was constructed between 1968 and 1980 adjacent to the southeast boundary of the property. Between 1995 and 2002, the subject property appeared to have been cleared or graded. The subject property has also been impacted by the improvements made in the early to mid-twentieth century to Cajon Boulevard (Route 66), which bounds the property to the north and east, and Devore Road, that bounds the property to the west.

BFSA also requested a SLF search from the NAHC to search for the presence of any recorded Native American sacred sites or locations of religious or ceremonial importance within one mile of the project. As of the date of this report, no response has been received. All correspondence is provided in Appendix C. However, archival research suggests that the subject property is located near a Serrano settlement which predates the 1840s (see Section 1.3).

As a result of the archival research and history of the area, there is a high probability to find previously unrecorded cultural resources within the subject property.

1.5 Applicable Regulations

Resource importance is assigned to districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects that possess exceptional value or quality illustrating or interpreting the heritage of San Bernardino County in history, architecture, archaeology, engineering, and culture. A number of criteria are used in demonstrating resource importance. Specifically, the criteria outlined in CEQA, provide the guidance for making such a determination. The following sections detail the criteria that a resource must meet in order to be determined important.

1.5.1 California Environmental Quality Act

According to CEQA (§15064.5a), the term "historical resource" includes the following:

1) A resource listed in or determined to be eligible by the State Historical Resources Commission for listing in the CRHR (Public Resources Code SS5024.1, Title 14 CCR. Section 4850 et seq.).
2) A resource included in a local register of historical resources, as defined in Section 5020.1(k) of the Public Resources Code or identified as significant in a historical resource survey meeting the requirements of Section 5024.1(g) of the Public Resources Code, shall be presumed to be historically or culturally significant. Public agencies must treat any such resource as significant unless the preponderance of evidence demonstrates that it is not historically or culturally significant.
3) Any object, building, structure, site, area, place, record, or manuscript, which a lead agency determines to be historically significant or significant in the architectural, engineering, scientific, economic, agricultural, educational, social, political, military, or cultural annals of California may be considered to be a historical resource, provided

the lead agency's determination is supported by substantial evidence in light of the whole record. Generally, a resource shall be considered by the lead agency to be "historically significant" if the resource meets the criteria for listing on the CRHR (Public Resources Code SS5024.1, Title 14, Section 4852) including the following:

a) Is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California's history and cultural heritage;
b) Is associated with the lives of persons important in our past;
c) 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
d) Has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

4) The fact that a resource is not listed in, or determined eligible for listing in the CRHR, not included in a local register of historical resources (pursuant to Section 5020.1[k] of the Public Resources Code), or identified in a historical resources survey (meeting the criteria in Section 5024.1(g) of the Public Resources Code) does not preclude a lead agency from determining that the resource may be a historical resource as defined in Public Resources Code Section 5020.1(j) or 5024.1.

According to CEQA (§15064.5b), a project with an effect that may cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource is a project that may have a significant effect on the environment. CEQA defines a substantial adverse change as:

1) Substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource means physical demolition, destruction, relocation, or alteration of the resource or its immediate surroundings such that the significance of a historical resource would be materially impaired.

2) The significance of a historical resource is materially impaired when a project:

a) Demolishes or materially alters in an adverse manner those physical characteristics of a historical resource that convey its historical significance and that justify its inclusion in, or eligibility for inclusion in the CRHR; or
b) Demolishes or materially alters in an adverse manner those physical characteristics that account for its inclusion in a local register of historical resources pursuant to Section 5020.1(k) of the Public Resources Code or its identification in aa historical resources survey meeting the requirements of

Section 5024.1(g) of the Public Resources Code, unless the public agency reviewing the effects of the project establishes by a preponderance of evidence that the resource is not historically or culturally significant; or,

c) Demolishes or materially alters in an adverse manner those physical characteristics of a historical resource that convey its historical significance and that justify its eligibility for inclusion in the CRHR as determined by a lead agency for purposes of CEQA.

Section 15064.5(c) of CEQA applies to effects on archaeological sites and contains the following additional provisions regarding archaeological sites:

1) When a project will impact an archaeological site, a lead agency shall first determine whether the site is a historical resource, as defined in subsection (a).
2) If a lead agency determines that the archaeological site is a historical resource, it shall refer to the provisions of Section 21084.1 of the Public Resources Code, Section 15126.4 of the guidelines, and the limits contained in Section 21083.2 of the Public Resources Code do not apply.
3) If an archaeological site does not meet the criteria defined in subsection (a), but does meet the definition of a unique archaeological resource in Section 21083.2 of the Public Resources Code, the site shall be treated in accordance with the provisions of Section 21083.2. The time and cost limitations described in Public Resources Code Section 21083.2 (c-f) do not apply to surveys and site evaluation activities intended to determine whether the project location contains unique archaeological resources.
4) If an archaeological resource is neither a unique archaeological nor historical resource, the effects of the project on those resources shall not be considered a significant effect on the environment. It shall be sufficient that both the resource and the effect on it are noted in the Initial Study or Environmental Impact Report, if one is prepared to address impacts on other resources, but they need not be considered further in the CEQA process.

