

HISTORIC PROPERTY SURVEY REPORT

1. UNDERTAKING DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

District	County	Route <i>(Local Agency)</i>	<i>Local Assistance Project Prefix</i>	Post Miles <i>(Project No.)</i>	Charge Unit <i>(Agreement)</i>	Expenditure Authorization <i>(Location)</i>
08	SBd	215		SBd 0.58-1.95		0J070

(For Local Assistance projects off the highway system, use headers in italics)

Project Description:

The California Department of Transportation (Caltrans), in cooperation with the San Bernardino Associated Governments (SANBAG), the Riverside County Transportation Commission (RCTC), and the City of Grand Terrace, proposes to improve the Interstate 215 (I-215)/Barton Road interchange. The proposed project is located in the City of Grand Terrace and partially in the City of Colton in San Bernardino County. On Barton Road, the project limits extend from approximately 0.3 mile (mi) west of I-215 to 0.4 mi east of I-215. The project limits on I-215 extend from approximately 0.8 mi south of Barton Road to 0.4 mi north of Barton Road. The proposed project includes realignment of the freeway on- and off-ramps, storm water treatment devices, sound barriers, drainage facility modifications, utility relocations, traffic signal modifications, replacement landscaping, Class II bicycle lanes on Barton Road, and replacement of Barton Road overcrossing with a widened bridge structure. It also proposes improvements to local streets and intersections (Barton Road, La Crosse Avenue, Commerce Way, Grand Terrace Road, Vivienda Avenue, and Michigan Avenue).

Project Vicinity, Project Location, and Area of Potential Effects (APE) maps are attached to this Historic Property Survey Report (HPSR) as Attachment A, Maps 1, 2, and 3, respectively.

2. AREA OF POTENTIAL EFFECTS

The APE for the project was established in consultation with Andrew Walters, Caltrans District 8 Principal Architectural Historian (PQS), and Jim Robinson, Caltrans District 8 Project Manager, on _____. The APE for the proposed project includes the maximum proposed right-of-way (ROW) for all four Build Alternatives (3, 5, 6, and 7), permanent and temporary construction easements, parcels containing built environment that are immediately adjacent to the construction limits and could therefore be subject to indirect effects, all improved properties subject to temporary or permanent changes in access (ingress or egress), and areas where visual and audible changes could occur outside the required ROW. While the majority of the APE is within San Bernardino County, the APE extends south into Riverside County for advance signage (Attachment A, Map 3). The depth of disturbance will generally be minimal because the Barton Road profile will be raised and the ramps will be on an embankment. The excavation for the structure footings will extend to a depth of approximately 10–15 feet (ft), with driven piles that will extend to a depth of approximately 40–60 ft. The height of the new construction above existing grade will be approximately 10 ft, and the final height of Barton Road will be approximately 30 ft above I-215. The archaeological study area (ASA) encompasses approximately 112 acres and includes all areas within the construction limits, including areas that will be used for temporary staging and signage (Attachment A, Map 3).

For the federal undertaking described in Part 1: To minimize redundancy and paperwork for the California Department of Transportation and the State Historic Preservation Officer, and in the spirit intended under the federal Paperwork Reduction Act (U.S.C. 44 Chapter 35), this document also satisfies consideration under California Environmental Quality Act Guidelines Section §15064.5(a) and, as appropriate, Public Resources Code §5024 (a)(b) and (d).

HISTORIC PROPERTY SURVEY REPORT**3. CONSULTING PARTIES / PUBLIC PARTICIPATION****X** Native American Tribes, Groups and Individuals

The following Native American tribes, groups, and individuals were contacted per Caltrans direction via a letter sent by certified mail on May 9, 2008:

- Cahuilla Band of Indians, Anthony Madrigal, Jr., Chairperson.
- Ti'At Society, Cindi Alvitre.
- Gabrieleno/Tongva Indians, Anthony Morales, Chairperson; Mr. Morales has no concerns, but would like to be notified of any cultural resources discoveries.
- Ramona Band of Mission Indians, Joseph Hamilton, Vice Chairman.
- Gabrielino/Tongva Council/ Gabrielino Tongva Nation, Sam Dunlap, Tribal Secretary.
- San Manuel Band of Mission Indians, James Ramos, Chairperson.
- Gabrielino Band of Mission Indians, Susan Frank, Cultural Resources.
- Morongo Band of Mission Indians, Michael Contreras, Cultural Resources.
- San Manuel Band of Mission Indians, Ann Brierty, Environmental Department.
- Serrano Nation of Indians, Ms. Walker.

No responses to the letters were received. Contact with each individual was attempted by telephone between May 27 and June 24, 2008. Two attempts were made when the contact could not be reached by the first telephone call. Of the Native Americans reached, Mr. Morales stated that he had no concerns due to the developed nature of the project area; however, he would like to be notified of any cultural resources discoveries. Goldie Walker, a relative of and speaking for Ms. Walker, issued a general statement asking that she be notified of any cultural resources discoveries. No responses were received from any other Native Americans contacted as a result of the follow-up telephone calls. Additional details of the Native American consultation, including letters and emails sent and received as part of the consultation process, are provided in Attachment E.

X Native American Heritage Commission

- On April 8, 2008, a letter was sent to the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) requesting a search of the Sacred Lands File in order to identify areas of religious or cultural significance to Native Americans. The NAHC responded on April 10, 2008, to say that the Sacred Lands File search was negative for the immediate APE. The NAHC response also contained a list of 12 tribes, groups, and individuals that might have knowledge of cultural resources in the APE. The NAHC list contained Serrano, Cahuilla, Gabrielino, and Luiseño contacts. However, Caltrans District 8 Cultural Resources staff recommended that only Serrano, Cahuilla, and Gabrielino groups be contacted, as the Luiseño contacts are not applicable to the project area. The two Luiseño groups on the NAHC list that were not contacted per Caltrans directive are the Pechanga Band of Mission Indians and the Serrano Band of Luiseño Indians.

X Local Historical Society / Historic Preservation Group (*also if applicable, city archives, etc.*)

- City of Grand Terrace Building and Safety Division, May 2008.
- City of Grand Terrace Public Works Department, May 2008.
- San Bernardino County Recorder's Office, May 16, 2008.
- Los Angeles Public Library, various newspaper and map archives accessed online, May 2008.

HISTORIC PROPERTY SURVEY REPORT

- Riverside Public Library, Local Heritage Room, Riverside, May 2008.
- A.K. Smiley Public Library, Heritage Room, Redlands, May 2008.
- Colton Public Library, Colton, May, November, and December 2008.
- San Bernardino County Library, Grand Terrace Branch, Grand Terrace, May 2008.
- Norman Feldheym Central Library, California Room, San Bernardino, May and December 2008.
- Grand Terrace Historical and Cultural Activities Committee, letter sent November 25, 2008. No response received.
- Personal communication with Sandra Molina, Grand Terrace Senior Planner, historical districts and landmarks, May 16, 2008.
- Personal communication with staff from the Grand Terrace City Clerk's office regarding persons knowledgeable in local history, May 16, 2008. Left contact information twice for Paulene Grant and Anne Peta, both members of the Grand Terrace Historical Society. No response received.
- Personal communication with Carla Rosenkild, San Bernardino County Museum, on June 19, 2008.
- Personal communication with Rex Edmundson, longtime area resident, June 2008.
- Personal communication with Grand Terrace Reference Librarian regarding local historical societies and/or groups, May 2008.
- Telephone conversation with Larry Sheffield, Colton Historical Society/Author, December 5, 2008, regarding history of school.
- Email communication with Joan Hall, local Riverside author and historian, May 16 and June 19, 2008.
- Email communication with Diana Fraser, Principal Librarian, Colton Public Library, on December 5, 2008, regarding history of school. No response received.
- Email communication with Linda Gallardo, San Bernardino County Economic Development and Public Services Group, December 5, 2008, regarding building history. No response received.
- Email communication with Michele Nielsen, Curator of History/Archives, San Bernardino County Museum, June 26 and 27, 2008.
- Email communication with Syed Hyder, Grand Terrace Elementary School Principal, on December 5, 2008, regarding history of the school. Email response received on December 9, 2008, from Cynthia Coello, Grand Terrace Elementary School Principal, who had no information about the school's history.
- Email communication with Mary Helen Mills, Grand Terrace Elementary School Office Manager, on December 5, 2008, regarding history of the school. No response received.
- Email communication with Katie Orloff, Grand Terrace Elementary School, on December 5, 2008, regarding history of the school. No response received.
- Email communication with Laura Klure, local historian and author, on July 14, 2009. Oral interview with Ms. Klure on July 17, 2009, regarding the California Electric Highgrove Steam-Electric Generating Plant.
- Email communications with Robert Worl (Siting Program Manager) and Beverly Bastian (Planner II – Cultural Resources), California Energy Commission, on July 21, 2009, regarding the Highgrove Steam-Electric Generating Plant.
- United States Geological Survey (USGS) topographic maps.
- United States General Land Office (GLO) land survey plat maps and surveyor notes.
- Aerial photographs from 1930, 1938, 1953, 1959, 1966, 1968, and 1977.

HISTORIC PROPERTY SURVEY REPORT

- Structure Maintenance and Investigations Historical Significance—State Agency Bridges, August 2010.
- Structure Maintenance and Investigations Historical Significance—Local Agency Bridges, August 2010.

4. SUMMARY OF IDENTIFICATION EFFORTS

- National Register of Historic Places Month & Year: 1979–2002 & supplements
- California Register of Historical Resources Year: 1992 & supplemental information to date
- California Inventory of Historic Resources Year: 1976
- California Historical Landmarks Year: 1995 & supplemental information to date
- California Points of Historical Interest Year: 1992 & supplemental information to date
- State Historic Resources Commission Year: 1980–present, minutes from quarterly meetings
- Caltrans Historic Highway Bridge Inventory Year: 2008 & supplemental information to date
- Archaeological Site Records [*List names of Institutions & date below*]
 - A records search at the San Bernardino Archaeological Information Center (SBAIC), San Bernardino County Museum, Redlands, California, was conducted on January 2, 2008.
- Other sources consulted [*e.g., historical societies, city archives, etc. List names and dates below*]
 - See Section 3 above and Attachment C, Historical Resources Evaluation Report (HRER).
- Results: (*provide a brief summary of records search and research results, as well as inventory findings*)

Within a 0.5 mi radius of the APE, 24 cultural resources studies have been conducted. Seven of the previous studies include parts of the APE, resulting in the entire APE having been previously surveyed. These previous studies resulted in the recordation of the following eight historic-period resources within or immediately adjacent to the project APE:

- Resource CA-SBR-6101H is the Union Pacific Railroad (UPRR). The approximately 0.84 mi long segment in the project APE includes Bridge 540519 (36-021709) and was previously evaluated in 2009 and concurred with by the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) in 2010 as not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (National Register) either individually or as a contributing segment to the overall railroad alignment. It was not reevaluated as part of this study.
- Resource CA-SBR-6847H is the Burlington Northern Santa Fe Railroad (BNSF). The approximately 1.1 mi long segment in the project APE includes Bridge 540518 (36-021710) and was previously evaluated in 2009 and concurred with by SHPO in 2010 as not eligible for listing in the National Register either individually or as a contributing segment to the overall railroad alignment. It was not reevaluated as part of this study.
- Resource CA-SBR-4787H/7169H is the Riverside Warm Creek Canal. This resource is located outside of the vertical APE; therefore, it was not evaluated as part of this project.
- Resource CA-SBR-7168 is the Gage Canal. This resource is located outside of the vertical APE; therefore, it was not evaluated as part of this project.

HISTORIC PROPERTY SURVEY REPORT

- Resource 36-021705 is 11940 Vivienda Court, a single-family residence that was evaluated in 2008 and concurred with by SHPO in 2010 as not eligible for listing in the National Register. It was not reevaluated as part of this project.
- Resource 36-021706 is 11960 Vivienda Court, a single-family residence that was evaluated in 2008 and concurred with by SHPO in 2010 as not eligible for listing in the National Register. It was not reevaluated as part of this project.
- Resource 36-021707 is 11970 Vivienda Court, a single-family residence that was evaluated in 2008 and concurred with by SHPO in 2010 as not eligible for listing in the National Register. It was not reevaluated as part of this project.
- Resource 36-021708 is 22048 Vivienda Court, a single-family residence that was evaluated in 2008 and concurred with by SHPO in 2010 as not eligible for listing in the National Register. It was not reevaluated as part of this project.

The SHPO concurrence letter for these resources can be found in Section X of the HRER (Attachment C).

Previously recorded historic sites within the 0.5 mi radius of the APE that are not within or immediately adjacent to the APE are:

- CA-SBR-6859H is the remains of an irrigation canal.
- P-36-012875 is a 1934 residential property.
- P-36-012876 is a 1940 residential property.
- P-36-020414 is a 1953 residential property.

5. PROPERTIES IDENTIFIED

X Casey Tippet, LSA Associates, Inc. Architectural Historian, who meets the Professionally Qualified Staff Standards in Section 106 Programmatic Agreement Attachment 1 as a Principal Architectural Historian, has determined that the only other properties present within the APE meet the criteria for Section 106 PA Attachment 4 (**Properties Exempt from Evaluation**).

X **Bridges listed as Category 5** in the Caltrans Historic Highway Bridge Inventory. The appropriate pages from the Caltrans Historic Bridge Inventory are provided in Attachment B.

- 540527 Iowa Avenue Overcrossing (OC)
- 540528 Barton Road OC
- 540529 Newport Avenue OC
- 54C0001 Barton Road OC
- 54C0379 West Barton Road Overhead (OH)

X As assigned by the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA), **Caltrans** has **determined** the following properties within the Project APE are **not eligible** for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places:

- 12175 Michigan Street (APE Map Reference No. 1)
- 22115 Barton Road (APE Map Reference No. 2)
- 21842 Grand Terrace Road (APE Map Reference No. 3)
- 12012-12040 La Crosse Avenue (APE Map Reference No. 4)
- 21892 Grand Terrace Road (APE Map Reference No. 5)
- 22036 Vivienda Avenue (APE Map Reference No. 6)

HISTORIC PROPERTY SURVEY REPORT

- 22220-26 Barton Road (APE Map Reference No. 7)
- 22238 Barton Road (APE Map Reference No. 8)

6. LIST OF ATTACHED DOCUMENTATION

- Project Vicinity, Location, and APE Maps (Attachment A)
- California Historic Bridge Inventory Sheets (Attachment B)
- Historical Resources Evaluation Report (HRER) (Attachment C)
 - Prepared by Casey Tibbet, LSA Associates, Inc., June 2011.
- Archaeological Survey Report (ASR) (Attachment D)
 - Prepared by Phil Fulton, LSA Associates, Inc., June 2011.
- Other (*Specify below*)
 - Native American Consultation (Attachment E)
 - Records Search Letter/Historical Society Consultation Letters (Attachment F)

7. HPSR to File

- Not applicable.

8. HPSR to SHPO

- As assigned by FHWA, Caltrans has determined that there are properties evaluated as a result of the project that are **not eligible** for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places within the Project APE. Under Section 106 PA Stipulation VIII.C, Caltrans requests the State Historic Preservation Officer's (SHPO's) concurrence in this determination.
- As assigned by FHWA, Caltrans has determined a Finding of **No Historic Properties Affected**, according to Section 106 PA Stipulation IX.A and 36 CFR 800.4(d)(1), is appropriate for this undertaking, and is hereby notifying SHPO of this Finding.

9. Findings for State-Owned Properties

- Caltrans has determined that **all the State-owned resources** (built environment and archaeological resources) within the Project APE **are exempt from evaluation** because they meet the criteria set forth in the Section 106 Programmatic Agreement (Section 106 PA) Attachment 4 (Properties Exempt from Evaluation) **or were previously determined not eligible** for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places and/or registration as a California Historical Landmark and that determination is still valid.

HISTORIC PROPERTY SURVEY REPORT

10. CEQA IMPACT FINDINGS

- Caltrans has determined a **finding of no impact** is appropriate because there are no historical resources within the Project Area limits, or there are no impacts to historical resource(s), pursuant to CEQA Guidelines section 15064.5(b)(3).

11. HPSR PREPARATION AND DEPARTMENT APPROVAL

Prepared by (sign on line):

District	Caltrans PQS:	<i>PQS level and discipline</i>	Date
----------	---------------	---------------------------------	------

Prepared by: (sign on line)

Consultant / discipline:	<i>Casey Tibbet</i>	<i>7/28/11</i>	Date
--------------------------	---------------------	----------------	------

Affiliation

*Casey Tibbet, Co-Principal Investigator—
Prehistory and Historical Archaeology*
LSA Associates, Inc.
20 Executive Park, Suite 200
Irvine, CA 92614-4731

Reviewed for approval by: (sign on line)

District 8 Caltrans PQS discipline/ level:	<i>Andrew M. Walters</i>	<i>7/28/11</i>	Date
---	--------------------------	----------------	------

Approved by: (sign on line)

District 8 EBC:	<i>Andrew M. Walters</i>	<i>7/28/11</i>	Date
-----------------	--------------------------	----------------	------

For: *Gabrielle Duff*

HISTORIC PROPERTY SURVEY REPORT

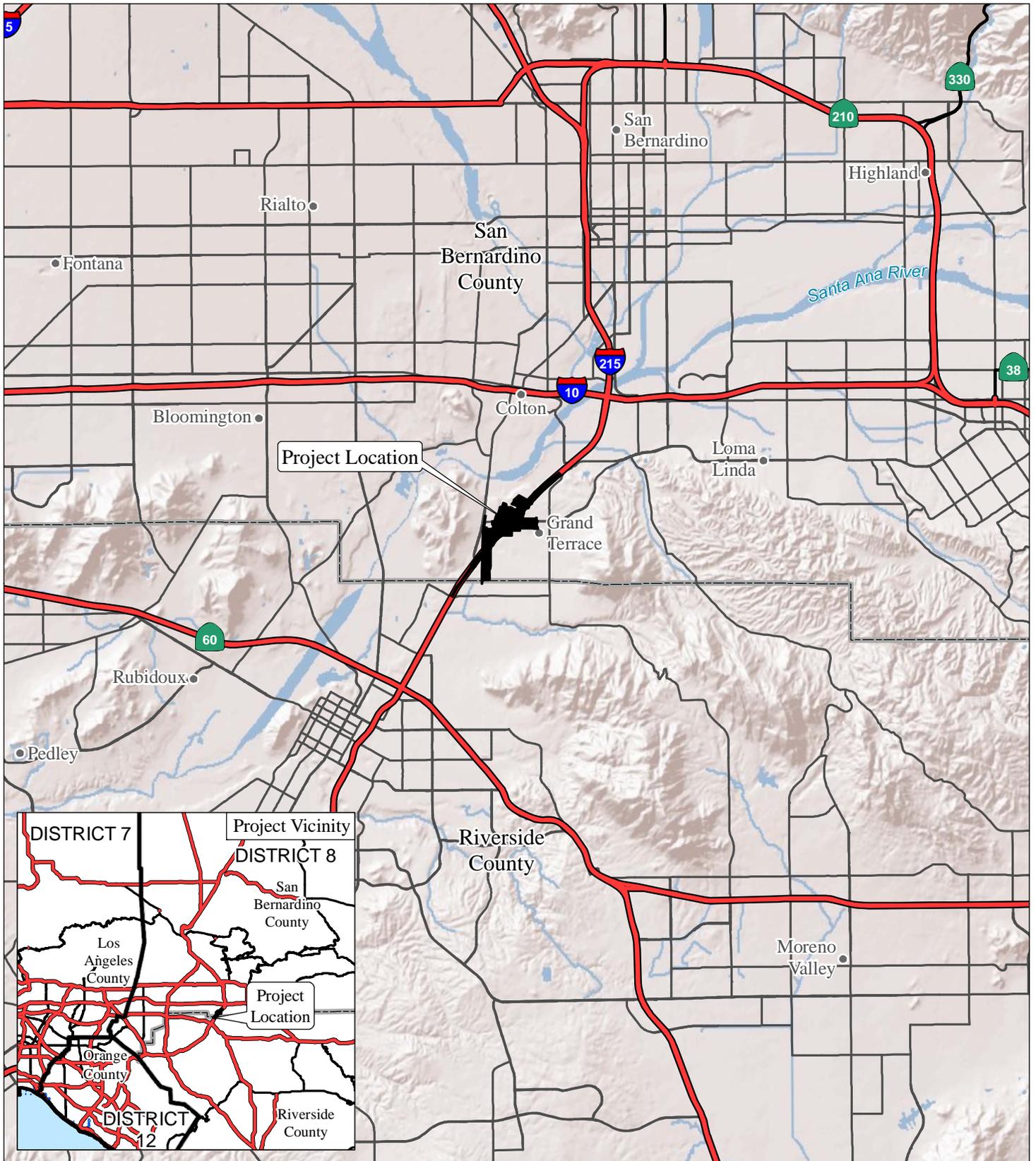
Attachment A

MAPS

Map 1: Project Vicinity

Map 2: Project Location

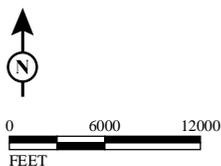
Map 3: Area of Potential Effects



LEGEND

Area of Potential Effects (APE)

MAP 1



SOURCE: ESRI (2008)

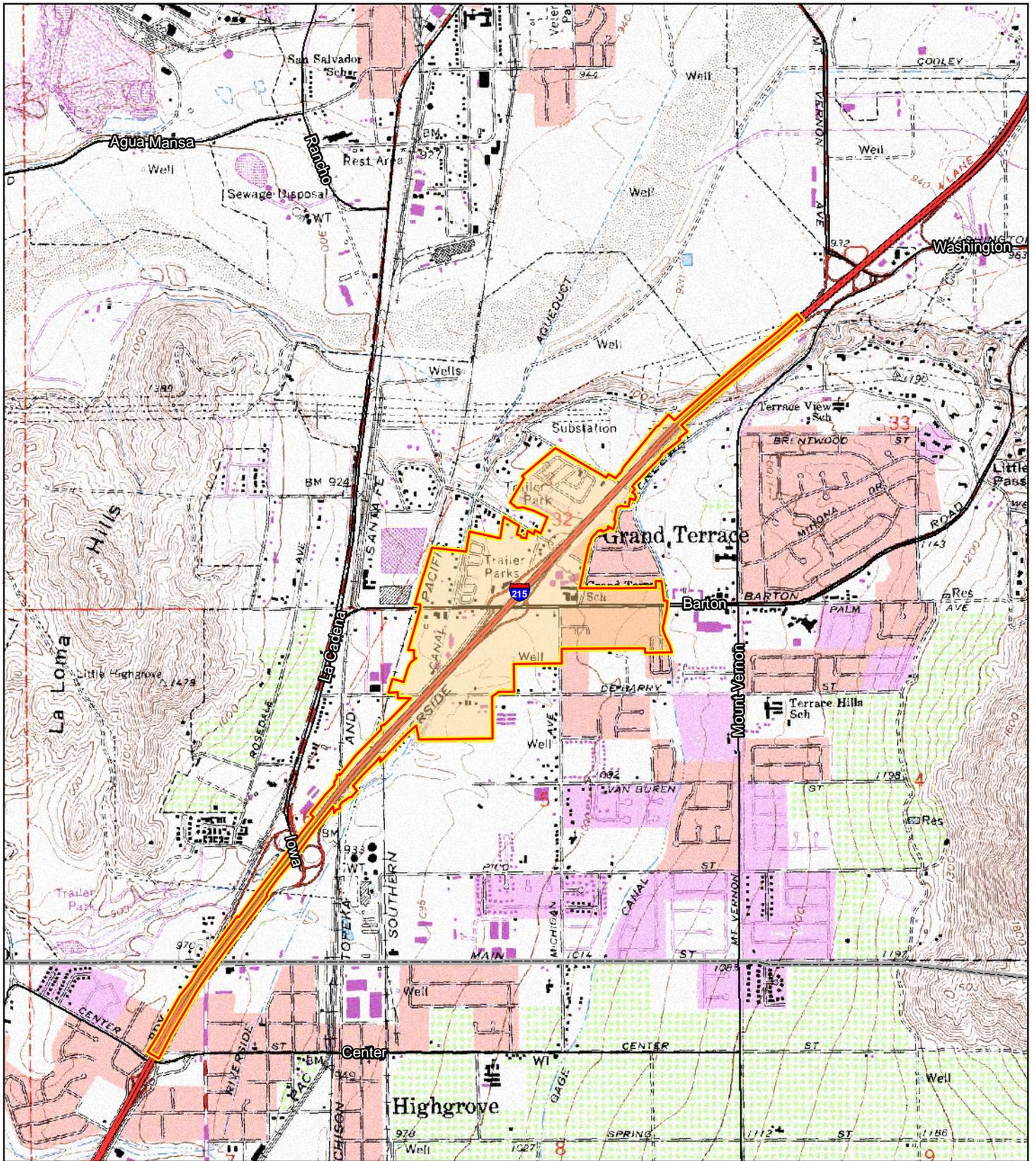
I:\SBA330\Barton_I-215\GIS\HPSR_ProjectVicinity.mxd (7/30/2010)

I-215/Barton Road Interchange Improvement Project

Project Vicinity

08-SBd-215-PM 0.58/1.95

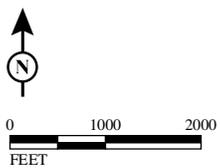
EA# 0J070



LEGEND

 Area of Potential Effects (APE)

MAP 2



SOURCE: USGS 7.5 min. quad. (San Bernardino South, 1980)
 I:\SBA330\Barton_I-215\GIS\HPSR_ProjectLocation.mxd (6/10/2011)

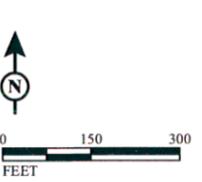
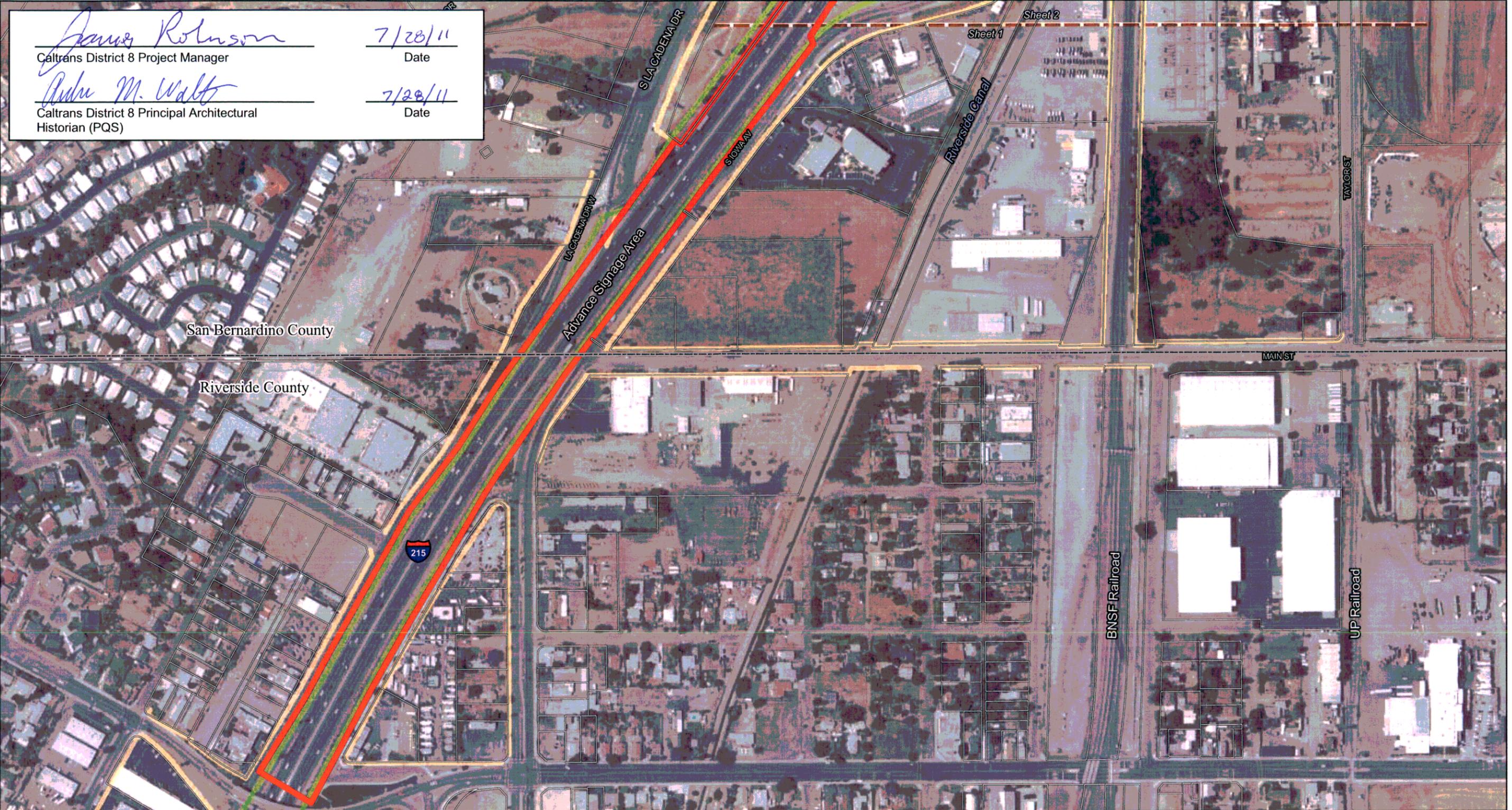
I-215/Barton Road Interchange Improvement Project

Project Location

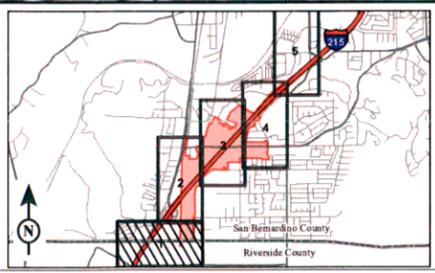
08-SBd-215-PM 0.58/1.95
 EA# 0J070

James Robinson
 Caltrans District 8 Project Manager
 Date: 7/28/11

Andru M. Waltz
 Caltrans District 8 Principal Architectural
 Historian (PQS)
 Date: 7/28/11



- Area of Potential Effects (APE)
- Archaeological Study Area (ASA)
- 1 Cultural Resources Evaluated (1 to 8)
- A Previously Evaluated Resources in the APE (A to F)
- Matchline
- County Boundary
- Parcel Lot Lines
- Existing Caltrans Right of Way
- Existing City Right of Way
- Temporary Construction Easement
- Proposed Caltrans Right of Way
- Proposed City Right of Way
- Alternatives 3, 5, 6, and 7
- New/Modify Bridge Structure
- Proposed Retaining Wall
- Potential Sound Barrier
- Proposed BMP - Basin
- Proposed BMP -
- Bio-filtration Swale



MAP 3
 Sheet 1 of 5

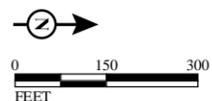
I-215/Barton Road Interchange Improvement Project
 Area of Potential Effects

08-SBd-215-PM 0.58/1.66
 EA# 0J070

I:\SBA330\Barton_1-215\GIS\HPSR_APE_ASA.mxd (5/26/2011) NOTE: Area of Potential Effects (APE) includes the maximum limits of disturbance for Alternatives 3, 5, 6, and 7 and advance signage along I-215. Also, many features drawn show only the maximum extent of potential impact and do not show all of the features.



