CULTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY FOR THE 32864 HILLTOP BOULEVARD PROJECT

COMMUNITY OF ARROWBEAR LAKE, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

PROJ-2023-00088; APNs 0328-165-16 and -07

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Archaeological Database Information

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Report Date:	January 6, 2025
Report Title:	Cultural Resources Survey for the 32864 Hilltop Boulevard Project, Community of Arrowbear Lake, San Bernardino County, California
Type of Study:	Phase I Cultural Resources Survey
USGS Quadrangle:	Section 33, Township 2 North, Range 2 West, of the *Keller Peak, California* (7.5-minute) USGS Quadrangle
Assessor's Parcel Numbers:	328-165-16 and -07
Study Area:	Approximately six acres
Key Words:	Survey; *Keller Peak, California* USGS Quadrangle*;* no CRHR-eligible resources; monitoring of project-related ground disturbances recommended.

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MANAGEMENT SUMMARY/ABSTRACT

At the direction of Lilburn Corporation, BFSA Environmental Services, a Perennial Company (BFSA), conducted a cultural resources study for the proposed 32864 Hilltop Boulevard Project. The approximately six-acre project (Assessor's Parcel Numbers [APNs] 0328-165-16 and -07) is located north of the intersection of Powers Lane and Hilltop Boulevard (State Route [SR] 18) at 32864 Hilltop Boulevard, within the unincorporated Arrowbear Lake community of San Bernardino County, California. The proposed project is situated within Section 33, Township 2 North, Range 2 West, on the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) (7.5-minute) *Keller Peak, California* Quadrangle. The proposed project includes the expansion of the existing boat storage facility through the addition of a new office building, new accessory boat storage units, and associated infrastructure.

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). The archaeological investigation of the project includes an archaeological records search conducted 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. The records search identified 26 previously recorded resources (seven prehistoric, two multicomponent, and 17 historic) recorded within a one-mile radius of the project. Of the previously recorded sites resources, four (SBR-4887H, SBR-15,181H, SBR-15,733H, and P-36-024693) are located directly adjacent to the subject property. Further, 55 previous studies have been conducted within one mile of the project, two of which overlap the subject property (Mirro 2006; Hatheway 2010). The Hatheway (2010) study directly addressed the subject property, noting the presence of a main building/store and garage, two apartment buildings, a reservoir/trout pond site, a well, a borrow pit, a garden, and a metal water tank. Of these features, the main building/store, two apartment buildings, the reservoir/trout pond, well, and the metal water tank date to the late 1950s and early 1960s. Although not formally recorded at that time, Hatheway (2010) did evaluate all structures/buildings on the property as not eligible for the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR). A Sacred Lands File (SLF) search was also requested from the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC). The SLF search request results were received with negative results.

During the survey, ground visibility was limited at times by vegetation, the present development, or the property's current use as a boat storage facility. No significant cultural resources were identified within the property. Of the features that could be attributed to over 50 years of age, the main building/store and garage, apartment buildings, well, metal water tank and borrow pit area previously studied by Hatheway (2010) were identified; however, the reservoir/trout pond and garden identified by Hatheway (2010) was not relocated. Additionally, the apartment buildings noted by Hatheway (2010) appear to be two duplex buildings. BFSA

concurs with Hatheway's (2010) assessment that the structures/buildings are not CRHR-eligible. As such, no further study or evaluation of the resources is necessary. Nevertheless, as Hatheway (2010) did not formally record any of the structures/buildings, BFSA has recorded the main building/store, the duplex buildings, well, and the metal water tank as Site Temp-1 on the appropriate Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) forms as these are the only extant buildings or features older than 50 years (Appendix B).

As no CRHR-eligible resources were identified within the property, no site-specific measures are recommended. However, a review of historic aerial imagery demonstrates that the subject property has been impacted and cleared several times. Therefore, based upon the presence of historic-era resources within the property, the noted impacts affecting ground visibility during the survey, and the documented historical development and decades of disturbance on the property, there remains a potential for buried or masked archaeological deposits to be present within the project boundaries. As the status of the property appears to have affected the potential to discover any surface scatters of artifacts, archaeological monitoring is recommended during all project-related ground disturbances. However, during the project, the consulting archaeologist shall have the authority to modify and reduce the monitoring program to either periodic spot checks or suspension of the monitoring program should the potential for cultural resources appear to be less than anticipated. A copy of this report will be permanently filed with the SCCIC at CSU Fullerton. All notes, photographs, and other materials related to this project will be curated at the archaeological laboratory of BFSA in Poway, California.

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project Description

The archaeological survey program for the 32864 Hilltop Boulevard Project was conducted in order to comply with CEQA and San Bernardino County environmental compliance procedures. The approximately six-acre project (APNs 0328-165-16 and -07) is located north of the intersection of Powers Lane and Hilltop Boulevard (SR-18) at 32864 Hilltop Boulevard, within the unincorporated Arrowbear Lake community of San Bernardino County, California (Figure 1.1–1). The project is situated within Section 33, Township 2 North, Range 2 West, on the USGS *Keller Peak, California* Quadrangle (Figure 1.1–2). The 32864 Hilltop Boulevard Project proposes the expansion of the existing boat storage facility through the addition of a new office building, new accessory boat storage units, and associated infrastructure (Figure 1.1–3).