Section 15064.5(d) and (e) contain additional provisions regarding human remains. Regarding Native American human remains, paragraph (d) states:

(d) When an Initial Study identifies the existence of, or the probable likelihood of, Native American human remains within the project, a lead agency shall work with the appropriate Native Americans as identified by the NAHC as provided in Public Resources Code SS5097.98. The applicant may develop an agreement for treating or disposing of, with appropriate dignity, the human remains and any items associated with Native American burials with the appropriate Native Americans as identified by

the NAHC. Action implementing such an agreement is exempt from:

1) The general prohibition on disinterring, disturbing, or removing human remains from any location other than a dedicated cemetery (Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5).
2) The requirements of CEQA and the Coastal Act.

2.0 RESEARCH DESIGN

The primary goal of the research design is to attempt to understand the way in which humans have used the land and resources within the project through time, as well as to aid in the determination of resource significance. For the current project, the study area under investigation is southwestern San Bernardino County. The scope of work for the cultural resources study conducted for the Glen Helen and Cajon Gas Station Project included the survey of a 1.6-acre study area. Given the area involved and the presence of nearby archaeological sites, the research design for this project was focused upon realistic study options. Since the main objective of the investigation was to identify the presence of and potential impacts to cultural resources, the goal here is not necessarily to answer wide-reaching theories regarding the development of early southern California, but to investigate the role and importance of identified resources. Nevertheless, the assessment of the significance of a resource must take into consideration a variety of factors, as well as the ability of a resource to address regional research topics and issues.

Although elementary resource evaluation programs are limited in terms of the amount of information available, several specific research questions were developed that could be used to guide the initial investigations of any observed cultural resources. The following research questions consider the small size and location of the project discussed above.

Research Questions:

- Can located cultural resources be associated with a specific time period, population, or individual?
- Do the types of any located cultural resources allow a site activity/function to be determined from a preliminary investigation? What are the site activities? What is the site function? What resources were exploited?
- How do located sites compare to others reported from different surveys conducted in the area?
- How do located sites fit existing models of settlement and subsistence for mountainous environments of the region?

Data Needs

At the survey level, the principal research objective is a generalized investigation of changing settlement patterns in both the prehistoric and historic periods within the study area. The overall goal is to understand settlement and resource procurement patterns of the project occupants. Therefore, adequate information on site function, context, and chronology from an archaeological perspective is essential for the investigation. The fieldwork and archival research were undertaken with the following primary research goals in mind:

1) To identify cultural resources occurring within the project;
2) To determine, if possible, site type and function, context of the resource(s), and chronological placement of each cultural resource identified;
3) To place each cultural resource identified within a regional perspective; and
4) To provide recommendations for the treatment of each cultural resources identified.

3.0 ANALYSIS OF PROJECT EFFECTS

The cultural resources study of the project site consisted of an institutional records search, archival research, an intensive cultural resource survey of the entire 1.6-acre study area, and the preparation of this technical report. This study was conducted in conformance with Section 21083.2 of the California Public Resources Code and CEQA. Statutory requirements of CEQA (Section 15064.5) were followed for the identification and evaluation of resources. Specific definitions for archaeological resource type(s) used in this report are those established by the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO 1995).

3.1 Survey Methods

The survey methodology employed during the current investigation followed standard archaeological field procedures and was sufficient to accomplish a thorough assessment of the project. The field methodology employed for the project included walking evenly spaced survey transects set approximately 10 meters apart while visually inspecting the ground surface. All potentially sensitive areas where cultural resources might be located were closely inspected. Photographs documenting survey areas and overall survey conditions were taken frequently.

3.2 Results of the Field Survey

Senior staff archaeologist Clarence Hoff conducted the archaeological survey for the Glen Helen and Cajon Gas Station Project on June 24, 2022. The entire property was accessible and visibility was very good, with 75 percent of the ground surface visible at the time of the survey. Vegetation consisting of inland sage scrub, Yerba Santa, sunflowers, and non-native grasses and weeds was observed throughout the project area. Plates 3.2–1 and 3.2–2 depict the subject property at the time of the survey.

The survey resulted in the identification of one concrete foundation (Temp-1) located within the south corner of the property (Plate 3.2–3) (Figures 3.2–1 and 3.2–2). The concrete foundation is first visible on the 1953 aerial photograph but is not depicted on any USGS topographic maps. Archival research indicates that the subject property is situated on the grounds of the Devore School, which was built in 1870 and demolished in the 1950s. According to aerial photographs, it does not appear that Temp-1 is associated with the Devore School, as the foundation appears to post-date the school's construction. The apartment building-turned-commercial structure that was built between 1968 and 1980 adjacent to the southeast boundary of the property does not appear to be associated with Temp-1 because it post-dates the foundation as well. The survey did not result in the identification of any prehistoric cultural resources within the project. Additionally, property records held online by the San Bernardino County Property Information Management Systems were only available for the subject parcel beginning in 2016 and did not shed additional light on the use or ownership of the property.

Plate 3.2–1: Overview of the project from the north corner, facing south.

Plate 3.2–2: Overview of the project from the east corner, facing west.

