

CULTURAL RESOURCES STUDY FOR THE 10486 LOCUST AVENUE PROJECT

PROJ-2022-00125
BLOOMINGTON, SAN BERNARDINO
COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

APNs 0252-151-08, -50, AND -69

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Report Title: Cultural Resources Study for the 10486 Locust Avenue Project,
PROJ-2022-00125, Bloomington, San Bernardino County,
California (APNs 0252-151-08, -50, and -69)

Type of Study: Phase I Cultural Resources Survey and Historic Structure
Evaluation

USGS Quadrangle: Section 28, Township 1 South, Range 5 West of the *Fontana,*
California (7.5-minute) USGS Quadrangle

Acreage: 2.18 acres

Key Words: Survey; historic residence and detached garage at 18060 Slover
Avenue recorded as Temp-1; monitoring of grading is
recommended; historic buildings not significant and preservation
not 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 10486 Locust Avenue Project. The project consists of the merging of three parcels into one parcel to construct a 42,900-square-foot warehouse with office and associated parking, hardscape, landscaping, and infrastructure. As proposed, the project would also include the demolition of an existing 1946 residence and 1948 to 1967 detached garage at 18060 Slover Avenue. The 2.18-acre project is identified as Assessor's Parcel Numbers (APNs) 0252-151-08, -50, and -69 and is situated northwest of the intersection of Locust and Slover avenues, within the Bloomington community limits in unincorporated San Bernardino County, California. The project lies within Section 28, Township 1 South, Range 5 West as shown on the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) *Fontana, California* Quadrangle. According to the aerial photographs, the property was used agriculturally from as early as the 1930s until the early 1960s, after which time the eastern portion was developed. Between 1966 and 1967, the central portion of the property was developed. Between 1985 and 1994, the development east of the 1946 residence was demolished. After 2005, several modern structures were built to the rear of the residence and after 2012, the parcels east of the residence were utilized as a storage area for tractor trailers and large vehicles.

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 also includes the review of an archaeological records search performed 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).

Survey conditions were generally good, and ground visibility throughout the property was good as the area had been cleared and minimally graded. With the exception of the historic residence and detached garage, the Phase I survey of the 10486 Locust Avenue Project did not result in the identification of any cultural resources within the project.

As the existing residence and detached garage will be impacted by the development, they were evaluated for significance as part of the current study. The property was recorded on Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) forms submitted to the SCCIC. Although aerial photographs indicate that the property has been disturbed by past use, there is still a potential to encounter deposits associated with the prehistoric and historic uses of the property. 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 5.0 of this report. 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 10486 Locust Avenue Project was conducted in order to comply with CEQA and County of San Bernardino environmental compliance procedures. The 2.18-acre project is located northwest of the intersection of Locust and Slover avenues, within the Bloomington community in unincorporated San Bernardino County, California (APNs 0252-151-08, -50, and -69) (Figure 1.1–1). The project is situated within Section 28, Township 1 South, Range 5 West as shown on the USGS *Fontana, California* Quadrangle (Figure 1.1–2). The project includes the construction of a 42,900-square foot warehouse with office and associated parking, hardscape, landscaping, and infrastructure (Figure 1.1–3). 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 10486 Locust Avenue 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 broad, fault-bounded alluvial valley of the Santa Ana Wash between the San Bernardino Mountains to the north and the San Timoteo Badlands to the south (Matti et al. 2003). The project is relatively flat with elevations ranging from 1,077 to 1,087 feet above mean sea level.

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.

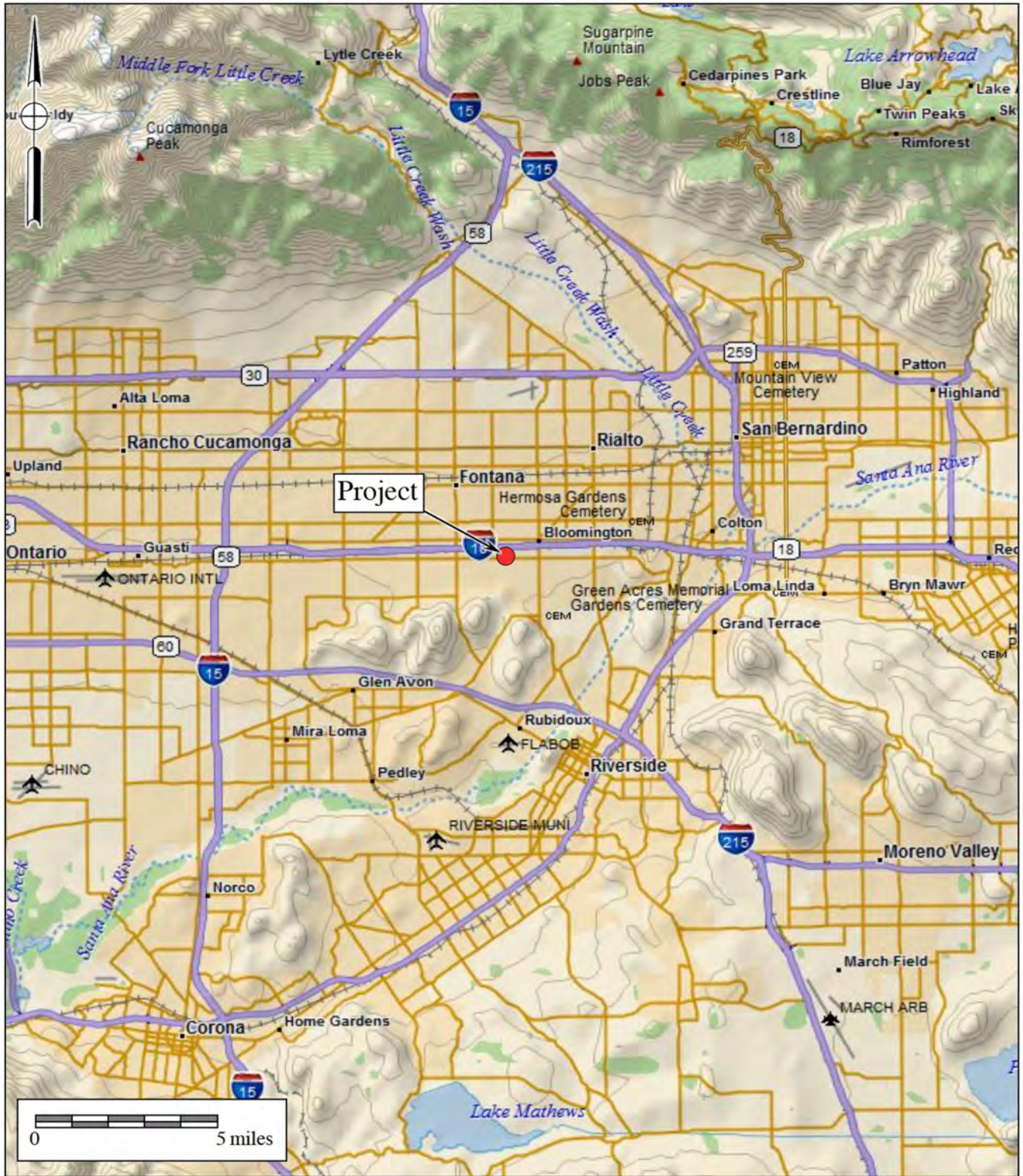
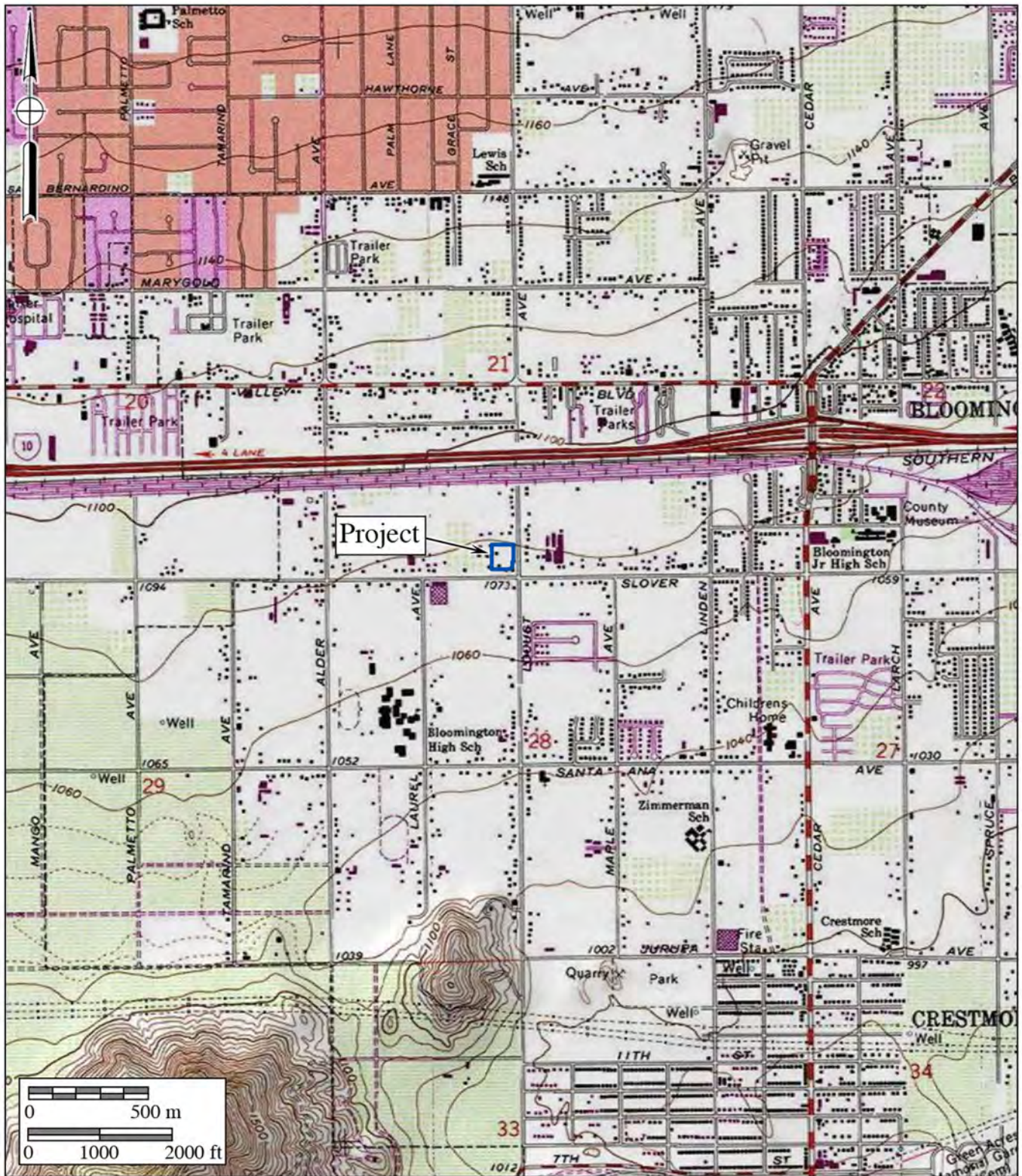


Figure 1.1-1
General Location Map
 The 10486 Locust Avenue Project
 DeLorme (1:250,000)





Project

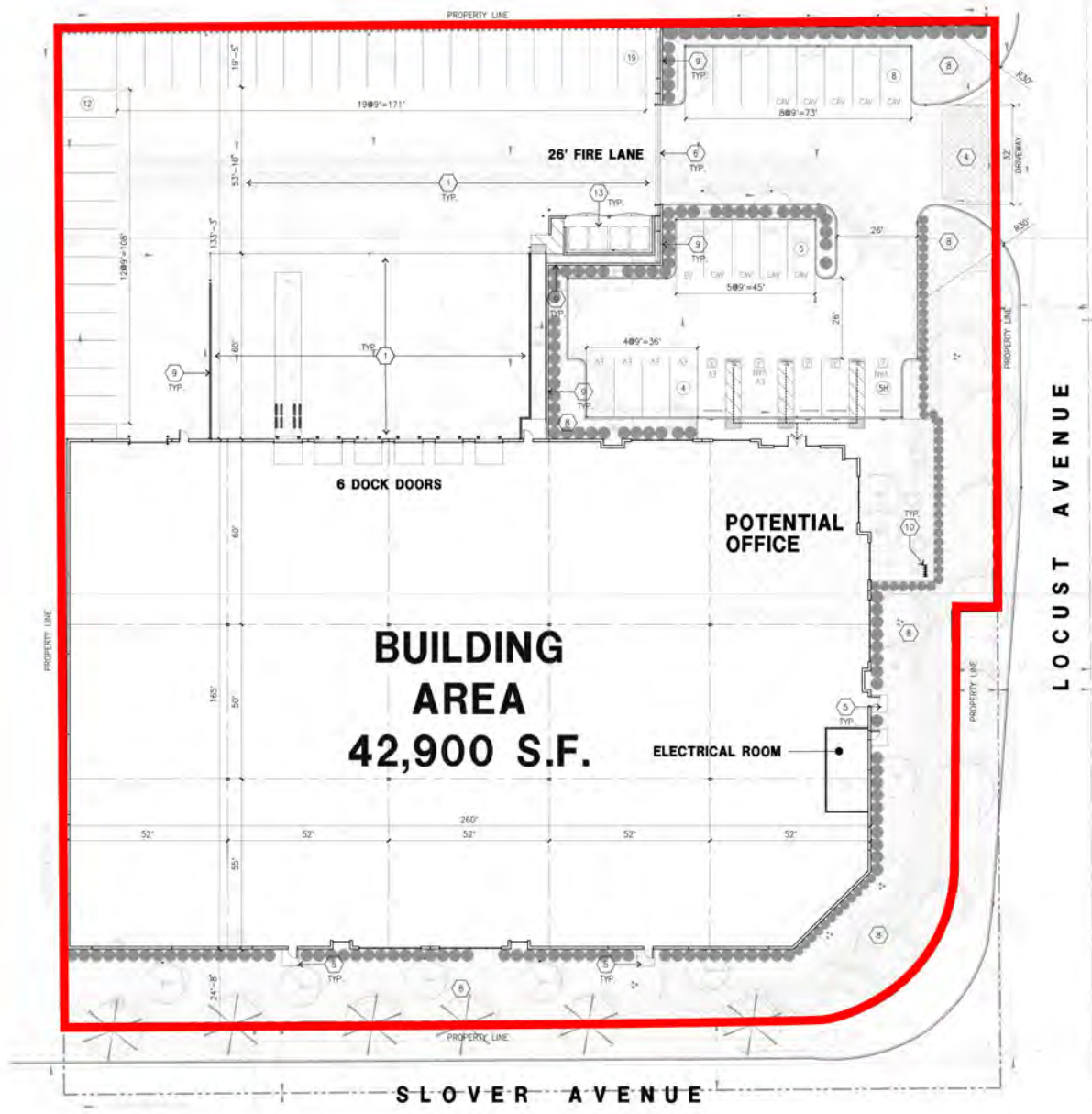
Figure 1.1-2

Project Location Map

The 10486 Locust Avenue Project

USGS Fontana Quadrangle (7.5-minute series)





Legend
Project Boundary



Figure 1.1-3
Site Plan
The 10486 Locust Avenue Project

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 (Curry 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 navel 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).

1.4 Results of the Archaeological Records Search

An archaeological records search for a one-mile radius around the project was requested by BFSA at the SCCIC at CSU Fullerton on April 21, 2022. Results were received from the SCCIC on May 19, 2022. The SCCIC records search results indicated that there are two previously recorded resources located within one-half mile of the project, neither of which are located with the project’s boundaries (Table 1.4–1). These resources include one historic railroad and one historic structure. The records search results also indicated that a total of eight cultural resources studies have been conducted within one-half mile of the project. None of these studies include the subject property.