- | | | |
|--|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Area of Potential Effects (APE) | Existing Caltrans Right of Way | Alternatives 3, 5, 6, and 7 |
| Archaeological Study Area (ASA) | Existing City Right of Way | New/Modify Bridge Structure |
| Cultural Resources Evaluated (1 to 8) | Temporary Construction Easement | Proposed Retaining Wall |
| Previously Evaluated Resources in the APE (A to F) | Proposed Caltrans Right of Way | Potential Sound Barrier |
| Matchline | Proposed City Right of Way | Proposed BMP - Basin |
| County Boundary | Proposed BMP - Bio-filtration Swale | |
| Parcel Lot Lines | | |

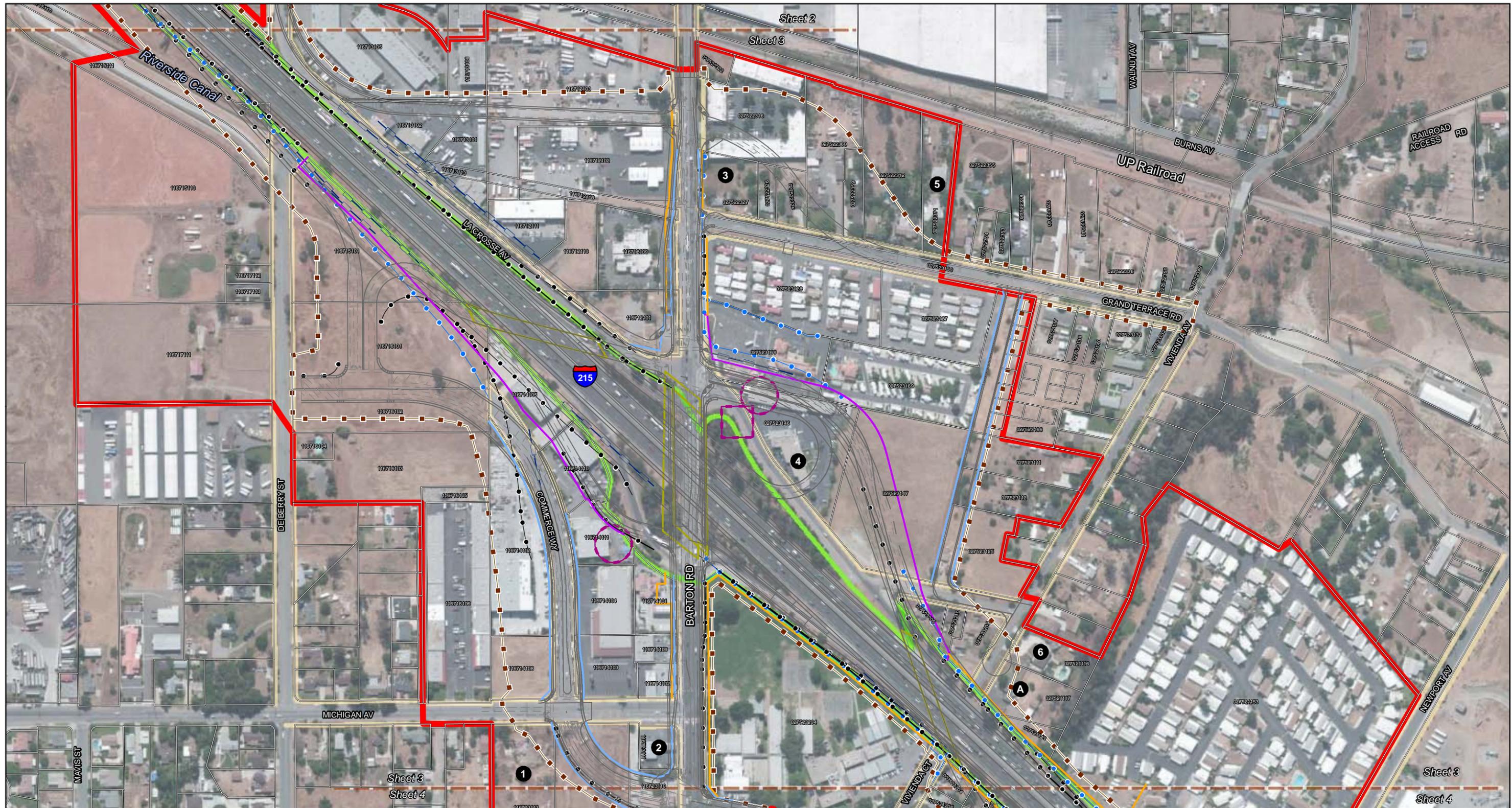


SOURCE: Bing Maps (2008);
San Bernardino Cnty. (3/08);
AECOM (5/2011)

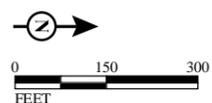


I-215/Barton Road Interchange Improvement Project
Area of Potential Effects

08-SBd-215-PM 0.58/1.95
EA# 0J070



- | | | |
|--|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Area of Potential Effects (APE) | Existing Caltrans Right of Way | Alternatives 3, 5, 6, and 7 |
| Archaeological Study Area (ASA) | Existing City Right of Way | New/Modify Bridge Structure |
| Cultural Resources Evaluated (1 to 8) | Temporary Construction Easement | Proposed Retaining Wall |
| Previously Evaluated Resources in the APE (A to F) | Proposed Caltrans Right of Way | Potential Sound Barrier |
| Matchline | Proposed City Right of Way | Proposed BMP - Basin |
| County Boundary | Proposed BMP - Bio-filtration Swale | |
| Parcel Lot Lines | | |



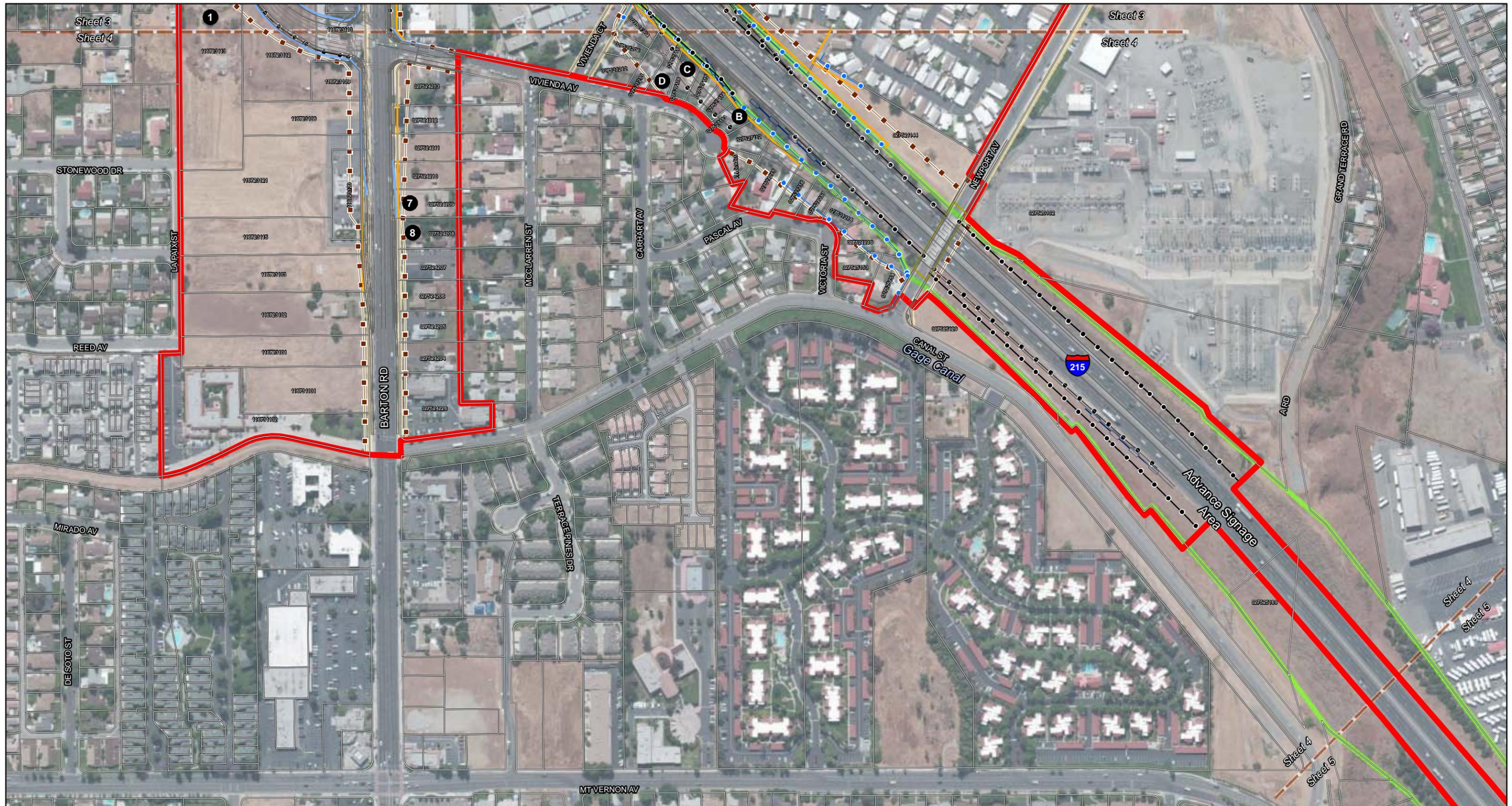
SOURCE: Bing Maps (2008);
San Bernardino Cnty. (3/08);
AECOM (5/2011)

I:\SBA330\Barton_I-215\GIS\HPSR_APE_ASA.mxd (5/26/2011) NOTE: Area of Potential Effects (APE) includes the maximum limits of disturbance for Alternatives 3, 5, 6, and 7 and advance signage along I-215. Also, many features drawn show only the maximum extent of potential impact and do not show all of the features.

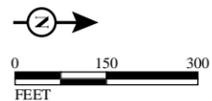
MAP 3
Sheet 3 of 5

I-215/Barton Road Interchange Improvement Project
Area of Potential Effects

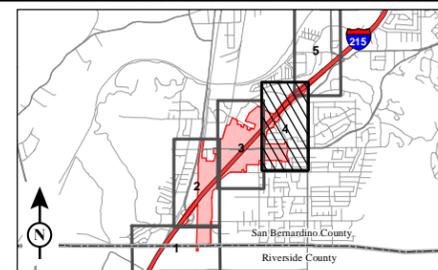
08-SBd-215-PM 0.58/1.95
EA# 0J070



- | | | |
|--|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Area of Potential Effects (APE) | Existing Caltrans Right of Way | Alternatives 3, 5, 6, and 7 |
| Archaeological Study Area (ASA) | Existing City Right of Way | New/Modify Bridge Structure |
| Cultural Resources Evaluated (1 to 8) | Temporary Construction Easement | Proposed Retaining Wall |
| Previously Evaluated Resources in the APE (A to F) | Proposed Caltrans Right of Way | Potential Sound Barrier |
| Matchline | Proposed City Right of Way | Proposed BMP - Basin |
| County Boundary | Proposed BMP - Bio-filtration Swale | |
| Parcel Lot Lines | | |



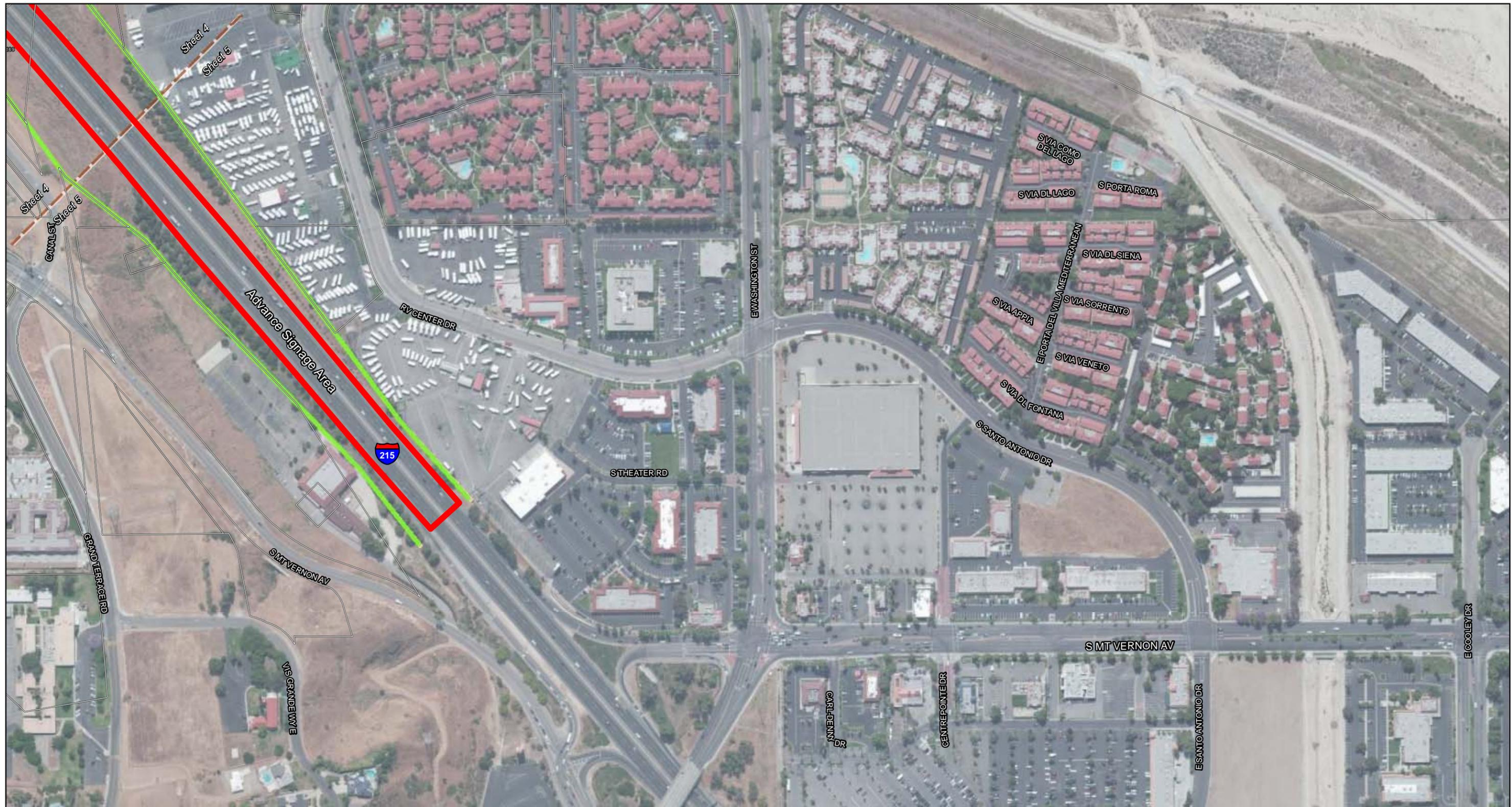
SOURCE: Bing Maps (2008);
San Bernardino Cnty. (3/08);
AECOM (5/2011)



MAP 3
Sheet 4 of 5

I-215/Barton Road Interchange Improvement Project
Area of Potential Effects

08-SBd-215-PM 0.58/1.95
EA# 0J070



- | | | |
|--|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Area of Potential Effects (APE) | Existing Caltrans Right of Way | Alternatives 3, 5, 6, and 7 |
| Archaeological Study Area (ASA) | Existing City Right of Way | New/Modify Bridge Structure |
| Cultural Resources Evaluated (1 to 8) | Temporary Construction Easement | Proposed Retaining Wall |
| Previously Evaluated Resources in the APE (A to F) | Proposed Caltrans Right of Way | Potential Sound Barrier |
| Matchline | Proposed City Right of Way | Proposed BMP - Basin |
| County Boundary | Proposed BMP - Bio-filtration Swale | |
| Parcel Lot Lines | | |



SOURCE: Bing Maps (2008);
San Bernardino Cnty. (3/08);
AECOM (5/2011)

I:\SBA330\Barton_I-215\GIS\HPSR_APE_ASA.mxd (5/26/2011)

NOTE: Area of Potential Effects (APE) includes the maximum limits of disturbance for Alternatives 3, 5, 6, and 7 and advance signage along I-215. Also, many features drawn show only the maximum extent of potential impact and do not show all of the features.

HISTORIC PROPERTY SURVEY REPORT

Attachment B

CALIFORNIA HISTORIC BRIDGE INVENTORY SHEETS



Structure Maintenance & Investigations



Historical Significance - State Agency Bridges

District 08

San Bernardino County

Bridge Number	Bridge Name	Location	Historical Significance	Year Built	Year Wid/Ext
54 0502L	BEAL WASH	08-SBD-040-149.85	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1967	
54 0502R	BEAL WASH	08-SBD-040-149.85	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1957	
54 0503L	PALO VERDE WASH	08-SBD-040-149.27	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1967	
54 0503R	PALO VERDE WASH	08-SBD-040-149.27	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1957	1967
54 0504L	OCOTILLO WASH	08-SBD-040-148.87	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1967	
54 0504R	OCOTILLO WASH	08-SBD-040-148.87	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1957	
54 0505L	MESQUITE WASH	08-SBD-040-147.25	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1967	
54 0505R	MESQUITE WASH	08-SBD-040-147.25	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1957	
54 0506L	MANZANITA WASH	08-SBD-040-146.12	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1967	
54 0506R	MANZANITA WASH	08-SBD-040-146.12	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1957	
54 0507L	AIRPORT WASH	08-SBD-040-145.61	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1967	
54 0507R	AIRPORT WASH	08-SBD-040-145.61	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1957	
54 0508L	ICE HOUSE DITCH	08-SBD-040-144.38-NED	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1967	
54 0508R	ICE HOUSE DITCH	08-SBD-040-144.38-NED	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1957	
54 0510	MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE OC	08-SBD-215-9.03-SBD	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1959	
54 0511	LENWOOD WASH	08-SBD-015-68.48-BSW	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1958	2005
54 0513	MOUNT VERNON AVENUE OC	08-SBD-215-9.72-SBD	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1958	
54 0514	UNIVERSITY PARKWAY UC	08-SBD-215-11.63-SBD	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1958	
54 0517	CEMENT COMPANY ROAD UC	08-SBD-015-46.4-VCTV	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1958	2004
54 0518	HIGHGROVE UNDERPASS	08-SBD-215-.6-COL	4. Historical Significance not determined	1959	
54 0519	GRAND TERR UP	08-SBD-215-.8-COL	4. Historical Significance not determined	1959	
54 0520L	CABLE CREEK	08-SBD-215-13.47-SBD	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1958	
54 0520R	CABLE CREEK	08-SBD-215-13.47-SBD	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1958	
54 0521C	S215-13TH ST/N215 OFF-RAMP	08-SBD-215-8.23-SBD	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1959	
54 0522	16TH STREET OC	08-SBD-215-8.57-SBD	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1959	
54 0523F	S259-S215 CONNECTOR OC	08-SBD-259-L.14-SBD	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1959	
54 0524	JOSHUA WASH	08-SBD-395-14.58	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1955	
54 0525	DEVORE ROAD OC	08-SBD-215-17.32	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1958	
54 0526L	DEVIL CREEK	08-SBD-215-12.82-SBD	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1958	
54 0526R	DEVIL CREEK	08-SBD-215-12.82-SBD	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1958	
54 0527	IOWA AVENUE OC	08-SBD-215-.4-COL	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1959	
54 0528	BARTON ROAD OC	08-SBD-215-1.31	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1959	
54 0529	NEWPORT AVENUE OC	08-SBD-215-1.78	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1959	
54 0530	WASHINGTON AVENUE OC	08-SBD-215-2.69-COL	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1959	1993
54 0531	PEPPER AVENUE OC	08-SBD-010-20.97-COL	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1961	
54 0532L	PALM AVENUE UC	08-SBD-215-14.09-SBD	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1958	
54 0532R	PALM AVENUE UC	08-SBD-215-14.09-SBD	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1958	
54 0533	LITTLE LEAGUE DRIVE OC	08-SBD-215-14.93-SBD	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1958	
54 0535	STODDARD WELLS ROAD OC	08-SBD-015-44.4-VCTV	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1958	
54 0536	RIVERSIDE AVENUE OC	08-SBD-010-19.97-RIA	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1959	
54 0538	CITRUS AVENUE OC	08-SBD-010-15.18-SBD	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1960	
54 0539	MILLIKEN AVENUE OC	08-SBD-010-9.17-ONT	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1971	2000
54 0541Y	CHERRY AVENUE DITCH	08-SBD-010-13.17-FNA	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1959	1971



Structure Maintenance & Investigations



Historical Significance - Local Agency Bridges

District 08

San Bernardino County

Bridge Number	Bridge Name	Location	Historical Significance	Year Built	Year Wid/Ext
54C0001	BARTON ROAD OH	0.1 MI E LA CADENA DR	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1936	
54C0010	K STREET UP	0.35 MI S OF RIVER RD	4. Historical Significance not determined	1926	
54C0011	LYTLE CREEK CHANNEL	1.25 MI N OF I-10	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1945	
54C0015	SANTA ANA RIVER	0.4 MI N OF I-10	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1948	1962
54C0025	CAJON WASH	.6 MI S OF ROUTE I-215	4. Historical Significance not determined	1993	
54C0026	MOJAVE RIVER	0.5 MI N OF NATL TRA HWY	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1941	
54C0035	CITY CREEK	0.1 MI E OF RTE 30	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1985	
54C0037	ELDER GULCH	0.1 MI S OF FIFTH ST	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1936	
54C0046	NORTH FORK DEEP CREEK	10' WEST OF ROUTE 18	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1940	1959
54C0057	W CUCAMONGA CREEK	0.8 MI W VINEYARD AVE	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1986	
54C0058	SAN ANTONIO CREEK CHANNEL	0.2 MI E INDIAN HILL AVE	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1939	
54C0062	RIVERSIDE AVENUE OH	0.1 MI S OF I-10	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1959	1972
54C0063	SIERRA AVENUE OH	0.1 MI S OF I-10	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1959	2002
54C0064	CITRUS AVENUE OH	200' S OF I 10	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1960	
54C0065	CHERRY AVENUE OH	200' S OF I-10	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1959	
54C0066	MOUNT VERNON AVENUE OH	.2 MI S OF RTE 66	2. Bridge is eligible for NRHP	1934	
54C0067	WATERMAN AVENUE OH	.4 MI S/O RTE 10	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1961	
54C0068	MOJAVE RIVER	2.5 MI NORTH OF I-15	2. Bridge is eligible for NRHP	1930	
54C0071	PEPPER AVENUE OH	0.1 MI S RTE I-10	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1961	1972
54C0074	DEVIL CREEK	3 MI S/E KENDALL DR	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1957	1995
54C0075	VERDEMONT UP	0.2 MI SE KENDALL DRIVE	4. Historical Significance not determined	1936	
54C0076	MOUNT VERNON AVENUE OH	0.11 MI SW OF I-215	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1958	
54C0077	SANTA ANA RIVER	1.5 MI SOUTH OF I-10	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1929	1940
54C0078	LA CADENA DRIVE UP	0.75 MI S OF I-10	4. Historical Significance not determined	1936	
54C0079	WOODROW WILSON ELEMENTARY POC	0.6 MI S OF RTE I-10	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1937	
54C0080	LA CADENA DRIVE UP	08-SBD-042-0-COL	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1956	
54C0085	WILSON CREEK	0.1 MI N/W LIVE OK CYN RD	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1962	
54C0086	MOJAVE RIVER	5 MI E RTE I-15	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1963	1988
54C0087	DEL ROSA CHANNEL	0.1 MI E CONEJO ST	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1940	1964
54C0088	BARSTOW OH	0.2 MI N MAIN ST.	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1930	
54C0089	MOJAVE RIVER	1.4 MI N RTE 15	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1933	
54C0090	MOJAVE RIVER OVERFLOW	0.1 MI N of Irwin Rd.	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1939	
54C0091	FLARE DITCH	1 MI E FORT IRWIN RD	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1929	1952
54C0093	WEST KAISER OH	08-SBD-056-0-FNA	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1964	
54C0093K	SERVICE ROAD OH	08-SBD-000-0-ONT	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1965	
54C0094	PARK MOABI ROAD OH	100' N OF RTE I-40	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1966	
54C0098	MISSION STORM DRAIN	CALIFORNIA STREET	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1927	1946
54C0099	MOJAVE RIVER	0.1 MI NE "D" ST	4. Historical Significance not determined	1928	
54C0100	SANTA ANA RIVER	0.6 MI S'LY OF RTE I-10	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1967	
54C0101	S0. MT. VERNON AVE BR & OH	08-SBD-040-0-COL	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1967	
54C0102	YERMO DITCH	1.5 MI E CALICO RD	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1929	1952
54C0103	CEDAR AVENUE OH	0.1 MI S OF I-10	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1966	1972
54C0107	MANIX WASH	4.4 MI NE HARVARD RD	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1929	1952



Structure Maintenance & Investigations



Historical Significance - Local Agency Bridges

District 08

San Bernardino County

Bridge Number	Bridge Name	Location	Historical Significance	Year Built	Year Wid/Ext
54C0357	MOUNTAIN AVENUE OH	08-SBD-081-0-ONT	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1970	
54C0358	LYTLE CREEK EAST BRANCH	.2 MI E/O RTE 215	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1973	
54C0359	LYTLE CREEK EAST BRANCH	0.1 MI S OF MILL ST	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1973	
54C0360	LYTLE CREEK	1 MI W of 215	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1973	
54C0361	LYTLE CREEK EAST BRANCH	.80 MI S OF RTE 66	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1973	
54C0362	LYTLE CREEK EAST BRANCH	0.2 MI SW JT MILL ST E ST	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1973	
54C0363	TWIN WARM CREEK	0.15 MI W WATERMAN AVE	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1959	
54C0364	TWIN WARM CREEK	0.7 MI E WATERMAN AVE	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1960	
54C0365	SANTA ANA RIVER	0.8 MI S ORANGE SHOW RD	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1977	1993
54C0366	LYTLE CREEK CHANNEL	1.5 MI WEST OF I-215	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1961	
54C0367	WARM CREEK	0.25 MI S BASELINE RD	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1976	
54C0368	SANTA ANA RIVER	4.3 MI E CHURCH ST	2. Bridge is eligible for NRHP	1912	
54C0371	MISSION ZANJA	0.6 MI S OF 1-10	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1965	
54C0372	MOREY ARROYO	1.0 MI S OF I-10	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1965	
54C0373	SAN TIMOTEO CREEK	0.1 MI S BROOKSIDE RD	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1970	
54C0374	OLIVE STREET UP	0.5 MI W OF RANCHO AVE	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1966	
54C0375	WEST C STREET UP	0.5 MI W OF RANCHO AVE	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1966	
54C0377	RIALTO AVENUE UP	2.3 MI W RTE I-215	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1967	
54C0378	RIALTO AVENUE OH	1.4 MI W. OF I-215	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1961	
54C0379	WEST BARTON ROAD OH	0.25 MI WEST OF I-215	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1929	1941
54C0381	SAN TIMOTEO CREEK	0.25 MI NE SAN TIMOTEO RD	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1927	
54C0382	LYTLE CAJON CHANNEL	0.6 MI NE MT VERNON AVE	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1945	
54C0383	LYTLE CAJON CHANNEL	0.2 MI NE LAUREL ST	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1945	
54C0384	C STREET UNDERPASS	0.75 MI W MT VERNON AVE	4. Historical Significance not determined	1958	
54C0387	LYTLE CREEK	0.1 MI W LYTLE CREEK RD	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1970	2003
54C0388	WEST CUCAMONGA CREEK	1.1 MI E ROUTE 83	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1973	
54C0389	WEST CUCAMONGA CREEK	1.1 MI E ROUTE 83	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1973	
54C0393	WEST CUCAMONGA CREEK	0.5 MI W VINEYARD AVE	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1973	
54C0394	WEST CUCAMONGA CREEK	1.1 MI S MISSION BLVD	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1973	1999
54C0395	WEST CUCAMONGA CREEK	0.3 MI N ROUTE 60	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1973	
54C0396	WEST CUCAMONGA CREEK	0.2 MI E VINEYARD AVE	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1963	
54C0397	CUCAMONGA CREEK	0.4 MI W ARCHIBALD AVE	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1967	
54C0401	SANTA ANA RIVER	0.75 MI W JCT GLASS RD	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1950	
54C0403	SANTA ANA RIVER	3.0 MI W OF GLASS RD	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1950	2003
54C0411	HISTORIC WARM CREEK	0.1 MI E ARROWHEAD AVE	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1965	
54C0412	WILDWOOD CREEK	0.15 MI S AVE 'F'	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1960	
54C0413	CYPRESS CHANNEL	0.7 MI W OF 83 @ CYPRESS	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1970	
54C0414	MOJAVE RIVER	0.6 MI W OF NAT TRA HWY	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1968	1973
54C0415	FREMONT WASH	0.8 MI S VISTA RD	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1972	
54C0416	FREMONT WASH	0.1 MI S LAKEVIEW DR	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1972	
54C0417	FREMONT WASH	0.1 MI S LAKEVIEW DR	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1972	
54C0418	BUCKHORN WASH	0.7 MI N VISTA RD	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1972	
54C0419	BUCKHORN WASH	0.1 MI NW SLVR LK PKWY	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1972	

HISTORIC PROPERTY SURVEY REPORT

Attachment C

HISTORICAL RESOURCES EVALUATION REPORT

**HISTORICAL RESOURCES EVALUATION REPORT
FOR THE
INTERSTATE 215/BARTON ROAD INTERCHANGE
IMPROVEMENT PROJECT**

**CITIES OF GRAND TERRACE AND COLTON
COUNTY OF SAN BERNARDINO, CALIFORNIA**

08-SBd-215-0.58/1.66 EA 0J070 (0800000282)

Prepared by:

Casey Tibbet

Casey Tibbet, M.A.
Principal Architectural Historian
LSA Associates, Inc.
1500 Iowa Avenue, Suite 200
Riverside, California 92507

Reviewed by:

Andrew M. Walters

7/28/11

Andrew Walters, Architectural Historian (PQS)
California Department of Transportation, District 8
464 W. Fourth Street, 6th Floor MS 825
San Bernardino, California 92401-1400

Approved by:

for:

Andrew M. Walters

7/28/11

Gabrielle Duff, Environmental Branch Chief
California Department of Transportation, District 8
464 W. Fourth Street, 6th Floor MS 825
San Bernardino, California 92401-1400

July 2011

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

The California Department of Transportation (Caltrans), in cooperation with the San Bernardino Associated Governments (SANBAG), the Riverside County Transportation Commission (RCTC), and the City of Grand Terrace, proposes to improve the Interstate 215 (I-215)/Barton Road interchange. The proposed project is located in the City of Grand Terrace and partially in the City of Colton in San Bernardino County. On Barton Road, the project limits extend from approximately 0.3 mile west of I-215 to 0.4 mile east of I-215. The project limits on I-215 extend from approximately 0.8 mile south of Barton Road to 0.4 mile north of Barton Road.