Plate 3.2–3: Overview of site Temp-1, facing south.

3.3 Significance Evaluation

As part of the cultural resources study for the Glen Helen and Cajon Gas Station Project, the foundation identified as Site Temp-1 has been evaluated according to the criteria listed in Section 1.5.1 (Public Resources Code SS5024.1, Title 14, Section 4852):

a) Is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California's history and cultural heritage;

While Site Temp-1 is located within a historically significant area, the foundation itself cannot be linked to California's history and cultural heritage, as it post-dates the settlement of the area. Therefore, Site Temp-1 does not qualify as a historically significant resource under Criterion A.

b) Is associated with the lives of persons important in our past;

Site Temp-1 could not be linked to any persons, including persons important to California's past. Therefore, Site Temp-1 does not qualify as a historically significant resource under Criterion B.

Figure 3.2–1
Historic Resource Location Map

(*Deleted for Public Review; Bound Separately*)

Figure 3.1–2
Site Temp-1 Sketch Map

(*Deleted for Public Review; Bound Separately*)

c) *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;*

Site Temp-1 is a standard concrete slab foundation. As such, it does not embody the distinctive characteristics of type, period, region, or method of construction. It was not linked to the work of any important creative individual and does not possess high artistic values. Therefore, Site Temp-1 does not qualify as a historically significant resource under Criterion C.

d) *Has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.*

Through the course of archival research for the Glen Helen and Cajon Gas Station Project, Temp-1 has not yielded any important information relating to the history or prehistory of the area, and it is unlikely to yield additional information in the future. Therefore, Site Temp-1 does not qualify as a historically significant resource under Criterion A.

According to these criterion, Site Temp-1 is not eligible for the CRHR and the historic feature is not considered a historical resource under CEQA criteria.

4.0 MANAGEMENT CONSIDERATIONS – MITIGATION MEASURES AND DESIGN CONSIDERATIONS

The Phase I archaeological assessment for the Glen Helen and Cajon Gas Station Project was positive for the presence of cultural resources (Temp-1). Site Temp-1 has been identified as a non-significant foundation predating 1953, according to aerial photographs. While the foundation is not visible on aerial photographs prior to 1953, archival research indicates that the subject property is located on the grounds of the Devore School, which was constructed in 1870 and demolished in the 1950s. Additionally, archival research indicates that the subject property is located within close proximity to Sycamore Grove, which is listed as a California Historical Landmark (No. 573). Additionally, Devore Road and Cajon Boulevard (Route 66) have been improved several times throughout the twentieth century, which could have impacted the project area. The property also appears to have been graded or cleared between 1995 and 2002. Archival research also suggests that a Serrano settlement was located in the area prior to the 1840s.

Given the rich history and prehistory of the subject property and surrounding area there is a potential that buried archaeological deposits are present within the project boundaries. Therefore, it is recommended that the project be allowed to proceed with the implementation of a cultural resources monitoring program conducted by an archaeologist and Native American representative during grading of the property. The cultural resources Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program (MMRP) recommended as a condition of approval for this property is presented in Section 4.1.

4.1 Cultural Resources Monitoring Program

The proposed development of the Glen Helen and Cajon Gas Station Project may encounter unrecorded cultural deposits or features. To mitigate for potential impacts to resources that have not been detected, a cultural resources monitoring program is recommended as a condition of approval. The recommended scope of the cultural resources monitoring program is provided below:

General Procedures and Protocols to Be Implemented During Construction Monitoring During Ground-Disturbing Activities

A. Monitor(s) Shall Be Present During Grading/Excavation/Trenching
    1. The archaeological monitor, with at least 3 years of regional experience in archaeology, shall be present for all ground-disturbing activities that occur within the proposed project area (which includes, but is not limited to, tree/shrub removal and planting, clearing/grubbing, grading, excavation, trenching, compaction, fence/gate removal and installation, drainage and irrigation removal and installation, hardscape installation [benches, signage, boulders, walls, seat walls, fountains, etc.], and archaeological work). A sufficient number of archaeological

monitors shall be present each work day to ensure that simultaneously occurring ground-disturbing activities receive thorough levels of monitoring coverage.

2. Tribal monitor(s) from a culturally affiliated tribe (Consulting Tribe) shall be present for all ground-disturbing activities that occur within the proposed project area (which includes, but is not limited to, tree/shrub removal and planting, clearing/grubbing, grading, excavation, trenching, compaction, fence/gate removal and installation, drainage and irrigation removal and installation, hardscape installation [benches, signage, boulders, walls, seat walls, fountains, etc.], and archaeological work). A sufficient number of Tribal monitors shall be present each work day to ensure that simultaneously occurring ground-disturbing activities receive thorough levels of monitoring coverage. A Cultural Resources Monitoring and Treatment Plan (CRMTP) that is reflective of the project requirements ("Cultural Resources" and "Tribal Cultural Resources") shall be completed by the archaeologist and submitted to the Lead Agency for dissemination to the Consulting Tribe. Once all parties review and agree to the plan, it shall be adopted by the Lead Agency – the plan must be adopted prior to any ground disturbances within the property. Any and all findings will be subject to the protocol detailed within the CRMTP.
3. The principal investigator (PI), after consulting with the Consulting Tribe, may submit a detailed letter to the County of San Bernardino during earthwork to inform the County of a modification to the monitoring program when field conditions require a change in monitoring status, including suspension of monitoring if it is determined that no further monitoring is needed.