The decision to request this investigation was based upon the 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 project is located in the Arrowbear Lake area of San Bernardino County, in the eastern extent of the Transverse Ranges province. The mountains and their subparallel valleys run almost perpendicular in contrast to most of the mountain ranges in California. The mountains of the Transverse Ranges province are some of the fastest growing in the world because of a turn in the San Andreas Fault Zone. The Transverse Ranges province includes the Little San Bernardino Mountains to the southeast, which can be traced westward through the San Bernardino, San Gabriel, and Santa Monica mountains and continuing west through Ventura and southern Santa Barbara County. The Los Angeles Basin and the Santa Catalina, Santa Barbara, San Clemente, and San Nicholas island also make up this province.

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Figure 1.1–1
General Location Map
The 32864 Hilltop Boulevard Project
Esri World Topographic Map

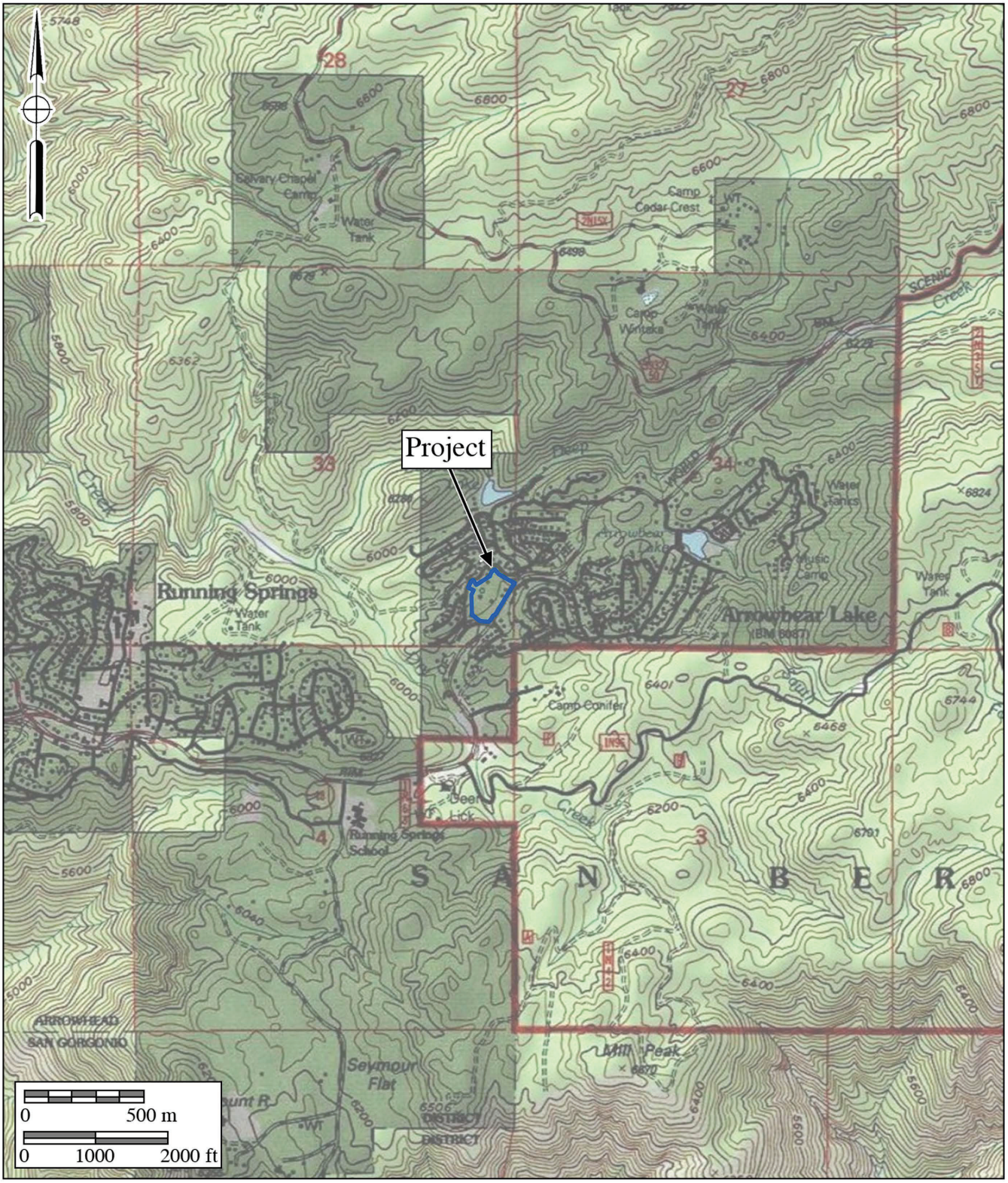

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Figure 1.1–2
Project Location Map

The 32864 Hilltop Boulevard Project

USGS *Keller Peak* Quadrangle (7.5-minute series)