The proposed project includes realignment of the freeway on- and off-ramps, storm water treatment devices, potential sound barriers, drainage facility modifications, utility relocations, traffic signal modifications, replacement landscaping, Class II bicycle lanes on Barton Road, and replacement of Barton Road overcrossing with a widened bridge structure. It also proposed improvements to local streets and intersections (Barton Road, La Crosse Avenue, Commerce Way, Grand Terrace Road, Vivienda Avenue, and Michigan Avenue; Historic Property Survey Report [HPSR] Attachment A, Maps 1, 2, and 3).

This Historical Resources Evaluation Report (HRER) was prepared in compliance with the Caltrans Section 106 Programmatic Agreement (PA) executed January 1, 2004. Cultural resources were identified and evaluated for the National Register of Historic Places (National Register) as required by 36 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Part 800 and the regulations implementing Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) of 1966, as amended. The assessment also conforms to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) requirements and evaluates identified cultural resources in accordance with Section 15064.5(a)(2)–(3) of the CEQA Guidelines using the criteria outlined in Section 5024.1 of the California Public Resources Code.

Cultural resources surveys of the Area of Potential Effects (APE) were conducted on May 18, June 20, June 26, July 8, November 4 and 5, 2008, and May 19 and 28, and July 14, 2009. During the surveys, 8 historic-period (45 years of age or older) resources (APE Map Reference Numbers 1–8) were identified and recorded within the project APE. The resources consist of a service station, a multi-unit commercial center, 1 duplex, and 5 single-family residences. In addition, six previously recorded resources APE Map References A–F were identified in the project APE. Because these six resources were evaluated in 2008 and 2009 and the evaluations were concurred with by the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) in September 2010 (refer to Section X), they have not been re-evaluated as part of this report. None of the previously recorded resources or the resources evaluated as part of this study appear to be eligible for listing in the National Register or to qualify as a historical resource for the purposes of CEQA.

Five State agency bridges are within the APE: bridges 540518 (Highgrove Underpass [UP]), 540519 (Grand Terrace UP), 540527 (Iowa Avenue Overcrossing [OC]), 540528 (Barton Road OC), and 540529 (Newport Avenue OC). According to the Structure Maintenance and Investigations Historical Significance–State Agency Bridges list (August 2010), each of these bridges was constructed in 1959. Two local agency bridges are within the APE: Bridge 54C0001 (Barton Road OC) was built in 1936, and Bridge 54C0379 (West Barton Road Overhead [OH]) was constructed in 1929 and widened in 1941. With the exception of bridges 540518 (36-021710) and 540519 (36-021709), all of the bridges are listed as Category 5 (Bridge Not Eligible for the National Register). Bridges 540518 and 540519 are railroad bridges and are listed as Category 4 (Historical Significance Not Determined). However,

these two bridges were evaluated in 2009 and concurred with by SHPO in September 2010 (refer to Section X) as not eligible for listing in the National Register. Therefore, they were not reevaluated as part of this project.

The other historic-period resources within the project APE are Property Types 2–4 and 6 under the Caltrans Section 106 PA (exempt from evaluation).

TABLE OF CONTENTS

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS	i
Project Alternatives	1
Alternatives Considered but Eliminated from Further Discussion	7
II. RESEARCH METHODS	8
III. FIELD METHODS	10
Architectural Survey	10
Archaeological Survey	10
IV. HISTORICAL OVERVIEW	11
Spanish/Mission Period (1769–1821)	11
Mexican/Rancho Period (1821–1848)	11
American Period (1848–Present)	12
Grand Terrace	12
Architecture	15
V. DESCRIPTION OF CULTURAL RESOURCES	16
VI. FINDINGS AND CONCLUSIONS	17
A. Findings	17
B. Conclusions	18
VII. ENDNOTES	20
VIII. REFERENCES	22
IX. PREPARER QUALIFICATIONS	27
X. DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION (DPR) 523 FORMS AND STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER (SHPO) CONCURRENCE LETTER	28

I. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The California Department of Transportation (Caltrans), in cooperation with the San Bernardino Associated Governments (SANBAG), the Riverside County Transportation Commission (RCTC), and the City of Grand Terrace, proposes to improve the Interstate 215 (I-215)/Barton Road interchange. The proposed project is located in the City of Grand Terrace and partially in the City of Colton in San Bernardino County. On Barton Road, the project limits extend from approximately 0.3 mile west of I-215 to 0.4 mile east of I-215. The project limits on I-215 extend from approximately 0.8 mile south of Barton Road to 0.4 mile north of Barton Road.

The project area for the I-215/Barton Road Interchange Improvement Project overlaps the project area for the I-215 Bi-County High-Occupancy Vehicle (HOV) Lane Gap Closure Project at the Burlington Northern Santa Fe Railroad (BNSF) two-track underpass (bridge over the freeway) and the Union Pacific Railroad (UPRR) single-track underpass between the Iowa Avenue/La Cadena Drive interchange and the Barton Road interchange. Both projects would require the reconstruction of these two structures. For the I-215/Barton Road Interchange Improvement Project, the reconstruction is needed to accommodate an auxiliary lane that is proposed between the northbound La Cadena Drive entrance ramp and the proposed Barton Road exit ramp. The underpass replacements are required for I-215/Barton Road interchange Alternatives 3, 5, 6, and 7. For the I-215 Bi-County HOV Lane Gap Closure Project, the reconstruction is necessary due to inadequate horizontal clearance between the existing structure supports and the proposed HOV lane addition. The reconstructed bridges would be raised to provide adequate vertical clearance with the freeway.

Because the I-215 Bi-County HOV Lane Gap Closure Project analyzed the environmental impacts of reconstruction of the two railroad structures, as well as construction of temporary railroad bridges to be utilized during reconstruction of the existing structures (railroad shooflies), and this project was approved in April 2011, these impacts are not evaluated as part of this document.

Project Alternatives

Five alternatives are being analyzed in this document: the No Build Alternative (Alternative 1) and four Build Alternatives (Alternatives 3, 5, 6, and 7).

Alternative 1 (No Build Alternative). Under this alternative, no interchange reconstruction would occur. This alternative would not improve operations, increase highway capacity, or reduce highway congestion at the I-215/Barton Road interchange.

Alternative 3 (Cloverleaf Interchange). This alternative would reconstruct and improve the existing interchange in a cloverleaf design. Alternative 3 would widen the Barton Road overcrossing from one to three lanes in each direction, allowing for additional turning lanes onto the southbound and northbound loop on-ramps. The existing freeway overcrossing would be replaced with a new structure with four through lanes and two turn lanes.

Interchange Components. This alternative includes the components listed below:

- A new southbound off-ramp, southbound loop on-ramp, northbound loop on-ramp, and northbound off-ramp.
- The southbound off-ramp would make a new connection at Barton Road with one right-turn lane, one shared right-/left-turn lane, and one left-turn lane; La Crosse Avenue north of Barton Road would be removed.
- The southbound loop on-ramp would provide three lanes at Barton Road.
- The northbound off-ramp would accommodate three lanes (two right-turn lanes and one left-turn lane) at the Barton Road intersection.
- The northbound loop on-ramp would provide three lanes at Barton Road.
- Modified drainage facilities consistent with other project improvements.
- Standard sidewalks and a Class II bicycle lane would be provided on both sides of the Barton Road overcrossing.
- Storm water treatment devices as needed to address storm water runoff in the project limits.
- Replacement landscaping consistent with the 215/91 Corridor Master Plan Conceptual Interchange design.
- Potential sound barriers in the vicinity of new on- and off-ramps.
- Utility relocation or protection in place during construction.
- Design exceptions for interchange spacing, superelevation design on the southbound on-ramp and northbound off-ramp, curb ramps (one ramp at each of the four corners at the intersection of Barton Road and the southbound on- and off-ramps), and minimum traffic width during construction (three 11-foot inside traffic lanes and one 12-foot outside traffic lane).
- New right-of-way (ROW) to accommodate the reconfigured ramps (full acquisitions, partial acquisitions, and temporary construction easements).

Local Circulation Components. Alternative 3 includes the following local circulation components:

- Reconfigure Commerce Way to intersect with Barton Road at Vivienda Avenue.
- Eliminate the intersection of Michigan Avenue at Barton Road; Michigan Avenue will form a T-intersection with Commerce Way.
- Widen Barton Road to four through lanes approximately between Grand Terrace Road and Vivienda Avenue.
- Convert the segment of Vivienda Avenue west of I-215 into a cul-de-sac.
- Construct a new two-lane road between La Crosse Avenue and Grand Terrace Road adjacent to Vivienda Avenue.
- Realign Grand Terrace Road and the Grand Terrace Road/Barton Road intersection.
- Extend Grand Terrace Road southwest of Barton Road to tie into East De Berry Street.
- Convert Grand Terrace Road at Barton Road into a cul-de-sac.

- Modified drainage facilities consistent with other project improvements.
- Traffic signal modifications.
- New ROW to accommodate the reconfigured local streets (full acquisitions, partial acquisitions, and temporary construction easements).

Alternative 5 (Single-Point/Bowtie Interchange). Alternative 5 would be constructed as a single-point/bowtie interchange. Under Alternative 5, Barton Road would be widened to two lanes in each direction. The existing overcrossing would be replaced with a new structure with four through lanes and three turn lanes.

Interchange Components. This alternative includes the following components:

- The new southbound off-ramp would include one right-turn lane, one left-turn lane, and one shared through/right-turn lane at Barton Road; La Crosse Avenue north of Barton Road would be removed.
- The new southbound on-ramp would provide two lanes at Barton Road.
- The new northbound off-ramp would cross over I-215 south of Barton Road and would include three lanes at the Barton Road intersection (two right-turn lanes and one shared through/left-turn lane).
- The new northbound on-ramp would provide two lanes at Barton Road and would cross over I-215 north of Barton Road.
- Replacement of the existing Newport Avenue overcrossing structure.
- Drainage for the entire interchange would be improved.
- Standard sidewalks and a Class II bicycle lane would be provided on both sides of the Barton Road overcrossing.
- Storm water treatment devices as needed to address storm water runoff in the project limits.
- Replacement landscaping consistent with the 215/91 Corridor Master Plan Conceptual Interchange design.
- Potential sound barriers in the vicinity of new on- and off-ramps.
- Utility relocation or protection in place during construction.
- Design exceptions for interchange spacing, superelevation on the northbound on-ramp and southbound on- and off-ramps, and minimum traffic width during construction (three 11-foot inside traffic lanes and one 12-foot outside traffic lane).
- New ROW to accommodate the reconfigured ramps (full acquisitions, partial acquisitions, and temporary construction easements).

Local Circulation Components. Alternative 5 includes the following local circulation components:

- Reconfigure Commerce Way to intersect with Barton Road at Vivienda Avenue.
- Eliminate the intersection of Michigan Avenue at Barton Road; Michigan Avenue will form a T-intersection with Commerce Way.
- Widen Barton Road to four through lanes approximately between Grand Terrace Road and Vivienda Avenue.
- Convert the segment of Vivienda Avenue west of I-215 into a cul-de-sac.
- Construct a new two-lane road between La Crosse Avenue and Grand Terrace Road adjacent to Vivienda Avenue.
- Realign Grand Terrace Road and the Grand Terrace Road/Barton Road intersection.
- Extend Grand Terrace Road southwest of Barton Road to tie into East De Berry Street.
- Convert Grand Terrace Road at Barton Road into a cul-de-sac.
- Modified drainage facilities consistent with other project improvements.
- Traffic signal modifications.
- New ROW to accommodate the reconfigured local streets (full acquisitions, partial acquisitions, and temporary construction easements).

Alternative 6 (Modified Cloverleaf) (Locally Preferred Alternative). Under Alternative 6, Barton Road would be widened to two through lanes in each direction plus one left-turn and one right-turn lane. The existing overcrossing would be replaced with a new structure with four through lanes and three turn lanes.

Interchange Components. This alternative includes the components listed below:

- The new southbound loop on-ramp would provide two lanes at Barton Road.
- The new southbound off-ramp would make a new connection at Barton Road with one right-turn lane, one left-turn lane, and one shared through/left-turn lane; La Crosse Avenue north of Barton Road would be removed.
- The new northbound off-ramp would tie in to Commerce Way and provide for dual left-turn lanes and a single right-turn lane.
- A new northbound hook on-ramp would be provided in the southeast quadrant. The access to the ramp would be through the proposed extension of Commerce Way.
- Drainage for the entire interchange would be improved.
- Standard sidewalks and a Class II bicycle lane would be provided on both sides of the Barton Road overcrossing.
- Storm water treatment devices as needed to address storm water runoff in the project limits.
- Replacement landscaping consistent with the 215/91 Corridor Master Plan Conceptual Interchange design.

- Potential sound barriers in the vicinity of new on- and off-ramps.
- Utility relocation or protection in place during construction.
- Design exceptions for interchange spacing, superelevation design on the northbound on-ramp, curb ramps (one ramp at each of the four corners at the intersection of Barton Road and the southbound on- and off-ramps), minimum traffic width during construction (three 11-foot inside traffic lanes and one 12-foot outside traffic lane), and access control opposite the southbound on- and off-ramps.
- New ROW to accommodate the reconfigured ramps (full acquisitions, partial acquisitions, and temporary construction easements).

Local Circulation Components. Alternative 6 includes the following local circulation components:

- Reconfigure Commerce Way to intersect with Barton Road at Vivienda Avenue.
- Shift Commerce Way east to accommodate the northbound off- and on-ramps.
- Extend Commerce Way southeast of Barton Road to cross Michigan Avenue to the vicinity of De Berry Street.
- Tie the hook on-ramp and I-215 off-ramp to the new intersection at Commerce Way.
- Eliminate the intersection of Michigan Avenue at Barton Road; Michigan Avenue will form a T-intersection with Commerce Way.
- Widen Barton Road to four through lanes approximately between Grand Terrace Road and Vivienda Avenue.
- Construct a new two-lane road between La Crosse Avenue and Grand Terrace Road adjacent to Vivienda Avenue.
- Modified drainage facilities consistent with other project improvements.
- Traffic signal modifications.
- New ROW to accommodate the reconfigured local streets (full acquisitions, partial acquisitions, and temporary construction easements).

Alternative 7 (Modified Cloverleaf/Spread Diamond) (Locally Preferred Alternative). Under Alternative 7, Barton Road would be widened to two through lanes in each direction plus one left-turn and one right-turn lane. The existing overcrossing would be replaced with a new structure with four through lanes and two turn lanes. The conceptual design for Alternative 7 is shown in Figure 5 and described in the following sections.

Interchange Components. This alternative includes the components listed below:

- A new southbound off-ramp, southbound loop on-ramp, northbound on-ramp, and northbound off-ramp.

- The new southbound off-ramp would make a new connection at Barton Road with one right-turn lane, one left-turn lane, and one shared through/left-turn lane; La Crosse Avenue north of Barton Road would be removed.
- The new northbound off-ramp would intersect with Barton Road in a spread diamond configuration with one left-turn lane, one right-turn, and one shared through/right-turn lane, and the northbound on-ramp is a spread diamond configuration with two lanes at Barton Road.
- Drainage for the entire interchange would be improved.
- Standard sidewalks and a Class II bicycle lane would be provided on both sides of the Barton Road overcrossing.
- Storm water treatment devices as needed to address storm water runoff in the project limits.
- Replacement landscaping consistent with the 215/91 Corridor Master Plan Conceptual Interchange design.
- Potential sound barriers in the vicinity of new on- and off-ramps.
- Utility relocation or protection in place during construction.
- Design exceptions for interchange spacing, intersection spacing, superelevation design on the northbound on-ramp and off-ramp, weaving distance factor between the La Cadena on-ramp and northbound Barton exit ramp, curb ramps (one ramp at each of the four corners at the intersection of Barton Road and the southbound on- and off- ramps), minimum traffic width during construction (three 11-foot inside traffic lanes and one 12-foot outside traffic lane), and access control opposite the southbound on- and off-ramps.
- New ROW to accommodate the reconfigured ramps (full acquisitions, partial acquisitions, and temporary construction easements).

Local Circulation Components. Alternative 7 includes the following local circulation components:

- Reconfigure Commerce Way to intersect with Barton Road at Vivienda Avenue.
- Eliminate the intersection of Michigan Avenue at Barton Road; Michigan Avenue will form a T-intersection with Commerce Way.
- Widen Barton Road to four through lanes approximately between Grand Terrace Road and Vivienda Avenue.
- Construct a new two-lane road between La Crosse Avenue and Grand Terrace Road adjacent to Vivienda Avenue.
- Modified drainage facilities consistent with other project improvements.
- Traffic signal modifications.
- New ROW to accommodate the reconfigured local streets (full acquisitions, partial acquisitions, and temporary construction easements).

Alternatives Considered but Eliminated from Further Discussion

Alternatives 2 and 4 included a new northbound on-ramp that encroached into the playfields and portable buildings at Grand Terrace Elementary School in the northeast quadrant of the interchange. Meetings with the Colton Joint Unified School District Director of Facilities and Planning and a California Department of Education representative determined that the acquisition of school property under these alternatives would require the school to be relocated. This would require that the project cost include the cost of moving the school and environmental clearance of a new site. Further study determined that a suitable site within the school enrollment area was not available. For these reasons, and because Alternatives 3, 5, 6, and 7 are feasible, the Project Development Team (PDT) made a decision to withdraw Alternatives 2 and 4 from further consideration.

Project Vicinity, Project Location, and APE maps are attached to the HPSR as Attachment A, Maps 1, 2, and 3, respectively.

The proposed project includes realignment of the freeway on- and off-ramps, storm water treatment devices, sound barriers, drainage facility modifications, utility relocations, traffic signal modifications, replacement landscaping, Class II bicycle lanes on Barton Road, and replacement of Barton Road overcrossing with a widened bridge structure. It also proposed improvements to local streets and intersections (Barton Road, La Crosse Avenue, Commerce Way, Grand Terrace Road, Vivienda Avenue, and Michigan Avenue). This Historical Resources Evaluation Report (HRER) addresses Build Alternatives 3, 5, 6, and 7.

The project is located in Section 32, Township 1 South, Range 4 West, and in Sections 5 and 6, Township 2 South, Range 4 West, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian (SBBM). The APE is depicted on the 1980 United States Geological Survey (USGS) *San Bernardino South, California* 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle map (HPSR Attachment A, Map 2). The APE is characterized by suburban development that includes a mix of single-family residences, two mobile home parks, commercial businesses, manufacturing uses, and a school.

The APE was established in consultation with Caltrans District 8 Cultural Studies staff and includes all areas in which the project has the potential to directly or indirectly affect historic properties, if any such properties exist (HPSR, Attachment A, Map 3). The areas of direct effects include the areas where physical impacts will occur. These are generally limited to the proposed and existing ROW for all four Build Alternatives and include the horizontal and vertical areas (ranging from a maximum height of 10 feet above the existing grades to a maximum depth of 60 feet [drilling for bridge piles]) associated with ground-disturbing activities. The areas of indirect effects extend beyond those of the direct effects and incorporate areas that may be indirectly affected by visual, noise, or other effects. The areas of indirect effects generally include all properties that are adjacent to the proposed ROW unless they are undeveloped. In most cases, the APE includes only the properties adjacent to the proposed ROW and/or temporary construction easements, but where there are small residential properties that may experience indirect impacts, additional parcels may be included. The APE extends around the entirety of those parcels where the built environment will be indirectly affected. The area within the APE that will be subject to direct impacts was surveyed for archaeological resources, and the entire APE was surveyed for historic built environment resources.

II. RESEARCH METHODS

On April 17, 2008, a records search was conducted by personnel at the San Bernardino Archaeological Information Center (SBAIC), at the San Bernardino County Museum, Redlands, California. The records search included a review of all previously recorded historic and prehistoric resources within a 0.5 mile radius of the APE and existing cultural resources reports pertaining to the project vicinity (refer to HPSR Attachment D, ASR for a detailed discussion of the records search results).

In addition, background research was conducted for the APE using published literature in local and regional history, online resources regarding the history and development of the City of Grand Terrace, and historic aerial photographs and maps of the project vicinity. As a result of this research, it was discovered that the Highgrove Steam-Electric Generating Plant and related substation, located within the project APE, were previously documented and evaluated in 2006 as part of a report submitted to the California Energy Commission. That report is posted online¹ and is available to the public, but the related site records have not been submitted to the SBAIC and the properties are not yet included in the State's Historic Resources Inventory.

The following repositories and resources were contacted and utilized to access historical information pertinent to the parcels within the project APE and the project vicinity:

- City of Grand Terrace Building and Safety Division, May 2008.
- City of Grand Terrace Public Works Department, May 2008.
- San Bernardino County Recorder's Office, May 16, 2008.
- Los Angeles Public Library, various newspaper and map archives accessed online, May 2008.
- Riverside Public Library, Local Heritage Room, Riverside, May 2008.
- A.K. Smiley Public Library, Heritage Room, Redlands, May 2008.
- Colton Public Library, Colton, May, November, and December 2008.
- San Bernardino County Library, Grand Terrace Branch, Grand Terrace, May 2008.
- Norman Feldheym Central Library, California Room, San Bernardino, May and December 2008.
- Grand Terrace Historical and Cultural Activities Committee, letter sent November 25, 2008. No response received.
- Personal communication with Sandra Molina, Grand Terrace Senior Planner, historical districts and landmarks, May 16, 2008.
- Personal communication with staff from the Grand Terrace City Clerk's office regarding persons knowledgeable in local history, May 16, 2008. Left contact information twice for Paulene Grant and Anne Peta, both members of the Grand Terrace Historical Society. No response received.
- Personal communication with Carla Rosenkild, San Bernardino County Museum, on June 19, 2008.
- Personal communication with Rex Edmundson, longtime area resident, June 2008.

- Personal communication with Grand Terrace Reference Librarian regarding local historical societies and/or groups, May 2008.
- Telephone conversation with Larry Sheffield, Colton Historical Society/Author, December 5, 2008, regarding history of school.
- Email communication with Joan Hall, local Riverside author and historian, May 16 and June 19, 2008.
- Email communication with Diana Fraser, Principal Librarian, Colton Public Library, on December 5, 2008, regarding history of school. No response received.
- Email communication with Linda Gallardo, San Bernardino County Economic Development and Public Services Group, December 5, 2008, regarding building history. No response received.
- Email communication with Michele Nielsen, Curator of History/Archives, San Bernardino County Museum, June 26 and 27, 2008.
- Email communication with Syed Hyder, Grand Terrace Elementary School Principal, on December 5, 2008, regarding history of the school. Email response received on December 9, 2008, from Cynthia Coello, Grand Terrace Elementary School Principal, who had no information about the school's history.
- Email communication with Mary Helen Mills, Grand Terrace Elementary School Office Manager, on December 5, 2008, regarding history of the school. No response received.
- Email communication with Katie Orloff, Grand Terrace Elementary School, on December 5, 2008, regarding history of the school. No response received.
- Email communication with Laura Klure, local historian and author, on July 14, 2009. Oral interview with Ms. Klure on July 17, 2009, regarding the California Electric Highgrove Steam-Electric Generating Plant.
- Email communications with Robert Worl (Siting Program Manager) and Beverly Bastian (Planner II – Cultural Resources), California Energy Commission, on July 21, 2009, regarding the Highgrove Steam-Electric Generating Plant.
- USGS topographic maps.
- United States General Land Office (GLO) land survey plat maps and surveyor notes.
- Aerial photographs from 1930, 1938, 1953, 1959, 1966, 1968, and 1977.
- Structure Maintenance and Investigations Historical Significance–State Agency Bridges, August 2010.
- Structure Maintenance and Investigations Historical Significance–Local Agency Bridges, August 2010.

III. FIELD METHODS

Architectural Survey

On May 13 and June 20, 2008, Architectural Historian Casey Tibbet conducted reconnaissance-level (windshield) surveys of the project APE. During the surveys, Ms. Tibbet observed each building in the APE from the public ROW and in some cases from private driveways. During the surveys, notations regarding the apparent age and integrity of each building were made on field maps. In addition, notations were made regarding the location, type, and condition of all buildings that appeared to be 45 years of age or older and photographs were taken of some buildings. Consistent with general cultural resources practices and in order to account for lead time between preparations of Section 106 compliance and actual project description, buildings 45 years of age and older (rather than 50 years of age or older) are being documented and evaluated.

Based on the reconnaissance-level surveys and basic property specific research, the majority of buildings in the APE were determined to meet the criteria for classification under Property Types 2–4 and 6 as defined in Attachment 4 (Properties Exempt from Evaluation) in the Caltrans Section 106 PA and, therefore, were not further documented. Most of the buildings that were found to be exempt are modern, significantly altered, or mobile homes.

Intensive field surveys of the remaining buildings and features were conducted on July 8 and November 4, 2008, and on May 28, and July 14, 2009. During these surveys, architectural historians walked along the public ROW and photographed and made detailed notations of the structural and architectural characteristics, current conditions, settings, and associated features of each building.

Archaeological Survey

On June 26 and November 5, 2008 and May 19, 2009, Archaeologist Phil Fulton completed an archaeological survey for the proposed project. The archaeological survey included only those areas that will be directly affected by the project. The majority of the archaeological survey area (ASA) is developed with built environment and has been disturbed by the construction of various roads and other infrastructure. Only a portion of the ASA consisting of undeveloped parcels contained bare ground that could be systematically surveyed. These portions of the ASA were systematically surveyed by intensively examining the ground surface at a maximum transect width of 30 feet. Ground surface was excellent, and no prehistoric cultural material was observed. The ground surface of the ASA contained abundant modern concrete and asphalt rubble and other modern trash. The remainder of the ASA was examined wherever ground visibility permitted such as road shoulders. The only archaeological resource identified within or adjacent to the ASA is a small concrete slab foundation with no associated artifacts. Ground visibility in the vicinity of the foundation was 100 percent and extensive excavation has occurred adjacent to and in the vicinity of the foundation. The foundation was built between 1943 and 1948 based on a review of the 1943 *Colton, California* 1:31,680 USGS topographic map and an aerial photograph from 1948.^{2,3} The foundation meets the criteria for exemption under Property Type 1 as defined in the Caltrans Section 106 PA. No other archaeological resources were identified.

IV. HISTORICAL OVERVIEW

As previously noted, the APE is characterized by suburban development including single-family residences, mobile home parks, commercial businesses, manufacturing uses, and a school. This section provides a brief overview of the Spanish/Mission, Mexican/Rancho, and American Periods as they relate to the history and development of the area within the project APE and more focused discussions of historic themes that pertain specifically to the resources that were recorded and evaluated in the APE as part of this report. These themes include the settlement and development of Grand Terrace, railroads, and architecture.

Spanish/Mission Period (1769–1821)

During the Spanish Period, Spanish soldiers and missionaries entered the San Bernardino Valley area via the Cajon Pass on what would later become known as the Old Spanish Trail. Between 1769 and 1822, they established a chain of 4 presidios (military outposts), 2 pueblos (civilian farming communities), and 21 missions. The missions, which were established throughout Alta California, were intended to be temporary establishments to convert Indians to the Spanish Catholic faith and to assimilate them into the lower ranks of Spanish society. The gardens of most missions were crowded with oranges, figs, grapes, pomegranates, peaches, apples, limes, pears, and citrus fruit. The missions produced the first wines in California, and cuttings from their grape vines and seeds from their orange trees would eventually spread vineyards and orange groves throughout California. By the early 1800s, Spanish army officers and veterans living in California began receiving grants of land and establishing large private grazing areas.