B. Discovery Notification Process

1. In the event of a potentially significant historic archaeological discovery the archaeological monitor shall direct the contractor to temporarily divert all soil-disturbing activities, including but not limited to, digging, trenching, excavating, or grading activities in the area of discovery and in the area reasonably suspected to overlay adjacent resources.
2. If a pre-contact cultural resource site or deposit is discovered during project implementation, ground-disturbing activities shall be suspended 60 feet around the resource(s), and an Environmentally Sensitive Area (ESA) physical demarcation/barrier constructed. Representatives from the Consulting Tribes will be contacted to review and consult on the evaluation of the discovered resource.
3. The monitor shall immediately notify the Principal Investigator (PI) (unless monitor is the PI) of the discovery, and subsequently the property owner and lead agency shall be notified of the discovery.

C. Determination of Significance of Pre-Contact Resources

1. In the event of inadvertent discovery of a Pre-Contact cultural resources site or deposit, The PI shall immediately notify the lead agency and the consulting tribe. If human remains are involved, follow protocol in Section E, below.

    a. The PI shall develop a research design that shall include a plan to evaluate the resource for significance under CEQA criteria. Representatives from the Consulting Tribe, the Archaeologist, and the Lead Agency shall confer regarding the research design, as well as any testing efforts (if necessary) to delineate the resource boundary.
    b. Following the completion of evaluation efforts, all parties shall confer regarding the resource's archaeological significance, its potential as a Tribal Cultural Resource (TCR), and avoidance (or other appropriate treatment) of the discovered resource.

        I. If the resource is significant under CEQA Criteria, the PI shall submit an Archaeological Data Recovery Program (ADRP) to the lead agency and the Consulting Tribes to review, comment on, and approve. Impacts to significant resources must be mitigated by the implementation of the ADRP before ground-disturbing activities in the area of discovery are allowed to resume.
        II. If the resource is not significant under CEQA Criteria, the PI shall submit a letter to the County of San Bernardino and the Consulting Tribe indicating that artifacts will be collected, curated, and documented in the final monitoring report. The letter shall also indicate that no further work is required. Removal of any cultural resource(s) shall be conducted with the presence of a Tribal monitor representing the Consulting Tribe, unless otherwise decided by Consulting Tribes, and all removed material shall be temporarily curated on-site.

D. Determination of Significance for Non Pre-Contact Resources

1. The PI shall evaluate the significance of the resource under CEQA Criteria. If human remains are involved, follow protocol in Section E, below.

    a. The PI shall immediately notify the lead agency to discuss significance determination and shall also submit a letter indicating whether additional mitigation is required.
    b. If the resource is significant, the PI shall submit an Archaeological Data

Recovery Program (ADRP) to the lead agency to review and approve. Impacts to significant resources must be mitigated by the implementation of the ADRP before ground-disturbing activities in the area of discovery will be allowed to resume.

c. If the resource is not significant, the PI shall submit a letter to the County of San Bernardino indicating that artifacts will be collected, curated, and documented in the final monitoring report. The letter shall also indicate that no further work is required.

E. Discovery of Human Remains

If human remains are discovered, work shall halt in that area (within a 100-foot buffer of the find) until a determination can be made regarding the provenance of the human remains, and the following procedures as set forth in CEQA Section 15064.5(e), the California Public Resources Code (Sec. 5097.98), and the State Health and Safety Code (Sec. 7050.5) shall be undertaken:

I. Notification

1. The archaeological monitor shall notify the PI, if the monitor is not qualified as a PI.
2. The PI shall notify the County Coroner and the lead agency immediately, either in person or via telephone.

II. Isolate discovery site

1. Work shall be directed away from the location of the discovery and any nearby area reasonably suspected to overlay adjacent human remains until a determination can be made by the medical examiner in consultation with the PI concerning the provenance of the remains.

III. If human remains **ARE** determined to be Native American

1. The County Coroner will notify the NAHC within 24 hours. By law, **ONLY** the County Coroner can make this call.
2. The NAHC will immediately identify the person or persons determined to be the Most Likely Descendent (MLD) and provide contact information.
3. The MLD will contact the Lead Agency and PI within 24 hours or sooner after the County Coroner has completed coordination to begin the consultation process in accordance with CEQA Section 15064.5(e), the California Public Resources, and the State Health and Safety Code.
4. The MLD will have 48 hours to make recommendations to the property owner or representative for the treatment or disposition with proper dignity

of the human remains and associated grave goods.

5. Disposition of Native American human remains will be determined between the MLD and the PI, and, if:

    a. The NAHC is unable to identify the MLD, OR the MLD failed to make a recommendation within 48 hours after being notified by the NAHC; OR
    b. The landowner or authorized representative rejects the recommendation of the MLD and mediation in accordance with Public Resources Code 5097.94 (k) by the NAHC fails to provide measures acceptable to the landowner.