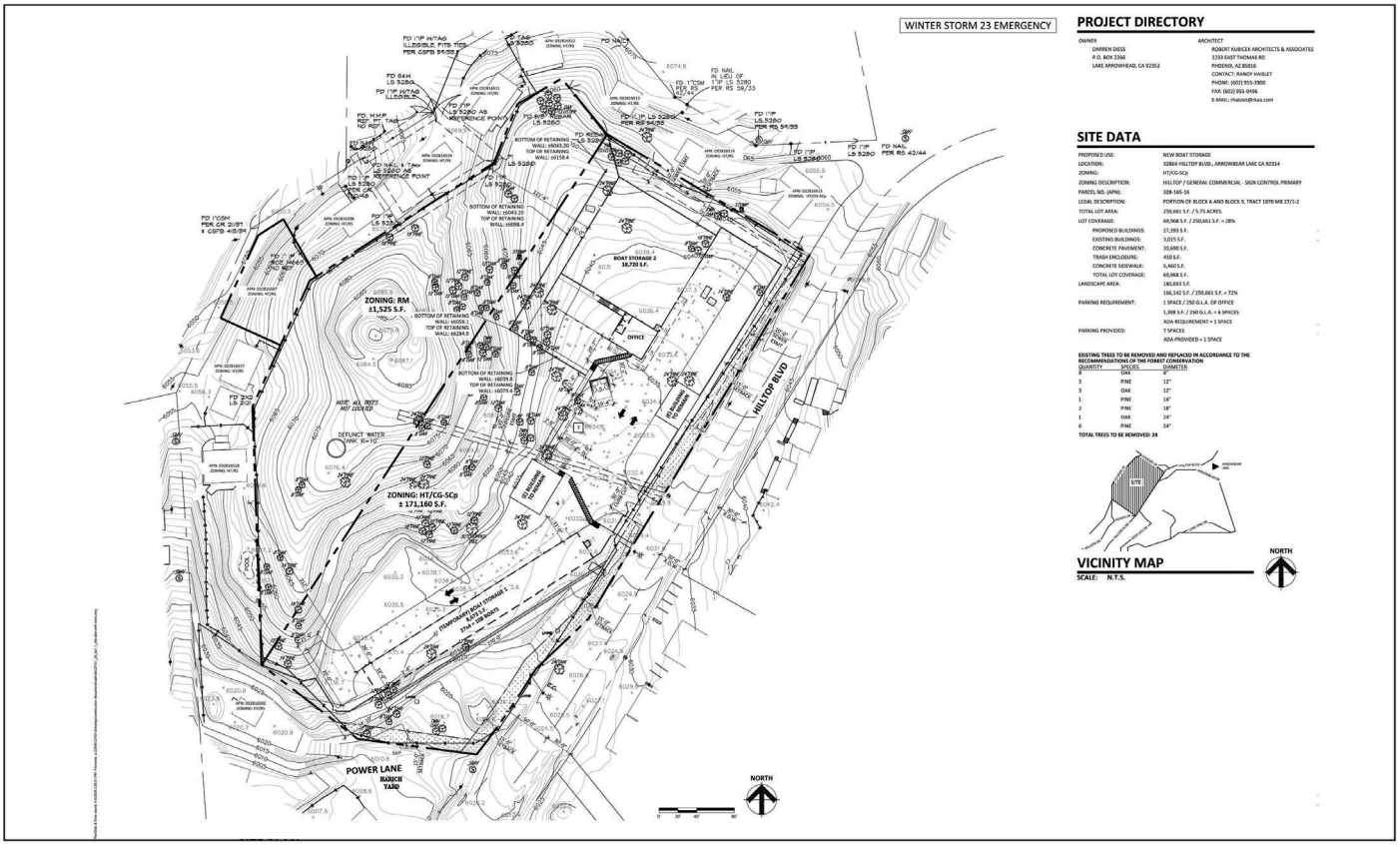

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Figure 1.1–3
Project Development Map
The 32864 Hilltop Boulevard Project

Arrowbear Lake is located east of the community of Running Springs in the San Bernardino Mountains, approximately halfway between Lake Arrowhead and Big Bear Lake, and surrounded by the San Bernardino National Forest (Running Springs Area Chamber of Commerce 2024). The San Bernardino National Forest consists of several habitats, including conifer forests, oak woodlands, pinyon juniper stands, chaparral, and semi-desert areas (USDA Forest Service n.d.). Given Arrowbear Lake's geographic location, the region and surrounding environment are primarily composed of montane coniferous forest habitat (Climate Science Alliance 2024). Several creeks run through the region surrounding the project, including Deep Creek, Dry Creek, South Fork, and North Fork.

The northwest half of the project consists of a sloping foothill and the southeast half is relatively flat. As such, elevations within the project range from approximately 6,100 feet above mean sea level (AMSL) from the highest point of the hill to approximately 6,028 feet AMSL in the southern portion of the project. The specific soil type found within the project is mapped as Runningsprings-Cedarpines-Plaskett complex, 15 to 35 percent slopes (NRCS 2019).

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 9,000 to 1,300 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 for 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)

Circa 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 primarily focused 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 circa 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 east, 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, 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 Rodríguez Cabrillo and his men at San Diego Bay. Sixty years after the Cabrillo expeditions, an

expedition under Sebastián Vizcaíno made an extensive and thorough exploration of the Pacific coast. Although the voyage did not extend beyond the northern limits of the Cabrillo track, Vizcaíno 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, Vizcaíno 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 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).

In 1846, war erupted between Mexico and the United States. In 1848, with the signing of the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, the region was annexed as a territory of the United States, and in 1850, California became a state. These events generated a steady flow of settlers into the area, including gold miners, entrepreneurs, health-seekers, speculators, politicians, adventurers, seekers of religious freedom, and individuals desiring to create utopian colonies. As the non-native population increased through immigration, the indigenous population rapidly declined from the high morbidity of European diseases, low birth rates, and conflict and violence. California became a state in 1850 and was divided into 21 counties. The dwindling native populations were eventually displaced into reservations after California became a state.

By the late 1880s and early 1890s, there was growing discontent between San Bernardino and Riverside, its neighbor 10 miles to the south, due to differences in opinion concerning religion, morality, the Civil War, politics, and fierce competition to attract settlers. After a series of instances in which charges were claimed about unfair use of tax monies to the benefit of only the city of San Bernardino, several people from Riverside decided to investigate the possibility of a new county. In May 1893, voters living within portions of San Bernardino County (to the north) and San Diego County (to the south) approved the formation of Riverside County. Early business opportunities were linked to the agriculture industry, but commerce, construction, manufacturing, transportation, and tourism also provided a healthy local economy.