Table 1.4–1
Cultural Resources Within One-Half Mile of the Project

Site Number	Resource Type
P-36-010330	Southern Pacific Railroad at Monte Vista Avenue
P-36-020568	Circa 1927 single-family residence

In addition, BFSA reviewed the following historic sources:

- The NRHP Index
- The Office of Historic Preservation (OHP), Archaeological Determinations of Eligibility
- The OHP, Built Environment Resources Directory
- 1896, 1901, and 1926 *San Bernardino* 15-minute USGS maps
- 1943 *Fontana* 1:31,680-scale USGS map
- 1953, 1967, and 1985 *Fontana* 7.5-minute USGS maps
- Aerial photographs (1938, 1948, 1952, 1959, 1966, 1967, 1968, 1978, 1980, 1985, 1994, and 2005)

These sources indicated the presence of a residence in the southwest corner of the property as early as 1948 and a detached garage by 1967. The subject property was used agriculturally from as early as the 1930s to the early 1960s, after which time the eastern portion was developed. Between 1966 and 1967, the central portion of the property was developed. Between 1985 and 1994, the development east of the 1946 residence was demolished. After 2005, several modern

structures were built to the rear of the residence and after 2012, the parcels east of the residence were utilized as a storage area for tractor trailers and large vehicles. The structures have not been previously recorded.

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. The SLF search was returned with negative results. All correspondence is provided in Appendix D.

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 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.

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 10486 Locust Avenue Project included the survey of a 2.18-acre property. 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.

For the historic residence and detached garage, the research process was focused upon the built environment and those individuals associated with the ownership, design, and construction of the buildings. Although historic structure evaluations 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 historic resources:

- Can the building be associated with any significant individuals or events?
- Is the building representative of a specific type, style, or method of construction?
- Is the building associated with any nearby structures? Does the building, when studied with the nearby structures, qualify as a contributor to a potential historic district?
- Was the building designed or constructed by a significant architect, designer, builder, or contractor?

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 area occupants. Further, the overall goal of the historic structure assessment is to understand the construction and use of the building within its associated historic context. Therefore, adequate information on site function, context, and chronology from both archaeological and historic perspectives is essential for the investigation. The fieldwork and archival research were undertaken with the following primary research goals in mind:

- 1) To identify cultural and historic resources occurring within the project;
- 2) To determine, if possible, site type and function, context of the deposit, and chronological placement of each cultural resource identified, and the type, style, and method of construction for any buildings;
- 3) To place each cultural resource identified within a regional perspective;
- 4) To identify persons or events associated with any buildings and their construction; and
- 5) To provide recommendations for the treatment of each cultural and historic resource 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 2.18-acre property, 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

Principal Investigator Brian F. Smith conducted the archaeological survey for the 10486 Locust Avenue Project on May 3, 2022. The archaeological survey was an intensive reconnaissance consisting of a series of survey transects across the project. The entire project was accessible and ground surface visibility was generally good as property had been cleared and graded (Plate 3.2-1). Visibility was hindered near the residence and garage buildings due to their development, as well as denser vegetation in the back yard area (Plate 3.2-2). Vegetation within the property consisted of ornamental trees as well as weeds and small patches of grass.

The survey resulted in the identification of one historic residence with an associated detached garage at 18060 Slover Avenue (APN 0252-151-08). Aerial photographs indicate that the subject property was utilized agriculturally and residentially from as early as the 1930s (Plates 3.2-3 through 3.2-12). A residence with associated out buildings were constructed in the northeast portion of property by 1938. The 18060 Slover Avenue residence was constructed in 1946 and the associated detached garage was built between 1948 and 1967. Both the residence and the detached garage were constructed in an unknown style. Between 1966 and 1967, the central portion of the subject property was developed. Between 1985 and 1994, the development east of the 18060 Slover Avenue residence was demolished. After 2005, several modern structures were built to the rear of the residence and after 2012 the parcels east of the residence were utilized as a storage area for tractor trailers and large vehicles.



Plate 3.2–1: Overview of the project from the northeast corner, facing southwest.



Plate 3.2–2: View of the residence located at 18060 Slover Avenue, facing northwest.





Site Temp-1

Locust Avenue

Slover Avenue

Legend

-  Project Boundary
-  Historic Resource

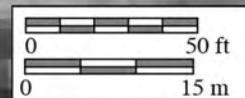
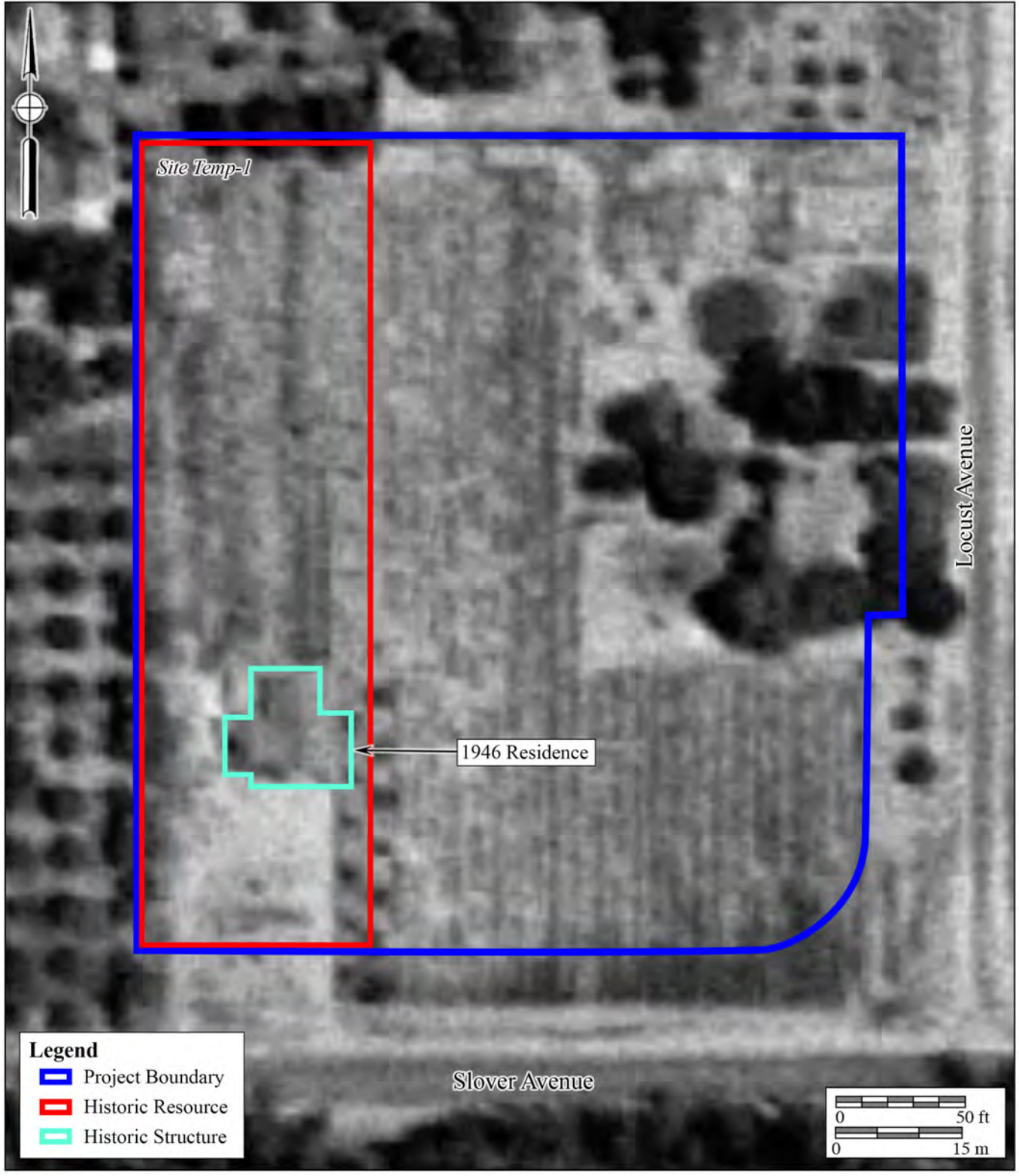


Plate 3.2-3
1938 Aerial Photograph
The 10486 Locust Avenue Project



Legend

- ▬ Project Boundary
- ▬ Historic Resource
- ▬ Historic Structure

0 50 ft
0 15 m



Plate 3.2-4
1948 Aerial Photograph
 The 10486 Locust Avenue Project

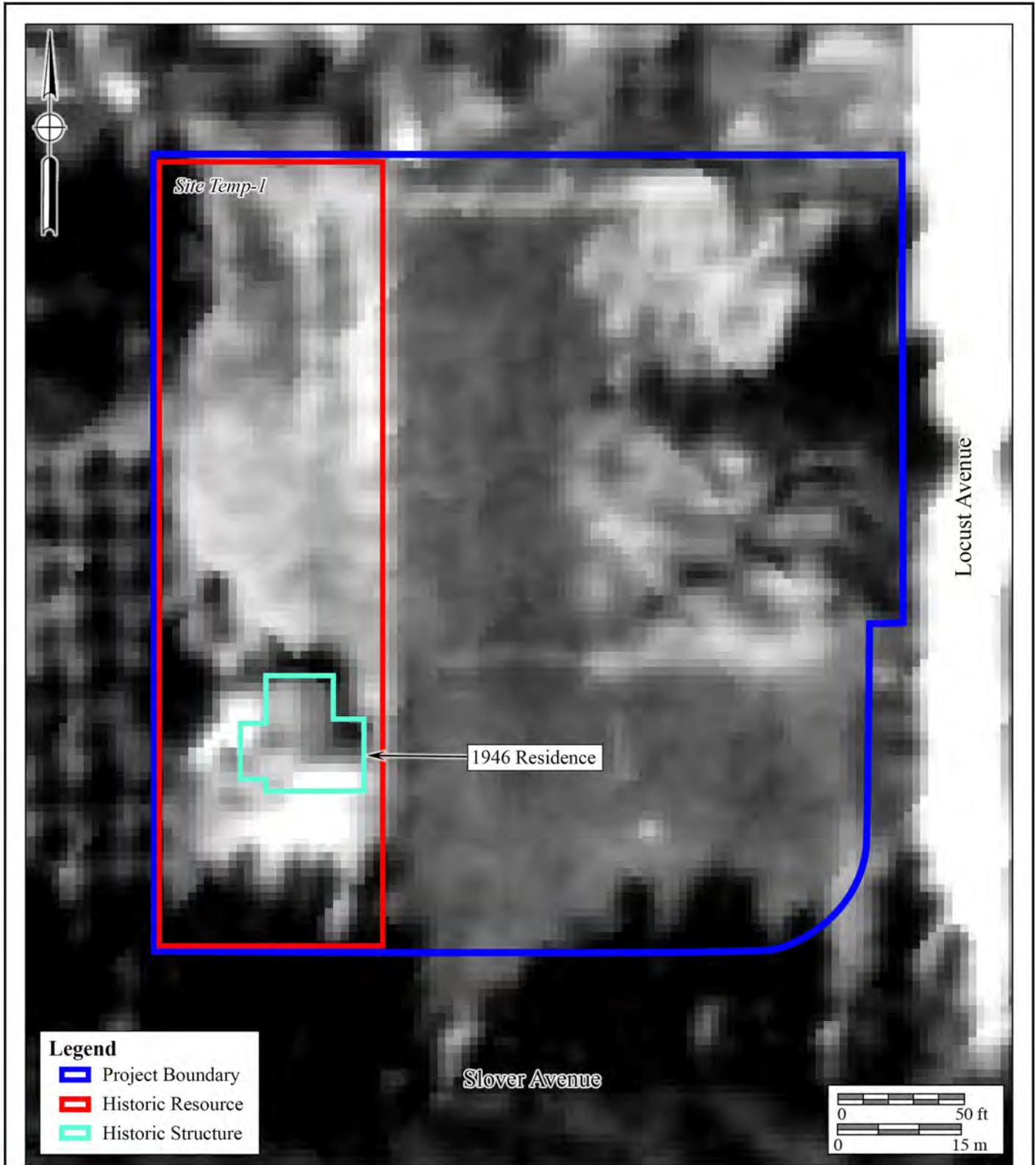
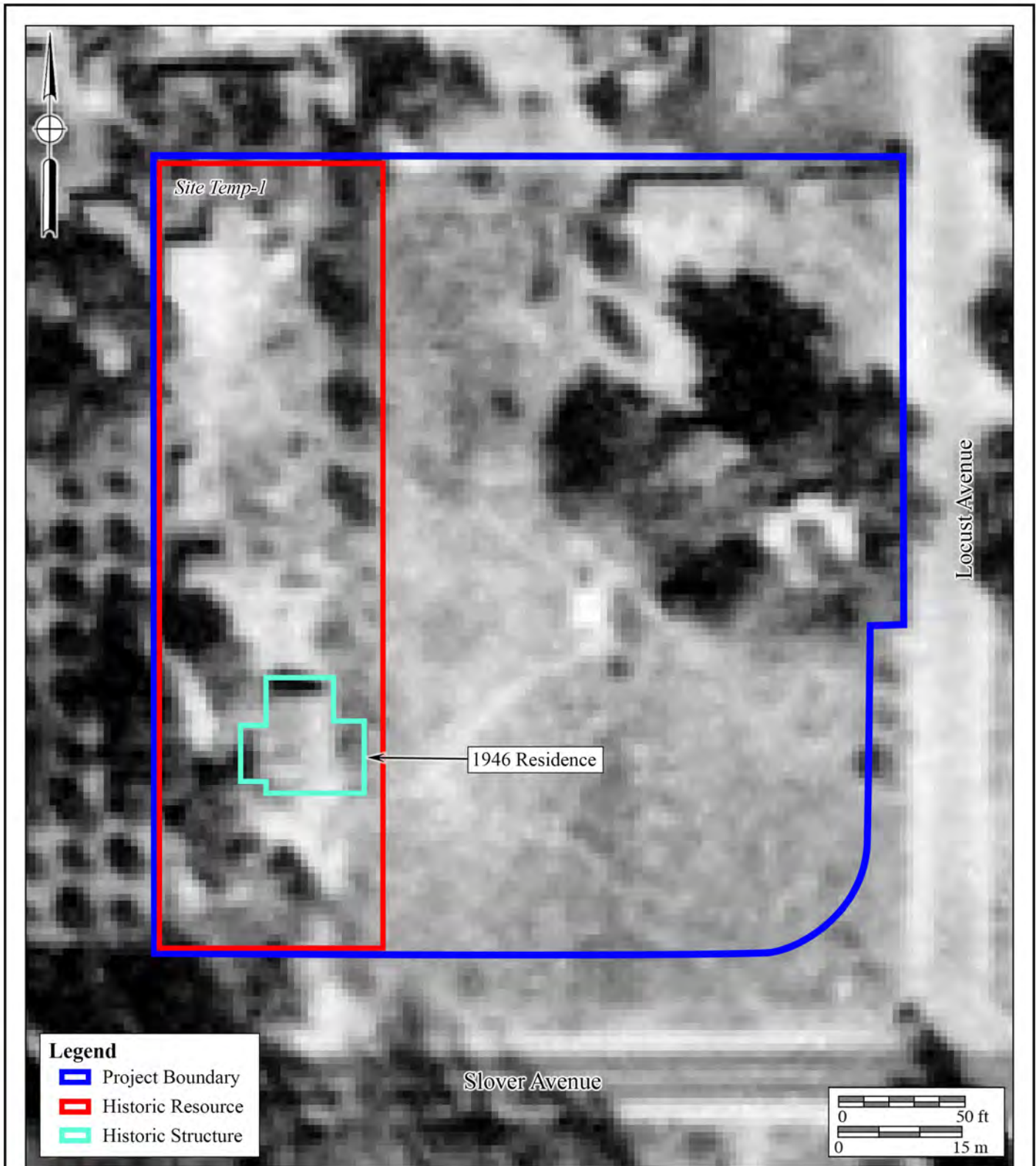