In 1819, in what would become San Bernardino County, the Spanish established Mission San Gabriel outpost, which was later known as the Old San Bernardino Mission or the Asistencia.⁴ Located in today's City of Redlands several miles northeast of the project APE, the outpost was primarily associated with cattle grazing activities.⁵ In 1821, just two years after the outpost was established and after more than a decade of revolution, Mexico won independence from Spain bringing an end to the Spanish/Mission Period.

Mexican/Rancho Period (1821–1848)

The period between 1821 and 1848, when the United States formally obtained California in the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, is referred to as the Mexican/Rancho Period.⁶ It was during this period that tracts of land in excess of 1,000 acres, termed *ranchos*,⁷ were granted by the various Mexican governors of Alta California. In 1833, 12 years after gaining independence from Spain, the Mexican government's Secularization Act changed missions into civil parishes, and those natives who had inhabited regions adjacent to a Spanish Period mission were to obtain half of all the mission possessions, including the land. However, in most instances, this did not occur and the Secularization Act resulted in the transfer of large land tracts to politically prominent individuals.

Today's City of Grand Terrace and the project APE were not included in any land grants. However, the city borders three historic ranchos: the Jurupa/Stearns Rancho and Jurupa/Rubideaux Rancho to the west and the San Bernardino Rancho to the north. In 1842, the San Bernardino Rancho was granted by Governor Alvarado to Jose Maria Lugo, Jose del Carmen Lugo, and Vicente Lugo. The 37,700-acre grant "comprised the best part of the San Bernardino Valley."⁸ The brothers built an

adobe house, known as Homolla, next to the Old San Bernardino Mission/Asistencia, approximately 6.5 miles northeast of the project APE.⁹ Less than a decade later, in 1848, the United States obtained California in the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, beginning the American Period in California's history.

American Period (1848–Present)

In 1849, California experienced a huge population increase created by the Gold Rush and in 1850 California was admitted to the Union as the 31st state.¹⁰ In the early 1850s, the Mormons sent a caravan through the Cajon Pass to the San Bernardino Valley. The caravan included 437 people, 150 wagons, and 1,100 head of livestock, and was led by Amasa Lyman, Charles Rich, Andrew Lytle, and Jefferson Hunt among others. In 1851, Lyman and Rich purchased approximately 35,000 acres, or about half of Rancho San Bernardino, from the Lugos and many of the Mormon emigrants relocated to the newly purchased land where they established the community of San Bernardino a few miles northeast of the project APE.¹¹ Within three years, in 1854, the city incorporated with a population of 1,200.¹²

In 1869, the arrival of the transcontinental railroad was followed by throngs of land speculators and investors who flooded Southern California with the dream of colonization and a variety of potential land usages. In 1870, the Southern California Colony Association founded the town of Riverside south of the project APE. A few years later in 1875, the City of Colton was laid out in conjunction with construction of the Southern Pacific Railway through the valley.¹³ The project APE and the Grand Terrace area were most closely associated with the City of Colton and today, the City of Grand Terrace is bordered by the City of Colton on three sides (west, north, and east) and the San Bernardino/Riverside County line on the other (south).

Grand Terrace

In 1873, the Slover Mountain Colony Association (SMCA) was formed by William H. Mintzner (president), P.A. Raynor, J.C. Peacock, Dr. W.R. Fox, and Ambrose Hunt.¹⁴ The SMCA purchased 2,000 acres of land bordering the Santa Ana River south of San Bernardino from William A. Conn.¹⁵ In 1874, Dr. W.R. Fox settled on 40 acres located in an area that was called Colton Terrace because of its elevation approximately 200 feet above the Santa Ana River.¹⁶ Other Terrace settlers, including Reverend James Cameron and the Gregory brothers, followed, and by 1875 the area was planted in citrus orchards.¹⁷ A year later, there were reportedly nine buildings in the Terrace-Colton area.¹⁸ However, according to historic maps dating to the mid-1870s, the project APE remained largely undeveloped except for a few unnamed trails.¹⁹

In 1877, the Colton Land and Water Company (CLWC) supplanted the SMCA.²⁰ The CLWC acquired water rights to Raynor Springs and also drilled several artesian wells along the Santa Ana River.²¹ Raynor Springs, also known as Garner Springs and Meeks Mill Place, was on the west side of Lytle Creek near Base Line Road, approximately 5.5 miles northeast of the project APE. P.A. Raynor was the principal owner of land that was a part of the Muscupiabe Rancho and included a cienaga, known as Meeks Mill Place. In 1877, he entered into an agreement with the CLWC to provide 75 miner's inches of water, approximately one-third of the flow of the stream. (A miner's inch is the measurement of the *flow* of water and in southern California has historically measured 1.2 to 1.5 cubic feet or about 11.25 gallons per minute.)²² The CLWC's water was carried in an open ditch from

Raynor Springs to an area near Colton and half of the water was used for irrigation and the other half was piped to the City of Colton.

About 1879, the Colton Terrace Company was formed and also secured water rights from Raynor Springs and from the old Rancheria ditch, as well as artesian wells dug in the Santa Ana River riverbed. This enabled the Colton Terrace Company to bring water to the higher tracts of land in the Terrace area.²³ By 1881, 112 acres of citrus, grapes, and alfalfa were irrigated by the Raynor Springs diversion.²⁴ In the following years, this agricultural prosperity would be further enhanced by the Gage Canal.

In 1881, Matthew Gage settled in Riverside and purchased large portions of land in East Riverside (now Riverside and Highgrove), south of the Santa Ana River and Grand Terrace. Knowing his investment would increase in value with access to irrigation water, he bought 2,430 acres of land in the Santa Ana River Basin near present-day Loma Linda.²⁵ With the discovery of 42 artesian wells on his property, he designed a canal to bring the water to the dry sections of East Riverside. In order to complete his plan, he needed additional funding. The Iowa Syndicate, a group of investors interested in developing the Highgrove area located immediately south of Grand Terrace, contracted with Gage to purchase water from him. In exchange for their financial assistance with the canal, Gage agreed to provide their land with the first 335 miner's inches of water. Once the agreement was signed in late 1885, Gage was able to build his canal a distance of 12 miles to Tequesquite Arroyo in Riverside and irrigated 4,000 acres. The canal was later extended, and today runs southwesterly from the Santa Ana River near Tippecanoe Avenue in San Bernardino, through Grand Terrace just east of the project APE, and into Riverside, ending just west of Van Buren Boulevard.²⁶

In 1890, F.C. Howes recorded a subdivision map that includes the portion of the project APE north of Barton Road (then Palm Avenue).²⁷ The map shows the Southern California Motor Railroad (now the Southern Pacific Railroad), lots ranging from 0.69 to 14.60 acres in size, and several streets within the APE including Palm Avenue (now Barton Road), Vivienda Avenue (now Vivienda Court and Vivienda Avenue); Newport Avenue; and La Crosse Avenue.²⁸ In addition, Gage Canal, which has since been covered in this location and is now Canal Street, is shown at the east end of the project APE. Of these roads, Barton Road is probably one of the oldest and best known. However, the segment of Barton Road in Grand Terrace was known as Palm Avenue until sometime between 1943 and 1957, indicating that it was not associated with Dr. Benjamin Barton, who was a significant figure in early San Bernardino history.

In 1894, F.C. Howes recorded the resubdivision of the Grand Terrace Tract with fewer, but much larger lots (3.22 to 20 acres).²⁹ This map shows many of the same features as the earlier map with the addition of the "old Jensen ditch" and the Riverside Canal, both located north of the intersection of Grand Terrace Avenue (then Grand Avenue) and Vivienda Avenue outside the project APE.³⁰

Just like its neighbor Riverside to the south, in the late 1800s and early 1900s Grand Terrace became a citrus-growing region. However, in 1913 a severe freeze destroyed many of the citrus groves. To compensate for the loss of the citrus, peach and walnut trees were planted. With the replanting of crops not as susceptible to freezing weather, Grand Terrace continued with agriculture as its base economy until the post-World War II (WWII) years, when light industry and, later, residential subdivisions became the focus of development. However, even before the introduction of light industry and residential development, agriculture had slowly declined with decreasing production due to poor air quality and increasing costs associated with higher taxes, water rates, and labor wages.³¹

After WWII, the population swelled and demand for housing grew. The combination of mass construction and installation of new time-saving home appliances contributed to an ever-increasing demand for power that quickly outpaced the generation capabilities of existing facilities. In 1949, The Fluor Corporation, Ltd. conducted an economic study and prepared preliminary drawings for the Highgrove Steam-Electric Generating Plant.³² In 1950, the study and plans were presented to the California Electric Power Company (Callectric), which began in 1904 and pioneered electric service in the Riverside-San Bernardino Counties region.³³ Callectric began construction on the \$8-million, 100,000-kilowatt (kW) (eventually 140,000 kW) steam generation plant, located at 12700 Taylor Street just outside the project APE in May 1951.^{34,35} The first unit started commercial operation on June 1, 1952, and a second unit began operating just 6 weeks later.³⁶ In 1964, Callectric merged with Southern California Edison (SCE) and the plant later became known as the Riverside Canal Power Company. In the mid-1990s, concerns were expressed regarding the plant's environmental controls. With the exception of the substation, which SCE still operates, the plant was purchased by AES Corporation and has since been decommissioned.

While the Highgrove plant was being constructed and expanded, the Riverside Freeway (current SR-91/I-215) was also being constructed within the project APE. At approximately the same time, nearby properties began transitioning from agricultural uses to light industrial, commercial, and residential uses.³⁷ In the late 1950s and early 1960s, residential developers began numerous subdivisions including Terrace Hills, Grand Terrace Village, Grand Terrace Homes, Terrace Park Estates, and the Azure Hills Country Club. As a result, a new Grand Terrace Elementary School, located at the northwest corner of Barton Road and Vivienda Avenue in the project APE was constructed and expanded in the three following decades.^{38,39} In 1962, the Grand Terrace Chamber of Commerce was formed in response to post-WWII light industrial expansion along the borders of I-215 and the railroads. With the support of the new Chamber of Commerce, light industry and residential development became the principal economic resources in the area.⁴⁰ By 1975, the population of Grand Terrace had increased to 7,313, nearly half of today's population of about 13,000.^{41,42}

In the 1970s, the City of Colton pursued plans to annex Grand Terrace, but in 1978 the citizens of Grand Terrace voted to incorporate as a separate city. Today the City is sometimes known by its nickname "Blue Mountain City" because of its proximity to the 500–600-foot-high hill called Blue Mountain. Blue Mountain was reportedly named in the mid-1850s because it was said to have a blue haze around it in morning and evening hours.⁴³

Railroads

The project APE is crossed by two historic railroads: Southern Pacific Railroad (now UPRR, CA-SBR-6101H), and the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railway (ATSF; formerly California Southern Railroad and currently BNSF, CA-SBR-6847H). The two sets of tracks run in a relatively parallel, north-south direction through the western end of the project APE, with the BNSF tracks west of the UPRR tracks. Both cross I-215 on bridges that were constructed in 1959.⁴⁴

After the completion of the transcontinental railroad on May 10, 1869, by the UPRR and Central Pacific Railroad Companies, the California landscape was changed forever as new railroad tracks were laid throughout the State. The cities of San Bernardino and Riverside were eager to attract

railroads to their areas as a way of expanding their commerce within southern California and the rest of the United States.⁴⁵ In 1875, the Southern Pacific Railroad came to Colton, approximately 7 miles north of Riverside and outside the project APE.⁴⁶ Products and commodities were required to be transported by wagon to and from Riverside and loaded or unloaded at the Colton depot. The first tracks were constructed through the project APE in 1882, when the California Southern Railroad (later ATSF and BNSF) opened its route from National City to Colton and then to San Bernardino.⁴⁷ The California Southern Railroad merged with the Santa Fe Railroad in 1884.⁴⁸ A few years later in 1888, the Southern Pacific Railroad (now UPRR) constructed a commuter line from San Bernardino/Colton to Riverside through the project APE.⁴⁹ At its height, the Southern Pacific Railroad offered seven daily passenger trains between San Bernardino and Riverside.⁵⁰ The UPRR purchased 38 percent of the Southern Pacific Railroad in 1901, and after decades of judicial actions, the UPRR and Southern Pacific Railroad Companies merged in 1996.⁵¹ The following year, the Burlington Northern Railroad and the ATSF merged, becoming BNSF. Today, BNSF has over 33,000 route miles covering 28 states and two Canadian provinces, and the UPRR has over 38,000 route miles covering 23 states.⁵²

Architecture

In the project APE, commercial and residential architecture followed prevailing trends, but also reflected the realities of a working class population and the gradual development of forms appropriate to the ideals of the California lifestyle. The dominant residential styles documented in the project APE reflect the Minimal Traditional and California Ranch styles. Commercial development documented in the APE was influenced by the Ranch and Modern architectural styles. All of these buildings are modest examples of the styles they represent or by which they were influenced. There are numerous similar buildings constructed throughout the region, and there are more articulated and distinguished examples of these styles in nearby communities such as Riverside to the south. More detailed discussions regarding the architectural styles and their character-defining features are provided in the Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) forms included in Section X.

V. DESCRIPTION OF CULTURAL RESOURCES

The project APE is generally characterized by suburban development in the cities of Colton and Grand Terrace and includes a mix of historic-period and modern multi- and single-family residences, commercial businesses, and manufacturing businesses; two mobile home parks; and undeveloped land; as well as segments of I-215 and of BNSF and UPRR (HPSR Attachment A, Maps 1–3).

Within the APE there are more than 100 parcels, and most of those are developed with buildings or groups of buildings. Field surveys of the developed parcels resulted in the identification and evaluation of 8 historic-period built environment resources in the project APE. These resources are related to the themes of residential and commercial architecture and include a Ranch-style service station constructed sometime between 1959 and 1966 (APE Map Reference No. 2); a vernacular multitenant commercial center with Modern elements constructed between 1959 and 1966 (APE Map Reference No. 4); 1 duplex; and 5 single-family residences constructed from the 1940s through the 1960s in the Minimal Traditional and California Ranch styles (APE Map Reference Nos. 1, 3, 5, 6, and 8). These resources are discussed in more detail in the DPR forms included in Section X. None appear to be eligible for listing in the National Register and none appear to qualify as historical resources as defined by CEQA.

VI. FINDINGS AND CONCLUSIONS

The proposed project would reconstruct the existing I-215/Barton Road interchange, which is the primary regional access point for the City of Grand Terrace. The purpose of the proposed project is to improve operation, increase capacity, and reduce congestion at the I-215/Barton Road interchange and facilities served by the interchange. As part of this process, the current study was undertaken to identify and evaluate any cultural resources that may exist within the project APE. As a result, eight historic-period resources were identified and evaluated in the APE. These consist of a service station, a multi-unit commercial center, 1 duplex, and 5 single-family residences. None of these resources was determined eligible for listing in the National Register and none appear to qualify as historical resources pursuant to CEQA.

Evaluation documentation (DPR forms) is in Section X of this HRER. Following is a summary of properties that were identified within the APE for the proposed project.

A. Findings

Historic properties listed in the National Register: **None.**

Historic properties previously determined eligible for the National Register: **None.**

Resources previously determined *not* eligible for the National Register (refer to Section X for the SHPO concurrence letter):

Name	Address	Community	OHP Code	APE Map Ref.
36-021705	22048 Vivienda Avenue	Grand Terrace	6Z	A
36-021706	11940 Vivienda Court	Grand Terrace	6Z	B
36-021707	11960 Vivienda Court	Grand Terrace	6Z	C
36-021708	11970 Vivienda Court	Grand Terrace	6Z	D
CA-SBR-6847H 36-021710 (BNSF Railroad segment including Bridge 540518)	Generally between Main Street and Barton Road	Grand Terrace	6Z	E
CA-SBR-6101H 36-021709 (UPRR segment including Bridge 540519)	Generally between Pico Street and Barton Road	Grand Terrace	6Z	F

APE = Area of Potential Effects
BNSF = Burlington Northern Santa Fe Railroad
OHP = Office of Historic Preservation
UPRR = Union Pacific Railroad

Resources determined eligible for the National Register as a result of the current study (refer to relevant evaluations in attached supporting documentation): **None.**

Resources determined *not* eligible for the National Register as a result of the current study (refer to relevant evaluations in attached supporting documentation):

Name	Address	Community	OHP Code	APE Map Ref. No.
	12175 Michigan Street	Grand Terrace	6Z	1
	22115 Barton Road	Grand Terrace	6Z	2
	21842 Grand Terrace Road	Grand Terrace	6Z	3
	12012-12040 La Crosse Avenue	Grand Terrace	6Z	4
	21892 Grand Terrace Road	Grand Terrace	6Z	5
	22036 Vivienda Avenue	Grand Terrace	6Z	6
	22220-26 Barton Road	Grand Terrace	6Z	7
	22238 Barton Road	Grand Terrace	6Z	8

APE = Area of Potential Effects
 OHP = Office of Historic Preservation

Resources for which further study is needed because evaluation was not possible (e.g., archaeological sites that require a test excavation to determine eligibility): **None.**

Historical resources for the purposes of CEQA (resources in this category would include California Register-listed or -eligible [per State Historical Resources Commission determination] resources identified as significant in surveys that meet State Office of Historic Preservation standards, resources that are designated landmarks under local ordinances, and resources that meet the California Register criteria as outlined in PRC §5024.1). **None.**

Resources that are *not* historical resources under CEQA, per CEQA Guidelines §15064.5, because they do not meet the California Register criteria outlined in PRC §5024.1:

Name	Address	Community	OHP Code	APE Map Ref. No.
	12175 Michigan Street	Grand Terrace	6Z	1
	22115 Barton Road	Grand Terrace	6Z	2
	21842 Grand Terrace Road	Grand Terrace	6Z	3
	12012-12040 La Crosse Avenue	Grand Terrace	6Z	4
	21892 Grand Terrace Road	Grand Terrace	6Z	5
	22036 Vivienda Avenue	Grand Terrace	6Z	6
	22220-26 Barton Road	Grand Terrace	6Z	7
	22238 Barton Road	Grand Terrace	6Z	8

APE = Area of Potential Effects
 OHP = Office of Historic Preservation

B. Conclusions

As stated above, eight historic-period resources were documented and evaluated as part of this study. The resources consist of a service station, a multi-unit commercial center, 1 duplex, and 5 single-family residences. None of the resources that were evaluated as part of this study appears eligible for listing in the National Register or to be a historical resource for the purposes of CEQA.

Casey Tibbet, who meets the PQS Standards in the Caltrans Section 106 PA Attachment 1 as a Principal Architectural Historian, has determined that the only other properties present within the APE meet the criteria for the Caltrans Section 106 PA Attachment 4 (Properties Exempt from Evaluation).

VII. ENDNOTES

- ¹ AES Highgrove Project (06-AFC-2) Data Response Set, 1B, submitted by AES Highgrove, LLC on December 8, 2006. Accessed online in July 2009 at: http://www.energy.ca.gov/sitingcases/highgrove/documents/applicant/2006-12-08_DATA_SET_1B.PDF.
- ² National Environmental Title Research, LLC. 2008. Historic Aerials.com. Electronic document, <http://www.historicaerials.com/Default.aspx>. Accessed November 10, 2008.
- ³ Ibid.
- ⁴ San Bernardino County Museum, The “Asistencia” accessed on 12/5/08 at <http://www.co.san-bernardino.ca.us/museum/branches/asist.htm>, 2007.
- ⁵ Ibid.
- ⁶ Cleland, Robert Glass, Introduction, *In Hoover et al., Historic Spots in California*, (Fourth printing revised by R. Teiser, Stanford University Press, 1962) xiii.
- ⁷ Avina, Rose H., *Spanish and Mexican Land Grants in California* (Unpublished Masters Thesis, Department of History, University of California, Berkeley, 1932) iii.
- ⁸ L.A. Ingersoll, *Ingersoll's Century Annals of San Bernardino County, 1769 to 1904. Volume One and Two*, published by the author, Los Angeles, California, 1904.
- ⁹ Ibid.
- ¹⁰ Ibid.
- ¹¹ Ibid.
- ¹² Ibid.
- ¹³ Anonymous, Colton History, at http://www.ci.colton.ca.us/Colton_History_070505.html. Accessed online on December 15, 2008.
- ¹⁴ L.A. Ingersoll, *Ingersoll's Century Annals of San Bernardino County, 1769 to 1904. Volume One and Two*, published by the author, Los Angeles, California, 1904.
- ¹⁵ Ibid.
- ¹⁶ Ibid.
- ¹⁷ Ibid.
- ¹⁸ Grand Terrace Chamber of Commerce Brochure, April 1985.
- ¹⁹ General Land Office (GLO) maps, various dates.
- ²⁰ Ibid.
- ²¹ Ibid.
- ²² Anonymous, Sizes: The Online Quaternary, accessed online in April 2007 at <http://www.sizes.com/units>, 1995–2005.
- ²³ L.A. Ingersoll, *Ingersoll's Century Annals of San Bernardino County, 1769 to 1904. Volume One and Two*, published by the author, Los Angeles, California, 1904.
- ²⁴ M.B. Scott, *Development of Water Facilities in the Santa Ana River Basin California, 1810–1968*. United States Department of the Interior Geological Survey, Menlo Park, California, 1977.
- ²⁵ Jane Davies Gunther, Riverside County, California, Place Names: Their Origins and Their Stories. J.D. Gunther, Riverside, 1984.
- ²⁶ The Thomas Guide 2006, San Bernardino and Riverside Counties Street Guide, published by Rand McNally.
- ²⁷ F.C. Howes, Map of Grand Terrace, San Bernardino County, California, 1890. On file at the San Bernardino County Recorder's Office, San Bernardino.
- ²⁸ Ibid.
- ²⁹ F.C. Howes, Resubdivision of Grand Terrace Tract, Part of Section 32, Township 1 South Range 4 West, SBM, 1894. On file at the San Bernardino County Recorder's Office, San Bernardino.
- ³⁰ Ibid.
- ³¹ Grand Terrace Community Plan, June 1976. On file at the San Bernardino County Planning Department.
- ³² The Fluor Corporation, Ltd. *California Electric's Highgrove Steam Plant, Riverside, California*. Marketing brochure circa 1953 provided by Laura Klure.

-
- 33 Laura L. Klure. California Electric Power Company 1904-1964: A Powerful Corporate Family. Published 2005, Riverside, CA, pages 1 and 2.
- 34 The Fluor Corporation, Ltd. *California Electric's Highgrove Steam Plant, Riverside, California*. Marketing brochure circa 1953 provided by Laura Klure.
- 35 Laura L. Klure. California Electric Power Company 1904-1964: A Powerful Corporate Family. Published 2005, Riverside, CA.
- 36 The Fluor Corporation, Ltd. *California Electric's Highgrove Steam Plant, Riverside, California*. Marketing brochure circa 1953 provided by Laura Klure.
- 37 Aerial photographs provided by GeoSearch from the ASCS-USDA collection, 1938, 1953, 1959, and 1966.
- 38 Ibid.
- 39 Alice H. Grundman, Director, Facilities Planning and Construction, Colton Joint Unified School District, letter dated December 17, 2008.
- 40 City of Grand Terrace, City of Grand Terrace website, accessed various times in 2008 at www.cityofgrandterrace.org, 2006–2008.
- 41 Ibid.
- 42 Penny E. Schwartz, “‘Blue Mountain City’ Had Agricultural Roots,” *Press Enterprise*, February 2, 2002.
- 43 Grand Terrace Chamber of Commerce Brochure, April 1985.
- 44 Caltrans, Structure, Maintenance and Investigations – State Agency Bridges (June 2009). Accessed online in July 2009 at http://www.dot.ca.gov/hq/structur/strmaint/hs_state.pdf.
- 45 Leicester Wagner, *Sleeping Giant, An Illustrated History of Southern California's Inland Empire*, Stephens Press, Las Vegas, Nevada, 2004.
- 46 Ibid.
- 47 Glenn Danford Bradley, *The Story of the Santa Fe*. The Gorham Press, Boston, 1920.
- 48 Steve Lech. *Along the Old Roads, A History of the Portion of Southern California that became Riverside County, 1772–1893*. Published by the author, 2004.
- 49 Tom Patterson. *A Colony for California*. The Museum Press, Riverside, California, 1996.
- 50 Leicester Wagner, *Sleeping Giant, An Illustrated History of Southern California's Inland Empire*, Stephens Press, Las Vegas, Nevada, 2004.
- 51 The Cajon Pass Group, *A Brief History*. Accessed online on February 20, 2006, at: <http://www.trainweb.org/cajongroup>.
- 52 Ibid.

VIII. REFERENCES

Aerial photographs

- 1930, 1938, 1953, 1959, 1966, 1968, 1977, 1985, 1995. Provided by GeoSearch from the ASCS-USDA collection.

Anonymous

- 2008 Colton History. At http://www.ci.colton.ca.us/Colton_History_070505.html. Accessed on December 15, 2008.

- 1995–2005 Sizes: The Online Quantinary. Accessed at <http://www.sizes.com/units> in April 2007.

Avina, Rose H.

- 1932 Spanish and Mexican Land Grants in California. Unpublished Masters Thesis, Department of History, University of California, Berkeley.

Blue Mountain Outlook

- 2008 *A Little Early History About Colton and Grand Terrace: Written From the Annuals of Books and Periodicals About Late 1800s*. April.

Bradley, Glenn Danford

- 1920 *The Story of the Santa Fe*. The Gorham Press, Boston.

California Office of Historic Preservation

- 2000 Archaeological Determinations of Eligibility, San Bernardino County. On file at the San Bernardino Archaeological Information Center, San Bernardino County Museum, Redlands, California.

California State Parks

- 2008 California's Western Ranch House. Accessed online in June 2008 at http://www.parks.ca.gov/DEFAULT.ASP?page_id=23779.

Caltrans (California Department of Transportation)

- 2009 Structure, Maintenance and Investigations – State Agency Bridges (June 2009). Accessed online in July 2009 at http://www.dot.ca.gov/hq/structur/strmaint/hs_state.pdf.

Christian, Peggy

- 2002 *Historic San Timoteo Canyon*. Sagebrush Press, Morongo Valley, California.

City of Grand Terrace

- 2006–2008 City of Grand Terrace website, accessed various times in 2008 at www.cityofgrandterrace.org.

- 2008 General information obtained from the Building and Safety Division, May.

- 2008 General information obtained from the Public Works Department, May.

Cleland, Robert Glass

- 1962 Introduction, In Hoover et al., *Historic Spots in California*. Fourth printing revised by R. Teiser, Stanford University Press.

Curtis, Gold Monroe, and Christina Curtis

- 1946 Tract No. 2966, G.M. Curtis Tract. On file at the San Bernardino County Recorder's Office, San Bernardino.

GLO (General Land Office, U.S. Department of the Interior)

- 1857 Plat map: San Bernardino Rancho in Township No. I South Range IV West and Township No. I South Range III West; surveyed in 1857.
- 1877 Plat map: Township No. 2 South Range No. 4 West of the San Bernardino Meridian; surveyed in 1877.
- 1880 Plat map: Township No. 2 South Range No. 4 West of the San Bernardino Meridian; surveyed in 1879.
- 1885 Plat map: Township No. 1 South Range No. 4 West of the San Bernardino Meridian; surveyed in 1874.
- 1890 Plat map: Township No. 1 South Range No. 4 West of the San Bernardino Meridian; surveyed in 1889.
- 1886 Plat map: Township No. 4 South Range No. 5 East, San Bernardino Meridian; surveyed in 1885.
- 1903 Homestead Certificate No. 4040. Microfilm on file, Bureau of Land Management, Sacramento.

Grand Terrace Chamber of Commerce Brochure

- 1985 April.

Grand Terrace Community Plan

- 1976 On file at the San Bernardino County Planning Department.

Grundman, Alice H.

- 2008 Personal communication (letter) regarding Grand Terrace Elementary School facilities, December 17.

Gunther, Jane Davies

- 1984 *Riverside County, California, Place Names: Their Origins and Their Stories*. J.D. Gunther, Riverside.

Hess, Alan

- 2004 *The Rancho House*, Harry N. Abrams, Incorporated, New York.

Hise, Greg

- 1997 *Magnetic Los Angeles: Planning the Twentieth Century Metropolis*. Baltimore and London, The Johns Hopkins University Press.

Howes, F.C.

- 1890 Map of Grand Terrace, San Bernardino County, California. On file at the San Bernardino County Recorder's Office, San Bernardino.

- 1894 Resubdivision of the Grand Terrace Tract, Part of Section 32, Township 1 South Range 4 West, SBM. On file at the San Bernardino County Recorder's Office, San Bernardino.

Ingersoll, L.A.

- 1904 *Ingersoll's Century Annals of San Bernardino County, 1769 to 1904. Volume One and Two*. Published by the author, Los Angeles, California.

Jones, W. Dwayne

- 2003 Texas Department of Transportation, Historical Studies Report No. 2003-03, A Field Guide to Gas Stations in Texas.

Karger, Benjamin R., and Hazel T. Karger

- 1958 Tract No. 5852. On file at the San Bernardino County Recorder's Office, San Bernardino.

Klure, Laura L.

- 2005 *California Electric Power Company 1904–1964: A Powerful Corporate Family*. Published 2005, Riverside, CA.

Lech, Steve

- 2004 *Along the Old Roads, A History of the Portion of Southern California That Became Riverside County, 1772–1893*. Published by the author.

Longstreth, Richard

- 1997 *City Center to Regional Mall, Architecture, the Automobile, and Retailing in Los Angeles, 1920–1950*. Published by The MIT Press, Cambridge, Massachusetts.

McAlester, Virginia, and Lee McAlester

- 1984 *A Field Guide to American Houses*. Alfred A. Knopf, New York.