A Brief History of the Running Springs and Arrowbear Lake Areas

In 1845, Benjamin Wilson was commissioned by Governor Pio Pico to lead an expedition to exact revenge on a group of Native Americans. Wilson and his companions traveled into the relatively unexplored eastern portions of the San Bernardino Mountains and found the Big Bear Valley (City of Big Bear Lake 1999). At the time, the lake area was primarily a small, seasonal marsh and swamp land. Wilson named the area based upon the large number of bears they encountered in the region (City of Big Bear Lake 1999).

Early on, industry in the San Bernardino Mountains was dominated by lumber, mining, and animal grazing. For a short period of time between 1851 and 1857, the Mormons created a large-scale lumber industry in the San Bernardino Mountains. However, when Brigham Young recalled the Mormons to Salt Lake City, many sold their holdings, which opened up the lumber industry in the area to other groups. As immigration to the valleys in southwest San Bernardino

County increased and the orange grove industry in Redlands grew, logging in the San Bernardino Mountains also increased and the demand for improved mountain access led to the development of a road along City Creek (Running Springs Area Chamber of Commerce 2024; I Love Lake Arrowhead n.d.). In 1892, the Highland Lumber Company opened the City Creek Toll Road, charging 25 cents per animal and 50 cents for a wagon team (I Love Lake Arrowhead n.d.). Construction of the road began in 1890 and paved the way for the eventual development of "Hunsaker Flats," today's Running Springs. The road was eventually renamed Highway 330 (Running Springs Area Chamber of Commerce 2024).

In 1895, brothers Alfred (Fred) and Albert Smiley from Redlands bought 262 acres from Highland Lumber Company and designed a town called Fredalba Park (I Love Lake Arrowhead n.d.). In 1902, a school opened in Running Springs, and by 1908, Fredalba Park offered numerous guest services (I Love Lake Arrowhead n.d.). When the Highland Lumber Company, and later Brookings Lumber Company, closed in 1913, the town of Fredalba Park declined (I Love Lake Arrowhead n.d.). The remnants of a two-wheel logger used by Brookings Lumber Company to carry lumber to Brooking's mill at Fredalba Park is currently located in Running Springs and is designated as a point of historical interest (Historical Marker Database 2022).

Despite the decline of the lumber industries, improved road access led to increased development in areas around Big Bear Lake and Lake Arrowhead in the early 1900s. Additionally, because of the Forest Reserve Act of 1891, the San Bernardino Forest Reserve was created and became the San Bernardino National Forest in 1907, creating a space for recreational activities throughout the region (USDA Forest Service n.d.). Running Springs and Arrowbear Lake are situated along the Rim of the World Drive, a 110-mile route that crosses the rim of the San Bernardino Mountains from San Gorgonio Pass to Cajon Pass, and includes California Highways SR 18, 38, and 138 to form the Rim of the World Highway (USDA Forest Service n.d.). Portions of the Rim of the World Highway, also known as Crest Drive, were constructed as a logging road by Mormon settlers in 1852 (Challenger 2019). Crest Drive/Rim of the World Highway was eventually adopted as Legislative Route Number 43 (LRN 43) in 1917 and experienced many subsequent changes in the extent of its route (Challenger 2019). Similarly, SR 18 was primarily built in 1915 (Federal Highway Administration 2004). As indicated by a Gousha State Highway Map of California, by 1935, portions of the Rim of the World Highway were designated as SR 18. Today, SR 18 extends 114 miles from San Bernardino to the Mojave Desert in Los Angeles County (Challenger 2019).

By 1924, a syndicate led by B.L. Smith bought the area around the City Creek Road and Rim of the World Drive junction and created Running Springs Park, which included housing tracts, a resort, and a business district (I Love Lake Arrowhead n.d.). In 1924, M.P. Carlock began developing an area two miles east of Running Springs, in present-day Arrowbear Lake (Arrowbear Park County Water District 2012). In addition to the creation of the five-acre lake, Carlock established approximately 2,400 lots to accommodate camping (Arrowbear Park County Water District 2012). Similarly, E.R. Capstaff and Los Angeles investors created the Arrow-Bear Company and began developing homes and community buildings in Arrowbear Lake (I

Love Lake Arrowhead n.d.). In 1942, Fred Ohlendorf of Long Beach established the Arrowbear Music Camp for youth that continues to operate every summer season (Arrowbear Music Camp n.d.).

Today, the primary industry in Running Springs and Arrowbear Lake is tourism (Running Springs Area Chamber of Commerce 2024). Arrowbear Lake is approximately 30 minutes from the city of Big Bear Lake and approximately four miles from the Snow Valley Mountain Resort, making the community a destination for a myriad of recreational activities.

1.4 Results of the Archaeological Records Search

The results of the SCCIC records search (Appendix C) identified 26 resources (seven prehistoric, two multicomponent, and 17 historic) recorded within a one-mile radius of the project. Of the previously recorded resources, four road segments (SBR-4887H, SBR-15,181H, SBR-15,733H, and P-36-024693) are situated adjacent to the subject property. Of the remaining resources, the historic sites consist of six additional road segments, one commercial building, one foundation, one platform, one cistern, remnants of a fireplace and chimney, the Brookings Railroad line, Rim of the World Drive, and the Camp Conifer district. The prehistoric resources include three isolates, two bedrock milling feature sites, one lithic scatter, and one bedrock milling feature with an associated lithic scatter. One multicomponent resource is a prehistoric lithic scatter and historic artifact scatter and the other is a prehistoric bedrock milling feature, prehistoric lithic scatter, and historic railroad logging line. Table 1.4−1 provides descriptions of all resources recorded within one mile of the project.