Plate 3.2-5
1952 Aerial Photograph
 The 10486 Locust Avenue Project



Legend

- █ Project Boundary
- █ Historic Resource
- █ Historic Structure



Plate 3.2-6
1959 Aerial Photograph
 The 10486 Locust Avenue Project

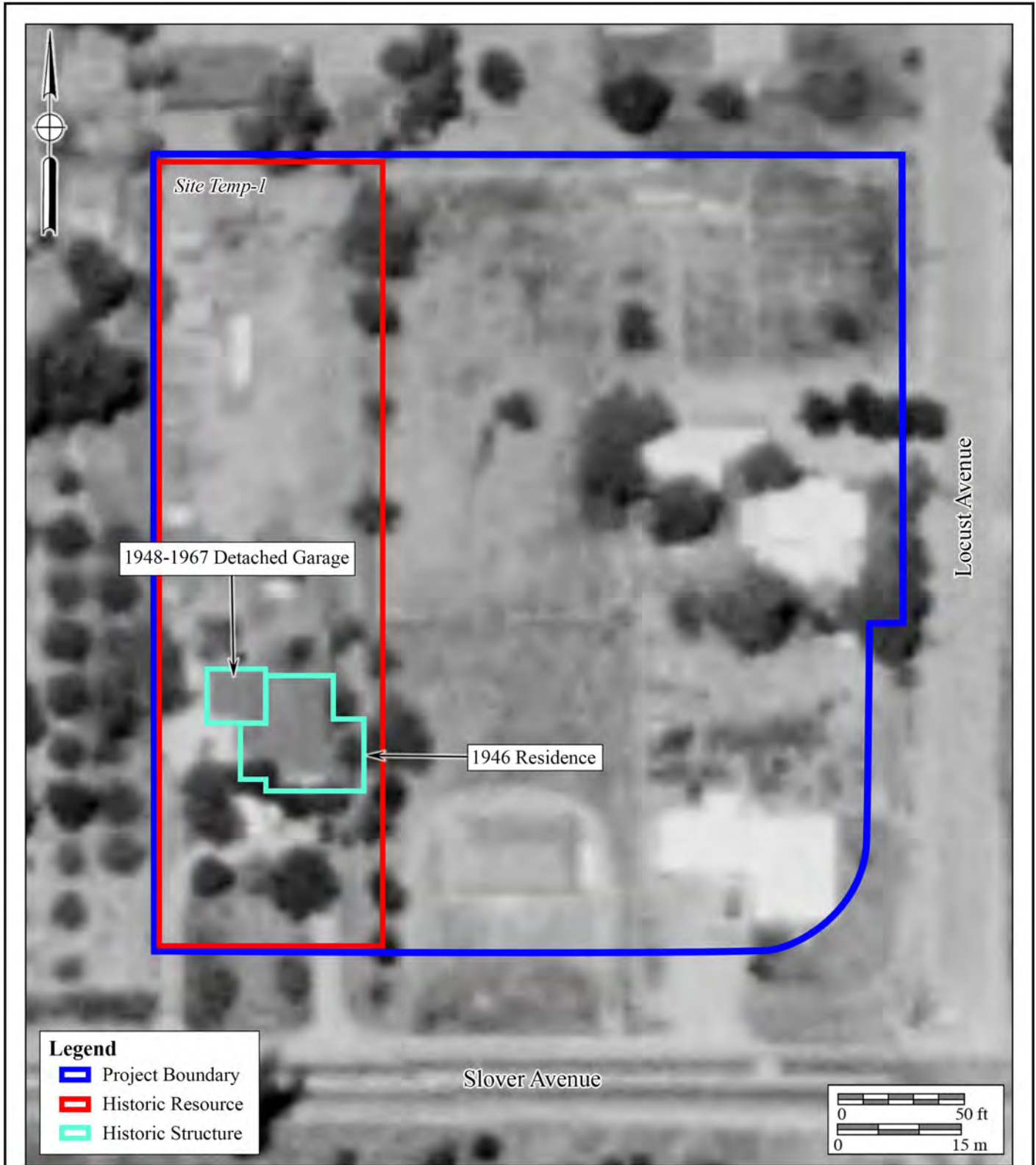


Plate 3.2-7
1967 Aerial Photograph
 The 10486 Locust Avenue Project

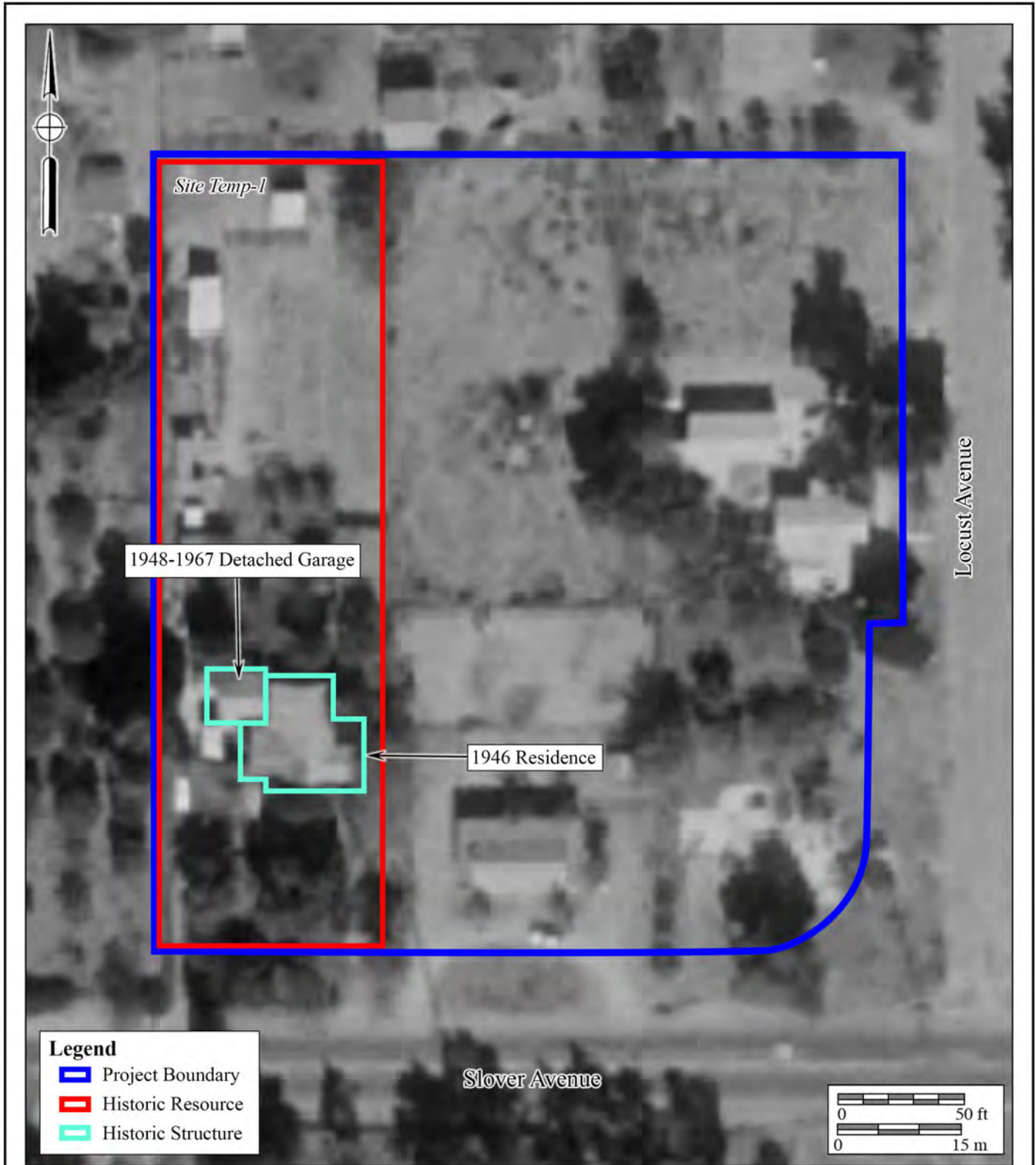
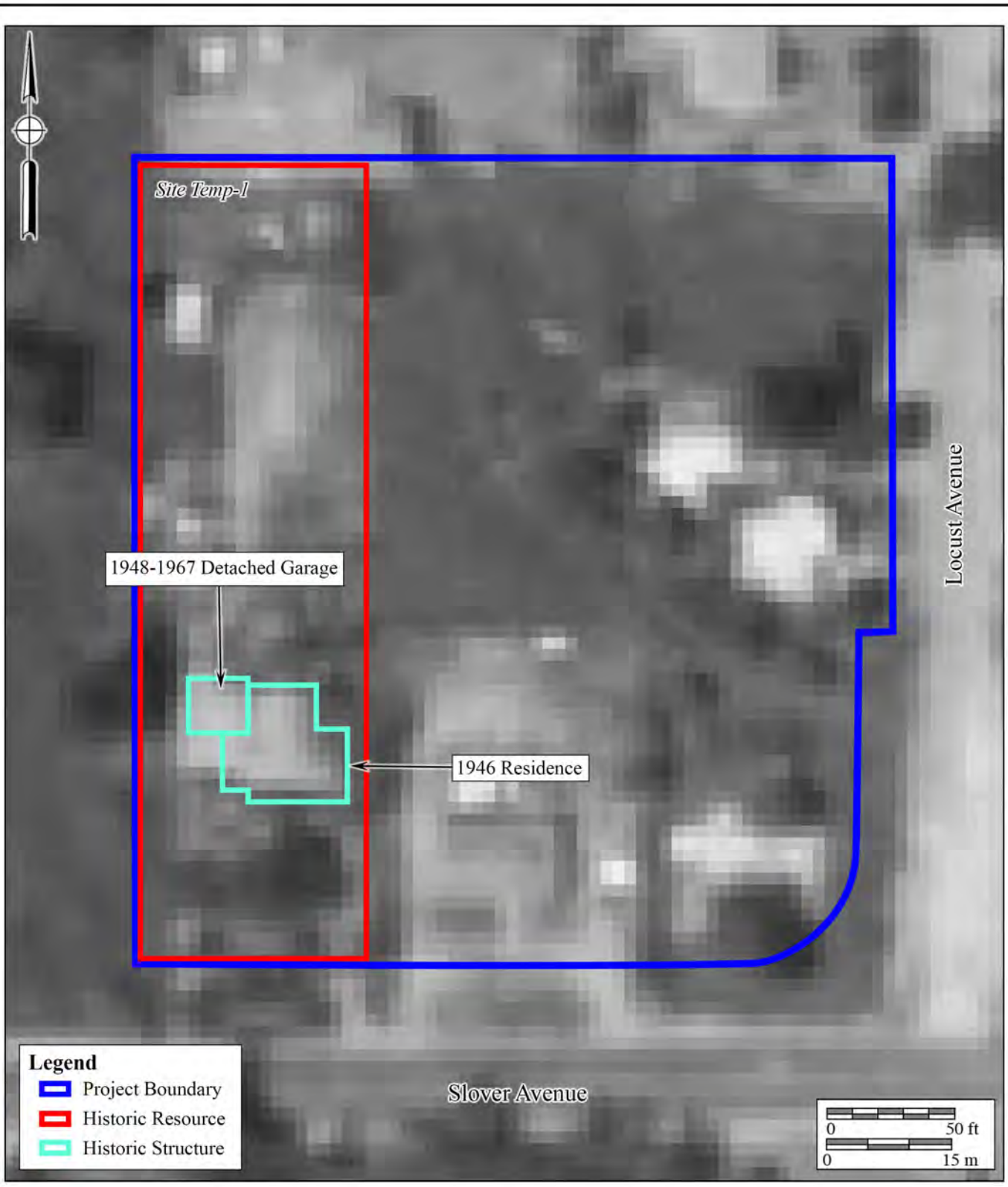