Myers, William A.

- 1983 *Iron Men and Copper Wires, A Centennial History of the Southern California Edison Company*. Trans-Anglo Books, Glendale, California.

National Environmental Title Research, LLC

- 2008 Historic Aerials.com. Electronic document, <http://www.historicaerials.com/Default.aspx>. Accessed November 10, 2008.

Patterson, Tom

1953 "Santa Fe Approached Riverside Two Ways – From East, San Diego," in the *Riverside Daily Press*. July 12.

1996 *A Colony for California*. The Museum Press, Riverside, California.

Richards, Elizabeth W.

1966 *Guideposts to History "Concerning Origins of Place and Street names in San Bernardino County*. Santa Fe Federal Savings and Loan Association Publishers.

San Bernardino County

1976 Grand Terrace Community Plan. On file at the San Bernardino County Planning Department.

San Bernardino County Museum

2007 The "Asistencia" accessed on December 5, 2008, at <http://www.co.san-bernardino.ca.us/museum/branches/asist.htm>.

San Bernardino Daily Sun

1936 "Project Will Be Completed About November 15." September 24.

Schwartz, Penny E.

2002 "'Blue Mountain City' Had Agricultural Roots," *Press Enterprise*, February 2.

Scott, M.B.

1977 *Development of Water Facilities in the Santa Ana River Basin California, 1810–1968*. United States Department of the Interior Geological Survey, Menlo Park, California.

The Cajon Pass Group

2006 A Brief History. Accessed online on February 20, 2006, at: <http://www.trainweb.org/cajongroup>.

The Fluor Corporation, Ltd.

n.d. *California Electric's Highgrove Steam Plant, Riverside, California*. Marketing brochure circa 1953, provided by Laura Klure.

The Thomas Guide

2006 San Bernardino and Riverside Counties Street Guide. Published by Rand McNally.

USGS (United States Geological Survey, U.S. Department of the Interior)

1898 Map: *San Bernardino, California* (15', 1:62,500); surveyed in 1893–94.

1943 Map: *Colton, California* (7.5', 1:31,680); surveyed in 1936–38.

1954 Map: *San Bernardino South, California* (7.5', 1:24,000); surveyed in 1936–38; aerial photographs taken in 1952; field checked in 1954.

- 1967 Map: *San Bernardino South, California* (7.5', 1:24,000); surveyed in 1936–38; aerial photographs taken in 1952 and 1966; field checked in 1967.
- 1980 Map: *San Bernardino South, California* (7.5', 1:24,000); surveyed in 1936–38; aerial photographs taken in 1952 and 1966; field checked in 1967; aerial photographs taken in 1979.

Wagner, Leicester

- 2004 *Sleeping Giant, An Illustrated History of Southern California's Inland Empire*. Stephens Press, Las Vegas, Nevada, 2004.

Witzel, Michael Karl

- 1992 *The American Gas Station*. Motorbooks International Publishers and Wholesalers, Osceola, WI, USA.

IX. PREPARER QUALIFICATIONS

The architectural component of this study was undertaken by Architectural Historians/Historians Casey Tibbet and Tanya Sorrell; the archaeological component was conducted by Archaeologist Phil Fulton; and the research was conducted primarily by Bill Bell.

Ms. Tibbet earned her Master of Arts degree in Historic Preservation from the University of California, Riverside, and has been practicing architectural history and historic preservation in California since 2003. Ms. Tibbet qualifies as a Principal Architectural Historian per the Caltrans Section 106 PA. Ms. Tibbet conducted a focused field survey and preliminary building-specific research, and prepared the HRER and DPR forms.

Ms. Sorrell earned her Master of Arts degree in Historic Preservation from the University of California, Riverside, and has been practicing architectural history and historic preservation in California since 2006. Ms. Sorrell conducted the architectural field survey, photographic recordation, and completed the first draft of the DPR forms under the supervision of Ms. Tibbet, who qualifies as a Principal Architectural Historian per the Caltrans Section 106 PA.

Mr. Fulton graduated from the University of California, Santa Barbara with a Bachelor of Arts in Environmental Studies. Since 1986 Mr. Fulton has been working as an archaeologist in Southern California and elsewhere in the western United States, and meets Caltrans Cultural Resource Professional Qualification Standards for a Co-Principal Investigator—Prehistory and Historical Archaeology.

Mr. Bell has been doing historical research and writing since 1995 and worked as a Library Assistant for 18 years. In 2007, he shifted his focus to research and writing specifically related to cultural resources studies. Mr. Bell conducted the majority of the building specific and historic context research under the supervision of Ms. Tibbet, who qualifies as a Principal Architectural Historian per the Caltrans Section 106 PA.

**X. DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION (DPR) 523 FORMS AND
STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER (SHPO)
CONCURRENCE LETTER**

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

Primary # _____
HRI # _____
Trinomial _____
NRHP Status Code 6Z

Other Listings _____
Review Code _____ Reviewer _____ Date _____

Page 1 of 3

Resource Name or #: 12175 Michigan Avenue

P1. Other Identifier: APE Map Reference # 1

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

*b. **USGS 7.5' Quad:** San Bernardino South **Date:** 1967 PR 1980 T 2S; R 4W ; Sec 5; S.B.B.M.

c. Address: 12175 Michigan Avenue **City:** Grand Terrace **Zip:** 92313

d. UTM: Zone: 11; _____ mE/ _____ mN (G.P.S.)

e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, etc., as appropriate) APN: 1167-231-13; located on the east side of Michigan Avenue south of Barton Road

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

This one-story California Ranch style residence is located in an area transitioning from commercial uses and vacant land to a residential neighborhood. The residence rests on a raised concrete foundation and is surmounted by a low-pitched cross-hip roof sheathed with composition shingles. The eaves are wide and the exterior walls are covered with stucco. The west-facing façade is irregular with the north end projecting beyond and the south end recessed from the middle section. Façade fenestration consists of one wood-framed double-hung, a large ribbon window, two horizontal-rectangular windows, and two small diamond-paned windows that flank the brick chimney. The front door is accessed by a concrete stoop and sheltered by an eave overhang that is supported by decorative wrought iron. There is also a south-facing door in the south end of the middle section of the façade. There is a dilapidated and partially boarded-up older residence behind (east of) the main residence. The property is poorly maintained and the side and rear yards are enclosed by a chain link fence on the north side and a masonry wall on the south side.

***P3b. Resource Attributes:** (List attributes and codes) HP2 – Single-family property

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

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



P5b. Description of Photo: (View, date, accession #)

Façade, view to the southeast, photo taken on July 8, 2008.

***P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources:** Historic

Prehistoric Both
Between 1953 and 1959 (aerial photographs)

***P7. Owner and Address:**
Unknown

***P8. Recorded by:** (Name, affiliation, and address)
Marla Cowen, M.A.
LSA Associates, Inc.
1500 Iowa Avenue, Suite 200
Riverside, CA 92507

***P9. Date Recorded:**
July 2008

***P10. Survey Type:** (Describe)

Intensive-level Section 106 compliance

***P11. Report Citation:** (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none.") Historic Property Survey Report for the Interstate 215/Barton Road Interchange Project, Cities of Grand Terrace and Colton, County of San Bernardino, California, 08-SBd-215-0.58/1.95 EA 0J070, 2011.

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

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) 12175 Michigan Avenue

B1. Historic Name: _____
 B2. Common Name: _____
 B3. Original Use: Single-family residence B4. Present Use: Single-family residence
 *B5. Architectural Style: California Ranch
 *B6. Construction History: (Construction date, alterations, and date of alterations)
 The resource was constructed between 1953 and 1959 (aerial photographs).
 *B7. Moved? No Yes Unknown Date: _____ Original Location: _____
 *B8. Related Features:
 Secondary residence constructed between 1938 and 1953 (aerial photographs)
 B9a. Architect: Unknown b. Builder: Unknown
 *B10. Significance: Theme: Residential Architecture Area: City of Grand Terrace
 Period of Significance: Ca. 1956 Property Type: Residential Applicable Criteria: NA
 (Discuss importance in terms of historical or architectural context as defined by theme, period, and geographic scope. Also address integrity.)
 This California Ranch style residence does not appear to be eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (National Register) under any criteria.

During the 1930s, the myth of the west became firmly embedded in popular culture and the popularity of minimal Ranch style homes grew. Initially, many of the Ranch houses in California developments mirrored the Federal Housing Administration's (FHA) guidelines for the minimum house, which encouraged blending rooms and functions. In 1940, David Bohannon developed the Hillsdale subdivision in the San Francisco area (Hess 2004). Because the project was so large, Bohannon had to develop new cost-effective approaches, such as the cutting yard, to streamline construction. The cutting yard was a staging and preparation area for materials that were delivered in large quantities. When there was no longer any use for the cutting yard, it was developed as a commercial setting (Ibid.). In addition to construction innovations, the Hillsdale project included changes to the standard Ranch house such as the inclusion of a front hall to improve the circulation pattern (Ibid.). In sales brochures, these houses were identified as California Ranch houses (Ibid.).

Character-defining features of California Ranch style residences include a one-story configuration; sprawling layout, often laid out in an L or U shape that creates backyard privacy; low-pitched hip, gable, or gable-on-hip roof with wide eaves; a variety of wood, brick, and stucco siding, often in combination; wood-frame double-hung windows, often with multiple lights or diamond-panes; a large picture window in the façade, often flanked by narrower windows; and an attached two-car garage. Decorative features include scalloped verge boards, false cupolas and dovescotes, extended gable eaves, and turned porch supports. Later examples of the style incorporate aluminum-framed vertical-slider windows instead of wood-framed (See Continuation Sheet)

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

*B12. References:

- Aerial Photographs
- 1938-1959 provided by GeoSearch from the ASCS-USDA collection.
- Hess, Alan
- 2004 *The Rancho House*, Harry N. Abrams, Incorporated, New York.

B13. Remarks:

*B14. Evaluator: Casey Tibbet, M.A., LSA Associates, Inc., 1500 Iowa Avenue, Suite 200, Riverside, CA 92507

*Date of Evaluation: July 2008

(This space reserved for official comments.)

(Sketch Map with north arrow required.)



State of California — The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
CONTINUATION SHEET

Primary # _____
HRI # _____
Trinomial _____

Page 3 of 3 *Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder) 12175 Michigan Avenue
*Recorded by LSA Associates, Inc. *Date: July 2008 Continuation Update

***B10. Significance:**

double-hung windows.

Under Criterion A, the residence does not appear significant within the context of post-World War II residential development in the Grand Terrace area because it is one of millions of California Ranch homes constructed during the mid-20th century when agricultural lands gave way to residential subdivisions and associated commercial development. As such, it does not have a more significant association with this theme than most other residences dating to the same period in this area. Further, the residence appears to be infill development that is not associated with a cohesive, multiple-lot development. Under Criterion B, no evidence was found indicating that any of the persons associated with the residence were significant in national, state, or local history. Under Criterion C, the residence appears to retain a good level of architectural integrity and historic character. However, the residence is a representative, but not a distinguished example of its type; it is modest in character and one of numerous residences of a common architectural style constructed throughout the region, and there are better examples in nearby cities. Under Criterion D, the building is not likely to yield information about the history or prehistory of the area (which relates primarily to archaeological sites). For these reasons, the property is not eligible for listing in the National Register and does not qualify as a historical resource under the California Environmental Quality Act.

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

Primary # _____
HRI # _____
Trinomial _____
NRHP Status Code 6Z

Other Listings _____
Review Code _____ Reviewer _____ Date _____

Page 1 of 2

Resource Name or #: 22115 Barton Road

P1. Other Identifier: APE Map Reference # 2

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

*b. USGS 7.5' Quad: San Bernardino South Date: 1967 PR 1980 T 2S; R 4W; NW ¼ of NE ¼ of Sec 5; S.B.B.M.

c. Address: 22115 Barton Road City: Grand Terrace Zip: 92313

d. UTM: Zone: 11; _____mE/ _____mN (G.P.S.)

e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, etc., as appropriate) APN: 1167-231-11; located on the southeast corner of Barton Road and Michigan Street

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

This one-story Ranch style service station is located southeast of Interstate 215 near a freeway off ramp along a predominantly commercial corridor. It is characteristic of the Ranch style gas stations that were first designed in the late 1950s, most notably by Shell Oil Company. The building is generally rectangular in plan and topped by a cross-gable roof with wide eaves and exposed rafter plates in the east and west gable ends. The north-facing façade includes a front gable with two bays and a retail area that is accessed by an aluminum and glass door and dominated by a horizontal band of wood-framed windows below a large advertising banner. Windows are also located below the garage gable. The exterior walls are clad in stone veneer (adjacent to the garage bays), horizontal boards (above the garage bays), and stucco. Related features include a freestanding metal canopy on two concrete pylons located in front of the building near Barton Road. The property retains a fair level of integrity.

*P3b. Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) HP6:1-3-Story Commercial Property

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

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



P5b. Description of Photo: (View, date, accession #)

Façade and canopy, view to the southeast, photo taken on November 14, 2008.

*P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources: Historic

Prehistoric Both
Between 1959 and 1966 (Aerial Photographs)

*P7. Owner and Address: Unknown

*P8. Recorded by: (Name, affiliation, and address)
Tanya Sorrell, M.A.
LSA Associates, Inc.
1500 Iowa Avenue, Suite 200
Riverside, CA 92507

*P9. Date Recorded: November 2008

*P10. Survey Type: (Describe)

Intensive-level Section 106 compliance

*P11. Report Citation: (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none.") Historic Property Survey Report for the Interstate 215/Barton Road Interchange Project, Cities of Grand Terrace and Colton, County of San Bernardino, California, 08-SBd-215-0.58/1.95 EA 0J070, 2011.

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

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) 22115 Barton Road

- B1. Historic Name: _____
- B2. Common Name: _____
- B3. Original Use: Gas station B4. Present Use: Service station
- *B5. Architectural Style: Ranch
- *B6. Construction History: (Construction date, alterations, and date of alterations)
Based on aerial photographs, the gas station was constructed sometime between 1959 and 1966..
- *B7. Moved? No Yes Unknown Date: _____ Original Location: _____
- *B8. Related Features: Freestanding canopy
- B9a. Architect: Unknown b. Builder: Unknown
- *B10. Significance: Theme: Commercial Ranch Architecture Area: City of Grand Terrace
Period of Significance: Circa 1960 Property Type: Commercial Applicable Criteria: NA
(Discuss importance in terms of historical or architectural context as defined by theme, period, and geographic scope. Also address integrity.)

This circa 1960 Ranch style service station does not appear to meet the criteria for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (National Register) under any criteria.

In the late 1950s, the Ranch style was adapted to commercial architecture, including gas stations. For example, in 1957, Shell Oil Company adopted the landscaped Ranch style for its service stations (Jones 2003:91). These stations typically included night lighting, a long, low form, a large front gable, brick or stone, large glass windows, wood trim and accents, an attached canopy, and two service bays (Jones 2003:91). This service station exhibits several of those character-defining features including the front gable, stone veneer, and double bays. However, the original gas pumps and any landscaping there may have been have been removed.

Under Criterion A, although associated with the post-World War II popularity of Ranch architecture and car culture, the building is a fairly common type that is no more closely associated with or representative of these events than hundreds of similar buildings. Further, removal of the gas pumps has compromised its ability to convey its historic use. Under Criterion B, no evidence was found that the building is associated with persons significant in local, state, or national history. Under Criterion C, while it is an example of the Ranch style as applied to a gas station, it is a fairly common style, and removal of its gas pumps has compromised its integrity. Finally, under Criterion D, the building does not appear to have the ability to provide important information regarding prehistory or history. For these reasons, the property does not qualify for listing in the National Register and is not a historical resource under the California Environmental Quality Act.

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

- *B12. References:
Aerial Photographs
1959 and 1966 provided by GeoSearch from the ASCA-USDA collection.
Jones, W. Dwayne
2003 *A Field Guide to Gas Stations in Texas*. Texas Department of Transportation, Historical Studies Report No. 2003-03.

B13. Remarks:

*B14. Evaluator: Casey Tibbet, M.A., LSA Associates, Inc., 1500 Iowa Avenue, Suite 200, Riverside, CA 92507

*Date of Evaluation:
November 2008

(This space reserved for official comments.)



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

Primary # _____
HRI # _____
Trinomial _____
NRHP Status Code 6Z

Other Listings _____
Review Code _____ Reviewer _____ Date _____

Page 1 of 3 Resource Name or #: 21842 Grand Terrace Road

P1. Other Identifier: APE Map Reference # 3
***P2. Location:** Not for Publication Unrestricted ***a. County:** San Bernardino and (P2b and P2c or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)
***b. USGS 7.5' Quad:** San Bernardino South **Date:** 1967 PR 1980 T 1S; **R** 4W; **Sec** 32; **S.B.B.M.**
c. Address: 21842 Grand Terrace Road **City:** Grand Terrace **Zip:** 92313
d. UTM: Zone: 11; _____mE/ _____mN (G.P.S.)
e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, etc., as appropriate) **APN:** 0275-223-27; located on the northwest corner of Grand Terrace Road and Barton Road

***P3a. Description:** (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries)
This one-story residence is located in an area that includes residential, commercial, and light industrial and manufacturing uses. It is rectangular in plan and topped by a hipped roof with narrow eaves and exposed rafter tails. The walls of the residence are painted brick and fenestration consists of wood-frame double-hung windows on all elevations. The primary entrance is via a single door within a partial-width front porch atop a concrete slab, sheltered by a hipped roof supported by wood posts decorated with simple lattice work. There is a historic addition on the rear elevation. A detached, unpainted wood-frame garage is also located on the property. The residence and garage are in poor condition but retain integrity overall.

***P3b. Resource Attributes:** (List attributes and codes) HP2 – Single-family property

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

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



P5b. Description of Photo: (View, date, accession #)
Façade, view to the north, photo taken on November 4, 2008.

***P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources:** Historic Prehistoric Both
1946 (Zillow.com)

***P7. Owner and Address:**
Unknown

***P8. Recorded by:** (Name, affiliation, and address)
Tanya Sorrell, M.A.
LSA Associates, Inc.
1500 Iowa Avenue, Suite 200
Riverside, CA 92507

***P9. Date Recorded:**
November 2008

***P10. Survey Type:** (Describe)
Intensive-level Section 106 compliance

***P11. Report Citation:** (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none.") Historic Property Survey Report for the Interstate 215/Barton Road Interchange Project, Cities of Grand Terrace and Colton, County of San Bernardino, California, 08-SBd-215-0.58/1.95 EA 0J070, 2011.

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

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) 21842 Grand Terrace Road

- B1. Historic Name: _____
- B2. Common Name: _____
- B3. Original Use: Single-family residence B4. Present Use: Single-family residence
- *B5. Architectural Style: Minimal Traditional
- *B6. Construction History: (Construction date, alterations, and date of alterations)
The resource was constructed in 1946 (Zillow.com). The rear addition was added ca. 1950.
- *B7. Moved? No Yes Unknown Date: _____ Original Location: _____
- *B8. Related Features:
Detached garage
- B9a. Architect: Unknown b. Builder: Unknown
- *B10. Significance: Theme: Residential Architecture Area: City of Grand Terrace
Period of Significance: 1946 Property Type: Residence Applicable Criteria: NA

(Discuss importance in terms of historical or architectural context as defined by theme, period, and geographic scope. Also address integrity.)

This 1946 Minimal Traditional residence does not appear to be eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (National Register) under any criteria. It is a common example of the Minimal Traditional style, and its setting includes mostly modern residential and commercial development.

The Minimal Traditional style developed during the Depression to meet the minimum threshold in space and amenities required by the Federal Housing Administration (Hise 1997). It is a compromise style that reflects the forms of Eclectic and traditional styles without the decorative detailing (McAlester 1984). Residences in this style are typically one story and demonstrate an economy of materials and design with lower roof pitches and narrower eaves and are relatively small. Many suggest styles that were popular in prior decades such as Tudor Revival, while others are modest versions of the California Ranch style that gained favor in the post-World War II period. Minimal Traditional residences frequently have an attached garage but detached garages are also common, especially where the residence is an infill construction among early 20th century styles. Construction of homes in this style commonly overlap with the post-World War II era, creating a broad transition from the Craftsman and Eclectic styles of the early 20th century to the tracts of California Ranch homes of the post-WWII period.

Character-defining features of the Minimal Traditional style include a rectangular or L-shaped massing topped by a low-pitched hipped or cross-gable roof with narrow eaves featuring a variety of simple decorative treatments (exposed rafter tails, boxed eaves, plain fascia), stucco wall cladding, and, less commonly, wood clapboard, wood-framed double-hung windows, and a front stoop entry (as opposed to a full or partial-width porch). (See Continuation Sheet.)

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

*B12. References:

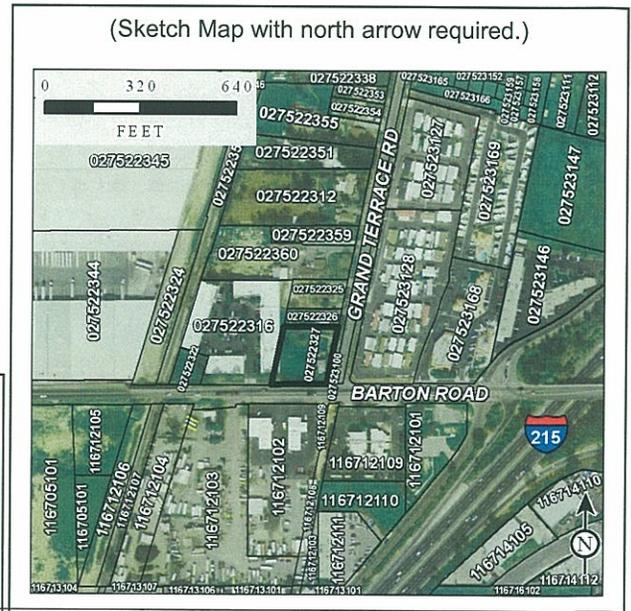
- Hise, Greg
1997 *Magnetic Los Angeles: Planning the Twentieth Century Metropolis.* Baltimore and London, The Johns Hopkins University Press.
- McAlester, Virginia, and Lee McAlester
1984 *A Field Guide to American Houses.* Alfred A. Knopf, New York.

B13. Remarks:

*B14. Evaluator: Casey Tibbet, M.A., LSA Associates, Inc., 1500 Iowa Avenue, Suite 200, Riverside, CA 92507

*Date of Evaluation: November 2008

(This space reserved for official comments.)



State of California — The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
CONTINUATION SHEET

Primary # _____
HRI # _____
Trinomial _____

Page 3 of 3 *Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder) 21842 Grand Terrace Road
*Recorded by LSA Associates, Inc. *Date: November 2008 Continuation Update

***B10. Significance:**

Under Criterion A, the Minimal Traditional residence is a relatively late example of the style, which originated during the Depression and continued through the economically challenging World War II years. However, it is no more closely associated with this era than any of the numerous earlier examples found in the region. Under Criterion B, no evidence was found to indicate that it is associated with persons significant in local, state, or national history. Under Criterion C, the residence retains a good level of integrity, however, it is a representative, but not a distinguished example of its type; it is modest in character and one of numerous residences of a common architectural style constructed throughout the region, and there are better examples in nearby cities. Under Criterion D, there does not appear to be potential for the residence to yield important information in prehistory or history. In addition, although there appears to be a collection of both Minimal Traditional and Ranch style residences in the immediate vicinity, property records indicate that the area was not part of a planned development or subdivision, and many of the residences have suffered a loss of integrity. Therefore, the area does not appear to have the potential to be a historic district, and this residence would not be a contributor to any such district. For these reasons, the residence is not eligible for listing in the National Register and does not qualify as a historical resource under the California Environmental Quality Act.

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

Primary # _____
HRI # _____
Trinomial _____
NRHP Status Code 6Z

Other Listings _____
Review Code _____ Reviewer _____ Date _____

Page 1 of 2 Resource Name or #: 12012-12040 La Crosse Avenue

P1. Other Identifier: APE Map Reference # 4

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

*b. USGS 7.5' Quad: San Bernardino South Date: 1967 PR 1980 T 1S; R 4W; Sec 32; S.B.B.M.

c. Address: 12012-12040 La Crosse Avenue City: Grand Terrace Zip: 92313

d. UTM: Zone: 11; _____ mE/ _____ mN (G.P.S.)

e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, etc., as appropriate) APN: 0275-231-46; located on the north side of La Crosse Avenue, west of Interstate 215.

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

This one-story commercial complex is composed of two buildings: a rectangular building oriented north-south along the western property line and an irregularly-shaped building set in the middle of the parcel. The buildings are topped with flat roofs with a canopy on the front covered by a wide fascia bearing signage. The façades are covered in rock veneer and divided into multiple aluminum-framed storefronts with single aluminum and glass doors and fixed storefront windows. Overall, the property appears to retain integrity.

***P3b. Resource Attributes:** (List attributes and codes) HP6 1 – 3-story commercial building

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

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



P5b. Description of Photo: (View, date, accession #)

Top photo: eastern building; view to the north.

Bottom photo: western building; view to the northwest.

Both photos taken on November 4, 2008.

***P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources:** Historic

Prehistoric Both

Between 1959 and 1966 (aerial photographs)

***P7. Owner and Address:**
Unknown

***P8. Recorded by:** (Name, affiliation, and address)

Tanya Sorrel, M.A.
LSA Associates, Inc.
1500 Iowa Avenue, Suite 200
Riverside, CA 92507

***P9. Date Recorded:**
November 2008



***P10. Survey Type:** (Describe)

Intensive-level Section 106 compliance

***P11. Report Citation:** (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none.") Historic Property Survey Report for the Interstate 215/Barton Road Interchange Project, Cities of Grand Terrace and Colton, County of San Bernardino, California, 08-SBd-215-0.58/1.95 EA 0J070, 2011.

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

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) 12012-12040 La Cross Avenue

- B1. Historic Name: _____
- B2. Common Name: _____
- B3. Original Use: Commercial complex B4. Present Use: Commercial complex
- *B5. Architectural Style: Vernacular with Modern influence
- *B6. Construction History: (Construction date, alterations, and date of alterations)
Constructed between 1959 and 1966 (aerial photographs)
- *B7. Moved? No Yes Unknown Date: _____ Original Location: _____
- *B8. Related Features:
Parking lot
- B9a. Architect: Unknown b. Builder: Unknown
- *B10. Significance: Theme: Commercial Development Area: City of Grand Terrace
Period of Significance: Ca. 1963 Property Type: Commercial Applicable Criteria: NA

(Discuss importance in terms of historical or architectural context as defined by theme, period, and geographic scope. Also address integrity.)

This commercial property does not appear to be eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (National Register) under any criteria. It is a post-World War II vernacular commercial complex with modest Modern details and one of thousands of similar commercial properties constructed in the area. It is located in a mixed-use setting near the Interstate 215 freeway.

Under Criterion A, although this commercial center reflects the post-World War II shift in urban design that moved away from pedestrian-oriented shopping to auto-oriented commercial centers surrounded by parking lots (Longstreth 1997), it is no more closely associated with this event than hundreds of other commercial centers in the area. Under Criterion B, no evidence was found to indicate that the center is associated with persons of importance in local, state, or national history. Under Criterion C, the vernacular design of the center is not representative of a particular architectural style. Although it is made current by the incorporation of Modern elements such as the horizontal emphasis, flat roofs, asymmetrical façades, stone veneer, large glass storefronts, and the irregular façade wall of the easterly building, it is not an important example of a style. Similarly, although the overall design of the property, with buildings set in a large parking lot, represents a design shift in retail commercial development that began in the early 1950s, it is not an important example of its type. Under Criterion D, the center does not appear to have the ability to yield important information in history or prehistory (typically associated with archaeological resources). For these reasons, it does not appear to be eligible for listing in the National Register or to qualify as a historical resource pursuant to California Environmental Quality Act.

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

***B12. References:**

Aerial Photographs
1959 and 1966 provided by GeoSearch from the ASCS-USDA collection.

Longstreth, Richard

1997 *City Center to Regional Mall, Architecture, the Automobile, and Retailing in Los Angeles, 1920-1950*. Published by The MIT Press, Cambridge, Massachusetts.

B13. Remarks:

*B14. Evaluator: Casey Tibbet, M.A., LSA Associates, Inc., 1500 Iowa Avenue, Suite 200, Riverside, CA 92507

*Date of Evaluation: November 2008

(This space reserved for official comments.)



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

Primary # _____
 HRI # _____
 Trinomial _____
 NRHP Status Code 6Z

Other Listings _____
 Review Code _____ Reviewer _____ Date _____

Page 1 of 3 Resource Name or #: 21892 Grand Terrace Road

P1. Other Identifier: APE Map Reference # 5

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

*b. USGS 7.5' Quad: San Bernardino South Date: 1967 PR 1980 T 1S; R 4W; Sec 32; S.B.B.M.

c. Address: 21892 Grand Terrace Road City: Grand Terrace Zip: 92313

d. UTM: Zone: 11; _____ mE/ _____ mN (G.P.S.)

e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, etc., as appropriate) APN: 0275-223-51; located on the west side of Grand Terrace Road, north of Barton Road

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

This one-story California Ranch style residence is located on a predominantly residential street. It is rectangular in plan with a garage-front massing, topped by a gable-on-hip roof with wide eaves covered by bargeboards. The residence is sheathed in stucco with a rock veneer wainscot on the façade and aluminum siding on the garage. The garage door has been replaced with a roll-up door. Fenestration includes aluminum vertical-slider windows in the façade. The primary entrance is via a single door sheltered beneath the main roofline at the center of the façade. The wooden door bears an "X" pattern with a diamond-pane window in the upper half. Overall, the residence appears to retain integrity.