Table 1.4–1
Cultural Resources Located Within
One Mile of the 32864 Hilltop Boulevard Project

Site(s)	Description
P-36-000947 and SBR-7129	Prehistoric bedrock milling features
SBR-1592, P-36-012233, and P-36-060250	Prehistoric lithic isolates
SBR-10,264	Prehistoric bedrock milling feature and lithic scatter
SBR-10,266	Prehistoric lithic scatter
SBR-6783/H	Prehistoric lithic scatter and historic artifact scatter
P-36-007130	Prehistoric bedrock milling feature and lithic scatter and historic railroad logging line
SBR-4887H	Historic Brookings Railroad alignment
SBR-7049H	Historic Rim of the World Drive
P-36-012685	Historic fireplace and chimney remnants
P-36-012686	Historic platform
SBR-15,909H	Historic foundation
P-36-012783	Historic cistern

Site(s)	Description
P-36-012784	Historic commercial building
P-36-014166	Historic Camp Conifer district
SBR-15,179H, SBR-15,180H, SBR-15,181H, SBR-15,182H, SBR-15,183H, SBR-15,732H, SBR-15,733H, P-36-024693, and SBR-015736H	Historic road segment

The SCCIC records search results also identified 55 previous studies within a one-mile radius of the subject property, two of which overlap the project (Mirro 2006; Hatheway 2010). The Mirro (2006) study consisted of a large overview of numerous parcels within the Running Springs and Arrowbear Lake communities for the proposed cutting and removal of dead or dying trees. Mirro (2006) is mapped by the SCCIC as covering the entirety of the subject property; however, it was noted in the study that dense vegetation prohibited systematic surveys. As such, intuitive surveys were only conducted within parcels that appeared to have potential for archaeological resources. Therefore, it is uncertain whether Mirro (2006) directly surveyed the subject property.

The Hatheway (2010) study directly addressed the subject property, noting the presence of a main building/store and garage, two apartment buildings, a reservoir/trout pond site, a well, a borrow pit, a garden, and a metal water tank. Of these features, the main building/store, two apartment buildings, the reservoir/trout pond, well, and the metal water tank date to the late 1950s and early 1960s. According to Hatheway (2010), the main two-story commercial building/store and apartment buildings were designed in the Builder/Contractor style in 1959/1960. The reservoir/trout pond site, well, and metal water tank were dated to the same time period. The remaining features were not dated. Hatheway (2010) determined that these buildings and features contained no distinguishing architectural, design, or engineering elements, and concluded that they contained no historic significance and were not CRHR-eligible. As such, Hatheway (2010) did not identify any significant built environment resources within the subject property.

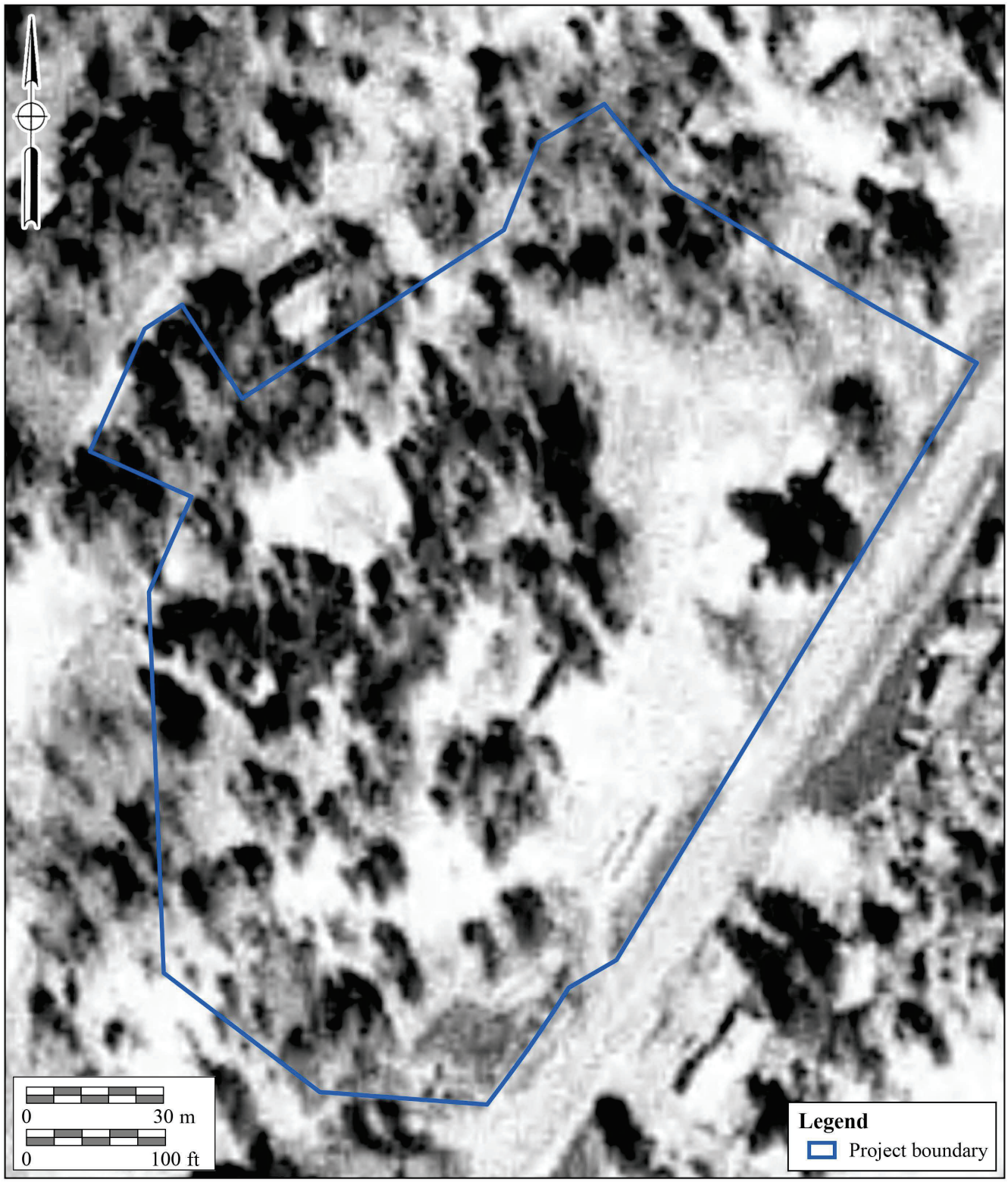
BFSA also reviewed the following sources to help facilitate a better understanding of the historic use of the property:

- The NRHP Index
- The Office of Historic Preservation (OHP), Archaeological Determinations of Eligibility
- The OHP, Built Environment Resource Directory
- San Bernardino County's Property Information Management System (PIMS)
- The 1899 and 1901 *Redlands, California* 15-minute series topographic maps
- The 1953, 1967, and 1996 *Keller Peak, California* 7.5-minute series topographic maps

- Historic aerial photographs (1938 to 2024)

Historic aerial photographs indicate the subject property remained undeveloped until the late 1950s and early 1960s. According to PIMS, a large building was constructed in the center of the subject property in 1959 and two duplex buildings were constructed northeast of the residence in 1960. These buildings are visible in historic aerial images beginning in 1966 (Figures 1.4–1 and 1.4–2) and correspond to the main building/store and apartment buildings previously studied and evaluated by Hatheway in 2010 as not CRHR-eligible. Following the construction of the buildings, several areas throughout the property appear to have been cleared of vegetation in subsequent decades. By 2003, additional ancillary buildings and structures were constructed within the subject property, possibly including the garage identified by Hatheway (2010); however, the garage is not clearly visible within the property until 2009. In subsequent years, it is evident that boats and other objects began to be stored on the property. By 2023, the number of boats being stored on the property greatly increased. At present, the property continues to be utilized for boat storage, with the main building/store functioning as an office space for the current boat storage business. The duplex buildings (the "apartment buildings" identified by Hatheway [2010]) also remain within the eastern portion of the project.

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 a mile of the project. This request is not part of any Assembly Bill 52 Native American consultation. The SLF search was received with negative results. All correspondence is provided in Appendix D.



BFSA Environmental Services
A Perennial Company

Figure 1.4–1
1966 Aerial Photograph
The 32864 Hilltop Boulevard Project

BFSA Environmental Services
A Perennial Company

Figure 1.4–2
Current Aerial Photograph
The 32864 Hilltop Boulevard Project

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 [California Code of Regulations]. 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 an 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 an 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 an 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 an 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 an 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 an historical resource means physical demolition, destruction, relocation, or alteration of the resource or its immediate surroundings such that the significance of an historical resource would be materially impaired.
2) The significance of an historical resource is materially impaired when a project:

    a) Demolishes or materially alters in an adverse manner those physical characteristics of an historical resource that convey its historical significance and that justify its inclusion in, or eligibility for inclusion in the 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 an 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 an 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 an historical resource, as defined in subsection (a).
2) If a lead agency determines that the archaeological site is an 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.

Sections 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 the Arrowbear Lake and San Bernardino Mountain area of San Bernardino County. The scope of work for the cultural resources study conducted for the 32864 Hilltop Boulevard Replacement Project included the survey of an approximately six-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 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 consisted of an institutional records search, archival research, an intensive cultural resource survey of the entire approximately six-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 transects set approximately five 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

Field archaeologist Michelle Philburn conducted the archaeological survey for the project on December 11, 2024. The archaeological survey was an intensive reconnaissance consisting of a series of survey transects across the project. The entire project was accessible; however, ground visibility at times was limited by vegetation, the present development, or the property's current use as a boat storage facility (Plate 3.2–1). Vegetation within the project primarily consists of pine trees and several oak trees. The property's northwest half consists of a large slope that ends near the approximate center of the project, at which point the property becomes relatively flat for the remaining southeast half. The entrance to the property from SR-18 is situated within the southeastern portion of the property.

The present survey located the main building/store and garage, two apartment buildings, well, metal water tank, and borrow pit area identified by Hatheway (2010) (Figures 3.2–1 and 3.2–2); however, the reservoir/trout pond and garden were not located. The two apartment buildings noted by Hatheway (2010) appear to be duplexes. The duplex buildings are located within the northeast portion of the project. The main building/store and garage are situated within the relative center of the property (Plates 3.2–2 to 3.2–4).

Plate 3.2–1: Overview of the northeast portion of the project, facing south.

Plate 3.2–2: Overview of the project entrance, facing west.

Plate 3.2–3: Overview of the main building/store, facing west.

Plate 3.2–4: Overview of one of the duplex buildings, facing south.