Plate 3.2-8
1980 Aerial Photograph
 The 10486 Locust Avenue Project



Legend

-  Project Boundary
-  Historic Resource
-  Historic Structure

0 50 ft
0 15 m



Plate 3.2-9
1985 Aerial Photograph
The 10486 Locust Avenue Project

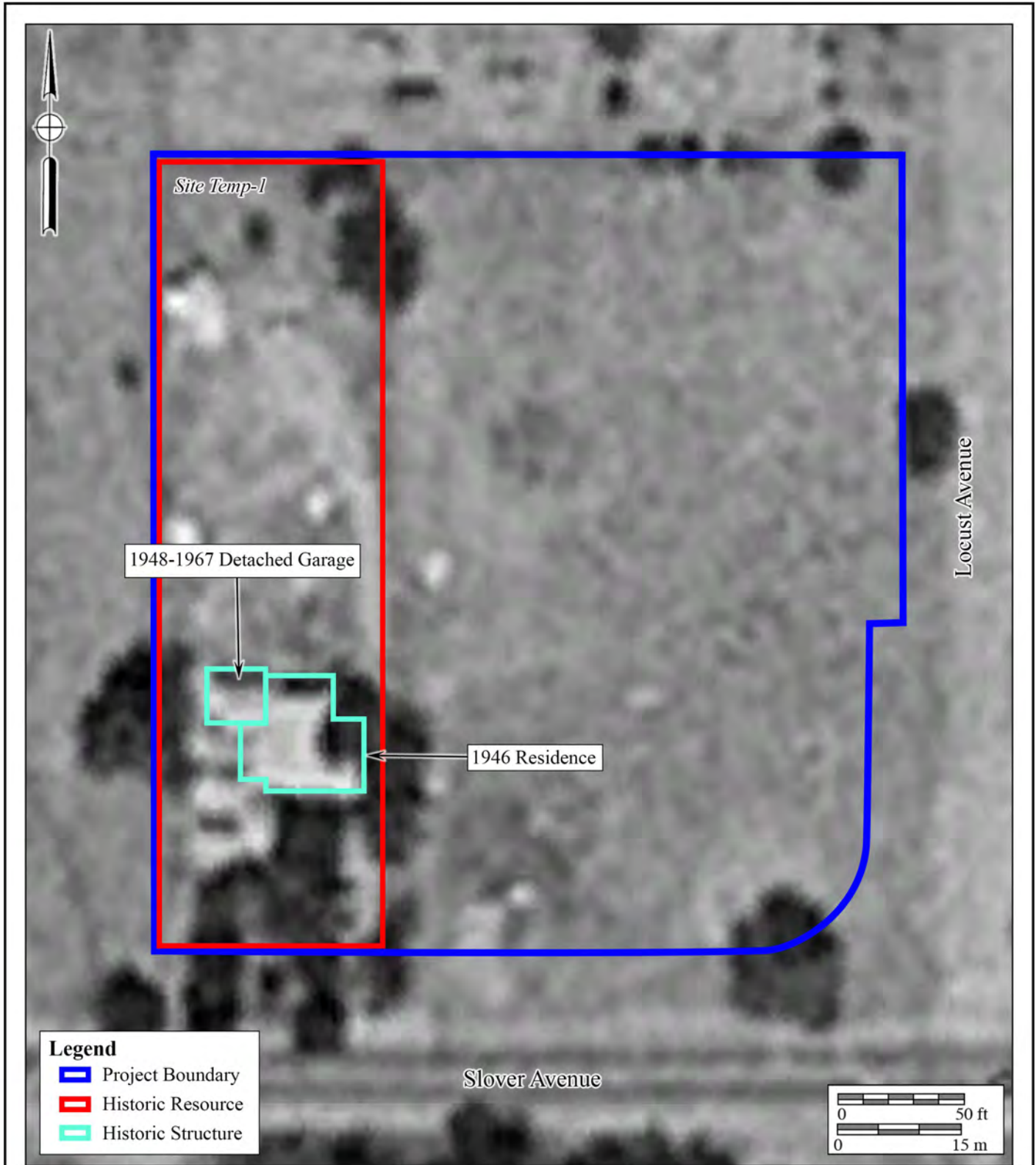


Plate 3.2–10
1994 Aerial Photograph
 The 10486 Locust Avenue Project

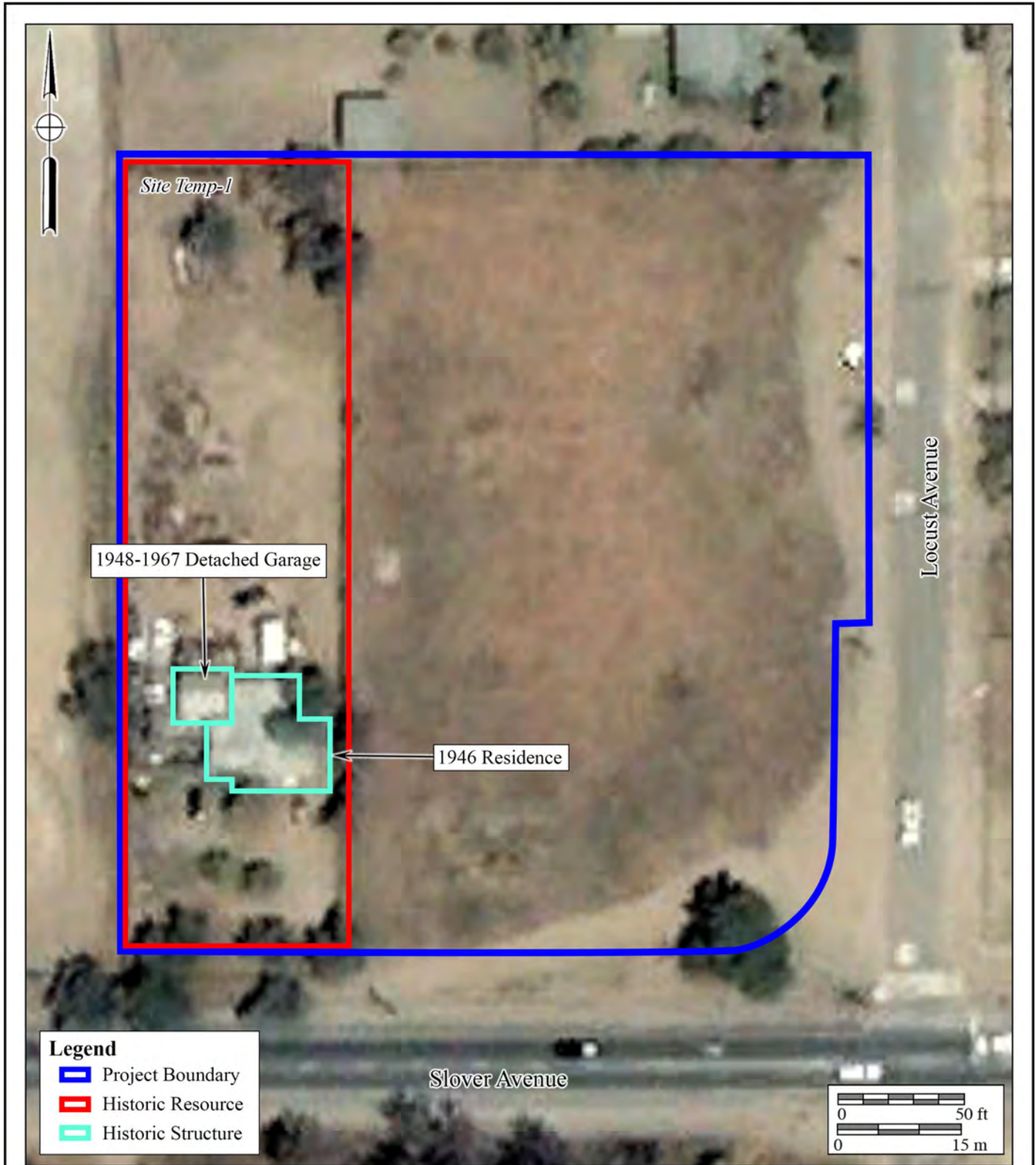


Plate 3.2-11
2005 Aerial Photograph
 The 10486 Locust Avenue Project

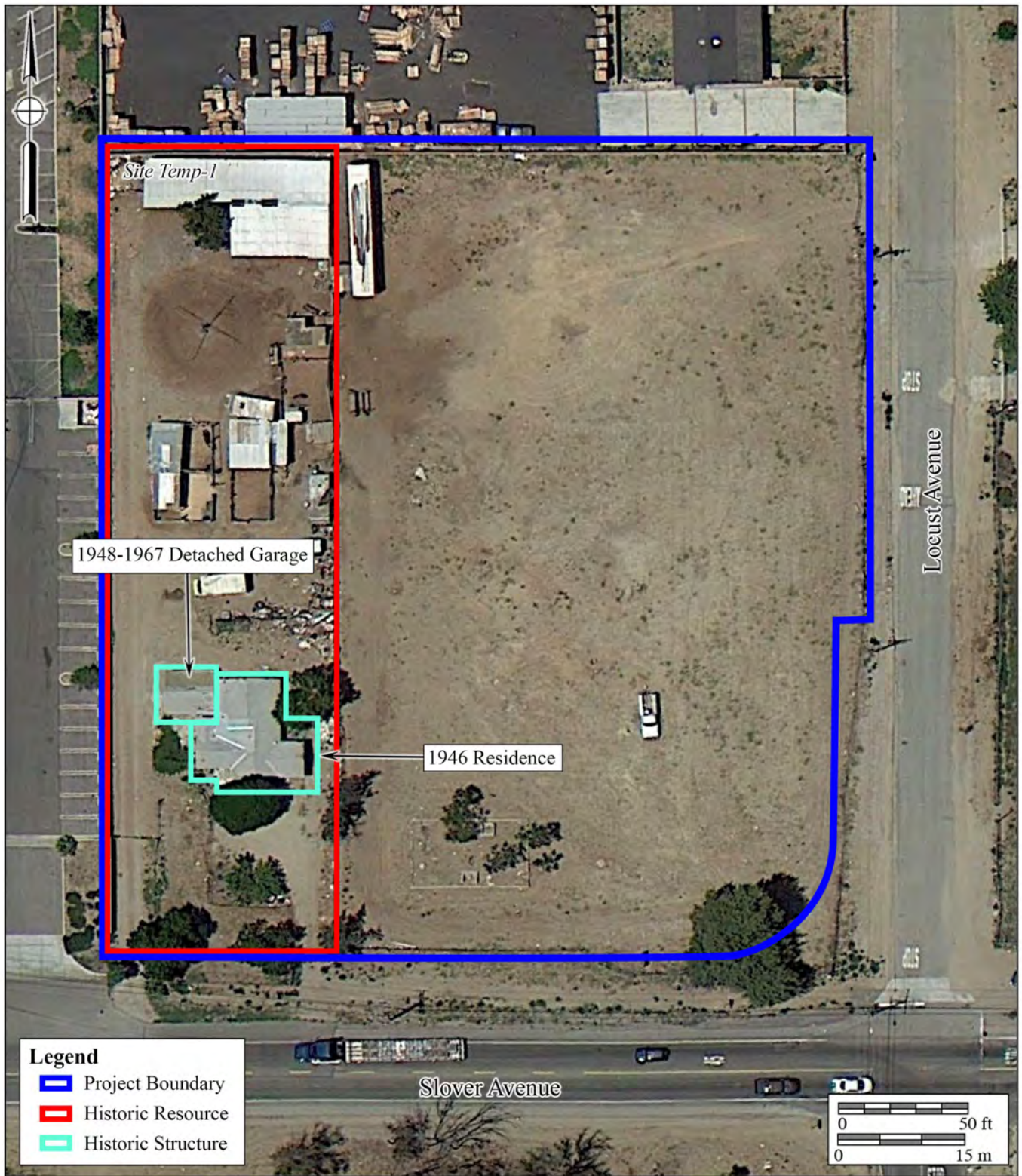


Plate 3.2-12
2012 Aerial Photograph
 The 10486 Locust Avenue Project

The project's current plans intend to demolish the residence (see Figure 1.1–3). As the buildings will be impacted by the project, a significance evaluation will be required. DPR site record forms were completed for the property, which was recorded as Temp-1.

3.3 Historic Structure Analysis

Within the boundaries of the subject property, one historic residence and detached garage were identified (Figures 3.3–1 and 3.3–2). The structures have been assigned the temporary site number Temp-1. DPR forms were submitted to the SCCIC on August 1, 2022, and once processed, the SCCIC will assign the resources a permanent site number. The following section provides the pertinent field results for the significance evaluation for the single-family residence and detached garage located within the 10860 Slover Avenue Project, which was conducted in accordance with County of San Bernardino guidelines and site evaluation protocols. The 18060 Slover Avenue residence was constructed in 1946 in an unknown style and the detached garage was completed between 1948 and 1967, also in an unknown style. A description and significance evaluation of the historic resource is provided below.

3.3.1 History of the Property: Ownership and Development

18060 Slover Avenue (Temp-1)

San Bernardino County Assessor's Office records indicate that the construction of the single-family residence located at 18060 Slover Avenue was completed in 1946. Aerial photographs from 1948 show that at the time of its construction, the area surrounding the residence was not developed and included orchards and farmlands.

When the 18060 Slover Avenue residence was built in 1946, the property was owned by Lester Smith (Plate 3.3–1), et ux., who also owned the parcels to the north and east of the residence. Smith was born in Oklahoma in 1906. Although his obituary states that he came to San Bernardino County in 1938 and worked as a carpenter starting in 1939 (*San Bernardino County Sun* 1962), the 1940 census indicates that he was residing in Oklahoma in 1940 where he worked as a proprietor (Ancestry.com 2012). The 1950 census, however, does list the family residing in the Bloomington area where Smith worked as a carpenter (Ancestry.com 2022).

The 18060 Slover Avenue residence was built in 1946 by an unknown contractor. As Smith was a carpenter, he may have built the structure; however, no documentation could be located to confirm. It is unknown if Smith and his family ever lived in the home as no records confirming his address between 1945 and 1947 could be located.



Plate 3.3–1: Lester Smith
(*Photograph courtesy of Ancestry.com*)

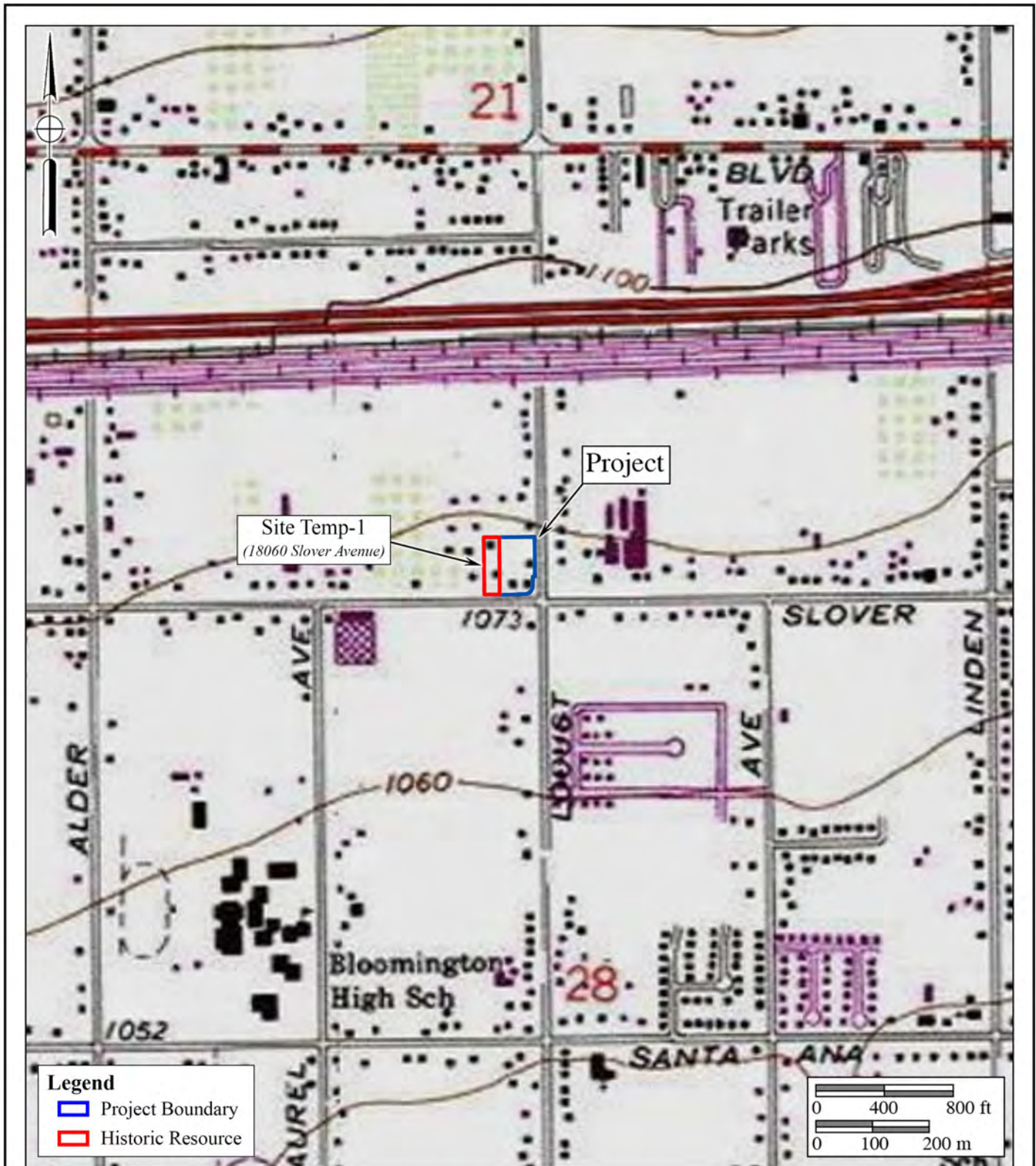


Figure 3.2-1
Historic Resource Location Map
 The 10486 Locust Avenue Project
 USGS Fontana Quadrangle (7.5-minute series)



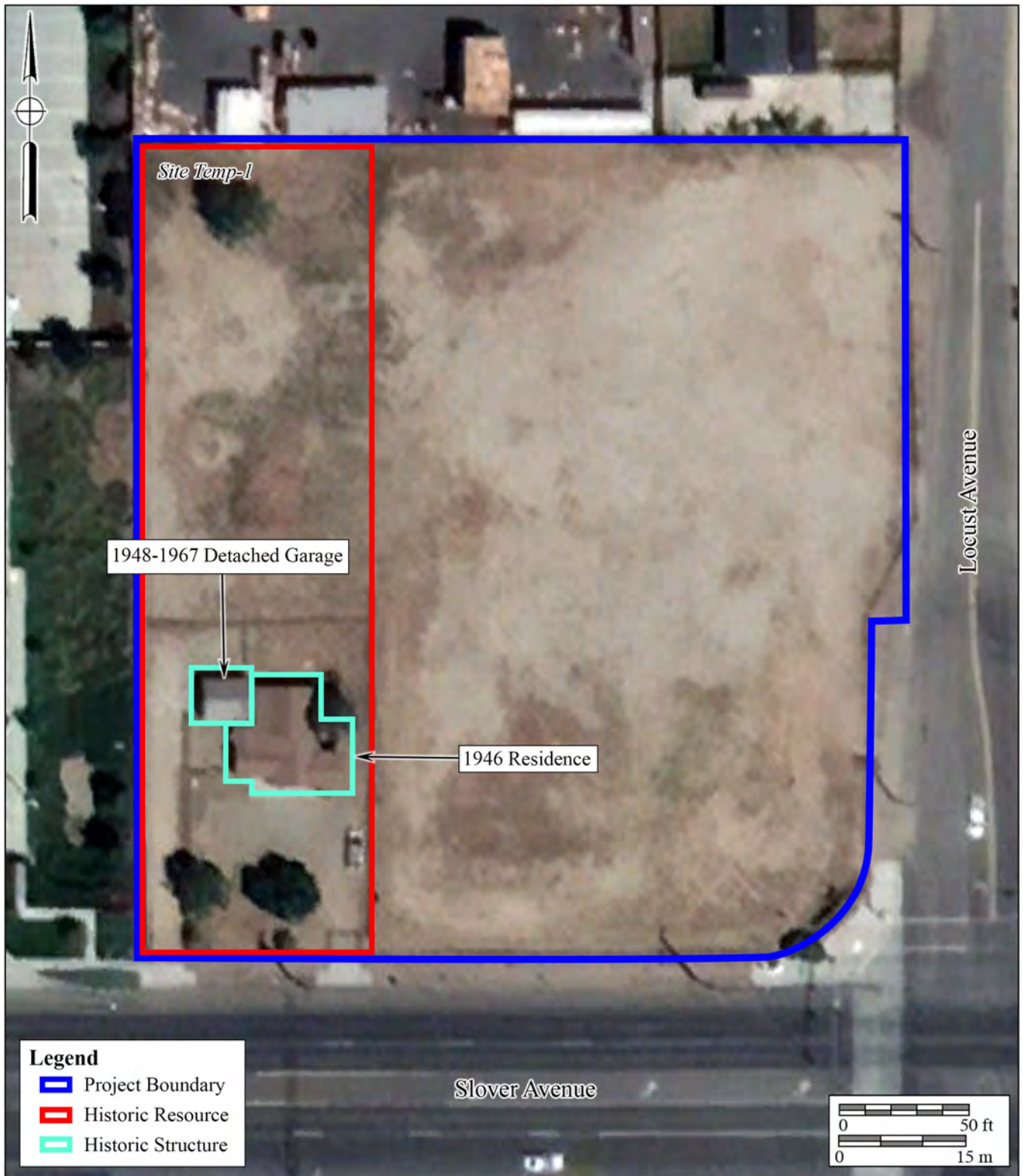


Figure 3.2-2
Historic Structure Location Map
 The 10486 Locust Avenue Project



In 1947, Smith divided the parcels and sold the 18060 Slover Avenue property to Carl Laverne and Tommy Alyne Gibbs. Carl Gibbs was born in Iowa in 1922 and by 1930, had moved to Rialto with his family. In 1941, he married Tommy Alyne Bean. Bean was born in Texas in 1924 and moved to San Bernardino by 1940 (Ancestry.com 2012). After their marriage, the couple lived on 53rd Street in San Bernardino (Ancestry.com 2011a). In 1946 and 1948, Carl Gibbs was listed as residing at 231 South Orange Street in San Bernardino (Ancestry.com 2017a). The Gibbsses only owned the property for one year before selling to W.H. Stradley. Although the Gibbsses' address in 1947 could not be located, it is unlikely that they lived at the subject property since they lived at the same address in San Bernardino before and after owning the property.