IV. If human remains are **NOT** Native American

1. The PI shall contact the medical examiner and notify them of the historic-era context of the burial.
2. The medical examiner will determine the appropriate course of action with the PI and lead agency staff (Public Resources Code 5097.98).
3. If the remains are of historic origin, they shall be appropriately removed and conveyed to the lead agency. The decision for internment of the human remains shall be made in consultation with the lead agency, the applicant/landowner, and any known descendant group.

Post-Construction

A. Preparation and Submittal of Draft Monitoring Report

1. The PI shall submit to the County a draft monitoring report (even if negative) prepared in accordance with the agency guidelines, which describes the results, analysis, and conclusions of all phases of the archaeological monitoring program (with appropriate graphics).

    a. For significant archaeological resources encountered during monitoring, the ADRP shall be included in the draft monitoring report.
    b. Recording sites with the State of California Department of Parks and Recreation shall be the responsibility of the PI, including recording (on the appropriate forms-DPR 523 A/B) any significant or potentially significant resources encountered during the archaeological monitoring program.

2. All draft records/reports containing the significance and treatment findings and data recovery results shall be prepared by the archaeologist and submitted to the Lead Agency and Consulting Tribe for their review and comment.

3. The PI shall submit a revised draft monitoring report to the County for approval, including any changes or clarifications requested by the County.
4. After approval from all parties, the final reports and site/isolate records are to be submitted to the local California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS), the Lead Agency, and Consulting Tribe.

B. Handling of Artifacts
   1. The PI shall be responsible for ensuring that all cultural remains collected are cleaned and cataloged.
   2. The PI shall be responsible for ensuring that all artifacts are analyzed to identify function and chronology as they relate to the history of the area; that faunal material is identified as to species; and that specialty studies are completed, as appropriate. All plans for analysis of pre-contact resources shall be reviewed and approved by the applicant and Consulting Tribes prior to implementation.
   3. The cost for curation is the responsibility of the property owner.

C. Curation of Artifacts
   1. Any artifacts recovered from the project may be curated in an approved curation facility. Native American materials may be temporarily curated on-site and/or repatriated to the Consulting Tribe.
   2. It is the preference of many local Consulting Tribes that removed Native American cultural material be reburied as close to the original find location as possible. However, should reburial be agreed upon through consultation with the consulting tribe, and reburial within or near the original find location during project implementation is not feasible, then a reburial location for future reburial shall be decided through consultation with the Consulting Tribe, the landowner, and the Lead Agency. Once agreed, all finds shall be reburied within this location. Additionally, in this case, reburial shall not occur until all ground-disturbing activities associated with the project have been completed, all monitoring has ceased, all cataloguing and basic recordation of cultural resources have been completed, and a final monitoring report has been issued to Lead Agency, CHRIS, and the Consulting Tribe. All reburials are subject to a reburial agreement that shall be developed between the landowner and the Consulting Tribe outlining the determined reburial process/location and shall include measures and provisions to protect the reburial area from any future impacts.
   3. Should it occur that avoidance, preservation in place, and on-site reburial are not an option for treatment, the landowner shall relinquish all ownership and rights to this material to the Consulting Tribe to identify an American Association of Museums (AAM)-accredited facility within the County that can accession the materials into their permanent collections and provide for the proper care of these

objects in accordance with the 1993 CA Curation Guidelines. A curation agreement with an appropriately qualified repository shall be developed between the landowner and museum that legally and physically transfers the collections and associated records to the facility. This agreement shall stipulate the payment of fees necessary for permanent curation of the collections and associated records and the obligation of the Project developer/applicant to pay for those fees.

D. Final Monitoring Report(s)
   1. The PI shall submit the approved final monitoring report to the County and any interested parties.
   2. All draft records/reports containing the significance and treatment findings and data recovery results shall be prepared by the archaeologist and submitted to the Lead Agency and the Consulting Tribe for their review and comment. After approval from all parties, the final reports and site/isolate records are to be submitted to the local CHRIS, the Lead Agency, and the Consulting Tribe.

5.0 LIST OF PREPARERS AND ORGANIZATIONS CONTACTED

The archaeological survey program for the Glen Helen and Cajon Gas Station Project was directed by Principal Investigator Brian F. Smith. The archaeological fieldwork was conducted by senior staff archaeologist Clarence Hoff. The report text was prepared by Jillian Conroy and Brian Smith. Report graphics were provided by Jillian Conroy. Technical editing and report production were conducted by Jacob Tidwell. The archaeological records search was requested from the SCCIC at CSU Fullerton.