Figure 3.2–1
Cultural Resource Location Map

(Deleted for Public Review; Bound Separately)

Figure 3.2–2
Feature Location Map
Site Temp-1

(Deleted for Public Review; Bound Separately)

The previously developed areas of the project have been graded and are primarily covered by gravel (Plate 3.2–5). The duplex buildings currently contain condemned notices attached to the entryways. Further, along the southern perimeter of the project between the property and SR-18 is a seasonal drainage. Within the northwest portion of the project, other noted impacts include a paved road and several areas that have been graded and leveled (Plates 3.2–6 and 3.2–7). The metal water tank previously noted by Hatheway (2010) was identified in the western portion of the project (Plate 3.2–8). The current development plan indicates this water tank is defunct. Further, the location of the well identified by Hatheway (2010) was also located in the northeastern portion of the property and appears similar to when previously documented, containing a pump and pipes for the distribution of water throughout the property (Plate 3.2–9).

Plate 3.2–5: Overview of the central portion of the project, facing east.

Plate 3.2–6: Overview of the paved road in the northwest portion of the project, facing north.

Plate 3.2–7: Overview of a graded area in the northwest portion of the project, facing south.

Plate 3.2–8: Overview of the metal water tank, facing north.

Plate 3.2–9: Overview of the well, facing east.

No significant cultural resources were identified on the property. PIMS lists the main building/store present on the property with a construction date of 1959 and the duplex buildings with a construction date of 1960, which corresponds with their first appearance on the 1966 aerial photograph. In 2010, Hatheway indicated the main building/store, two apartment buildings (duplex buildings), reservoir/trout pond, well, and water tank built in the late 1950s and early 1960s contained no distinguishing architectural designs or features and evaluated the resources as not significant. Hatheway (2010) noted that the garage near the main building was constructed sometime later, and historic aerial photographs demonstrate that this structure was not clearly present within the property until 2009. Based upon the current study of the property, BFSA concurs with Hatheway's (2010) assessment that the buildings are not CRHR-eligible. As such, no further study or evaluation of the resources is necessary. However, Hatheway (2010) did not formally record any of the buildings or features. As such, the main building/store, the duplex buildings, the well, and the metal water tank were recorded according to the OHP's manual *Instructions for Recording Historical Resources* using appropriate DPR forms (Appendix B) as these are the only extant buildings and features older than 50 years. The borrow pit area, garage, and other ancillary buildings noted during the survey were not recorded as cultural resources because they do not meet the minimum age threshold to be considered CRHR-eligible. Additionally, the reservoir/trout pond and garden were not relocated during the present survey and appears to no longer be extant. While none of the resources identified on the property are CRHR-eligible and their modification or removal would not be considered significant, the current project design includes incorporating the main building/store, the well, and one of the duplex buildings into the proposed development.

4.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

The cultural resources study for the 32864 Hilltop Boulevard Project did not identify any significant cultural resources within the project boundaries. Although historic-aged buildings and features were identified within the property, Hatheway (2010) determined these resources are not eligible for the CRHR and do not qualify as Historical Resources, as defined by CEQA. BFSA concurs with these findings. As such, no further study or evaluation of the resources is necessary. Further, as no archaeological resources were identified and all buildings and structures within the property are not considered eligible for the CRHR, no site-specific measures are necessary.

Although no site-specific measures are recommended, a review of historic aerial imagery demonstrates that the subject property has been impacted and cleared several times. This characterization of the property as superficially disturbed is relevant to the consideration of cultural resources being present within the project. When parcels are cleared, disked, or otherwise disturbed, evidence of surface artifact scatters is lost. Regardless of whether cultural resources have ever existed within this property, the current state of the area appears to have affected the potential to discover any surface scatters of artifacts. Therefore, based upon the presence of historic-aged buildings and structures on the property, the noted impacts affecting ground visibility during the survey, and the documented historical development and decades of disturbance on the property, there remains a potential for buried or masked archaeological deposits to be present within the project boundaries. As the status of the property appears to have affected the potential to discover any surface scatters of artifacts, archaeological monitoring is recommended during all project-related ground disturbances. However, during the project, the consulting archaeologist shall have the authority to modify and reduce the monitoring program to either periodic spot checks or suspension of the monitoring program should the potential for cultural resources appear to be less than anticipated.

5.0 LIST OF PREPARERS AND ORGANIZATIONS CONTACTED

The archaeological survey program for the 32864 Hilltop Boulevard Project was directed by Principal Investigator Tracy A. Stropes, M.A., RPA. The archaeological fieldwork was conducted by field archaeologist Michelle Philburn. The report text was prepared by Kathleen Krogh and Andrew Garrison. Report graphics were provided by Emily Soong. Technical editing and report production was conducted by Danielle Del Castillo. The archaeological records search was requested from the SCCIC at CSU Fullerton.

6.0 CERTIFICATION

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

Andrew J. Garrison — January 6, 2025

Andrew J. Garrison, M.A., RPA — Date
Project Archaeologist

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APPENDIX A

Resumes of Key Personnel

Andrew J. Garrison, MA, RPA

Project Archaeologist

BFSA Environmental Services, A Perennial Company
14010 Poway Road • Suite A •
Phone: (858) 679-8218 • Fax: (858) 679-9896 • E-Mail: agarrison@bfsa.perennialenv.com

Education

Master of Arts, Public History, University of California, Riverside **2009**

Bachelor of Science, Anthropology, University of California, Riverside **2005**

Bachelor of Arts, History, University of California, Riverside **2005**

Professional Memberships

Register of Professional Archaeologists
Society for California Archaeology
Society for American Archaeology
California Council for the Promotion of History
Society of Primitive Technology
Lithic Studies Society
California Preservation Foundation
Pacific Coast Archaeological Society

Experience

Project Archaeologist **June 2017–Present**
BFSA Environmental Serives, A Perennial Company **Poway, California**

Project management of all phases of archaeological investigations for local, state, and federal agencies including National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) and California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) level projects interacting with clients, sub-consultants, and lead agencies. Supervise and perform fieldwork including archaeological survey, monitoring, site testing, comprehensive site records checks, and historic building assessments. Perform and oversee technological analysis of prehistoric lithic assemblages. Author or co-author cultural resource management reports submitted to private clients and lead agencies.