Plate 3.3-2: Charlotte and Willie Stradley
(*Photograph courtesy of Ancestry.com*)

Willie H. Stradley (Plate 3.3-2) owned the property for three years before selling to Percy and Lela Chambers in 1950. Stradley was born in Oklahoma in 1903. In 1934, Stradley married Charlotte Lipps. After their marriage the couple lived in New Mexico until 1935 and then moved to Texas by 1937. By 1940 they had moved to Arizona where Stradley worked as a line man at a copper mine (Ancestry.com 2012). By 1950 the couple had moved to Fontana where Stradley worked as an electrician and welder at a meat packing plant (Ancestry.com 2022). It is unknown if the couple resided at the 18060 Slover Avenue property as their address between 1940 and 1950 could not be located.



Plate 3.3-3: Percy and Lela Chambers
(*Photograph courtesy of Ancestry.com*)

Percy and Lela Chambers, who purchased the property from the Stradleys in 1950 also only owned the property for three years (Plate 3.3-3). Percy Chambers was born in Tennessee in 1885. In 1907, he married Lela M. Self in Oklahoma where the couple lived after their marriage and had 12 children. While living in Oklahoma, Percy worked as a farmer (Ancestry.com 2002, 2010a, 2010b, 2012). By 1948, the family had moved to Riverside (*Los Angeles Times* 1948) and then to Bloomington by 1950. On the 1950 census, Percy, Lela, and their two adult children, Lester and Joe, were recorded as living at 1246 South Locust Avenue. This address corresponds to the location of the 18060 Slover Avenue residence which is currently just south of the 1202 and 1212 South Locust Avenue

(now 10410 and 10426 Locust Avenue) buildings also listed on the census. All three men worked in the farming industry. Percy was listed as a farmer, Lester as a ranch hand on a dairy farm, and Joe as a truck driver for a dairy. In 1951, the addresses along South Locust Avenue changed and that year Percy and Lela Chambers were recorded as residing at 642 South Locust Avenue. This is assumed to be the subject property, since the 1202 South Locust Avenue property address located to the north was also changed to 602 South Locust Avenue.

In 1953, the Chambers family moved to another location on Slover Avenue and the subject property was purchased by Vestel L. Fox. Vestel Fox was born in Tennessee in 1912. The son of a farmer, Fox married Lora C. Flat in Jackson, Tennessee in 1928 (Ancestry.com 2008, 2010b). After their marriage, the couple lived on the Fox family farm where they had a son, Ralph, in 1930 (Ancestry.com 2002).

By 1940, the Fox family had moved to Coalinga, California where Vestel Fox worked at the Coalinga Ice Company (Ancestry.com 2011b). In November 1940, Lora Fox was killed in an automobile accident (*Fresno Bee* 1941). Fox lived in Coalinga until at least 1942, but by 1950, he had remarried and was living in Contra Costa, California where he worked as a tool maker (Ancestry.com 2017b). His wife, Lorene, who was a native of Oklahoma, worked as a beautician (Ancestry.com 2022).

No records could be located for the Foxes living in Bloomington, so it is unclear if they ever resided at the property after purchasing it in 1953. Research revealed that, by 1955, the address of the property was 10450 Locust Avenue, where Mr. and Mrs. Eldon Smith lived. Between 1956 and 1958, the home was occupied by Gerard and Barbara Amsbury (Ancestry.com 2017b).

Gerard and Barbara Amsbury were born in Massachusetts in 1921 and 1922, respectively, where they lived until at least 1940 (Ancestry.com 2012). Gerard Amsbury enlisted in the Coast Guard in 1941 during World War II and after the war, the couple moved to Los Angeles by 1952 (Ancestry.com 2017b).

In 1957, the property was sold to McAndrew's Hatchery and Poultry Supply Company. McAndrew's Hatchery and Poultry Supply Company had operated at 755 Waterman Avenue in San Bernardino since at least 1935 (*San Bernardino County Sun* 1935). By 1948, the chain included "feed stores in Redlands at the corner of Sixth and State streets, Yucaipa at Yucaipa boulevard and First street, and in San Bernardino at 755 Waterman avenue" (*San Bernardino County Sun* 1948). The company also purchased "the feed business division of the Redlands Oil company, Third street at Citrus avenue" in 1948 (*San Bernardino County Sun* 1948) and by 1953, had a location in Mentone (*San Bernardino County Sun* 1953). McAndrew's Hatchery and Poultry Supply Company only owned the subject property for one year, and no information about how the company may have used the property, other than as a rental investment, could be located.

In 1958, N.M. and Rosa Gillis purchased the 18060 Slover Avenue property and were recorded in voter registration records as residing at the property until 1960 (Ancestry.com 2017b). At that time, the address of the property was still 10450 Locust Avenue. In November 1960, the

property was transferred to Clarence Horrigan, trustee of the Gillises' family trust. Horrigan then sold the property five months later to Robert and Doris Plathe.

Robert Plathe was born in Minnesota in 1921 where he lived until at least 1950 working as a watch maker (Ancestry.com 2022). Doris Plathe (née Gulley) was born in Kentucky in 1932 where she lived with her mother and siblings until at least 1950 (Ancestry.com 2022). The Plathes were married in Los Angeles in 1955 and had a son, Henry, in 1956 (Ancestry.com 2013).

No records could be located indicating that the Plathes lived at the subject property, and in 1965, the home was occupied by Mr. and Mrs. Henry Phillips (*San Bernardino County Sun* 1965).

In 1966, the property was sold to Loren and Ovelene Smith. Loren Smith was born in 1930 and was a history professor at San Bernardino Valley College (*San Bernardino County Sun* 1970). No information about Ovelene Smith before she lived at the property could be located. The Smiths owned the property from 1966 until 1978 and the Smiths are listed in public records as residing at the home.

In 1978, the property was purchased by Danny and Paula DeWitt, who sold it a year later to Manuel and Dora Verduco. Manuel Verduco and Dora Peters were both born in Arizona in 1922 and 1928, respectively (Ancestry.com 2022). The Verducos were married in Los Angeles in 1949 (Ancestry.com 2013) and lived there until at least 1950 where Manuel Verduco worked as a plumber's helper (Ancestry.com 2022). The Verducos owned the property until 2006 and Manuel Verduco was recorded in public records as residing in the home in at least the 1990s. Public records indicate that between 2005 and 2006, Jeannette Chacon was recorded as residing at 18060 Slover Avenue.

The Verducos sold the property in 2006 to Reiny and Diane Schneider. It is unknown who lived at the residence between 2006 and 2008; however, public records indicate that between 2009 and 2012, Raul and Victor Pasillas lived at the home. Reiny Schneider passed away and in 2022, Diane Schneider sold the property to the current owner, 10426 Locust XC, LLC.

3.3.2 Description of Surveyed Resources

18060 Slover Avenue (Temp-1)

According to the record from the San Bernardino County Assessor's Office, the construction of the single-family residence located at 18060 Slover Avenue was completed in 1946. The residence is located near the western portion of the project, northwest of the intersection of Slover and Locust avenues.

The single-family residence was designed in an unknown style and currently exhibits features of Minimal Ranch-style residence (see Plate 3.2-2). The building is a cross-gabled, single-story structure that features an off-set T-shaped plan with a low-pitched, front-facing gable on the eastern end of the primary (south) façade. The eaves exhibit a moderate overhang and original windows are double-hung, single-pane, wood sash. The building is clad in coarse texture stucco which is not original. Typical of the Minimal Ranch style, the building features minimal amounts of architectural detail.

The main entrance to the residence is located on the south façade in the front-facing gable end and is flanked by two original windows. East of the main front entry is a side-gabled addition that extends the original front façade to the east. The addition appears to have been constructed between 1948 and 1980 based on aerial imagery and currently features a vinyl horizontal-sliding window. Previously, the building was covered in a smooth texture stucco and a door was located just west of the vinyl window. The door was filled in and the home restuccoed with the current coarse texture stucco between 2011 and 2016 (Plates 3.3–4 and 3.3–5). The window on the south façade of the addition was also replaced and a window on the east façade of the addition was infilled between 2011 and 2016.

West of the front main entry is another side-gabled section, which is set back from the primary façade approximately four feet. This western side-gabled portion appears original but features vinyl horizontal-sliding windows on the south and west façades that were replaced between 2011 and 2016 along with the other windows (Plate 3.3–6).

North of the western side-gabled portion of the building is a detached garage that was built between 1948 and 1967. The garage features horizontal wood siding and a front-gabled roof. A door on the west façade and a window on the south façade have both been boarded over (see Plate 3.3–6).

The northern portion of the building appears to be original since it is present on the 1948 aerial photograph (see Plate 3.2–4); however, the western slope of the roof on the northern portion of the building does not match the southern portion, south of the side-gabled portion, whereas the eastern slope does. While this may be original to the design, it appears that some modification was made to the roofline to cause the inconsistency (Plate 3.3–7). Windows in the northern portion appear original and consist of wood-framed double hung sash.

The modifications to the 18060 Slover Avenue residence include:

- Construction of the detached garage between 1948 and 1967
- Construction of the side-gabled addition on the east façade between 1948 and 1980
- In-filling of the door in the side-gabled addition, in-filling of the window on the east façade of the addition, replacement of windows in the side-gabled portions of the building, and restuccoing with coarse textured stucco between 2011 and 2016
- Possible modification of the roofline of the northern portion of the building at an unknown date



Plate 3.3-4

2011 View of the South Façade of the 18060 Slover Avenue Residence, Facing North

The 10486 Locust Avenue Project

Image courtesy of Google Street View





Plate 3.3-5

2016 View of the South Façade of the 18060 Slover Avenue Residence, Facing North

The 10486 Locust Avenue Project

Image courtesy of Google Street View





Plate 3.3-6

View of the South Façade of the Detached Garage (Left) and the West Façade of the Residence (Right) at 18060 Slover Avenue, Facing Northeast

The 10486 Locust Avenue Project





Plate 3.3-7

View of the East Façade of the Residence at 18060 Slover Avenue, Facing West

The 10486 Locust Avenue Project

3.3.3 Significance Evaluation

CEQA guidelines (Section 15064.5) address archaeological and historic resources, noting that physical changes that would demolish or materially alter in an adverse manner those characteristics that convey the historic significance of the resource and justify its listing on inventories of historic resources are typically considered significant impacts. Because demolition of the structures located within the 10486 Locust Avenue Project would require approval from the County of San Bernardino as part of the proposed project, CEQA and County of San Bernardino eligibility criteria were used to evaluate the residence located within the property as a potentially significant historic building.

Integrity Evaluation

When evaluating a historic resource, integrity is the authenticity of the resource's physical identity clearly indicated by the retention of characteristics that existed during its period of construction. It is important to note that integrity is not the same as condition. Integrity directly relates to the presence or absence of historic materials and character-defining features, while condition relates to the relative state of physical deterioration of the resource. In most instances, integrity is more relevant to the significance of a resource than condition; however, if a resource is in such poor condition that original materials and features may no longer be salvageable, then the resource's integrity may be adversely impacted. For the 10486 Locust Avenue Project building, seven aspects of integrity were used for the evaluation, as recommended in the *National Register Bulletin: How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation* (Andrus and Shrimpton 2002):

1. **Integrity of Location** [*refers to*] *the place where the historic property was constructed or the place where the historic event occurred* (Andrus and Shrimpton 2002). Integrity of location was assessed by reviewing historical records and aerial photographs in order to determine if the buildings had always existed at their present locations or if they had been moved, rebuilt, or their footprints significantly altered. Historical research revealed that the structure located within the 10486 Locust Avenue Project was constructed in its current locations in 1946. Therefore, the building retains integrity of location.
2. **Integrity of Design** [*refers to*] *the combination of elements that create the form, plan, space, structure, and style of a property* (Andrus and Shrimpton 2002). Integrity of design was assessed by evaluating the spatial arrangement of the building and any architectural features present. The building located at 18060 Slover Avenue was constructed in 1946 as an L-shaped, cross-gabled single-family residence in an unknown style. Modifications made to the building since its construction include: construction of the detached garage between 1948 and 1967; construction of the side-

gabled addition on the east façade between 1948 and 1980; in-filling of the door in the side-gabled addition, in-filling of the window on the east façade of the addition, replacement of windows in the side-gabled portions of the building, and restuccoing with coarse textured stucco between 2011 and 2016; and possible modification of the roofline of the northern portion of the building at an unknown date. As these modifications resulted in the alteration of the form, plan, space, and structure of the building, they also negatively impacted the building's original architectural style. Therefore, the residence does not retain integrity of design. The detached garage constructed between 1948 and 1967 was built as a utilitarian structure utilizing horizontal wood siding and a gabled roof with no specific architectural style. Since its construction, the building has deteriorated to the point that most of the original materials have been lost. Due to the deterioration of most of the original elements, the 1948 to 1967 detached garage no longer retains integrity of design.

3. **Integrity of Setting** *[refers to] the physical environment of a historic property. Setting includes elements such as topographic features, open space, viewshed, landscape, vegetation, and artificial features (Andrus and Shrimpton 2002).* Integrity of setting was assessed by inspecting the elements of the property, which include topographic features, open space, views, landscape, vegetation, man-made features, and relationships between buildings and other features. The residence located within the 18060 Slover Avenue property was built in 1946. At the time of its construction, the surrounding area had a rural character and included orchards and farmlands. The aerial photograph from 1948 (see Plate 3.2–4) show that some residences located at the farming lots east and north of the property existed during this time. The area surrounding the property remained relatively rural until the 2000s, after which time a lot of the farmland west and east of the project area was developed for parking lots and warehouses. Currently, the property is surrounded on the east and west by largescale industrial development. Because the area is no longer recognizable as an agricultural area and no longer retains the same open space, viewshed, landscape, vegetation, or general built environment, the buildings located within the 10486 Locust Avenue Project do not retain integrity of setting.
4. **Integrity of Materials** *[refers to] the physical elements that were combined or deposited during a particular period of time and in a particular pattern or configuration to form a historic property (Andrus and Shrimpton 2002).* Integrity of materials was assessed by determining the presence or absence of original building materials, as well as the possible introduction of materials that may have altered the architectural design of the buildings. The residence located at 18060 Slover Avenue was constructed in 1946 in an unknown style. Modifications made to the building since

is construction include: construction of the detached garage between 1948 and 1967; construction of the side-gabled addition on the east façade between 1948 and 1980; in-filling of the door in the side-gabled addition, in-filling of the window on the east façade of the addition, replacement of windows in the side-gabled portions of the building, and restuccoing with coarse textured stucco between 2011 and 2016; and possible modification of the roofline of the northern portion of the building at an unknown date. As these modifications resulted in the introduction of new materials and the removal of original materials (a large portion of the east façade in order to incorporate the addition and original windows), they also negatively impacted the original style of the building. Therefore, the residence does not retain integrity of materials. The detached garage constructed between 1948 and 1967 was built as a utilitarian structure utilizing horizontal wood siding and a gabled roof with no specific architectural style. Since its construction, the building has deteriorated to the point that most of the original materials have been lost. Due to the deterioration of most of the original materials, the 1948 to 1967 detached garage no longer retains integrity of materials.