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APPENDIX A

Resumes of Key Personnel

Brian F. Smith, MA

Owner, Principal Investigator

Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.
14010 Poway Road • Suite A •
Phone: (858) 679-8218 • Fax: (858) 679-9896 • E-Mail: bsmith@bfsa-ca.com

Education

Master of Arts, History, University of San Diego, California **1982**

Bachelor of Arts, History, and Anthropology, University of San Diego, California **1975**

Professional Memberships

Society for California Archaeology

Experience

Principal Investigator **1977–Present**
Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc. **Poway, California**

Brian F. Smith is the owner and principal historical and archaeological consultant for Brian F. Smith and Associates. Over the past 32 years, he has conducted over 2,500 cultural resource studies in California, Arizona, Nevada, Montana, and Texas. These studies include every possible aspect of archaeology from literature searches and large-scale surveys to intensive data recovery excavations. Reports prepared by Mr. Smith have been submitted to all facets of local, state, and federal review agencies, including the US Army Corps of Engineers, the Bureau of Land Management, the Bureau of Reclamation, the Department of Defense, and the Department of Homeland Security. In addition, Mr. Smith has conducted studies for utility companies (Sempra Energy) and state highway departments (CalTrans).

Professional Accomplishments

These selected major professional accomplishments represent research efforts that have added significantly to the body of knowledge concerning the prehistoric life ways of cultures once present in the southern California area and historic settlement since the late 18th century. Mr. Smith has been principal investigator on the following select projects, except where noted.

Downtown San Diego Mitigation and Monitoring Reporting Programs: Large numbers of downtown San Diego mitigation and monitoring projects, some of which included Broadway Block (2019), 915 Grape Street (2019), 1919 Pacific Highway (2018), Moxy Hotel (2018), Makers Quarter Block D (2017), Ballpark Village (2017), 460 16th Street (2017), Kettner and Ash (2017), Bayside Fire Station (2017), Pinnacle on the Park (2017), IDEA1 (2016), Blue Sky San Diego (2016), Pacific Gate (2016), Pendry Hotel (2015), Cisterra Sempra Office Tower (2014), 15th and Island (2014), Park and G (2014), Comm 22 (2014), 7th and F Street Parking (2013), Ariel Suites (2013), 13th and Marker (2012), Strata (2008), Hotel Indigo (2008), Lofts at 707 10th Avenue Project (2007), Breeza (2007), Bayside at the Embarcadero (2007), Aria (2007), Icon (2007), Vantage Pointe (2007), Aperture (2007), Sapphire Tower (2007), Lofts at 655 Sixth Avenue (2007), Metrowork (2007), The Legend (2006), The Mark (2006), Smart Corner (2006), Lofts at 677 7th Avenue (2005), Aloft on Cortez Hill (2005), Front and Beech Apartments (2003), Bella Via Condominiums (2003), Acqua Vista Residential Tower (2003), Northblock Lofts (2003), Westin Park Place Hotel (2001), Parkloft

Apartment Complex (2001), Renaissance Park (2001), and Laurel Bay Apartments (2001).

1900 and 1912 Spindrift Drive: An extensive data recovery and mitigation monitoring program at the Spindrift Site, an important prehistoric archaeological habitation site stretching across the La Jolla area. The project resulted in the discovery of over 20,000 artifacts and nearly 100,000 grams of bulk faunal remains and marine shell, indicating a substantial occupation area (2013-2014).

San Diego Airport Development Project: An extensive historic assessment of multiple buildings at the San Diego International Airport and included the preparation of Historic American Buildings Survey documentation to preserve significant elements of the airport prior to demolition (2017-2018).

Citracado Parkway Extension: A still-ongoing project in the city of Escondido to mitigate impacts to an important archaeological occupation site. Various archaeological studies have been conducted by BFSA resulting in the identification of a significant cultural deposit within the project area.

Westin Hotel and Timeshare (Grand Pacific Resorts): Data recovery and mitigation monitoring program in the city of Carlsbad consisted of the excavation of 176 one-square-meter archaeological data recovery units which produced thousands of prehistoric artifacts and ecofacts, and resulted in the preservation of a significant prehistoric habitation site. The artifacts recovered from the site presented important new data about the prehistory of the region and Native American occupation in the area (2017).

The Everly Subdivision Project: Data recovery and mitigation monitoring program in the city of El Cajon resulted in the identification of a significant prehistoric occupation site from both the Late Prehistoric and Archaic Periods, as well as producing historic artifacts that correspond to the use of the property since 1886. The project produced an unprecedented quantity of artifacts in comparison to the area encompassed by the site, but lacked characteristics that typically reflect intense occupation, indicating that the site was used intensively for food processing (2014-2015).

Ballpark Village: A mitigation and monitoring program within three city blocks in the East Village area of San Diego resulting in the discovery of a significant historic deposit. Nearly 5,000 historic artifacts and over 500,000 grams of bulk historic building fragments, food waste, and other materials representing an occupation period between 1880 and 1917 were recovered (2015-2017).

Archaeology at the Padres Ballpark: Involved the analysis of historic resources within a seven-block area of the "East Village" area of San Diego, where occupation spanned a period from the 1870s to the 1940s. Over a period of two years, BFSA recovered over 200,000 artifacts and hundreds of pounds of metal, construction debris, unidentified broken glass, and wood. Collectively, the Ballpark Project and the other downtown mitigation and monitoring projects represent the largest historical archaeological program anywhere in the country in the past decade (2000-2007).

4S Ranch Archaeological and Historical Cultural Resources Study: Data recovery program consisted of the excavation of over 2,000 square meters of archaeological deposits that produced over one million artifacts, containing primarily prehistoric materials. The archaeological program at 4S Ranch is the largest archaeological study ever undertaken in the San Diego County area and has produced data that has exceeded expectations regarding the resolution of long-standing research questions and regional prehistoric settlement patterns.