***P3b. Resource Attributes:** (List attributes and codes) HP2 – Single-family property

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

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



P5b. Description of Photo: (View, date, accession #)
 Façade, view to the west, photo taken on November 4, 2008

***P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources:** Historic Prehistoric Both
 1963 (Zillow.com)

***P7. Owner and Address:**
 Unknown

***P8. Recorded by:** (Name, affiliation, and address)
 Tanya Sorrell, M.A.
 LSA Associates, Inc.
 1500 Iowa Avenue, Suite 200
 Riverside, CA 92507

***P9. Date Recorded:**
 November 2008

***P10. Survey Type:** (Describe)
 Intensive-level Section 106 compliance

***P11. Report Citation:** (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none.") Historic Property Survey Report for the Interstate 215/Barton Road Interchange Project, Cities of Grand Terrace and Colton, County of San Bernardino, California, 08-SBd-215-0.58/1.95 EA 0J070, 2011.

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

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

- B1. Historic Name: _____
- B2. Common Name: _____
- B3. Original Use: Single-family residence B4. Present Use: Single-family residence
- *B5. Architectural Style: California Ranch
- *B6. Construction History: (Construction date, alterations, and date of alterations)
The resource was constructed in 1963 (Zillow.com).
- *B7. Moved? No Yes Unknown Date: _____ Original Location: _____
- *B8. Related Features: _____

- B9a. Architect: Unknown b. Builder: Unknown
- *B10. Significance: Theme: Residential Architecture Area: City of Grand Terrace
Period of Significance: 1963 Property Type: Residential Applicable Criteria: NA
(Discuss importance in terms of historical or architectural context as defined by theme, period, and geographic scope. Also address integrity.)

This 1963 residence does not appear to be eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (National Register) under any criteria. It is a common example of the California Ranch style and its setting includes mostly modern residential and commercial development as well as the Interstate 215 freeway.

During the 1930s, the myth of the west became firmly embedded in popular culture and the popularity of minimal Ranch style homes grew. Initially, many of the Ranch houses in California developments mirrored the Federal Housing Administration's (FHA) guidelines for the minimum house, which encouraged blending rooms and functions. In 1940, David Bohannon developed the Hillsdale subdivision in the San Francisco area (Hess 2004). Because the project was so large, Bohannon had to develop new cost-effective approaches, such as the cutting yard, to streamline construction. The cutting yard was a staging and preparation area for materials that were delivered in large quantities. When there was no longer any use for the cutting yard, it was developed as a commercial setting (Ibid.). In addition to construction innovations, the Hillsdale project included changes to the standard Ranch house such as the inclusion of a front hall to improve the circulation pattern (Ibid.). In sales brochures, these houses were identified as California Ranch houses (Ibid.).

Character-defining features of California Ranch style residences include a one-story configuration; sprawling layout, often laid out in an L or U shape that creates backyard privacy; low-pitched hip, gable, or gable-on-hip roof with wide eaves; a variety of wood, brick, and stucco siding, often in combination; wood-frame double-hung windows, often with multiple lights or diamond-panes; a large picture window in the façade, often flanked by narrower windows; and an attached two-car garage. Decorative features include scalloped verge boards, false cupolas and dovecotes, extended gable eaves, and turned porch supports. Later examples of the style incorporate aluminum-framed vertical-slider windows instead of wood-framed (See Continuation Sheet)

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

- *B12. References:
Hess, Alan
2004 The Rancho House, Harry N. Abrams, Incorporated, New York.

B13. Remarks:

*B14. Evaluator: Casey Tibbet, M.A., LSA Associates, Inc., 1500 Iowa Avenue, Suite 200, Riverside, CA 92507

*Date of Evaluation: November 2008

(This space reserved for official comments.)



CONTINUATION SHEET

Primary # _____

HRI # _____

Trinomial _____

Page 3 of 3 *Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder) 21892 Grand Terrace Road

*Recorded by LSA Associates, Inc. *Date: November 2008 X Continuation Update

***B10. Significance:**

double-hung windows.

The residence does not appear to be eligible for listing in the National Register or to qualify as a historical resource according to CEQA under any criteria. Under Criterion A, the residence does not appear significant within the context of post-World War II residential development in Grand Terrace because it is one of millions of California Ranch homes constructed during the mid-20th century when agricultural lands gave way to residential subdivisions and associated commercial development. As such, it does not have a more significant association with this theme than most other residences dating to the same period in this area. Under Criterion B, no evidence was found indicating that any of the persons associated with the residence were significant in national, state, or local history. Under Criterion C, the house appears to retain a good level of architectural integrity and historic character. However, the residence is a representative, but not a distinguished example of its type; it is modest in character and one of numerous residences of a common architectural style constructed throughout the region, and there are better examples in nearby cities. Under Criterion D, the building is not likely to yield information about the history or prehistory of the area (which relates primarily to archaeological sites). In addition, although the residence is one of several Minimal Traditional and Ranch style residences in the immediate vicinity, property records indicate that the area was not part of a planned development or subdivision and many of the residences have suffered a loss of integrity. Therefore, the area does not appear to have the potential to be a historic district and this residence would not be a contributor to any such district. For these reasons, the residence is not eligible for listing in the National Register and does not qualify as a historical resource under the California Environmental Quality Act.

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

Primary # _____
HRI # _____
Trinomial _____
NRHP Status Code 6Z

Other Listings _____
Review Code _____ Reviewer _____ Date _____

Page 1 of 3 Resource Name or #: 22036 Vivienda Avenue

P1. Other Identifier: APE Map Reference # 6

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

*b. USGS 7.5' Quad: San Bernardino South Date: 1967 PR 1980 T 1S; R 4W; Sec 32; S.B.B.M.

c. Address: 22036 Vivienda Avenue City: Grand Terrace Zip: 92313

d. UTM: Zone: 11; _____mE/ _____mN (G.P.S.)

e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, etc., as appropriate) APN: 0275-211-16; located on the north side of Vivienda Avenue, west of Interstate 215

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

This one-story residence was constructed in 1955 in the California Ranch style. It is roughly rectangular in plan, topped by a gable-on-hip roof with wide eaves and exposed rafter tails. The residence is sheathed in a combination of wide horizontal board siding and board-and-batten siding on the west (side) elevation. The primary entrance is located on the front elevation to the right of center, via a single door covered by a security gate. Fenestration includes wood-framed double-hung and fixed windows arranged in a ribbon on the front cross-gable and a large multi-light fixed window to the left of the entrance. A metal pop-out window has replaced a single wood-framed window to the right of the entrance. Related features include a detached garage that is topped by a gambrel roof with wood shingles and sheathed in board-and-batten siding. Overall, the property appears to retain integrity despite limited window replacement on the façade.

***P3b. Resource Attributes:** (List attributes and codes) HP2 – Single-family property

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

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



P5b. Description of Photo: (View, date, accession #)

Façade, view to the north, photo taken on November 4, 2008.

***P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources:** Historic

Prehistoric Both
1955 (Zillow.com)

***P7. Owner and Address:**
Unknown

***P8. Recorded by:** (Name, affiliation, and address)
Tanya Sorrell, M.A.
LSA Associates, Inc.
1500 Iowa Avenue, Suite 200
Riverside, CA 92507

***P9. Date Recorded:**
November 2008

***P10. Survey Type:** (Describe)
Intensive-level Section 106 compliance

***P11. Report Citation:** (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none.") Historic Property Survey Report for the Interstate 215/Barton Road Interchange Project, Cities of Grand Terrace and Colton, County of San Bernardino, California, 08-SBd-215-0.58/1.95 EA 0J070, 2011.

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

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

- B1. Historic Name: _____
- B2. Common Name: _____
- B3. Original Use: Single-family residence B4. Present Use: Single-family residence
- *B5. Architectural Style: California Ranch
- *B6. Construction History: (Construction date, alterations, and date of alterations)
1955 (Zillow.com)
- *B7. Moved? No Yes Unknown Date: _____ Original Location: _____
- *B8. Related Features: _____

- B9a. Architect: Unknown b. Builder: Unknown
- *B10. Significance: Theme: Residential Architecture Area: City of Grand Terrace
 Period of Significance: 1955 Property Type: Residential Applicable Criteria: NA

(Discuss importance in terms of historical or architectural context as defined by theme, period, and geographic scope. Also address integrity.)

This 1955 residence does not appear to be eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (National Register) under any criteria. It is a common example of the California Ranch style and its setting includes mostly modern residential and commercial development, as well as the freeway.

During the 1930s, the myth of the west became firmly embedded in popular culture and the popularity of minimal Ranch style homes grew. Initially, many of the Ranch houses in California developments mirrored the Federal Housing Administration's (FHA) guidelines for the minimum house, which encouraged blending rooms and functions. In 1940, David Bohannon developed the Hillsdale subdivision in the San Francisco area (Hess 2004). Because the project was so large, Bohannon had to develop new cost-effective approaches, such as the cutting yard, to streamline construction. The cutting yard was a staging and preparation area for materials that were delivered in large quantities. When there was no longer any use for the cutting yard, it was developed as a commercial setting (Ibid.). In addition to construction innovations, the Hillsdale project included changes to the standard Ranch house such as the inclusion of a front hall to improve the circulation pattern (Ibid.). In sales brochures, these houses were identified as California Ranch houses (Ibid.).

Character-defining features of California Ranch style residences include a one-story configuration; sprawling layout, often laid out in an L or U shape that creates backyard privacy; low-pitched hip, gable, or gable-on-hip roof with wide eaves; a variety of wood, brick, and stucco siding, often in combination; wood-frame double-hung windows, often with multiple lights or diamond-panes; a large picture window in the façade, often flanked by narrower windows; and an attached two-car garage. Decorative features include scalloped vergeboards, false cupolas and dovecotes, extended gable eaves, and turned porch supports. Later examples of the style incorporate aluminum-framed vertical-slider windows instead of wood-framed double-hung windows. (See Continuation Sheet)

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

***B12. References:**

- Hess, Alan
- 2004 *The Rancho House*, Harry N. Abrams, Incorporated, New York.

B13. Remarks:

***B14. Evaluator:** Casey Tibbet, M.A., LSA Associates, Inc., 1500 Iowa Avenue, Suite 200, Riverside, CA 92507

***Date of Evaluation:** November 2008

(This space reserved for official comments.)



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

Primary # _____
 HRI # _____
 Trinomial _____
 NRHP Status Code 6Z

Other Listings _____
 Review Code _____ Reviewer _____ Date _____

Page 1 of 3 Resource Name or #: 22220-26 Barton Road

P1. Other Identifier: APE Map Reference # 7

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

*b. USGS 7.5' Quad: San Bernardino South Date: 1967 PR 1980 T 1S; R 4W; of Sec 32; S.B.B.M.

c. Address: 22220-26 Barton Road City: Grand Terrace Zip: 92313

d. UTM: Zone: 11; _____mE/ _____mN (G.P.S.)

e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, etc., as appropriate) APN: 0275-242-09; on the north side of Barton Road, between Canal Street and Vivienda Avenue

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

This one-story California Ranch style duplex is located along one of the major thoroughfares through Grand Terrace in an area developed with residential and commercial uses. The property includes a duplex and a detached garage. The duplex has a medium-pitched gable-on hip roof, stucco walls, bent gable peaks, scrollwork fascia boards on the gables, and exposed false rafter tails. The south-facing symmetrical facade has aluminum-framed sliding windows and wide horizontal siding across the middle section of the façade wall. The two units are connected by two, attached one-car garages.

The west-facing detached garage is located in front (south) of the duplex. It has a gable roof; wide, horizontal wood siding; a bent gable peak; and at least two aluminum-framed sliding windows flanked by picket style shutters. The buildings, which are set back more than 50 feet from the street, appear to retain integrity and are in good condition.

***P3b. Resource Attributes:** (List attributes and codes) HP3 – Multiple-family property

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

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



P5b. Description of Photo: (View, date, accession #)

View to the northwest; photo taken on July 8, 2008.

***P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources:** Historic

Prehistoric Both
 Between 1953 and 1959 (Aerial Photographs)

***P7. Owner and Address:**
 Unknown

***P8. Recorded by:** (Name, affiliation, and address)
 Casey Tibbet, M.A.
 LSA Associates, Inc.
 1500 Iowa Avenue, Suite 200
 Riverside, CA 92507

***P9. Date Recorded:**
 July 2008

***P10. Survey Type:** (Describe)

Intensive-level Section 106 compliance

***P11. Report Citation:** (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none.") Historic Property Survey Report for the Interstate 215/Barton Road Interchange Project, Cities of Grand Terrace and Colton, County of San Bernardino, California, 08-SBd-215-0.58/1.95 EA 0J070, 2011.

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

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) 22220-26 Barton Road

- B1. Historic Name: _____
- B2. Common Name: _____
- B3. Original Use: Duplex B4. Present Use: Duplex
- *B5. Architectural Style: California Ranch
- *B6. Construction History: (Construction date, alterations, and date of alterations)
Based on aerial photographs, the resource was constructed between 1953 and 1959.
- *B7. Moved? No Yes Unknown Date: _____ Original Location: _____
- *B8. Related Features: Detached garage
- B9a. Architect: Unknown b. Builder: Unknown
- *B10. Significance: Theme: Residential Architecture Area: City of Grand Terrace
Period of Significance: Ca. 1955 Property Type: Duplex Applicable Criteria: NA
(Discuss importance in terms of historical or architectural context as defined by theme, period, and geographic scope. Also address integrity.)

This circa 1955 California Ranch style duplex does not appear to be eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (National Register) under any criteria. The duplex was constructed between 1953 and 1959 on Lot 15 of Tract 2966 (G.M. Curtis Tract), which was recorded in 1946 by owners Gold Monroe Curtis and Christina Curtis (Aerial Photographs 1953 and 1959; Tract Map 2966).

During the 1930s, the myth of the west became firmly embedded in popular culture, and the popularity of minimal Ranch style homes grew. Initially, many of the Ranch houses in California developments mirrored the Federal Housing Administration's (FHA) guidelines for the minimum house, which encouraged blending rooms and functions. In 1940, David Bohannon developed the Hillsdale subdivision in the San Francisco area (Hess 2004). Because the project was so large, Bohannon had to develop new cost-effective approaches, such as the cutting yard, to streamline construction. The cutting yard was a staging and preparation area for materials that were delivered in large quantities. When there was no longer any use for the cutting yard, it was developed as a commercial setting (Ibid.). In addition to construction innovations, the Hillsdale project included changes to the standard Ranch house such as the inclusion of a front hall to improve the circulation pattern (Ibid.). In sales brochures, these houses were identified as California Ranch houses (Ibid.).

Character-defining features of California Ranch style residences include a one-story configuration; sprawling layout, often laid out in an L or U shape that creates backyard privacy; low-pitched hip, gable, or gable-on-hip roof with wide eaves; a variety of wood, brick, and stucco siding, often in combination; wood-frame double-hung windows, often with multiple lights or diamond-panes; a large picture window in the façade, often flanked by narrower windows; and an attached two-car garage. Decorative features include scalloped verge boards, false cupolas and dovecotes, extended gable eaves, and turned porch supports. Later examples of the style incorporate aluminum-framed vertical-slider windows instead of wood-framed (See Continuation Sheet)

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

***B12. References:**

- Aerial Photographs
1953 and 1959 provided by GeoSearch from the ASCS-USDA collection.
- Hess, Alan
2004 *The Rancho House*, Harry N. Abrams, Incorporated, New York. Tract Map 2966
- 1946 G.M. Curtis Tract on file at the County of San Bernardino Recorder's Office, San Bernardino.

B13. Remarks:

*B14. Evaluator: Casey Tibbet, M.A., LSA Associates, Inc., 1500 Iowa Avenue, Suite 200, Riverside, CA 92507

*Date of Evaluation: July 2008

(This space reserved for official comments.)



State of California c The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
CONTINUATION SHEET

Primary # _____
HRI # _____
Trinomial _____

Page 3 of 3 *Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder) 22220-26 Barton Road
*Recorded by LSA Associates, Inc. *Date: July 2008 Continuation Update

***B10. Significance:**

double-hung windows.

Under Criterion A, the duplex does not appear significant within the context of post-World War II residential development in the Grand Terrace area because it is one of millions of California Ranch homes constructed during the mid-20thth century when agricultural lands gave way to residential subdivisions and associated commercial development. As such, it does not have a more significant association with this theme than most other residences dating to the same period in this area. Further, the duplex appears to be infill development that is not associated with a cohesive, multiple-lot development. Under Criterion B, no evidence was found indicating that any of the persons associated with the residence were significant in national, state, or local history. Under Criterion C, the duplex retains a good level of integrity, however, it is a representative, but not a distinguished example of its type; it is modest in character and one of numerous residences of a common architectural style constructed throughout the region, and there are better examples in nearby cities. Under Criterion D, the building is not likely to yield information about the history or prehistory of the area (which relates primarily to archaeological sites). For these reasons, the property is not eligible for listing in the National Register and does not qualify as a historical resource under the California Environmental Quality Act.

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

Primary # _____
HRI # _____
Trinomial _____
NRHP Status Code 6Z

Other Listings _____
Review Code _____ Reviewer _____ Date _____

Page 1 of 3 Resource Name or #: 22238 Barton Road

P1. Other Identifier: APE Map Reference # 8

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

*b. USGS 7.5' Quad: San Bernardino South Date: 1967 PR 1980 T 1S ; R 4W ; Sec 32 ; S.B.B.M.

c. Address: 22238 Barton Road City: Grand Terrace Zip: 92313

d. UTM: Zone: 11; _____mE/ _____mN (G.P.S.)

e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, etc., as appropriate) APN: 0275-242-08; located on the north side of Barton Road, between Canal Street and Vivienda Avenue

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

This one-story California Ranch style residence is located on a busy thoroughfare in an area developed with residential and commercial uses. The residence is clad with a combination of wood shingles, wide horizontal wood siding, and painted brick veneer. The medium-pitched cross-gable roof is sheathed with composition shingles and has narrow eaves. The asymmetrical, south-facing façade has two double-hung windows, a ribbon of double-hung windows, an east-facing door; another double-hung window, and an attached garage that is recessed. Each of the windows is aluminum-framed and has 12 panes. The front porch is covered and has one wood post roof support. There is a secondary residence located to the east and rear of the main residence. The property is fairly well-maintained and the residence retains a good level of integrity.

***P3b. Resource Attributes:** (List attributes and codes) HP2 – Single-family property

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

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



P5b. Description of Photo: (View, date, accession #)

View of south elevation; photo taken facing northwest on July 8, 2008.

***P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources:** Historic Prehistoric Both
1941 (Zillow.com)

***P7. Owner and Address:**
Unknown

***P8. Recorded by:** (Name, affiliation, and address)
Marla Cowen, M.A.
LSA Associates, Inc.
1500 Iowa Avenue, Suite 200
Riverside, CA 92507

***P9. Date Recorded:**
July 2008

***P10. Survey Type:** (Describe)
Intensive-level Section 106 compliance

***P11. Report Citation:** (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none.") Historic Property Survey Report for the Interstate 215/Barton Road Interchange Project, Cities of Grand Terrace and Colton, County of San Bernardino, California, 08-SBd-215-0.58/1.95 EA 0J070, 2011.

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

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) 22238 Barton Road

- B1. Historic Name: _____
 B2. Common Name: _____
 B3. Original Use: Single-family residence B4. Present Use: Single-family residence
 *B5. Architectural Style: California Ranch
 *B6. Construction History: (Construction date, alterations, and date of alterations)
 The resource was constructed in 1941 (Zillow.com).
 *B7. Moved? No Yes Unknown Date: _____ Original Location: _____
 *B8. Related Features: Granny flat

- B9a. Architect: Unknown b. Builder: Unknown
 *B10. Significance: Theme: Residential Architecture Area: City of Grand Terrace
 Period of Significance: 1941 Property Type: Residential Applicable Criteria: NA
 (Discuss importance in terms of historical or architectural context as defined by theme, period, and geographic scope. Also address integrity.)

This 1941 residence does not appear to be eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (National Register) under any criteria.

During the 1930s, the myth of the west became firmly embedded in popular culture and the popularity of minimal Ranch style homes grew. Initially, many of the Ranch houses in California developments mirrored the Federal Highway Administration's (FHA) guidelines for the minimum house, which encouraged blending rooms and functions. In 1940, David Bohannon developed the Hillsdale subdivision in the San Francisco area (Hess 2004). Because the project was so large, Bohannon had to develop new cost-effective approaches, such as the cutting yard, to streamline construction. The cutting yard was a staging and preparation area for materials that were delivered in large quantities. When there was no longer any use for the cutting yard, it was developed as a commercial setting (Ibid.). In addition to construction innovations, the Hillsdale project included changes to the standard Ranch house such as the inclusion of a front hall to improve the circulation pattern (Ibid.). In sales brochures, these houses were identified as California Ranch houses (Ibid.).

Character-defining features of California Ranch style residences include a one-story configuration; sprawling layout, often laid out in an L or U shape that creates backyard privacy; low-pitched hip, gable, or gable-on-hip roof with wide eaves; a variety of wood, brick, and stucco siding, often in combination; wood-frame double-hung windows, often with multiple lights or diamond-panes; a large picture window in the façade, often flanked by narrower windows; and an attached two-car garage. Decorative features include scalloped verge boards, false cupolas and dovecotes, extended gable eaves, and turned porch supports. Later examples of the style incorporate aluminum-framed vertical-slider windows instead of wood-framed double-hung windows. (See *Continuation Sheet*.)

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

- *B12. References:
 Photographs
 1953 and 1959 provided by GeoSearch from the ASCS-USDA collection.
 Hess, Alan
 2004 *The Rancho House*, Harry N. Abrams, Incorporated, New York.

B13. Remarks:

*B14. Evaluator: Casey Tibbet, M.A., LSA Associates, Inc., 1500 Iowa Avenue, Suite 200, Riverside, CA 92507

*Date of Evaluation: July 2008

(This space reserved for official comments.)



State of California — The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
CONTINUATION SHEET

Primary # _____
HRI # _____
Trinomial _____

Page 3 of 3 *Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder) 22238 Barton Road
*Recorded by LSA Associates, Inc. *Date: July 2008 Continuation Update

***B10. Significance:**

Under Criterion A, the residence does not appear significant within the context of post-World War II residential development in the Grand Terrace area because it is one of millions of California Ranch homes constructed during the mid-20th century when agricultural lands gave way to residential subdivisions and associated commercial development. As such, it does not have a more significant association with this theme than most other residences dating to the same period in this area. Further, the residence appears to be infill development that is not associated with a cohesive, multiple-lot development. Under Criterion B, no evidence was found indicating that any of the persons associated with the residence were significant in national, state, or local history. Under Criterion C, although the residence appears to retain a good level of architectural integrity and historic character, it is one of many similar residences constructed in this style in this area and is not a distinguished example of a type, period, or method of construction. Under Criterion D, the building is not likely to yield information about the history or prehistory of the area (which relates primarily to archaeological sites). For these reasons, the property is not eligible for listing in the National Register and does not qualify as a historical resource under the California Environmental Quality Act.

**OFFICE OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION**

1725 23rd Street, Suite 100
SACRAMENTO, CA 95816-7100
(916) 445-7000 Fax: (916) 445-7053
calshpo@parks.ca.gov
www.ohp.parks.ca.gov



September 27, 2010

Reply To: FHWA100830A

Olufemi Odufalu, Office Chief
Environmental Support/Cultural Studies (MS 825)
Caltrans District 8
464 W Fourth Street, 6th Floor
San Bernardino, CA 92401-1400

Re: Determinations of Eligibility for the Proposed Interstate 215 HOV Lane Gap Closure,
Riverside County, CA

Dear Mr./Ms. Odufalu:

Thank you for consulting with me about the subject undertaking in accordance with the *Programmatic Agreement Among the Federal Highway Administration, the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, the California State Historic Preservation Officer, and the California Department of Transportation Regarding Compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act, as it Pertains to the Administration of the Federal-Aid Highway Program in California (PA)*.

The California Department of Transportation (Caltrans) is requesting my concurrence, pursuant to Stipulation VIII.C.5 of the PA, that the following properties are not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places:

- 11940 Vivienda Court
- 22048 Vivienda Avenue
- 11960 Vivienda Court
- 11970 Vivienda Court
- UPRR segment CA-SBR-6101H
- Bridge 54-0519
- BNSF RR segment CA-SBR-6847H
- Bridge 54-0518
- Highgrove Steam-Electric Generating Plant, 12700 Taylor Street
- Highgrove Substation, 12700 Taylor Street
- 3001-3007 W La Cadena Drive
- 103 W La Cadena Drive
- 101 & 105 W La Cadena Drive
- 220 E la Cadena Drive
- 400-420 E La Cadena Drive
- 1461 Villa Street
- Riverside Riviera Tract
- 577 W La Cadena Drive
- 625 W La Cadena Drive
- 681 W La Cadena Drive
- 729 W La Cadena Drive
- 845 W La Cadena Drive
- 873-889 W La Cadena Drive
- 903 W La Cadena Drive
- 905 W La Cadena Drive
- 983-987 W La Cadena Drive
- 1011 W La Cadena Drive
- 1263-1265 W La Cadena Drive
- 1279 W La Cadena Drive
- 1309 W La Cadena Drive
- 1323 W La Cadena Drive
- 1337 W La Cadena Drive
- 1339 W La Cadena Drive
- 1391 W La Cadena Drive
- Leathe Knolls Tract
- 3281 Strong Street

Based on my review of the submitted documentation, I concur.

Mr./Ms. Odufalu
September 27, 2010
Page 2

Thank you for considering historic properties during project planning. If you have any questions, please contact Natalie Lindquist of my staff at (916) 445-7014 or e-mail at nlindquist@parks.ca.gov.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Susan K Stratton for".

Milford Wayne Donaldson, FAIA
State Historic Preservation Officer

HISTORIC PROPERTY SURVEY REPORT

Attachment D

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY REPORT

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY REPORT
FOR THE
INTERSTATE-215/BARTON ROAD INTERCHANGE
IMPROVEMENT PROJECT**

**CITIES OF GRAND TERRACE AND COLTON
COUNTY OF SAN BERNARDINO,
CALIFORNIA**

08-SBd-215-0.58/1.66 EA 0J070 (0800000282)

Approved by: 
RSD: Gabrielle Duff, Environmental Branch Chief
California Department of Transportation, District 8
464 West Fourth Street, 6th Floor, MS 825
San Bernardino, California 92401-1400

Reviewed by: 
Principal Investigator, Prehistoric Archaeology (PQS)
California Department of Transportation, District 8
464 West Fourth Street, 6th Floor, MS 825
San Bernardino, California 92401-1400

Prepared by: 
Phil Fulton
Co-Principal Investigator-Prehistory and Historical Archaeology
LSA Associates, Inc.
20 Executive Park, Suite 200
Irvine, California 92614

*National Archaeological Data Base (NADB)
USGS Quadrangle: San Bernardino South, California 7.5'
Acreage: Approximately 112 acres
No Sites*

July 2011

TABLE OF CONTENTS

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS.....	1
INTRODUCTION.....	2
HIGHWAY PROJECT LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION.....	2
Area of Potential Effects and Archaeological Study Area	3
SOURCES CONSULTED	3
Archival Research.....	3
Native American Consultation	4
BACKGROUND.....	5
Environment	5
Prehistory.....	5
Ethnography.....	6
History	6
FIELD METHODS	7
STUDY FINDINGS AND CONCLUSIONS	8
Other Resources.....	8
Unidentified Cultural Materials.....	9
REFERENCES CITED	10

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

The California Department of Transportation (Caltrans), in cooperation with the San Bernardino Associated Governments (SANBAG), the Riverside County Transportation Commission (RCTC), and the City of Grand Terrace, proposes to improve the Interstate 215 (I-215)/Barton Road interchange. The proposed project is located in the City of Grand Terrace and partially in the City of Colton in San Bernardino County. On Barton Road, the project limits extend from approximately 0.3 mile (mi) west of I-215 to 0.4 mi east of I-215. The project limits on I-215 extend from approximately 0.8 mi south of Barton Road to 0.4 mi north of Barton Road.

Archival research identified eight historic sites within the horizontal extent of the Area of Potential Effects (APE): CA-SBR-6101H, the Union Pacific Railroad (UPRR); CA-SBR-6847H, the Burlington Northern Santa Fe Railroad (BNSF) (formerly the Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fe Railroad); 36-021705, 36-021706, 36-021707, and 36-021708, single family residences; 36-021711, CA-SBR-4787H/7169H, the Riverside Warm Creek Canal; and CA-SBR-7168H, the Gage Canal. Seven previous archaeological surveys have been conducted within various parts of the APE, resulting in the entire APE having been previously surveyed.

The APE includes the limits of proposed construction and staging areas for Alternatives 3, 5, 6, and 7, as well as parcels containing built environment that are immediately adjacent to the construction limits and could therefore be subject to indirect effects. The archaeological study area (ASA) includes all areas within the construction limits, including areas that will be used for temporary staging and signage. The field survey of the ASA was conducted on June 26 and November 5, 2008, and May 19, 2009. The only archaeological resource identified within or immediately adjacent to the ASA is a small concrete slab foundation with no associated artifacts. Ground visibility in the vicinity of the foundation was 100 percent, and extensive excavation has occurred adjacent to the foundation. The foundation meets the criteria for exemption under Property Type 1 as defined in the January 2004 *Programmatic Agreement among the Federal Highway Administration, the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, the California State Historic Preservation Officer, and the California Department of Transportation Regarding Compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act as it pertains to the Administration of the Federal-Aid Highway Program in California* (Caltrans Section 106 PA), Attachment 4 (Properties Exempt from Evaluation). Most of the ASA is developed with built environment and has been entirely disturbed and graded for the construction of roads and educational, commercial, and industrial uses, as well as agricultural uses. Relatively undisturbed parts of the ASA were limited to a small number of vacant lots within the ASA. Due to the overall disturbed nature of the ASA, there is little potential for buried archaeological resources to be present within the ASA.