5. **Integrity of Workmanship** [*refers to*] *the physical evidence of the labor and skill of a particular culture or people during any given period in history* (Andrus and Shrimpton 2002). Integrity of workmanship was assessed by evaluating the quality of the architectural features present in the buildings. The residence located at 18060 Slover Avenue was constructed in 1946 in an unknown style. The original workmanship demonstrated by the construction of the single-family residence was average. Since its construction, the building has undergone several modifications that have negatively influenced the original workmanship. In addition, the building does not possess elements or details that would make it representative of the labor or skill of a particular culture or people. Therefore, the residence located at 18060 Slover Avenue does not retain integrity of workmanship. The detached garage located at 18060 Slover Avenue was built between 1948 and 1967 and its original workmanship was average. Since its construction, the building has deteriorated to the point that most of the original materials have been lost, which negatively impacted the building's original workmanship. In addition, the building never possessed elements or details that would make it representative of the labor or skill of a particular culture or people. Due to the deterioration of most of the original materials, the 1948 to 1967 detached garage no longer retains integrity of workmanship.

6. **Integrity of Feeling** [*refers to*] *a property's expression of the aesthetic or historic sense of a particular period of time* (Andrus and Shrimpton 2002). Integrity of feeling was assessed by evaluating whether or not the resources' features, in combination with their setting, conveyed a historic sense of the property during the period of construction.

As noted previously, the integrity of setting for the residence and detached garage has been lost due to the transformation of the surrounding neighborhood into an industrial area. In addition, neither of the buildings retain integrity of design or materials. Therefore, neither of the structures located within the 10486 Locust Avenue Project retain integrity of feeling.

7. **Integrity of Association** [*refers to*] the direct link between an important historic event or person and a historic property (Andrus and Shrimpton 2002). Integrity of association was assessed by evaluating the resources' data or information and their ability to answer any research questions relevant to the history of the Bloomington area, County of San Bernardino or the state of California. Historical research indicates that the buildings located within the 10486 Locust Avenue Project are not associated with any significant persons or events. The single-family residence has always been used as such. None of the individuals who owned or lived at the properties were found to be significant and no known important events occurred at the properties. Therefore, the buildings have never possessed integrity of association.

Of the seven aspects of integrity, the single-family residence and detached garage located within 10486 Locust Avenue Project were determined to retain only integrity of location. Neither of the structures have ever possessed integrity of workmanship or association, nor do they retain integrity of setting or feeling.

CRHR Evaluation

For a historic resource to be eligible for listing on the CRHR, the resource must be found significant at the local, state, or national level, under one or more of the following criteria:

- **CRHR Criterion 1:**

It is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California's history and cultural heritage.

It was discovered through historical research that no significant events could be associated with the buildings located within the 10486 Locust Avenue Project. Because the property could not be associated with any specific historic event, the buildings are not eligible for designation under CRHR Criterion 1.

- **CRHR Criterion 2:**

It is associated with the lives of persons important in our past.

Historical research revealed that neither of the buildings located within the 10486

Locust Avenue Project are associated with any persons important in our past. Because the property could not be associated with the lives of any important persons in our past, the residence and detached garage are not eligible for designation under CRHR Criterion 2.

- **CRHR Criterion 3:**

It embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction; represents the work of an important creative individual; or possesses high artistic values. The 18060 Slover Avenue residence was constructed in 1946 in an unknown style and remodeled into a Minimal Ranch style residence at an unknown date.

The Ranch style originated in southern California in the mid-1930s, after a few earlier precursors ... During the decades of the 1950s and 1960s it became by far the most popular house style built throughout the country. Often located in large subdivisions, post-World War II Ranch-house suburbs form a dominant part of many American cities – particularly those that grew in the postwar Sunbelt Boom of the 1950s and 1960s, such as Dallas, Houston, Phoenix, Los Angeles, and Atlanta. (McAlester 2015)

Identifying features of the Ranch style, as provided by McAlester (2015) include:

Broad one-story shape; usually built low to ground; low-pitched roof without dormers; commonly with moderate-to-wide roof overhang; front entry usually located off-center and sheltered under main roof of house; garage typically attached to main façade (faces front, side, or rear); large picture window generally present; asymmetrical façade. (McAlester 2015:597)

The 18060 Slover Avenue residence possesses four of the seven features listed above: broad, one-story shape; built low to the ground; low-pitched roof without dormers and a moderate roof overhang; and asymmetrical façade. Those elements of the Ranch style that the building possesses cause the building to be more representative of the Minimal Ranch, also referred to as Transitional Ranch, Cottage Ranch, or Ranchette. This substyle of the Ranch architectural style is a transitional style between the Minimal Traditional style of the 1940s and the later Modern Ranch style. While buildings of this style exhibit compact floorplans and follow the spatial organization of the Minimal Traditional style, their external appearances, such as horizontal massing, shallow roof

pitch, and use of the picture window, align closely with the Modern Ranch style (McAlester 2015).

While the residence shares some characteristics of the Minimal Ranch style, such as a single story and compact size, side-gabled roof, it also lacks important characteristics of the Minimal Ranch style, such as compact size, sheltered and recessed front entry, corner windows, wall cladding that differs at the base of the windows, and horizontal wood or asbestos siding. In addition, while the Transitional Ranch style covers the period immediately after World War II, the building does not appear to have been constructed in this style, and if it was, the modifications made since that time, especially the side-gabled addition on the east façade, have altered the building so as to no longer be representative of the style.

Although the 18060 Slover Avenue residence possesses more than half of the seven characteristics of the Ranch style and two of the characteristics of the Minimal Ranch style, these styles are extremely common in southern California and, as such, examples that are eligible for listing on the CRHR should retain a high degree of integrity. As the residence no longer possesses integrity of design, setting, materials, workmanship, or feeling due to the modifications it has undergone, and it does not embody a several distinctive characteristics of a Ranch-style residence, it does not rise to a level beyond the ordinary. In addition, the detached garage does not possess any character-defining features of any specific style. Therefore, the 18060 Slover Avenue residence and detached garage are not eligible for designation under CRHR Criterion 3.

- **CRHR Criterion 4:**

It has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

The research conducted for this study revealed that because the buildings located within the 10486 Locust Avenue Project are not associated with any significant persons or events and are not constructed using unique or innovative methods of construction, they likely cannot yield any additional information about the history of Bloomington or the state of California. Therefore, the buildings are not eligible for designation under CRHR Criterion 4.

Findings and Conclusions

The buildings located within the 10486 Locust Avenue Project are evaluated as not historically or architecturally significant under any CEQA criteria due to a lack of association with any significant persons or events. Additionally, the buildings also only retain integrity of location and are not considered representative examples of any specific architectural style. Because the

buildings are not eligible for listing on the CRHR, no mitigation measures are required for any future alterations or planned demolition of the buildings.

3.4 Discussion/Summary

During the field survey, two buildings were identified within the 10486 Locust Avenue Project that meet the age threshold to require historic structure evaluation to determine eligibility for the CRHR. No other cultural resources were observed during the survey. The buildings are evaluated as not historically or architecturally significant under any CEQA criteria due to a lack of association with any significant persons or events and not being representative or significant examples of any specific architectural style due to substantial modifications and an overall loss of integrity.

4.0 INTERPRETATION OF RESOURCE IMPORTANCE AND IMPACT IDENTIFICATION

4.1 Resource Importance

The cultural resources survey of the 10486 Locust Avenue Project identified two buildings at 18060 Slover Avenue (Site Temp-1) that meet the age threshold to require a historic structure evaluation to determine eligibility to the CRHR. The conclusion of the current assessment is that the buildings are not CEQA-significant or eligible for listing on the CRHR. The buildings have been thoroughly recorded and no additional information can be derived from further analysis.

4.2 Impact Identification

The proposed development of the 10486 Locust Avenue Project will include the demolition of the buildings. However, the removal of these buildings as part of the development of the property will not constitute an adverse impact because the buildings have been evaluated as not CEQA-significant and not eligible for listing on the CRHR. The potential does still exist, however, that historic deposits may be present that are related to the use of this location since the 1930s. To mitigate potential impacts to unrecorded historic features or deposits, mitigation monitoring is recommended. The mitigation monitoring program is presented in Section 5.0.

5.0 **RECOMMENDATIONS**

The proposed development will impact the buildings at 18060 Slover Avenue recorded as Site Temp-1; however, as these resources are evaluated as lacking any further research potential, impacts have been determined to be not adverse. Based upon the evaluation of the buildings as lacking further research potential, resource-specific mitigation measures will not be required as a condition of approval for the project. Although mitigation measures are not required, archaeological monitoring is recommended because grading may expose historic features or deposits associated with the historic use of the property since the 1930s. Based upon this potential, monitoring of grading is recommended to prevent the inadvertent destruction of any potentially important cultural deposits that were not observed or detected during the current cultural resources study. The proposed monitoring tasks are detailed below.

During Grading

A. Monitor(s) Shall be Present During Grading/Excavation/Trenching

1. The archaeological monitor shall be present full-time during all soil-disturbing and grading/excavation/trenching activities that could result in impacts to archaeological resources.
2. The principal investigator (PI) may submit a detailed letter to the lead agency during construction requesting a modification to the monitoring program when a field condition such as modern disturbance post-dating the previous grading/trenching activities, presence of fossil formations, or when native soils are encountered that may reduce or increase the potential for resources to be present.

B. Discovery Notification Process

1. In the event of an archaeological discovery, either historic or prehistoric, 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 and immediately notify the Native American monitor and client, as appropriate.
2. The monitor shall immediately notify the PI (unless monitor is the PI) of the discovery.

C. Determination of Significance

1. The PI shall evaluate the significance of the resource. If human remains are involved, the protocol provided in Section D, below, shall be followed.
 - a. The PI shall immediately notify the County of San Bernardino to discuss the 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) and obtain written approval from the County of San Bernardino to implement that program. In the event that prehistoric deposits are discovered, the ADRP should also be reviewed by the Native American consultant/monitor. Impacts to significant resources must be mitigated 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 that no further work is required.

D. Discovery of Human Remains

If human remains are discovered, work shall halt in that area 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 PRC (Section 5097.98), and the State Health and Safety Code (Section 7050.5) shall be undertaken:

1. Notification

- a. The archaeological monitor shall notify the PI, if the monitor is not qualified as a PI.
- b. The PI shall notify the Coroner's Division of the San Bernardino County Sheriff's Department after consultation with the County of San Bernardino, either in person or via telephone.

2. Isolate discovery site

- a. 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 sheriff-coroner in consultation with the PI concerning the provenance of the remains.
- b. The sheriff-coroner, in consultation with the PI, will determine the need for a field examination to determine the provenance.
- c. If a field examination is not warranted, the sheriff-coroner will determine, with input from the PI, if the remains are or are most likely to be of Native American origin.

3. If Human Remains **ARE** determined to be Native American

- a. The medical examiner will notify the NAHC within 24 hours. By law, **ONLY** the medical examiner can make this call.
 - b. The NAHC will immediately identify the person or persons determined to be the Most Likely Descendent (MLD) and provide contact information.
 - c. The MLD will contact the PI within 24 hours or sooner after the sheriff-coroner has completed coordination to begin the consultation process in accordance with CEQA Section 15064.5(e), the California PRC, and the State Health and Safety Code.
 - d. 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.
 - e. Disposition of Native American human remains will be determined between the MLD and the PI, and, if:
 - i. The NAHC is unable to identify the MLD; OR
 - ii. The MLD failed to make a recommendation within 48 hours after being notified by the NAHC; OR
 - iii. The landowner or authorized representative rejects the recommendation of the MLD and mediation in accordance with PRC 5097.94 (k) by the NAHC fails to provide measures acceptable to the landowner; THEN
 - iv. Upon the discovery of multiple Native American human remains during a ground-disturbing land development activity, the landowner may agree that additional conferral with descendants is necessary to consider culturally appropriate treatment of multiple Native American human remains. Culturally appropriate treatment of such a discovery may be ascertained from review of the site utilizing cultural and archaeological standards. Where the parties are unable to agree upon the appropriate treatment measures, the human remains and grave goods buried with the Native American human remains shall be reinterred with appropriate dignity.
4. If Human Remains are **NOT** Native American
- a. The PI shall contact the sheriff-coroner and notify them of the historic-era context of the burial.
 - b. The sheriff-coroner will determine the appropriate course of action with the PI and County staff (PRC 5097.98).
 - c. If the remains are of historic origin, they shall be appropriately removed and conveyed to the County of San Bernardino. The decision for internment of the human remains shall be made in consultation with County, 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 of San Bernardino 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 DPR shall be the responsibility of the PI, including the recording (on the appropriate forms-DPR 523 A/B) any significant or potentially significant resources encountered during the archaeological monitoring program.
2. The PI shall submit a revised draft monitoring report to the County of San Bernardino for approval, including any changes or clarifications requested by the County.

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.
3. The cost for curation is the responsibility of the property owner.

C. Curation of Artifacts

1. To be determined.

D. Final Monitoring Report(s)

1. The PI shall submit the approved final monitoring report to the County of San Bernardino and any interested parties.

6.0 LIST OF PREPARERS AND ORGANIZATIONS CONTACTED

The archaeological survey program for the 10486 Locust Avenue Project was conducted by Principal Investigator Brian F. Smith. The report text was prepared by Jennifer Stropes and Brian Smith. Report graphics were provided by Jillian Conroy. Technical editing and report production were conducted by Courtney McNair. The archaeological records search was conducted at 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.
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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 Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.	1977–Present Poway, California
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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—including 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—including 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—including 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 III 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.

Jennifer R.K. Stropes, MS, RPA

Senior Archaeologist/Historian/Faunal Analyst

Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.

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Education

Master of Science, Cultural Resource Management Archaeology **2016**

St. Cloud State University, St. Cloud, Minnesota

Bachelor of Arts, Anthropology **2004**

University of California, Santa Cruz

Specialized Education/Training

Archaeological Field School **2014**

Pimu Catalina Island Archaeology Project

Research Interests

California Coastal / Inland Archaeology

Zooarchaeology

Historic Structure Significance Eligibility

Historical Archaeology

Human Behavioral Ecology

Taphonomic Studies

Experience

Senior Archaeologist/Historian/Faunal Analyst

November 2006–Present

Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.

Writing, editing, and producing cultural resource reports for both California Environmental Quality Act and National Environmental Policy Act compliance; recording and evaluating historic resources, including historic structure significance eligibility evaluations, Historical Resource Research Reports, Historical Resource Technical Reports, and Historic American Buildings Survey/Historic American Engineering Record preparation; faunal, prehistoric, and historic laboratory analysis; construction monitoring management; coordinating field surveys and excavations; and laboratory management.

UC Santa Cruz Monterey Bay Archaeology Archives Supervisor
Santa Cruz, California

December 2003–March 2004

Supervising intern for archaeological collections housed at UC Santa Cruz. Supervised undergraduate interns and maintained curated archaeological materials recovered from the greater Monterey Bay region.

**Faunal Analyst, Research Assistant
University of California, Santa Cruz**

June 2003–December 2003

Intern assisting in laboratory analysis and cataloging for faunal remains collected from CA-MNT-234. Analysis included detailed zoological identification and taphonomic analysis of prehistoric marine and terrestrial mammals, birds, and fish inhabiting the greater Monterey Bay region.

**Archaeological Technician, Office Manager
Archaeological Resource Management**

January 2000–December 2001

Conducted construction monitoring, field survey, excavation, report editing, report production, monitoring coordination and office management.

Certifications

City of San Diego Certified Archaeological and Paleontological Monitor

40-Hour Hazardous Waste/Emergency Response OSHA 29 CFR 1910.120 (e)

Scholarly Works

Big Game, Small Game: A Comprehensive Analysis of Faunal Remains Recovered from CA-SDI-11,521, 2016, Master's thesis on file at St. Cloud University, St. Cloud, Minnesota.

Technical Reports

Kraft, Jennifer R.

2012 *Cultural Resources Monitoring Report for the Pottery Court Project (TPM 36193) City of Lake Elsinore*. Prepared for BRIDGE Housing Corporation. Report on file at the California Eastern Information Center.

Kraft, Jennifer R. and Brian F. Smith

2016 *Cultural Resources Survey and Archaeological Test Plan for the 1492 K Street Project City of San Diego*. Prepared for Trestle Development, LLC. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.

2016 *Focused Historic Structure Assessment for the Fredericka Manor Retirement Community City of Chula Vista, San Diego County, California APN 566-240-27*. Prepared for Front Porch Communities and Services – Fredericka Manor, LLC. Report on file at the City of Chula Vista Planning Department.