Charles H. Brown Site: Attracted international attention to the discovery of evidence of the antiquity of man in North America. Site located in Mission Valley, in the city of San Diego.

Del Mar Man Site: Study of the now famous Early Man Site in Del Mar, California, for the San Diego Science Foundation and the San Diego Museum of Man, under the direction of Dr. Spencer Rogers and Dr. James R. Moriarty.

Old Town State Park Projects: Consulting Historical Archaeologist. Projects completed in the Old Town State Park involved development of individual lots for commercial enterprises. The projects completed in Old Town include Archaeological and Historical Site Assessment for the Great Wall Cafe (1992), Archaeological Study for the Old Town Commercial Project (1991), and Cultural Resources Site Survey at the Old San Diego Inn (1988).

Site W-20, Del Mar, California: A two-year-long investigation of a major prehistoric site in the Del Mar area of the city of San Diego. This research effort documented the earliest practice of religious/ceremonial activities in San Diego County (circa 6,000 years ago), facilitated the projection of major non-material aspects of the La Jolla Complex, and revealed the pattern of civilization at this site over a continuous period of 5,000 years. The report for the investigation included over 600 pages, with nearly 500,000 words of text, illustrations, maps, and photographs documenting this major study.

City of San Diego Reclaimed Water Distribution System: A cultural resource study of nearly 400 miles of pipeline in the city and county of San Diego.

Master Environmental Assessment Project, City of Poway: Conducted for the City of Poway to produce a complete inventory of all recorded historic and prehistoric properties within the city. The information was used in conjunction with the City's General Plan Update to produce a map matrix of the city showing areas of high, moderate, and low potential for the presence of cultural resources. The effort also included the development of the City's Cultural Resource Guidelines, which were adopted as City policy.

Draft of the City of Carlsbad Historical and Archaeological Guidelines: Contracted by the City of Carlsbad to produce the draft of the City's historical and archaeological guidelines for use by the Planning Department of the City.

The Mid-Bayfront Project for the City of Chula Vista: Involved a large expanse of undeveloped agricultural land situated between the railroad and San Diego Bay in the northwestern portion of the city. The study included the analysis of some potentially historic features and numerous prehistoric

Cultural Resources Survey and Test of Sites Within the Proposed Development of the Audie Murphy Ranch, Riverside County, California: Project manager/director of the investigation of 1,113.4 acres and 43 sites, both prehistoric and historic—included project coordination; direction of field crews; evaluation of sites for significance based on County of Riverside and CEQA guidelines; assessment of cupule, pictograph, and rock shelter sites, co-authoring of cultural resources project report. February- September 2002.

Cultural Resources Evaluation of Sites Within the Proposed Development of the Otay Ranch Village 13 Project, San Diego County, California: Project manager/director of the investigation of 1,947 acres and 76 sites, both prehistoric and historic—included project coordination and budgeting; direction of field crews; assessment of sites for significance based on County of San Diego and CEQA guidelines; co-authoring of cultural resources project report. May-November 2002.

Cultural Resources Survey for the Remote Video Surveillance Project, El Centro Sector, Imperial County: Project manager/director for a survey of 29 individual sites near the U.S./Mexico Border for proposed video surveillance camera locations associated with the San Diego Border barrier Project—project coordination and budgeting; direction of field crews; site identification and recordation; assessment of potential impacts to cultural resources; meeting and coordinating with U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, U.S. Border Patrol, and other government agencies involved; co-authoring of cultural resources project report. January, February, and July 2002.

Cultural Resources Survey and Test of Sites Within the Proposed Development of the Menifee West GPA, Riverside County, California: Project manager/director of the investigation of nine sites, both prehistoric and historic—included project coordination and budgeting; direction of field crews; assessment of sites

for significance based on County of Riverside and CEQA guidelines; historic research; co-authoring of cultural resources project report. January-March 2002.

Cultural Resources Survey and Test of Sites Within the Proposed French Valley Specific Plan/EIR, Riverside County, California: Project manager/director of the investigation of two prehistoric and three historic sites—included project coordination and budgeting; survey of project area; Native American consultation; direction of field crews; assessment of sites for significance based on CEQA guidelines; cultural resources project report in prep. July-August 2000.

Cultural Resources Survey and Test of Sites Within the Proposed Development of the Menifee Ranch, Riverside County, California: Project manager/director of the investigation of one prehistoric and five historic sites—included project coordination and budgeting; direction of field crews; feature recordation; historic structure assessments; assessment of sites for significance based on CEQA guidelines; historic research; co-authoring of cultural resources project report. February-June 2000.

Salvage Mitigation of a Portion of the San Diego Presidio Identified During Water Pipe Construction for the City of San Diego, California: Project archaeologist/director—included direction of field crews; development and completion of data recovery program; management of artifact collections cataloging and curation; data synthesis and authoring of cultural resources project report in prep. April 2000.