The segments of the UPRR (CA-SBR-6101H) and BNSF (CA-SBR-6847H) that are within the APE were previously evaluated in 2009 and concurred with by the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) in 2010 as not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (National Register) either individually or as contributing segments to the overall alignment. Therefore, they were not addressed in this report. The four single-family residences (36-021705, 36-021706, 36-021707, and 36-021708) were evaluated in 2008 and 2009 and concurred with by the SHPO in 2010 as not eligible for listing in the National Register.

The Riverside Warm Creek Canal (CA-SBR-4787H/7169H) and the Gage Canal (CA-SBR-7168H) are not within the vertical APE. As such, they will not be affected by the proposed project.

Five State agency bridges and two local agency bridges are within the APE. State agency bridges 540518, 540519, 540527, 540528, and 540529 were constructed in 1959. Bridges 540527, 540528, and 540529 are listed in the California Historical Significance State Agency Bridge List of August 2010 as Category 5 Bridges and are not eligible for the National Register. Bridges 540518 and 540519 are railroad bridges that were evaluated in 2009 (in conjunction with the previously mentioned railroad segments) and concurred with by the SHPO in 2010 as not eligible for listing in the National Register. Therefore, none of the bridges are subject to evaluation per the Caltrans Section 106 PA. Local agency bridge 54C0001 was constructed in 1936, and 54CO379 was constructed in 1929 and widened in 1941. The bridges are listed in the California Historical Significance Local Agency Bridge List of August 2010 as Category 5 Bridges and are not eligible for the National Register. Therefore, these bridges are also not subject to evaluation per the Caltrans Section 106 PA.

It is Caltrans policy to avoid cultural resources whenever possible. If buried cultural materials are encountered during construction, it is Caltrans policy that work stop in that area until a qualified archaeologist can evaluate the nature and significance of the find. Additional survey will be required if the project changes to include areas not previously surveyed.

INTRODUCTION

On June 26 and November 5, 2008, and May 19, 2009, LSA Associates, Inc. (LSA) archaeologist Phil Fulton completed an intensive pedestrian survey of the project ASA (Historic Property Survey Report [HPSR] Attachment A, Maps 1, 2, and 3). Mr. Fulton graduated from the University of California, Santa Barbara with a Bachelor of Arts degree in Environmental Studies. Mr. Fulton has 25 years experience working as an archaeologist in Southern California and elsewhere in the western United States and meets Caltrans' Cultural Resource Professional Qualification Standards for a Co-Principal Investigator–Prehistory and Historical Archaeology.

HIGHWAY PROJECT LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION

The project is located in Township 1 South, Range 4 West, Section 32, and Township 2 South, Range 4 West, Section 5 of the United States Geological Survey (USGS) *San Bernardino South, California* topographic quadrangle map, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian (HPSR Attachment A, Map 2).

Caltrans, in cooperation with SANBAG, RCTC, and the City of Grand Terrace, proposes to improve the I-215/Barton Road interchange. The proposed project is located in the City of Grand Terrace and partially in the City of Colton in San Bernardino County. On Barton Road, the project limits extend from approximately 0.3 mi west of I-215 to 0.4 mi east of I-215. The project limits on I-215 extend from approximately 0.8 mi south of Barton Road to 0.4 mi north of Barton Road.

The proposed project includes realignment of the freeway on- and off-ramps, storm water treatment devices, sound barriers, drainage facility modifications, utility relocations, traffic signal modifications, replacement landscaping, Class II bicycle lanes on Barton Road, and replacement of Barton Road overcrossing with a widened bridge structure. It also proposed improvements to local streets and intersections (Barton Road, La Crosse Avenue, Commerce Way, Grand Terrace Road,

Vivienda Avenue, and Michigan Avenue). This Archaeological Survey Report (ASR) addresses Build Alternatives 3, 5, 6, and 7.

Area of Potential Effects and Archaeological Study Area

The APE encompasses approximately 244 acres (ac) and includes the limits of proposed construction and staging areas for Alternatives 3, 5, 6, and 7 as well as parcels containing built environment that are immediately adjacent to the construction limits and could therefore be subject to indirect effects. The depth of disturbance will generally be minimal as the Barton Road profile will be raised and the ramps will be on embankment. Excavation for structure footings will extend to a depth of approximately 10 to 15 ft with driven piles that will extend to a depth of approximately 40 to 60 ft. The height of the new construction above existing grade will be approximately 10 ft and the final height of Barton Road will be approximately 30 ft above I-215. The ASA encompasses approximately 112 ac and includes all areas within the construction limits, including areas that will be used for temporary staging and signage (HPSR, Attachment A, Map 3).

SOURCES CONSULTED

Archival Research

On April 17, 2008, a records search was conducted by personnel at the San Bernardino Archaeological Information Center (SBAIC) of the California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS) located at the San Bernardino County Museum in Redlands, California. It included a review of all recorded historic and prehistoric archaeological sites within a 0.5 mi radius of the APE as well as a review of known cultural resource survey and excavation reports. In addition, the following inventories were examined:

- National Register
- California Register of Historical Resources
- California Historical Landmarks
- California Points of Historical Interest
- Caltrans Historic Highway Bridge Inventory

In addition to the SBAIC records search, additional resource information was obtained from the recently completed I-215 Bi-County High-Occupancy Vehicle (HOV) Lane Gap Closure project. Within the 0.5 mi radius of the APE, 24 cultural resources studies have been conducted, which resulted in the recordation of 10 historic sites. Seven of the previous studies include parts of the APE, resulting in the entire APE having been previously surveyed.

Records indicate that eight previously recorded historic sites are documented within or adjacent to the project APE: CA-SBR-6101H, the UPRR; CA-SBR-6847H, the BNSF (formerly the Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fe Railroad); 36-021705, 36-021706, 36-021707, and 36-021708, single family residences; CA-SBR-4787H/7169H, the Riverside Warm Creek Canal; and CA-SBR-7168H, the Gage Canal. The segments of the UPRR and BNSF that are within the APE were previously evaluated in 2009 and concurred with by the SHPO in 2010 as not eligible for listing in the National

Register either individually or as contributing segments to the overall alignment. The four single-family residences were also evaluated in 2008 and 2009 and concurred with by the SHPO in 2010 as not eligible for listing in the National Register.

The Riverside Warm Creek Canal and the Gage Canal are not within the vertical APE. As such, they will not be affected by the proposed project.

State agency bridges 540518, 540519, 540527, 540528, and 540529 were constructed in 1959. With the exception of bridges 540518 and 540519, they are listed in the California Historical Significance State Agency Bridge List of August 2010 as Category 5 Bridges and are not eligible for the National Register. Therefore, they are not subject to evaluation per the Caltrans Section 106 PA. Bridges 540518 and 540519 are railroad bridges that were recently (2009) evaluated and concurred with by SHPO in 2010 as not eligible for the National Register. Local agency bridge 54C0001 was constructed in 1936, and bridge 54CO379 was constructed in 1929 and widened in 1941. The bridges are listed in the California Historical Significance Local Agency Bridge List of August 2010 as Category 5 Bridges and are not eligible for the National Register. Therefore, these bridges are also not subject to evaluation per the Caltrans Section 106 PA.

Native American Consultation

On April 8, 2008, a letter was sent to the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) requesting a search of the Sacred Lands File in order to identify areas of religious or cultural significance to Native Americans. The NAHC responded on April 10, 2008, to say that the Sacred Lands File search was negative for the immediate APE. The NAHC response also contained a list of 12 tribes, groups, and individuals that might have knowledge of cultural resources in the APE. The NAHC list contained Serrano, Cahuilla, Gabrielino, and Luiseño contacts. However, Caltrans District 8 Cultural Resources staff recommended that only Serrano, Cahuilla, and Gabrielino groups be contacted as the Luiseño contacts are not applicable to the project area. The two Luiseño groups on the NAHC list that were not contacted per Caltrans directive are the Pechanga Band of Mission Indians and the Serrano Band of Luiseño Indians. A letter (dated May 9, 2008) that discussed the project and requested information on cultural resources in the area that may be significant to their communities was sent via certified mail to the following:

- Cahuilla Band of Indians, Anthony Madrigal, Jr., Chairperson
- Ti'At Society, Cindi Alvitre
- Gabrielino/Tongva Indians, Anthony Morales, Chairperson
- Ramona Band of Mission Indians, Joseph Hamilton, Vice Chairman
- Gabrielino/Tongva Council/Gabrielino Tongva Nation, Sam Dunlap, Tribal Secretary
- San Manuel Band of Mission Indians, John Ramos, Chairperson
- Gabrielino Band of Mission Indians of California, Susan Frank
- Morongo Band of Mission Indians, Michael Contreras, Cultural Resources
- San Manuel Band of Mission Indians, Ann Brierty, Environmental Department
- Serrano Nation of Indians, Goldie Walker

No responses were received from the Native Americans contacted. Contact with each individual was attempted by telephone between May 27 and June 24, 2008. Two attempts were made when the contact could not be reached with the first telephone call. Of the Native Americans reached, Mr. Morales stated that he had no concerns due to the developed nature of the project area; however, he would like to be notified of any cultural resources discoveries. A relative of Ms. Walker issued a general statement asking that she be notified of any cultural resources discoveries. No responses were received from any other Native Americans contacted as a result of the follow-up telephone calls. Additional details of the Native American consultation, including letters and emails sent and received as part of the consultation process, are provided in the HPSR, Attachment E.

BACKGROUND

The natural setting of the project vicinity is presented based on the underlying theoretical assumption that humans and human societies are in continual interaction with the physical environment. Being an integral and major part of the ecological system, humans respond to the limits imposed by the environment by technological and behavioral adaptation and by altering the environment to produce more favorable conditions. Locations of archaeological sites are based on the constraints of these interactions, whether it be proximity to a particular resource, topographical restrictions, or shelter and protection. Sites will also contain an assemblage of artifacts and ecofacts consistent with the particular interaction.

Environment

The project lies towards the northern edge of the San Bernardino Valley, a broad interior valley bounded by the eastern San Gabriel Mountains and San Bernardino Mountains on the north, the San Jacinto Mountains on the east, and the Santa Ana Mountains on the south. The surface geology of the project area consists primarily of very old alluvial fan deposits from the middle to early Pleistocene (Morton and Miller undated).

The project site is at elevation 940 to 1,020 ft above mean sea level (amsl) and falls into the lower part of the Upper Sonoran life zone of California (Jaeger and Smith 1971). It is characterized by a relatively moderate climate, with dry hot summers and cooler winters. Precipitation usually occurs in the form of winter rain, with occasional warm monsoonal showers in late summer. Historically, the area represented in the cismontane valleys and low mountain slopes was covered with grassland, coastal sage scrub and mixed chaparral. The biotic character of this area has been completely altered from its natural setting by a number of land uses, including agricultural, residential, commercial, and industrial development. Vegetation within the project limits is highly disturbed by existing development and is composed of nonnative California annual grasslands and ornamental plantings.

Prehistory

Of the many chronological sequences proposed for Southern California, two primary regional syntheses are commonly used for the Southern California region in the archaeological literature. The first, advanced by Wallace in 1955, defines four cultural horizons, each with characteristic local variations: Early Horizon, Milling Stone, Intermediate, and Late Prehistoric. Employing a more

ecological approach, Warren (1968) defined five periods in Southern California prehistory: Lake Mojave, Pinto, Gypsum, Saratoga Springs, and Protohistoric. Warren viewed cultural continuity and change in terms of various significant environmental shifts, defining the cultural ecological approach for archaeological research of the California deserts and coast. Many changes in settlement pattern and subsistence focus are viewed as cultural adaptations to a changing environment, beginning with the gradual environmental warming in the late Pleistocene, the desiccation of the desert lakes during the early Holocene, the short return to pluvial conditions during the middle Holocene, and the general warming and drying trend, with periodic reversals, that continues to this day.

Ethnography

The APE is near the intersection of the traditional tribal boundaries of the Gabrielino, Serrano, Luiseño, and Cahuilla. Gabrielino territory included the watersheds of the San Gabriel and Santa Ana Rivers, the Los Angeles Basin, and the coast from Aliso Creek in the south to Topanga Creek in the north, as well as the southern Channel Islands. Bean and Smith (1978a:538) show Gabrielino territory extending to the City of San Bernardino. The territory of the ethnohistoric Serrano included the San Bernardino Mountains east of the Cajon Pass, extending eastward to the Twentynine Palms region and north toward Victorville (Bean and Smith 1978b). Kroeber (1976:615, 693) states that Serrano territory extended halfway up into San Timoteo Canyon and possibly extended into the entire canyon and the San Gorgonio Pass. The Serrano village of *Yukaipa't* was located near the present-day City of Yucaipa, after which it is named. To the south, Luiseño territory extended along the coast from Agua Hedionda Creek in the south, to Aliso Creek in the northwest, and the Elsinore Valley and Palomar Mountain to the east. The Juaneño are considered to be a linguistically related subgroup of the Luiseño that occupied the area near San Juan Capistrano. The Cahuilla occupied areas northeast of the Luiseño.

History

For the bulk of the Spanish-Mexican period in California history, the entire San Bernardino Valley, including the project vicinity, was considered a part of the land holdings of Mission San Gabriel. In the 1830s–1840s, during secularization of the mission system, the Mexican authorities in Alta California made a number of large land grants on former mission properties in the valley. Among them were Rancho Cucamonga, granted to Tiburcio Tapia in 1839, Rancho San Bernardino, granted to Jose del Carmen Lugo, Jose Maria Lugo, and Vicente Lugo in 1842, and Rancho Jurupa, granted to Juan Bandini in 1838 (Shumway 1988:68).

Colton. In 1873, the Slover Mountain Colony Association purchased 2,000 ac south of San Bernardino, and in 1874 struck a deal with the Southern Pacific Railroad (SPRR) to establish a regional headquarters there (Richards 1966). With the backing of SPRR's monopoly, the Slover Mountain Colony Association created a new town named after SPRR official David D. Colton. SPRR connected Yuma and points east to Los Angeles through the rapidly growing town, and an 1882 extension to San Diego via Corona and Riverside established the City as the main point of export for California citrus (Schuiling 1984:91; Dumke 1944:121). The City incorporated in 1887 at the height of the 1880s land boom.

The population boomed from approximately 300 persons in 1880 to 1,315 permanent residents in 1890 (Ingersoll 1904; United States Census Bureau 1890). Commercial development in Colton was concentrated primarily along the SPRR tracks near its intersection with 8th and 9th Streets. In 1894, there were over 40 buildings facing Railroad Avenue (present-day J Street), 8th Street, and 9th Street, including four hotels, eight commercial blocks, and three churches. Residential development emerged mainly north and west of the commercial core, and by 1894, there were approximately 175 residences in the City (Sanborn Map 1894).

Grand Terrace. The development of Grand Terrace, or East Riverside, as the Grand Terrace - Highgrove area was then called, became a reality with construction of the Gage Canal in 1896. This 22.5 mi long canal, built at a cost of 2 million dollars, brought water from the Santa Ana River marshlands below The Terrace. With plenty of irrigation water, Grand Terrace rapidly became an agricultural community featuring fine, quality citrus. However, a severe freeze in 1913 destroyed many groves. Walnuts, a hardier tree, were planted as replacements along with peaches as a quick-profit crop.

Grand Terrace was originally called The Terrace because of its higher ground. Later, the name “Grand” was added, referring to the area’s lovely view. The area’s first settlers were Dr. Benjamin Barton (hence Barton Road) and Dr. W.R. Fox. By the time the Riverside-Highland Water Company was formed in 1898, this community was known as Grand Terrace.

In 1962, the Grand Terrace Chamber of Commerce was organized. From the very beginning the Chamber was interested in preserving the local identity of the area, and therefore was a strong supporter of cityhood.

The push by residents for cityhood led to hearings by the County’s Local Agency Formation Commission (LAFCO), which was charged with deciding whether the town could succeed as a city. Despite opposition from LAFCO, the residents put the issue on the ballot, and on November 7, 1978, 82 percent of Grand Terrace’s voters said “yes” to incorporation. The city was officially formed on November 30, 1978, when the City Council had its first meeting at Terrace Hills Middle School. It became the 16th incorporated city in San Bernardino County (City of Grand Terrace 2008).

FIELD METHODS

On June 26 and November 5, 2008, and May 19, 2009, a survey of the ASA was completed for the proposed project (HPSR, Attachment A, Map 3). The ASA includes all areas within the construction limits, including areas that will be used for temporary staging and signage. The majority of the ASA is developed with built environment and has been disturbed by the construction of various roads and other infrastructure, the railroad, commercial and industrial properties, as well as agricultural uses. Only part of the ASA consisting of undeveloped parcels contained bare ground that could be systematically surveyed. Those parts of the ASA were systematically surveyed by intensively examining the ground surface at a maximum transect width of 30 ft. Ground surface was excellent, and no archaeological cultural material was observed. The ground surface of the ASA contained abundant modern concrete and asphalt rubble and other modern trash. The remainder of the ASA was examined wherever ground visibility permitted, such as road shoulders. The only archaeological resource identified within the ASA is a small concrete slab foundation with no associated artifacts.

Ground visibility in the vicinity of the foundation was 100 percent, and extensive excavation has occurred adjacent to and in the vicinity of the foundation. The foundation was built between 1943 and 1948 based on a review of the USGS 1943 *Colton, California* 1:31,680 topographic map and an aerial photograph from 1948 (National Environmental Title Research, LLC 2008). The foundation meets the criteria for exemption under Property Type 1 as defined in the Caltrans Section 106 PA. No other archaeological resources were identified.

STUDY FINDINGS AND CONCLUSIONS

No archaeological resources requiring evaluation were identified through archival research, consultation, or field survey. The ASA does not appear to be sensitive in terms of archaeological resources, and no additional work is recommended.

Other Resources

Eight historic period resources were recorded and evaluated in the Historical Resources Evaluation Report. None of the resources appear eligible for listing in the National Register.

The field survey identified one small concrete slab foundation built between 1943 and 1948. The foundation is too small to have been a residence and was likely an outbuilding. There were no surface artifacts in association and no potential for subsurface archaeological deposits due to the extensive disturbance in the vicinity, which would have exposed subsurface material. The site meets the criteria for exemption under Property Type 1 as defined in the Caltrans Section 106 PA.

Five State agency bridges are within the APE. State agency bridges 540518, 540519, 540527, 540528, and 540529 were all constructed in 1959. With the exception of bridges 540518 and 540519, they are listed in the California Historical Significance State Agency Bridge List of August 2010 as Category 5 Bridges and are not eligible for the National Register. Bridges 540518 and 540519 are railroad bridges that were recently (2009) evaluated and concurred with by SHPO in 2010 as not eligible for the National Register. Therefore, none of the bridges are subject to evaluation per the Caltrans Section 106 PA. Appropriate pages from the Caltrans Historic Bridge Inventory are included in Attachment B of the HPSR.

Two local agency bridges are within the APE. Local agency bridge 54C0001 was constructed in 1936, and local agency bridge 54C0379 was constructed in 1929 and widened in 1941. The bridges are listed in the California Historical Significance Local Agency Bridge List of August 2010 as Category 5 Bridges and are not eligible for the National Register. Therefore, these bridges are also not subject to evaluation per the Caltrans Section 106 PA. The appropriate pages from the Caltrans Historic Bridge Inventory are included in Attachment B of the HPSR.

Sites CA-SBR-4787H/7169H and CA-SBR-7168H are not within the vertical APE. As such, they will not be affected by the currently proposed project.

Unidentified Cultural Materials

If previously unidentified cultural materials are unearthed during construction, it is Caltrans policy that work be halted in that area until a qualified archaeologist can assess the significance of the find. Additional archaeological survey will be needed if the project limits are extended beyond the present survey limits.

REFERENCES CITED

- Bean, Lowell John, and Charles R. Smith
1978a Gabrielino. In *California*, edited by R.F. Heizer, pp. 538–549. Handbook of North American Indians, vol. 8, W.C. Sturtevant, general editor, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C.
- Bean, Lowell John, and Charles R. Smith
1978b Serrano. In R. Heizer ed., *Handbook of North American Indians*, Vol. 8, California, pp. 570–574. Washington D.C. Smithsonian Institution.
- City of Grand Terrace
2008 Grand Terrace City History: <http://www.cityofgrandterrace.org/index.asp?nid=56>. Accessed April 24, 2008.
- Dumke, Glen S.
1944 *The Boom of the Eighties in Southern California*. San Marino, Huntington Library Press.
- Ingersoll, L.A.
1904 *Ingersoll's Century Annals of San Bernardino County*. Los Angeles, published by the author. Reprinted by Astrologos Books, New York, 2006.
- Jaeger, Edmund C. and Arthur C. Smith
1971 *Introduction to the Natural History of Southern California*. California Natural History Guides: 13. Los Angeles: University of California Press.
- Kroeber, Alfred L.
1976 *Handbook of the Indians of California*. Reprinted. Dover Publications, New York. Originally published 1925, Bulletin No. 78, Bureau of American Ethnology, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C.
- Morton, Douglas. M., and Fred K. Miller
Undated Preliminary Geologic Map of the San Bernardino 30' x 60' Quadrangle, California: United States Geologic Survey Open-File Report 03-293. Digital version 1.0.
- National Environmental Title Research, LLC
2008 Historic Aerials.com. Electronic document, <http://www.historicaerials.com/Default.aspx>. accessed November 10, 2008.
- Richards, Elizabeth W.
1966 “Colton.” In Elizabeth W. Richards: *Guideposts to History, Concerning Origins of Place and Street Names in San Bernardino County*. San Bernardino, California: Santa Fe Federal Savings and Loan Association.
- Sanborn Fire Insurance Company
1891–1950 Fire Insurance Maps for Colton, California. On File, ProQuest Information and Learning Company: <http://sanborn.umi.com>. Accessed April 24, 2006.

Schuling, Walter C.

1984 *San Bernardino County: Land of Contrasts*. Woodland Hills, California: Windsor Publications.

Shumway, Burgess McK.

1988 *California Ranchos: Patented Private Land Grants Listed by County*. Stokvis Studies in Historical Chronology and Thought Number 11. The Borgo Press, San Bernardino, California.

United States Census Bureau

1890 Census Data for San Bernardino County, California. Accessible online, Beaumont Public Library (http://bld.lib.ca.us/virtualreference/calif_historical_census_population.htm). Accessed April 24, 2008.

Wallace, W. J.

1955 A Suggested Chronology for Southern California Coastal Archaeology. *Southwestern Journal of Anthropology* 11(3):214–230.

Warren, C.N.

1968 Cultural Tradition and Ecological Adaptation on the Southern California Coast. *Eastern New Mexico University Contributions in Anthropology* 1(3):1–4.

HISTORIC PROPERTY SURVEY REPORT

Attachment E

NATIVE AMERICAN CONSULTATION

NATIVE AMERICAN CONSULTATION RECORD

Proposed I-215/Barton Road Interchange Project, Cities of Grand Terrace and Colton, San Bernardino County, California

Date LSA Requested Sacred Lands File Search: April 8, 2008 Date Native American Heritage Commission Replied: April 10, 2008

Results of Sacred Lands File Search: Failed to indicate presence of Native American cultural resources but recommended that LSA Associates, Inc. contact the groups/individuals listed below.

Date the consultation letter and NAHC list was approved by Caltrans District 8: May 6, 2008. It was recommended by Caltrans that only the Serrano, Cabuilla, and Gabrielino groups on the NAHC list be contacted. Therefore, two Luisiño groups recommended by the NAHC were not contacted as indicated below.

Groups Contacted	Date LSA Letter to Tribes	Date Tribal Response to Letter Received	Date and Results of Follow-up Telephone Calls and/or Emails
Cahuilla Band of Indians Anthony Madrigal, Jr., Chairperson Cahuilla	May 9, 2008	No response received.	June 24, 2008: An administrator directed calls to Mary Jupp, in Cultural Resources. She took a message for Ms. Jupp and stated that the call would be returned if the Tribe has concerns about the project impacting cultural resources.
Ti' At Society Cindi Alvitre Gabrielino	May 9, 2008	No response received.	May 27, 2008: A voice mail was left for Ms. Alvitre. June 24, 2008: A voice mail was left for Ms. Alvitre requesting that she return the call if she has concerns about the project impacting cultural resources.
Pechanga Band of Mission Indians Paul Macarro, Cultural Resources Center Luisiño	Not consulted per Caltrans recommendation.	Not applicable.	Not applicable.
Gabrielino/Tongva Indians Anthony Morales, Chairperson Gabrielino Tongva	May 9, 2008	No response received.	May 22, 2008: A voice mail was left for Mr. Morales. May 27, 2008: A voice mail was left for Mr. Morales. May 27, 2008: Mr. Morales returned the call to state that the Tribe has no concerns about the project impacting cultural resources due to the developed nature of the project area. However, he would like to be informed immediately of any cultural resources discoveries.
Ramona Band of Mission Indians Joseph Hamilton, Vice Chairman Cahuilla	May 9, 2008	No response received.	May 27, 2008: A voice mail was left for Mr. Hamilton. June 24, 2008: Mr. Hamilton requested that the information be sent by email to John Gomez in Cultural Resources. An email was sent to Mr. Gomez on June 25, 2008. Please see attached email.
Gabrielino/Tongva Council/Gabrielino Tongva Nation Sam Dunlap, Tribal Secretary Gabrielino Tongva	May 9, 2008	No response received.	June 10, 2008: A voice mail was left for Mr. Dunlap. June 24, 2008: A voice mail was left for Mr. Dunlap requesting that he return the call if he has concerns about the project impacting cultural resources.

Groups Contacted	Date LSA Letter to Tribes	Date Tribal Response to Letter Received	Date and Results of Follow-up Telephone Calls and/or Emails
San Manuel Band of Mission Indians James Ramos, Chairperson Serrano	May 9, 2008	No response received.	May 27, 2008: An administrator stated that Ann Brierty is the spokesperson for cultural resources. Please see Ms. Brierty, below.
Gabrielino Band of Mission Indians of California Susan Frank Gabrielino	May 9, 2008	No response received.	May 27, 2008: A voice mail was left for Ms. Frank. June 24, 2008: A voice mail was left for Ms. Frank requesting that she return the call if she has concerns about the project impacting cultural resources.
Morongo Band of Mission Indians Michael Contreras, Cultural Resources Cahuilla Serrano	May 9, 2008	No response received.	May 27, 2008: A voice mail was left for Mr. Contreras. June 24, 2008: A voice mail was left for Mr. Contreras requesting that he return the call if he has concerns about the project impacting cultural resources.
San Manuel Band of Mission Indians Ann Brierty, Environmental Department Serrano	May 9, 2008	No response received.	May 27, 2008: A voice mail was left for Ms. Brierty. June 24, 2008: A voice mail was left for Ms. Brierty requesting that she return the call if she has concerns about the project impacting cultural resources.
Serrano Nation of Indians Goldie Walker Serrano	May 9, 2008	No response received.	June 24, 2008: A message was left with a person in Ms. Walker's household. The person stated that Ms. Walker would return the call if she had concerns with the project impacting cultural resources. The person also stated that generally speaking, Ms. Walker would like to be notified of any cultural resources discoveries that occur as a result of project construction.
Soboba Band of Luisefño Indians Harold Arres, Cultural Resources Manager Luisefño	Not consulted per Caltrans recommendation.	Not applicable.	Not applicable.

April 8, 2008

Dave Singleton
Native American Heritage Commission
915 Capitol Mall, Room 364
Sacramento, CA 95814

Subject: Sacred Lands File Search for the Proposed I-215/Barton Road Interchange Project, Cities of Grand Terrace and Colton, San Bernardino County, California, LSA Project No. SBA330

Dear Mr. Singleton:

Attached please find portions of one United States Geological Survey (USGS) 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle map. Plotted on the map is the location of a proposed project in the Cities of Grand Terrace and Colton, San Bernardino County, California. Specifically, the project is situated in Section 32, Township 1 South, Range 4 West, and Section 3, Township 2 South, Range 4 West, of the *San Bernardino South, California* USGS topographic quadrangle map (San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian).

There will be ground disturbance associated with this project. LSA is requesting a Sacred Lands File search for this project area. Please notify LSA of any Traditional Cultural Properties (TCPs) and/or sacred sites that may be impacted.

I will anticipate a response within 10 working days from your receipt of this request. Thank you very much for your assistance. If you have any questions or comments, please contact me at (949) 553-0666, or e-mail me at terri.fulton@lsa-assoc.com.