Senior Archaeologist and GIS Specialist **2009–2017**
Scientific Resource Surveys, Inc. **Orange, California**

Served as Project Archaeologist or Principal Investigator on multiple projects, including archaeological monitoring, cultural resource surveys, test excavations, and historic building assessments. Directed projects from start to finish, including budget and personnel hours proposals, field and laboratory direction, report writing, technical editing, Native American consultation, and final report submittal. Oversaw all GIS projects including data collection, spatial analysis, and map creation.

Preservation Researcher **2009**
City of Riverside Modernism Survey **Riverside, California**

Completed DPR Primary, District, and Building, Structure and Object Forms for five sites for a grant-funded project to survey designated modern architectural resources within the City of Riverside.

Information Officer **2005, 2008–2009**
Eastern Information Center (EIC), University of California, Riverside **Riverside, California**

Processed and catalogued restricted and unrestricted archaeological and historical site record forms. Conducted research projects and records searches for government agencies and private cultural resource firms.

Reports/Papers

2019 A Class III Archaeological Study for the Tuscany Valley (TM 33725) Project National Historic Preservation Act Section 106 Compliance, Lake Elsinore, Riverside County, California. Contributing author. Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.

2019 A Phase I and II Cultural Resources Assessment for the Jack Rabbit Trail Logistics Center Project, City of Beaumont, Riverside County, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.

2019 A Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment for the 10575 Foothill Boulevard Project, Rancho Cucamonga, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.

2019 Cultural Resources Study for the County Road and East End Avenue Project, City of Chino, San Bernardino County, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.

2019 Phase II Cultural Resource Study for the McElwain Project, City of Murrieta, California. Contributing author. Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.

2019 A Section 106 (NHPA) Historic Resources Study for the McElwain Project, City of Murrieta, Riverside County, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.

2018 Cultural Resource Monitoring Report for the Sewer Group 818 Project, City of San Diego. Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.

2018 Phase I Cultural Resource Survey for the Stone Residence Project, 1525 Buckingham Drive, La Jolla, California 92037. Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.

2018 A Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment for the Seaton Commerce Center Project, Riverside County, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.

2017 A Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment for the Marbella Villa Project, City of Desert Hot Springs, Riverside County, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.

2017 Phase I Cultural Resources Survey for TTM 37109, City of Jurupa Valley, County of Riverside. Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.

2017 A Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment for the Winchester Dollar General Store Project, Riverside County, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.

2016 John Wayne Airport Jet Fuel Pipeline and Tank Farm Archaeological Monitoring Plan. Scientific Resource Surveys, Inc. On file at the County of Orange, California.

2016 Historic Resource Assessment for 220 South Batavia Street, Orange, CA 92868 Assessor's Parcel Number 041-064-4. Scientific Resource Surveys, Inc. Submitted to the City of Orange as part of Mills Act application.

2015 Historic Resource Report: 807-813 Harvard Boulevard, Los Angeles. Scientific Resource Surveys, Inc. On file at the South Central Coastal Information Center, California State University, Fullerton.

2015 Exploring a Traditional Rock Cairn: Test Excavation at CA-SDI-13/RBLI-26: The Rincon Indian Reservation, San Diego County, California. Scientific Resource Surveys, Inc.

2014 Archaeological Monitoring Results: The New Los Angeles Federal Courthouse. Scientific Resource Surveys, Inc. On file at the South Central Coastal Information Center, California State University, Fullerton.

2012 Bolsa Chica Archaeological Project Volume 7, Technological Analysis of Stone Tools, Lithic Technology at Bolsa Chica: Reduction Maintenance and Experimentation. Scientific Resource Surveys, Inc.

Presentations

2017 "Repair and Replace: Lithic Production Behavior as Indicated by the Debitage Assemblage from CA-MRP-283 the Hackney Site." Presented at the Society for California Archaeology Annual Meeting, Fish Camp, California.

2016 "Bones, Stones, and Shell at Bolsa Chica: A Ceremonial Relationship?" Presented at the Society for California Archaeology Annual Meeting, Ontario, California.

2016 "Markers of Time: Exploring Transitions in the Bolsa Chica Assemblage." Presented at the Society for California Archaeology Annual Meeting, Ontario, California.

2016 "Dating Duress: Understanding Prehistoric Climate Change at Bolsa Chica." Presented at the Society for California Archaeology Annual Meeting, Ontario, California.

2014 "New Discoveries from an Old Collection: Comparing Recently Identified OGR Beads to Those Previously Analyzed from the Encino Village Site." Presented at the Society for California Archaeology Annual Meeting, Visalia, California.

2012 Bolsa Chica Archaeology: Part Seven: Culture and Chronology. Lithic demonstration of experimental manufacturing techniques at the April meeting of The Pacific Coast Archaeological Society, Irvine, California.

APPENDIX B

Site Record Form

(Deleted for Public Review; Bound Separately)

APPENDIX C

Archaeological Records Search Results

(Deleted for Public Review; Bound Separately)

APPENDIX D

NAHC Sacred Lands File Search Results

(Deleted for Public Review; Bound Separately)

APPENDIX E

Confidential Maps

(Deleted for Public Review; Bound Separately)