2016 *Historic Structure Assessment for 8585 La Mesa Boulevard City of La Mesa, San Diego County, California. APN 494-300-11*. Prepared for Silvergate Development. Report on file at the City of La Mesa Planning Department.

- 2016 *Phase I Cultural Resource Survey for the 9036 La Jolla Shores Lane Project City of San Diego Project No. 471873 APN 344-030-20.* Prepared for Eliza and Stuart Stedman. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.
- 2016 *Phase I Cultural Resources Survey for the Beacon Apartments Project City of San Diego Civic San Diego Development Permit #2016-19 APN 534-210-12.* Prepared for Wakeland Housing & Development Corporation. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.
- 2016 *A Phase I Cultural Resources Study for the State/Columbia/Ash/A Block Project San Diego, California.* Prepared for Bomel San Diego Equities, LLC. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.
- 2015 *Cultural Resource Monitoring Report for the Sewer and Water Group 687B Project, City of San Diego.* Prepared for Ortiz Corporation. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.
- 2015 *Cultural Resource Testing Results for the Broadway and Pacific Project, City of San Diego.* Prepared for BOSA Development California, Inc. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.
- 2015 *Historic Structure Assessment for the StorQuest Project, City of La Mesa, (APN 494-101-14-00).* Prepared for Real Estate Development and Entitlement. Report on file at the City of La Mesa.
- 2015 *Mitigation Monitoring Report for the 1905 Spindrift Remodel Project, La Jolla, California.* Prepared for Brian Malk and Nancy Heitel. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.
- 2015 *Mitigation Monitoring Report for the Cisterra Sempra Office Tower Project, City of San Diego.* Prepared for SDG-Left Field, LLC. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.
- 2015 *Results of a Cultural Resources Testing Program for the 15th and Island Project City of San Diego.* Prepared for Lennar Multifamily Communities. Report on file at the City of San Diego Development Services Department.
- 2014 *Cultural Resource Monitoring Report for the Cesar Chavez Community College Project.* Prepared for San Diego Community College District. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.
- 2014 *Cultural Resource Monitoring Report for the Grantville Trunk Sewer Project, City of San Diego.* Prepared for Cass Construction, Inc. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.
- 2014 *Cultural Resource Monitoring Report for the Pacific Beach Row Homes Project, San Diego, California.* Prepared for Armstrong Builders, Inc. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.
- 2014 *Cultural Resource Monitoring Report for the Sewer and Water Group 761 Project, City of San Diego.* Prepared for Burtech Pipeline. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.
- 2014 *Cultural Resource Monitoring Report for the Sewer and Water Group 770 Project (Part of Group*

- 3014), *City of San Diego*. Prepared for Ortiz Corporation. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.
- 2014 *Historic Structure Assessment, 11950 El Hermano Road, Riverside County*. Prepared for Forestar Toscana, LLC. Report on file at the California Eastern Information Center.
- 2014 *Historic Structure Assessment, 161 West San Ysidro Boulevard, San Diego, California (Project No. 342196; APN 666-030-09)*. Prepared for Blue Key Realty. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.
- 2014 *Historic Structure Assessment for 8055 La Mesa Boulevard, City of La Mesa (APN 470-582-11-00)*. Prepared for Lee Machado. Report on file at the City of La Mesa.
- 2014 *Historic Structure Inventory and Assessment Program for the Watson Corporate Center, San Bernardino County, California*. Prepared for Watson Land Company. Report on file at the San Bernardino Archaeological Information Center.
- 2014 *Mitigation Monitoring Report for the Celadon (9th and Broadway) Project*. Prepared for BRIDGE Housing Corporation. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.
- 2014 *Mitigation Monitoring Report for the Comm 22 Project, City of San Diego*. Prepared for BRIDGE Housing Corporation. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.
- 2014 *Mitigation Monitoring Report for the Pinnacle 15th & Island Project, City of San Diego*. Prepared for Pinnacle International Development, Inc. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.
- 2014 *Phase I Cultural Resource Study for the Altman Residence Project, 9696 La Jolla Farms Road, La Jolla, California 92037*. Prepared for Steve Altman. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.
- 2013 *Cultural Resource Monitoring Report for the Alvarado Trunk Sewer Phase III Project, City of San Diego*. Prepared for Ortiz Corporation General Engineering Contractors. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.
- 2013 *Cultural Resource Monitoring Report for the Alvarado Trunk Sewer Phase IIIA Project, City of San Diego*. Prepared for TC Construction, Inc. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.
- 2013 *Cultural Resource Monitoring Report for the F Street Emergency Water Main Replacement Project, City of San Diego*. Prepared for Orion Construction. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.
- 2013 *Cultural Resource Monitoring Report for the Harbor Drive Trunk Sewer Project, City of San Diego*. Prepared for Burtech Pipeline. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.
- 2013 *Cultural Resource Monitoring Report for the Old Town Community Church Project, 2444 Congress Street, San Diego, California 92110*. Prepared for Soltek Pacific, Inc. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.
- 2013 *Historic Structure Assessment, 2603 Dove Street, San Diego, California (APN) 452-674-32)*.

Prepared for Barzal and Scotti Real Estate Corporation. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.

- 2013 *Historic Structure Assessment at the Western Christian School, 3105 Padua Avenue, Claremont, California 91711 (APN 8671-005-053).* Prepared for Western Christian School. Report on file at the City of Claremont.
- 2013 *Mitigation Monitoring Report for the 7th and F Street Parking Project, City of San Diego.* Prepared for DZI Construction. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.
- 2013 *Mitigation Monitoring Report for the 1919 Spindrift Drive Project.* Prepared for V.J. and Uma Joshi. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.

Smith, Brian F. and Jennifer R. **Kraft**

- 2016 *Historical Resource Research Report for the 2314 Rue Adriane Building, San Diego, California Project No. 460562.* Prepared for the Brown Studio. Report on file at the City of San Diego Development Services Department.
- 2016 *Historical Resource Research Report for the 4921 Voltaire Street Building, San Diego, California Project No. 471161.* Prepared for Sean Gogarty. Report on file at the City of San Diego Development Services Department.
- 2016 *Historical Resource Research Report for the 5147 Hilltop Drive Building, San Diego, California Project No. 451707.* Prepared for JORGA Home Design. Report on file at the City of San Diego Development Services Department.
- 2016 *Historical Resource Research Report for the Midway Drive Postal Service Processing and Distribution Center 2535 Midway Drive San Diego, California 92138 Project No. 507152.* Prepared for Steelwave, LLC. Report on file at the City of San Diego Development Services Department.
- 2016 *Historic Resource Technical Report for 9036 La Jolla Shores Lane La Jolla, California Project No. 471873.* Prepared for Eliza and Stuart Stedman. Report on file at the City of San Diego Development Services Department.
- 2015 *Cultural Resource Mitigation Monitoring Program for the Urban Discovery Academy Project.* Prepared for Davis Reed Construction, Inc. Report on file at the City of San Diego Development Services Department.
- 2015 *Cultural Resource Survey and Archaeological Test Plan for the 520 West Ash Street Project, City of San Diego.* Prepared for Lennar Multifamily Communities. Report on file at the City of San Diego Development Services Department.
- 2015 *Cultural Resource Survey and Archaeological Test Plan for the 1919 Pacific Highway Project City of San Diego City Preliminary Review PTS #451689 Grading and Shoring PTS #465292.* Prepared for Wood Partners. Report on file at the City of San Diego Development Services Department.
- 2015 *Historical Resource Research Report for 16929 West Bernardo Drive, San Diego, California.* Prepared for Rancho Bernardo LHP, LLC. Report on file at the City of San Diego Development Services Department.
- 2015 *Historical Resource Research Report for the 2002-2004 El Cajon Boulevard Building, San Diego,*

California 92014. Prepared for T.R. Hale, LLC. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.

2015 *Historical Resource Research Report for the 4319-4321 Florida Street Building, San Diego, California 92104*. Prepared for T.R. Hale, LLC. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.

2015 *Historic Resource Technical Report for 726 Jersey Court San Diego, California Project No. 455127*. Prepared for Chad Irwin. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.

2015 *Islenair Historic Sidewalk Stamp Program for Sewer and Water Group 3014, City of San Diego*. Prepared for Ortiz Corporation. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.

2014 *Historical Resource Research Report for 2850 Sixth Avenue, San Diego, California (Project No. 392445)*. Prepared for Zephyr Partners – RE, LLC. Report on file at the City of San Diego Development Services Department.

Smith, Brian F., Tracy A. Stropes, Tracy M. Buday, and Jennifer R. **Kraft**

2015 *Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program for the 1900 Spindrift Drive – Cabana and Landscape Improvements Project, La Jolla, California*. Prepared for Darwin Deason. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.

2015 *Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program for the 1912 Spindrift Drive – Landscape Improvements Project, La Jolla, California*. Prepared for Darwin Deason. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.

Stropes, J.R.K. and Brian F. Smith

2020 *Historical Resource Research Report for the 4143 Park Boulevard Building, San Diego, California 92103*. Prepared for Bernardini Investments, LLC. Report on file at the City of San Diego.

2020 *Historical Resource Research Report for the 6375 Avenida Cresta Building, San Diego, California 92037*. Prepared for Jeffrey and Anne Blackburn. Report on file at the City of San Diego.

2019 *Mitigation Monitoring Report for the 915 Grape Street Project, City of San Diego*. Prepared for Bayview SD, LLC. Report on file at the City of San Diego Development Services Department.

2019 *Cultural Resources Survey Report for the Grove Residences Project, Rancho Santa Fe, San Diego County, California*. Prepared for Beach City Builders, Inc. Report on file at the County of San Diego.

2019 *Historical Resource Analysis Report for the 169 and 171 Fifth Avenue Buildings, City of Chula Vista, San Diego County, California*. Prepared for Turner Impact Capital. Report on file at the City of Chula Vista.

2019 *Historic Structure Assessment for the 1409 South El Camino Real Building, San Clemente, California*. Prepared for Shoreline Dental Studio. Report on file at the City of San Clemente.

2019 *Historical Resource Research Report for the 212 West Hawthorn Street Building, San Diego, California 92101*. Prepared for Jacob Schwartz. Report on file at the City of San Diego.

- 2019 *Historical Resource Research Report for the 1142-1142 ½ Prospect Street Building, San Diego, California 92037.* Prepared for LLJ Ventures. Report on file at the City of San Diego.
- 2019 *Historical Resource Research Report for the 3000-3016 University Avenue/3901-3915 30th Street Building, San Diego, California 92037.* Prepared for Cirque Hospitality. Report on file at the City of San Diego.
- 2019 *Historic Structure Assessment for the 125 Mozart Avenue Building, Cardiff, California.* Prepared for Brett Farrow. Report on file at the City of Encinitas.
- 2019 *Cultural Resources Study for the Fontana Santa Ana Industrial Center Project, City of Fontana, San Bernardino County, California.* Prepared for T&B Planning, Inc. Report on file at the California South Central Coastal Information Center.
- 2019 *Historical Resource Technical Report for 817-821 Coast Boulevard South, La Jolla, California.* Prepared for Design Line Interiors. Report on file at the City of San Diego.
- 2019 *Historical Resource Research Report for the 3829 Texas Street Building, San Diego, California 92014.* Prepared for Blue Centurion Homes. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.
- 2018 *Historical Resource Research Report for the 3925-3927 Illinois Street Building, San Diego, California 92104.* Prepared for Park Pacifica, LLC. Report on file at the City of San Diego.

Contributing Author /Analyst

- 2015 Faunal Analysis and Report Section for *Cultural Resource Data Recovery and Mitigation Monitoring Program for Site SDI-10,237 Locus F, Everly Subdivision Project, El Cajon, California* by Tracy A. Stropes and Brian F. Smith. Prepared for Shea Homes. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.
- 2011 Faunal Analysis and Report Section for *A Cultural Resource Data Recovery Program for SDI-4606 Locus B for St. Gabriel's Catholic Church, Poway, California* by Brian F. Smith and Tracy A. Stropes. Prepared for St. Gabriel's Catholic Church. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.
- 2010 Faunal Analysis and Report Section for *An Archaeological Study for the 1912 Spindrift Drive Project, La Jolla, California* by Brian F. Smith and Tracy A. Stropes. Prepared for Island Architects. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.
- 2010 Faunal Analysis and Report Section for *Results of a Cultural Mitigation and Monitoring Program for Robertson Ranch: Archaic and Late Prehistoric Camps near the Agua Hedionda Lagoon* by Brian F. Smith. Prepared for McMillan Land Development. Report on file at the California South Coastal Information Center.
- 2009 Faunal Identification for "An Earlier Extirpation of Fur Seals in the Monterey Bay Region: Recent Findings and Social Implications" by Diane Gifford-Gonzalez and Charlotte K. Sunseri. *Proceedings of the Society for California Archaeology, Vol. 21, 2009*

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

Historic Documents

Ownership Information

Chain of Title

Title Records for 18060 Slover Avenue (APN 0252-151-08)

Seller	Buyer	Year
Richard H. Stoneham, et ux	Joseph Anthony Virnig, et ux	1937
Joseph Anthony Virnig, et ux	Ashley B. Harris, et ux	1945
Ashley B. Harris, et ux	Lester Smith, et ux	1945
Lester Smith, et ux	Carl Laverne Gibbs and Tommy Alyne Gibbs	1946
Carl Laverne Gibbs and Tommy Alyne Gibbs	W.H. Stradley, et ux	1947
W.H. Stradley, et ux	Percy Chambers and Lela Chambers	1953
Percy Chambers and Lela Chambers	Vestel L. Fox, et ux	1953
Vestel L. Fox, et ux	McAndrew's Hatchery and Poultry Supply Co.	1957
McAndrew's Hatchery and Poultry Supply Co.	N.M. Gillis and Rosa N. Gillis	1958
The American National Bank of San Bernardino	Clarence Horrigan	1961
Clarence P. Horrigan and Opal A. Horrigan	Robert P. Plathe and Doris J. Plathe	1961
Robert P. Plathe and Doris J. Plathe	Loren Smith and Ovelene Smith	1966
Loren Smith and Ovelene Smith	Danny E. Dewitt and Paula A. Dewitt	1978
Danny E. Dewitt and Paula A. Dewitt	Manuel Ruiz Verduco and Dora Peters Verduco	1979
Manuel Ruiz Verduco and Dora Peters Verduco	Manuel Ruiz Verduco and Dora Peters Verduco, Trustees	1994
Manuel Ruiz Verduco and Dora Peters Verduco	Reiny Schneider and Diane D. Schneider, Trustees	2006
Diane D. Schneider, Trustee	Diane D. Schneider, Trustee	2010
Diane D. Schneider, Trustee	Diane D. Schneider, Trustee	2010
Diane D. Schneider, Trustee	10426 Locust XC, LLC	2022