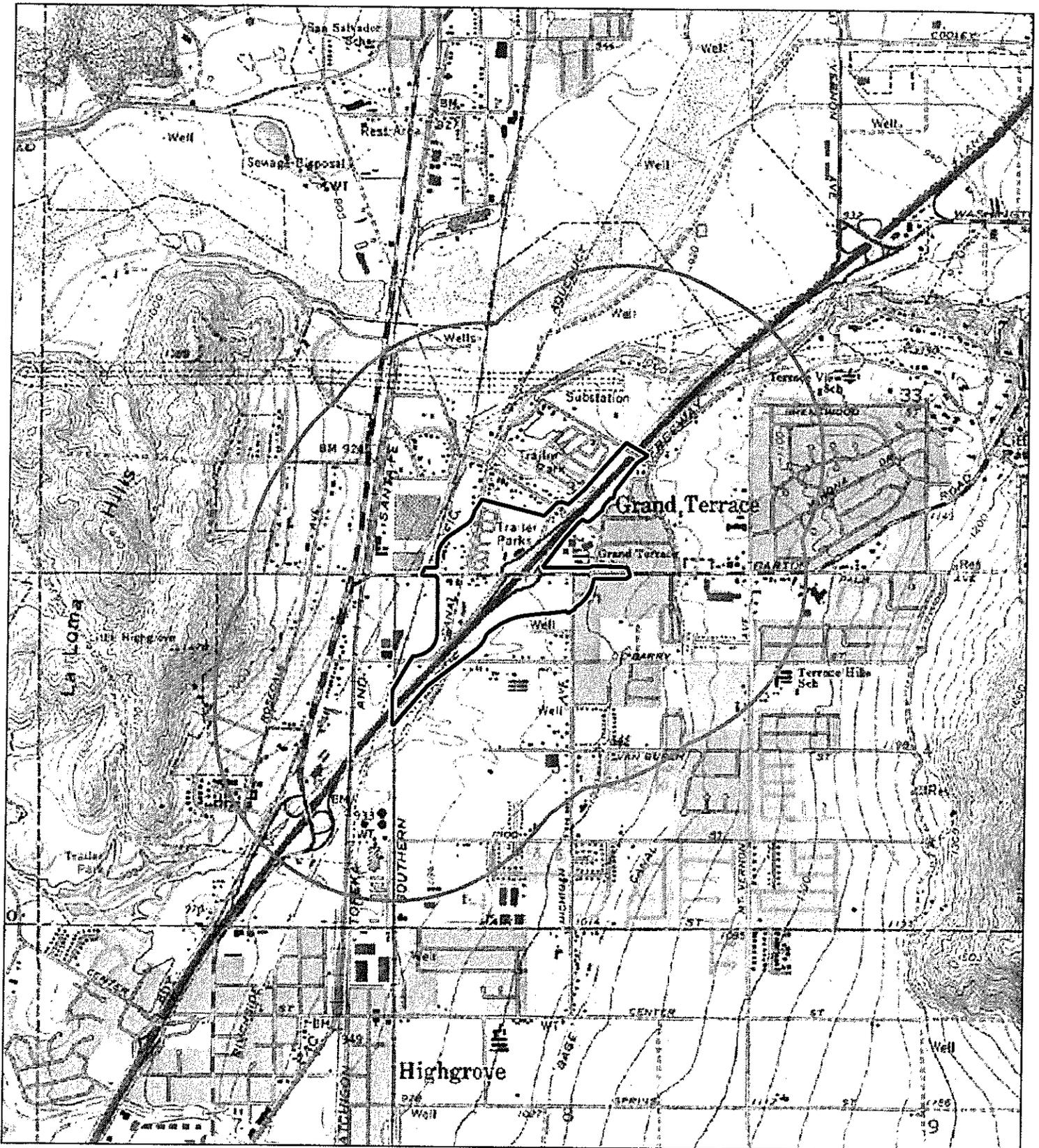
Best Regards,

LSA ASSOCIATES, INC.



Terri Fulton
Archaeologist/Senior Cultural Resources Manager
Native American Consultation

Attachments: Portion USGS map



LSA



LEGEND

-  Project Location
-  1/2 mile Buffer



SOURCE: USGS 7.5" QUAD - SAN BERNARDINO SOUTH (S0); CALIF.
 F:\SBA330 Barton_I-215\GIS\record_search.mxd (4/7.2008)

I-215/Barton Road Interchange Project
 Record Search Map

STATE OF CALIFORNIA

Arnold Schwarzenegger, Governor

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

915 CAPITOL MALL, ROOM 354
SACRAMENTO, CA 95814
(916) 653-6251
Fax (916) 657-5390
Web Site www.nahc.ca.gov
e-mail: ds_nahc@pacbell.net



April 10, 2008

Terri Fulton
Archaeologist/Senior Cultural Resources Manager
LSA
20 Executive Park, Suite 200
Irvine, CA 92414

Fax: 949-553-8076
Number of Pages: 3

Re: Proposed I-215/Barton Road Interchange Project, Cities of Grand Terrace and Colton, LSA
Project No. SBA330; San Bernardino County.

Dear Ms. Fulton:

The Native American Heritage Commission was able to perform a record search of its Sacred Lands File (SLF) for the affected project area. The SLF failed to indicate the presence of Native American cultural resources in the immediate project area. The absence of specific site information in the Sacred Lands File does not guarantee the absence of cultural resources in any 'area of potential effect (APE).'

Early consultation with Native American tribes in your area is the best way to avoid unanticipated discoveries once a project is underway. Enclosed are the nearest tribes that may have knowledge of cultural resources in the project area. A List of Native American contacts are attached to assist you. The Commission makes no recommendation of a single individual or group over another. It is advisable to contact the person listed; if they cannot supply you with specific information about the impact on cultural resources, they may be able to refer you to another tribe or person knowledgeable of the cultural resources in or near the affected project area (APE).

Lack of surface evidence of archeological resources does not preclude the existence of archeological resources. Lead agencies should consider avoidance, as defined in Section 15370 of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) when significant cultural resources could be affected by a project. Also, Public Resources Code Section 5097.98 and Health & Safety Code Section 7050.5 provide for provisions for accidentally discovered archeological resources during construction and mandate the processes to be followed in the event of an accidental discovery of any human remains in a project location other than a 'dedicated cemetery. Discussion of these should be included in your environmental documents, as appropriate.

If you have any questions about this response to your request, please do not hesitate to contact me at (916) 653-6251.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Dave Singleton".

Dave Singleton
Program Analyst

Attachment: Native American Contact List

**Native American Contacts
San Bernardino County
April 8, 2008**

Cahuilla Band of Indians
Anthony Madrigal, Jr., Chairperson
P.O. Box 391760 Cahuilla
Anza , CA 92539
tribalcouncil@cahuilla.net
(951) 763-2631

(951) 763-2632 Fax

Pechanga Band of Mission Indians
Paul Macarro, Cultural Resource Center
P.O. Box 1477 Luiseno
Temecula , CA 92593
(951) 308-9295 Ext 8106
(951) 676-2768
(951) 506-9491 Fax

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

San Manuel Band of Mission Indians
James Ramos, Chairperson
26569 Community Center Drive Serrano
Highland , CA 92346
(909) 864-8933
(909) 864-3724 - FAX
(909) 864-3370 Fax

Ti'At Society
Cindi Alvitre
6515 E. Seaside Walk, #C Gabrielino
Long Beach , CA 90803
calvitre@yahoo.com
(714) 504-2468 Cell

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

Gabrielino/Tongva Council / Gabrielino Tongva Nation
Sam Dunlap, Tribal Secretary
761 Terminal Street; Bldg 1, 2nd floor Gabrielino Tongva
Los Angeles , CA 90021
office @tongvatribes.net
(213) 489-5001 - Office
(909) 262-9351 - cell
(213) 489-5002 Fax

Gabrielino Band of Mission Indians of CA
Ms. Susan Frank
PO Box 3021 Gabrielino
Beaumont , CA 92223
(951) 897-2536 Phone/Fax

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

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

This list is only applicable for contacting local Native American with regard to cultural resources for the proposed, I-215/Barton Road Interchange Project, located in the cities of Grand Terrace and Colton in San Bernardino County, California for which a Sacred Lands File search and Native American Contacts list were requested.

**Native American Contacts
San Bernardino County
April 8, 2008**

Morongo Band of Mission Indians
Michael Contreras, Cultural Resources-Project
49750 Seminole Drive Cahuilla
Cabazon , CA 92230 Serrano
(951) 755-5206

(951) 922-8146 Fax

San Manuel Band of Mission Indians
Ann Brierty, Environmental Department
101 Pure Water Lane Serrano
Highland , CA 92346
abrierty@sanmanuel-nsn.gov
(909) 863-5899 EXT-4321

(909) 862-5152 Fax

Serrano Nation of Indians
Goldie Walker
6588 Valaria Drive Serrano
Highland , CA 92346
(909) 862-9883

Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians
Harold Arres, Cultural Resources Manager
P.O. Box 487 Luiseno
San Jacinto , CA 92581
harres@soboba-nsn.gov
(951) 654-2765
FAX: (951) 654-4198

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

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

This list is only applicable for contacting local Native American with regard to cultural resources for the proposed, I-215/Barton Road Interchange Project; located in the cities of Grand Terrace and Colton in San Bernardino County, California for which a Sacred Lands File search and Native American Contacts list were requested.

Terri Fulton

From: Gabrielle Duff [gabrielle_duff@dot.ca.gov]
Sent: Tuesday, May 06, 2008 3:02 PM
To: Terri Fulton
Subject: Re: FW: Native American consultation letter for I-215/Barton Road

Hi Terri,

I spoke with Karen Swope about this one recently, and she felt it was appropriate to contact the Serrano, Cahuilla, and Gabrielino groups and any other groups you feel are appropriate. In the future, I may suggest that all groups on the NAHC response letter be contacted, but I am working with HQ on that.

Gabrielle

Gabrielle Duff
Associate Environmental Planner, Archaeologist
District Native American Coordinator
California Department of Transportation, District 8
464 W. Fourth St., 6th Floor, MS 825
San Bernardino, CA 92401-1400
(909) 388-7034 (phone)
(909) 383-6494 (fax)

"Terri Fulton" <Terri.Fulton@lsa-assoc.com>

To "Gabrielle Duff" <gabrielle_duff@dot.ca.gov>

cc

Subject FW: Native American consultation letter for I-215/Barton Road

05/06/2008 02:52 PM

Hi Gabrielle,

Can you give me a rough estimate of when you might be able to review this letter? I am being asked by the PTBs (Powers That Be =)

Thank you!

From: Terri Fulton
Sent: Thursday, April 24, 2008 4:45 PM
To: 'Gabrielle Duff'
Subject: Native American consultation letter for I-215/Barton Road

Hi Gabrielle,

Attached is a consultation letter and the NAHC contact list for the I-215/Barton Road project for your review. Thanks for your help!

Cheers,

5/8/2008

Terri Fulton
Archaeologist/Senior Cultural Resources Manager
Native American Consultation

LSA Associates, Inc.
20 Executive Park, Suite 200
Irvine, CA 92614-4731
Phone (949) 553-0666
Fax (949) 553-8076
Wireless (949) 337-5454
terri.fulton@lsa-assoc.com



LSA ASSOCIATES, INC.
20 EXECUTIVE PARK, SUITE 200
IRVINE, CALIFORNIA 92614

949.553.0666 TEL
949.553.8076 FAX

BERKELEY
CARLSBAD
FORT COLLINS
FRESNO
PALM SPRINGS
POINT RICHMOND

RIVERSIDE
ROCKLIN
SAN LUIS OBISPO
SOUTH SAN FRANCISCO

May 9, 2008

TiAt Society
Cindi Alvitre
6515 E. Seaside Walk
Suite C
Long Beach, CA 90803

Subject: Native American Consultation for the Proposed I-215/Barton Road Interchange Project, Cities of Grand Terrace and Colton, San Bernardino County, California (EA No. 0J0700)

Dear Ms. Alvitre:

The San Bernardino Associated Governments (SANBAG) and the City of Grand Terrace (City), in cooperation with Caltrans District 8 and the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) are planning to improve the Interstate 215 (I-215)/Barton Road interchange. The project is located in the City of Grand Terrace, San Bernardino County, California. The proposed project will reconstruct the I-215/Barton Road interchange, widen the bridge overpassing I-215 and widen the existing ramps to match up with the existing I-215 configuration. The project study area extends approximately 0.9 miles north of Iowa Avenue interchange to 1.37 miles south of the Washington Avenue interchange in the County of San Bernardino.

Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (NHPA) requires that federal undertakings such as this consider the effect they may have on historic properties. These include properties of traditional religious and cultural significance to Indian tribes. Government-to-government relationships, as required by federal law, include the identification of an individual designated by an Indian Tribe for the purposes of consultation. If you are not the designated representative, please forward this information to the person who is responsible. Additionally, for the purposes of future consultation, please inform me who will handle consultation for your tribe.

To determine whether any historic properties may be affected by the project, LSA has conducted a records search at the San Bernardino Archaeological Information Center, located at the San Bernardino County Museum, and is consulting with agencies such as the State Historic Preservation Officer and the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC). The NAHC provided your contact information as someone who may have information about the project area.

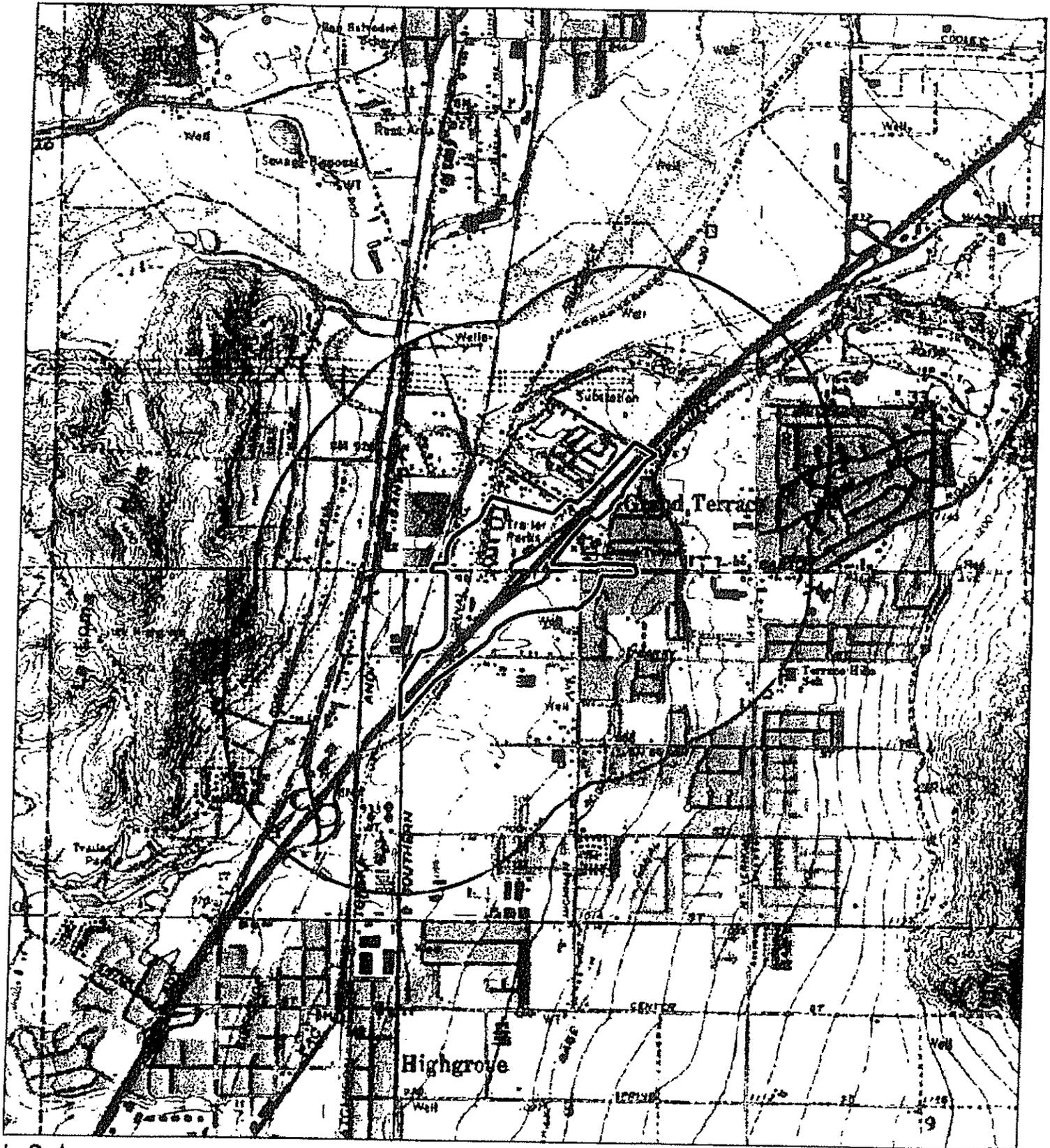
If you know of any cultural resources that may be of religious and/or cultural significance to your community, or if you would like more information, please do not hesitate to contact me at the above telephone number or address, or by e-mail at terri.fulton@lsa-assoc.com. If I do not receive a response from you, I will contact you by telephone to discuss any comments or concerns you may have. Thank you for your involvement in this process.

Sincerely,

LSA ASSOCIATES, INC.

Terri Fulton
Archaeologist/Senior Cultural Resources Manager
Native American Consultation

Attachment: United States Geological Survey (USGS) Map



LSA



LEGEND

-  Project Location
-  1/2 mile Buffer



Terri Fulton

From: Terri Fulton
Sent: Wednesday, June 25, 2008 10:35 AM
To: John Gomez
Cc: Terri Fulton
Subject: I-215/Barton Rd
Attachments: location.pdf

Hi John,

This is regarding the project we spoke about yesterday. The text of the letter is pasted below, and the location map is attached. Please let me know if the Tribe has any concerns regarding this project impacting cultural resources. Thank you!

Best,

Terri Fulton
Archaeologist/Senior Cultural Resources Manager
Native American Consultation

LSA Associates, Inc.
 20 Executive Park, Suite 200
 Irvine, CA 92614-4731
 Phone (949) 553-0666
 Fax (949) 553-8076
 Wireless (949) 337-5454
terri.fulton@lsa-assoc.com

May 9, 2008

Ramona Band of Mission Indians
 Joseph Hamilton, Vice Chairman
 P.O. Box 391670
 Anza, CA 92539

Subject: Native American Consultation for the Proposed I-215/Barton Road Interchange Project, Cities of Grand Terrace and Colton; San Bernardino County, California (EA No. 0J0700)

Dear Mr. Hamilton:

The San Bernardino Associated Governments (SANBAG) and the City of Grand Terrace (City), in cooperation with Caltrans District 8 and the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) are planning to improve the Interstate 215 (I-215)/Barton Road interchange. The project is located in the City of Grand Terrace, San Bernardino County, California. The proposed project will reconstruct the I-215/Barton Road interchange, widen the bridge overpassing I-215 and widen the existing ramps to match up with the existing I-215 configuration. The project study area extends approximately 0.9 miles north of Iowa Avenue interchange to 1.37 miles south of the Washington Avenue interchange in the County of San Bernardino.

Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (NHPA) requires that federal undertakings such as this consider the effect they may have on historic properties. These include properties of traditional religious and cultural significance to Indian tribes. Government-to-government relationships, as required by federal law, include the identification of an individual designated by an Indian Tribe for the purposes of consultation. If you are not the designated representative, please forward this information to the person who is responsible. Additionally, for the purposes of future consultation, please inform me who will handle consultation for your tribe.

To determine whether any historic properties may be affected by the project, LSA has conducted a records search at the Eastern

12/29/2008

Information Center located at the University of California, Riverside, and is consulting with agencies such as the State Historic Preservation Officer and the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC). The NAHC provided your contact information as someone who may have information about the project area.

If you know of any cultural resources that may be of religious and/or cultural significance to your community, or if you would like more information, please do not hesitate to contact me at the above telephone number or address, or by e-mail at terri.fulton@lsa-assoc.com. If I do not receive a response from you, I will contact you by telephone to discuss any comments or concerns you may have. Thank you for your involvement in this process.

Sincerely,

LSA ASSOCIATES, INC.

Terri Fulton
Archaeologist/Senior Cultural Resources Manager
Native American Consultation

Attachment: United States Geological Survey (USGS) Map

HISTORIC PROPERTY SURVEY REPORT

Attachment F

**RECORDS SEARCH LETTER/HISTORICAL SOCIETY
CONSULTATION LETTERS**

ARCHAEOLOGICAL INFORMATION CENTER
San Bernardino County Museum
2024 Orange Tree Lane (909) 307-2669 x 255
Redlands, CA 92374 FAX (909) 307-0689
rlaska@sbcm.sbcounty.gov



San Bernardino
County

17 April 2008

Phil Fulton
LSA
20 Executive Park, Suite 200
Irvine, CA 92614

LSA
LSA ASSOCIATES INC

APR 18 2008

RECEIVED
IRVINE

(949) 553-0666

HISTORICAL RESOURCES RECORD SEARCH: I-215/Barton Rd Interchange Project

In response to your request for information dated 7 April 2008, a records search has been conducted for the above project on USGS San Bernardino South 7.5' quad.

Historical Resources:

Prehistoric Archaeological Resources:

- 0 prehistoric archaeological sites
- 0 pending prehistoric archaeological sites
- 0 prehistoric districts
- 0 prehistoric isolates

Historic Archaeological Resources (sites older than 50 years of age):

- 5 historic archaeological sites
- 4 pending historic archaeological sites
- 3 historic structures
- 0 historic districts
- 0 historic isolates
- 20+ possible historic structure/archaeological site locations determined from historic maps (maps checked): Thompson, 1917/20, 1929; Beasley, 1892; Blackburn, 1932; AAA-various; Hall, 1888; Lippencott, 1898; USGS Colton, 1936/8; USGS San Bernardino, 1893/4, 1954; US Army San Bernardino, 1940/1.

Cultural Landscapes:

- 0 cultural Landscapes

Ethnic Resources:

- 0 ethnic resources

Heritage Properties (designated by State and Federal commissions):

- 0 National Register Listed Properties
- 0 National Register Eligible Properties
- 0 California Historic Landmarks
- 0 California Points of Historic Interest

PREVIOUS HISTORICAL RESOURCE INVESTIGATIONS:

Historical resource reports for the project area include:

- 23 Area-specific survey reports
- 9 General area overviews

In addition to the Center's historical resources files, the following publications, manuscripts or correspondence also were consulted:

- 1986 Survey of Surveys: A Summary of California's Historical and Architectural Resource Surveys.
- 1988 Five Views: An Ethnic Sites Survey for California.
California Historical Landmarks.
California Points of Historical Interest.
- 2008 Determinations of Eligibility--Records entered into the OHP computer file--received quarterly.
- 2008 Directory of Historic Properties--Records entered into the OHP computer file of historic resources--received quarterly.

SENSITIVITY OF PROJECT AREA FOR HISTORICAL RESOURCES:

Based upon the above information, available historical records and maps, and comparisons with similar environmental localities, the sensitivity assessment for this project area is:

Prehistoric Archaeological Resources	High
Historic Archaeological Resources	High
Historic Resources	High
Cultural Landscapes	Unknown
Ethnic Resources	Unknown

Comments: Potential for Prehistoric Archaeological Resources based on sites found west of the APE & proximity to the Santa Ana River. Potential for Historic & Historic Archaeological Resources based on sites found in the APE and structures/roads/powerlines/telephone lines shown on historic maps.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

In order to minimally comply with CEQA, NEPA and/or Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act, a field survey should be conducted by a qualified professional for historical resources within portions of the project area not previously surveyed for such resources.

A CEQA Initial Study of "MAYBE" for potential adverse environmental impact to historical resources is warranted unless it can be documented by a qualified professional that NO resources older than 45 years in age exist on the property. Implementation of the above recommendation(s) will ensure that existing historical resources will be inventoried and evaluated, and that appropriate mitigation measures will be recommended to avoid adverse impacts.

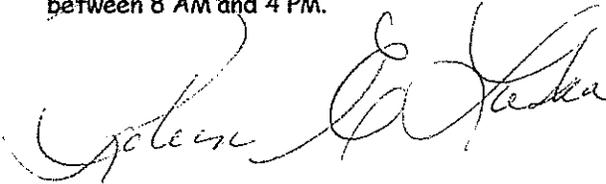
If appropriate mitigation measures are not proposed for significant historical resources within the project area, then subsequent destruction of these resources may violated the California Environmental Quality Act, Nation Environmental Policy Act, National Historic Preservation Act, California codes or various local government ordinances.

If prehistoric or historic artifacts over 50 years in age area encountered during land modification, than activities in the immediate area of the finds should be halted and an on-site inspection should be performed immediately by a qualified archaeologist. This professional will be able to assess the find, determine its significance, and make recommendations for appropriate mitigation measures within the guidelines of the California Environmental Quality Act and/or the Federal National Environmental Policy Act.

If human remains are encountered on the property, then the San Bernardino County Coroner's Office **MUST** be contacted within 24 hours of the find, and all work should be halted until a clearance is given by that office and any other involved agencies. Contact the County Coroner at 175 South Lena Road, San Bernardino, CA 92415-0037 or (909) 387-2543, or (760) 955-8535 in Victorville, or (760) 365-1668 in Yucca Valley or (760) 326-4825 in Needles.

The County of San Bernardino requests that historical resource data and artifacts collected within this project area be permanently curated at a repository within the County. Per a State Historical Resources Commission motion dated 7 Feb 1992, the repository selected should consider 36 CFR 79, Curation of Federally-owned and Administered Archaeological Collection; Final Rule, as published Federal Register, 12 Sept 1990, or a later amended for, for archival collection standards.

If you have any further questions, please, contact me at (909) 307-2669 x 255, Monday through Friday between 8 AM and 4 PM.



Robin E. Laska
Assistant Center Coordinator

Mailed 11/26/08

November 25, 2008

Grand Terrace Historical and Cultural Activities Committee
22795 Barton Road
Grand Terrace, California 92313

Subject: Historic Consultation for the Interstate 215/Barton Road Interchange Project (LSA
Project No. SBA330)

To Whom It May Concern:

The Federal Highway Administration (FHWA), the California Department of Transportation (Caltrans), and the City of Grand Terrace propose to reconstruct and improve the Interstate 215 (I-215)/Barton Road interchange to attain a desirable level of service in the future. To accomplish this, the overcrossing bridge will be replaced and the freeway ramps will be reconfigured. LSA Associates, Inc. (LSA) is preparing the environmental analysis, including cultural resources studies, for this project. The project area includes properties along both sides of I-215 and Barton Road as shown on the attached map.

Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (NHPA) requires that federally regulated undertakings, such as the I-215/Barton Road Interchange Project, consider the effect they may have on historic properties. Evaluations are currently underway for historic buildings. Pursuant to Section 36 CFR Part 800.3(e), LSA is soliciting your comments regarding any cultural resources that may exist within the project limits described above. We are particularly interested in the Lion's Club building at 22130 Barton Road on the northwest corner of Barton Road and Vivienda Avenue.

If you have any comments or would like additional information regarding the project, please contact me at the above address or telephone number or by e-mail at Casey.Tibbet@lsa-assoc.com. I would appreciate a response no later than Monday, December 8, 2008.

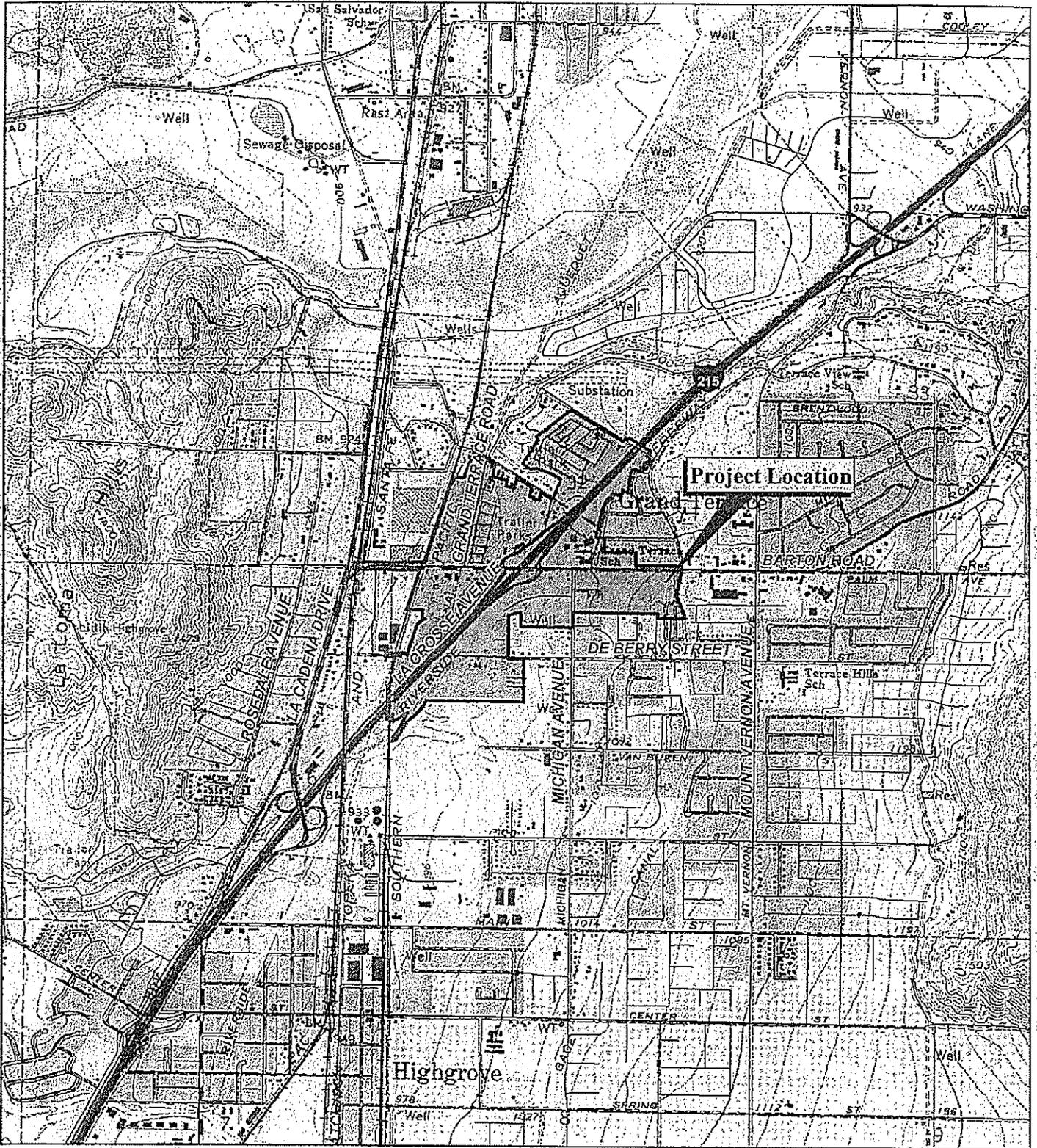
Sincerely,

LSA ASSOCIATES, INC.

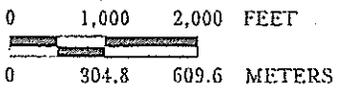


Casey Tibbet
Cultural Resources Manager

Attachment: Map



MAP 2



I-215/Barton Road Interchange Project

Project Location

SOURCE: USGS 7.5-Quad San Bernardino South (1980), CA, Fhman Bros, 2609.

R: SBA330\G Reports\Cultural\ProjectLocation.mxd (11/26/08)