Enhanced Cultural Resource Survey and Evaluation for the Tyrian 3 Project, La Jolla, California: Project manager/director of the investigation of a single-dwelling parcel—included project coordination; assessment of parcel for potentially buried cultural deposits; authoring of cultural resources project report. April 2000.

Enhanced Cultural Resource Survey and Evaluation for the Lamont 5 Project, Pacific Beach, California: Project manager/director of the investigation of a single-dwelling parcel—included project coordination; assessment of parcel for potentially buried cultural deposits; authoring of cultural resources project report. April 2000.

Enhanced Cultural Resource Survey and Evaluation for the Reiss Residence Project, La Jolla, California: Project manager/director of the investigation of a single-dwelling parcel—included project coordination; assessment of parcel for potentially buried cultural deposits; authoring of cultural resources project report. March-April 2000.

Salvage Mitigation of a Portion of Site SDM-W-95 (CA-SDI-211) for the Poinsettia Shores Santalina Development Project and Caltrans, Carlsbad, California: Project archaeologist/ director—included direction of field crews; development and completion of data recovery program; management of artifact collections cataloging and curation; data synthesis and authoring of cultural resources project report in prep. December 1999-January 2000.

Survey and Testing of Two Prehistoric Cultural Resources for the Airway Truck Parking Project, Otay Mesa, California: Project archaeologist/director—included direction of field crews; development and completion of testing recovery program; assessment of site for significance based on CEQA guidelines; authoring of cultural resources project report, in prep. December 1999-January 2000.

Cultural Resources Phase I and II Investigations for the Tin Can Hill Segment of the Immigration and Naturalization Services Triple Fence Project Along the International Border, San Diego County, California: Project manager/director for a survey and testing of a prehistoric quarry site along the border—NRHP eligibility assessment; project coordination and budgeting; direction of field crews; feature recordation; meeting and coordinating with U.S. Army Corps of Engineers; co-authoring of cultural resources project report. December 1999-January 2000.

Mitigation of a Prehistoric Cultural Resource for the Westview High School Project for the City of San Diego, California: Project archaeologist/ director—included direction of field crews; development and completion of data recovery program including collection of material for specialized faunal and botanical analyses; assessment of sites for significance based on CEQA guidelines; management of artifact collections cataloging and curation; data synthesis; co-authoring of cultural resources project report, in prep. October 1999-January 2000.

Mitigation of a Prehistoric Cultural Resource for the Otay Ranch SPA-One West Project for the City of Chula Vista, California: Project archaeologist/director—included direction of field crews; development of data recovery program; management of artifact collections cataloging and curation; assessment of site for significance based on CEQA guidelines; data synthesis; authoring of cultural resources project report, in prep. September 1999-January 2000.

Monitoring of Grading for the Herschel Place Project, La Jolla, California: Project archaeologist/ monitor—included monitoring of grading activities associated with the development of a single- dwelling parcel. September 1999.

Survey and Testing of a Historic Resource for the Osterkamp Development Project, Valley Center, California: Project archaeologist/ director—included direction of field crews; development and completion of data recovery program; budget development; assessment of site for significance based on CEQA guidelines; management of artifact collections cataloging and curation; data synthesis; authoring of cultural resources project report. July-August 1999.

Survey and Testing of a Prehistoric Cultural Resource for the Proposed College Boulevard Alignment Project, Carlsbad, California: Project manager/director —included direction of field crews; development and completion of testing recovery program; assessment of site for significance based on CEQA guidelines; management of artifact collections cataloging and curation; data synthesis; authoring of cultural resources project report, in prep. July-August 1999.

Survey and Evaluation of Cultural Resources for the Palomar Christian Conference Center Project, Palomar Mountain, California: Project archaeologist—included direction of field crews; assessment of sites for significance based on CEQA guidelines; management of artifact collections cataloging and curation; data synthesis; authoring of cultural resources project report. July-August 1999.

Survey and Evaluation of Cultural Resources at the Village 2 High School Site, Otay Ranch, City of Chula Vista, California: Project manager/director —management of artifact collections cataloging and curation; assessment of site for significance based on CEQA guidelines; data synthesis; authoring of cultural resources project report. July 1999.

Cultural Resources Phase I, II, and III Investigations for the Immigration and Naturalization Services Triple Fence Project Along the International Border, San Diego County, California: Project manager/director for the survey, testing, and mitigation of sites along border—supervision of multiple field crews, NRHP eligibility assessments, Native American consultation, contribution to Environmental Assessment document, lithic and marine shell analysis, authoring of cultural resources project report. August 1997- January 2000.

Phase I, II, and II Investigations for the Scripps Poway Parkway East Project, Poway California: Project archaeologist/project director—included recordation and assessment of multicomponent prehistoric and historic sites; direction of Phase II and III investigations; direction of laboratory analyses including prehistoric and historic collections; curation of collections; data synthesis; coauthorship of final cultural resources report. February 1994; March-September 1994; September-December 1995.

APPENDIX B

DPR Site Record Form

(Deleted for Public Review; Bound Separately)

APPENDIX C

NAHC Sacred Lands File Search Results

(Deleted for Public Review; Bound Separately)

APPENDIX D

Confidential Maps

(Deleted for Public Review; Bound Separately)