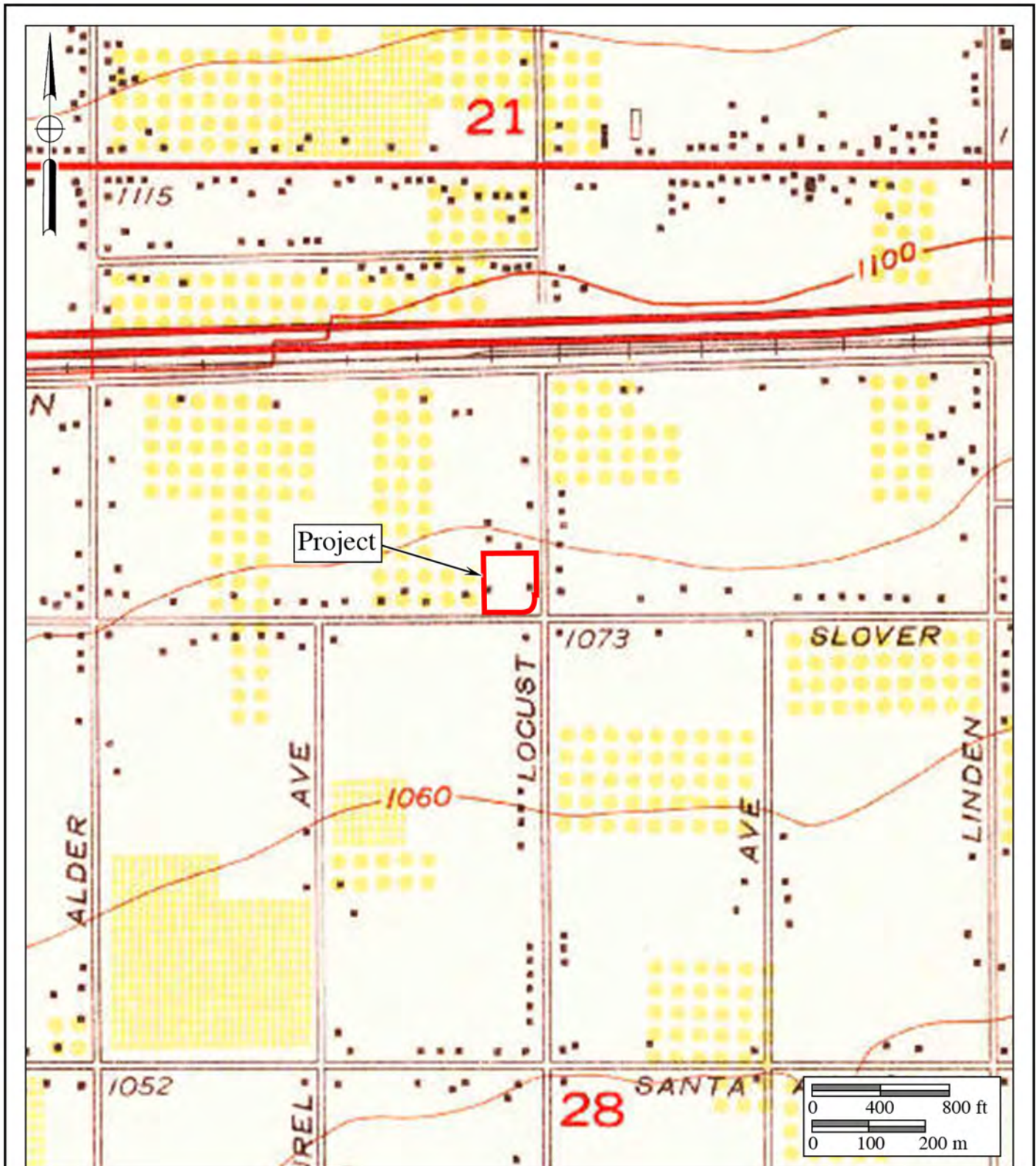
Maps



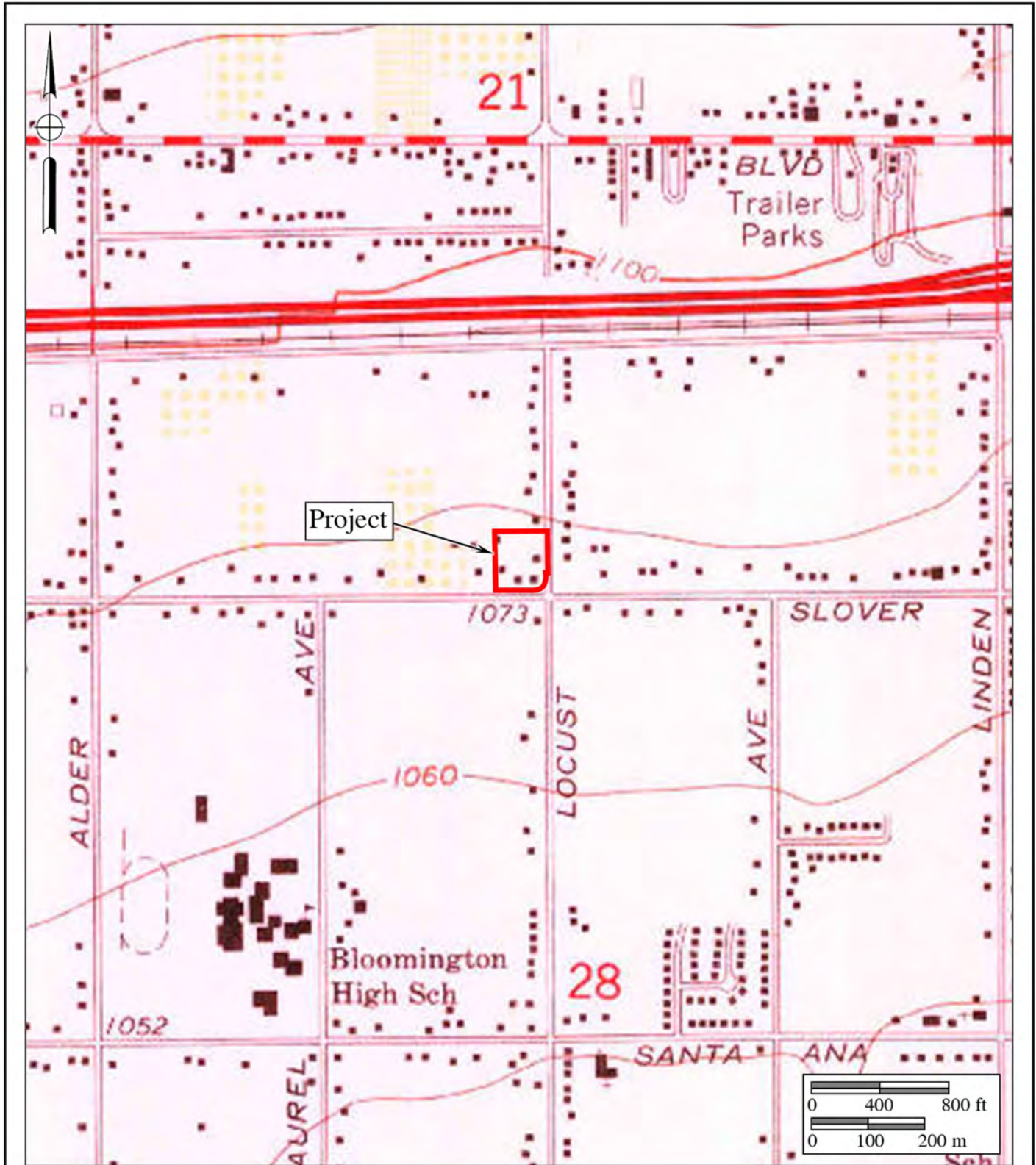
1943 USGS Map

The 10486 Locust Avenue Project

USGS *Fontana* Quadrangle (1:31,680 scale)



1953 USGS Map
The 10486 Locust Avenue Project
USGS Fontana Quadrangle (7.5-minute series)

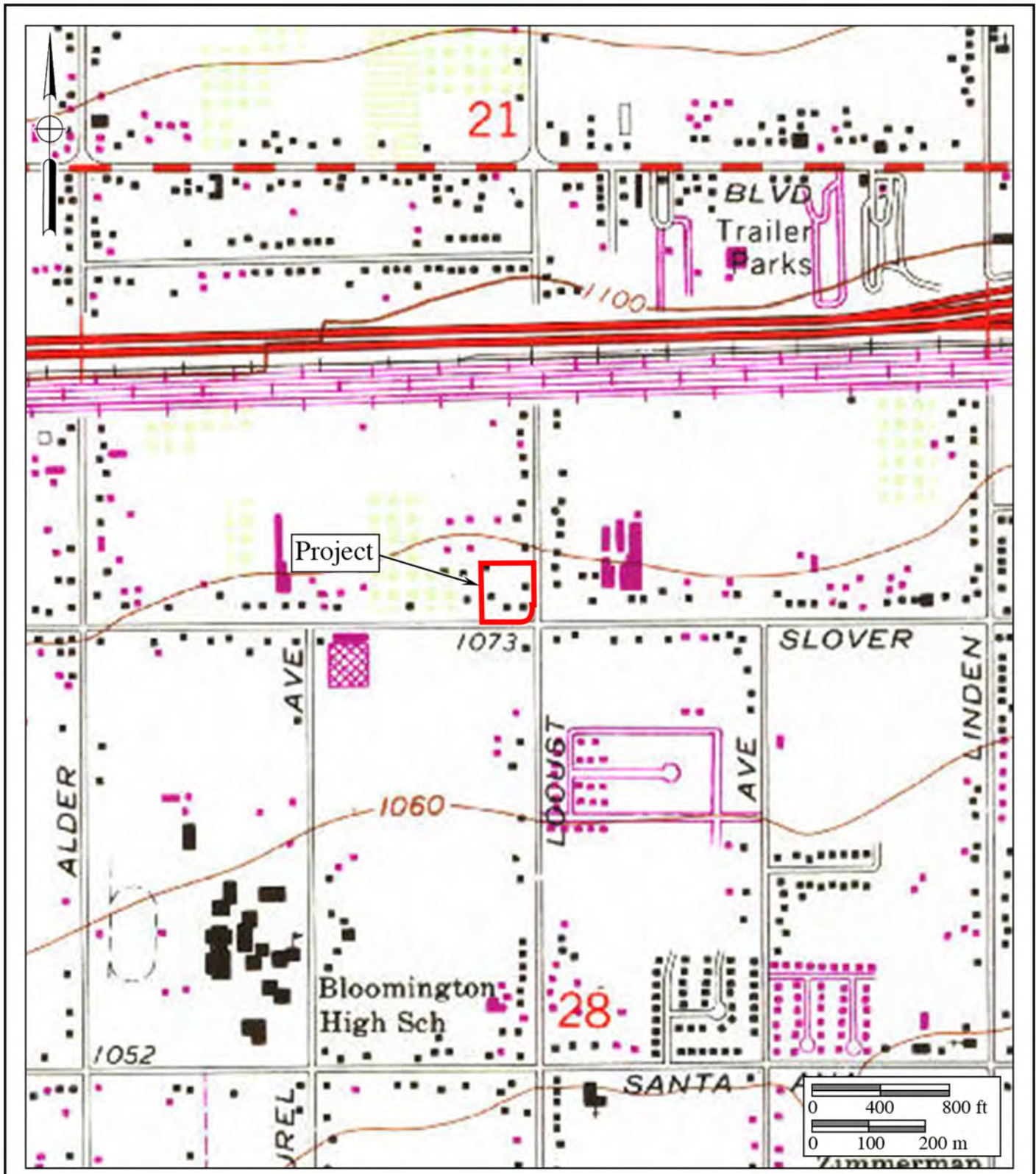


1967 USGS Map

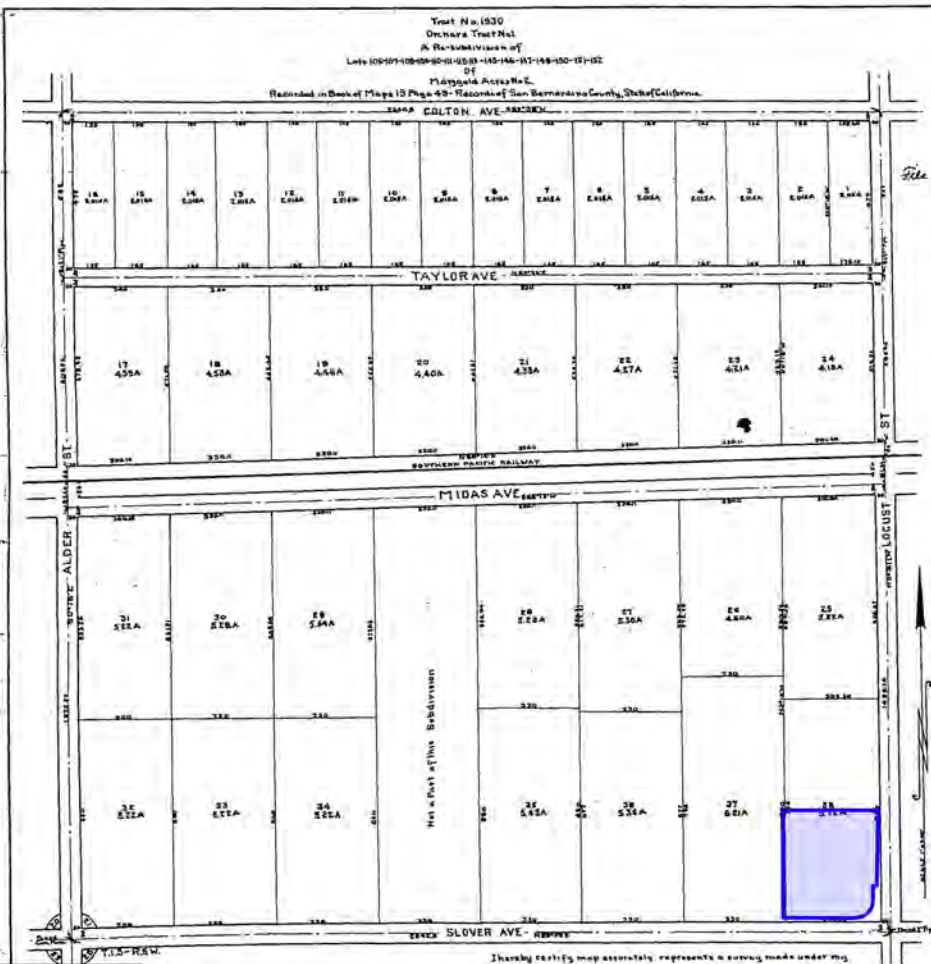
The 10486 Locust Avenue Project

USGS Fontana Quadrangle (7.5-minute series)





1985 USGS Map
 The 10486 Locust Avenue Project
 USGS Fontana Quadrangle (7.5-minute series)



Recorded at Request of
Trinidad Farms Co
 DEC 1 1924
 File 183

We, the undersigned, hereby certify that we are the owners of the land within the subdivision shown on annexed map, and that we are the only persons whose consent is necessary for making a clear title to said land and we hereby consent to the making of said map and subdivisions and hereby authorize to the public all sheets shown on said map within this subdivision.

Fun Home Farms Co
 By L. D. Hoffman
 Mortgage Guaranties
 By Edgar F. Hoffmann

State of California
 County of San Bernardino
 On this 18th day of November, in the year One thousand nine hundred and twenty four, before me, Joseph L. Robinson, Notary Public and for said County of San Bernardino, State of California, residing therein, duly commissioned and sworn, personally appeared Edgar F. Hoffmann, known to me to be the President and Trinidad Farms Co, known to me to be Secretary of the Fun Home Farms Co, the corporation that executed the within and foregoing instruments, known to me to be the persons who executed the within statement on behalf of the corporation therein named, and acknowledge to me that said corporation executed the same.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my official seal this day and year within certificate first above written.
Joseph L. Robinson
 Notary Public for San Bernardino and State of California

On this 18th day of November, in the year One thousand nine hundred and twenty four before me, Myron W. Withers, a Notary Public in and for said County of Los Angeles, State of California, residing therein, duly commissioned and sworn, personally appeared Myron W. Withers, known to me to be the Secretary and Edgar F. Hoffmann, known to me to be the President of the Mortgage Guaranties, the corporation that executed the within and foregoing instrument, known to me to be the persons who executed the within instrument, and acknowledge to me that said corporation executed the same.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my official seal this day and year within certificate first above written.
Myron W. Withers
 Notary Public in and for said County and State of California

We the undersigned County Surveyor and County Assessor, in and for the County of San Bernardino State of California, do hereby certify that we have carefully examined each and every lot delineated on this map as to value for residence or commercial use, so far as we are required, its acceptance and approval by the Board of Supervisors.

On motion of Supervisor Edgar F. Hoffmann, County Assessor, and seconded by Supervisor Chas. C. Gray, and carried, it is ordered that the map of District Tract No. 10 and the same is hereby approved and the sum of 1000 dollars which is hereby fixed as the required amount of said bond to insure payment of all taxes which at the time of filing said map a lien against said tract, subdivision report thereof, but not payable, is hereby approved and the Clerk of the Board of Supervisors is hereby directed to endorse this certificate on the map showing that bond has been filed as required by law and the foregoing order was adopted by the Board of Supervisors at a meeting held Nov 24 1924.

Myron W. Withers
 County Clerk and Ex-Officio Clerk of the Board of Supervisors

I hereby certify that all taxes on the property delineated on the annexed map appearing on record in the books of the office of the County Auditor are paid, except taxes not payable.

Myron W. Withers County Assessor, San Bernardino County.
J. P. Robinson County Surveyor.

I hereby certify map accurately represents a survey made under my direction in October 1924 and 23rd Stakes set on all lot corners.
J. R. Blake Civil Engineer

Legend
 Project Boundary



Original Subdivision Map with Project Location
 The 10486 Locust Avenue Project

