

# Appendix E-1

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## Cultural Resources Assessment



# **CULTURAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT**

**HESPERIA COMMERCE CENTER II PROJECT**

**CITY OF HESPERIA**

**SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA**



August 2019

# CULTURAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT

## HESPERIA COMMERCE CENTER II PROJECT

### CITY OF HESPERIA

### SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

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LSA Project No. CGI1801

#### **National Archaeological Database Information:**

*Type of Study:* Records Search, Intensive Pedestrian Survey, Archaeological Assessment

*Sites Recorded:* 36-004272, 36-007755, 36-12149-36-12150, 36-12151, 36-20555, 36-20557  
(Updates); 36-033084, 36-033085, 36-033086, 36-033087, 36-033088, 36-033089, 36-033090,  
36-033091, 36-033092

*USGS Quadrangle:* Baldy Mesa, California

*Acreage:* 196

*Keywords:* Phase I, positive results, monitoring not recommended



August 2019

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY .....	1
INTRODUCTION .....	2
SETTING .....	4
NATURAL SETTING .....	4
Climate and Watershed .....	4
Biology .....	4
Geology .....	4
CULTURAL SETTING .....	4
Prehistory .....	4
Ethnography .....	5
History .....	6
METHODS .....	8
RECORDS SEARCH .....	8
ADDITIONAL RESEARCH .....	8
ARCHAEOLOGICAL FIELD SURVEY .....	8
RESULTS .....	9
RECORDS SEARCH .....	9
ADDITIONAL RESEARCH .....	10
ARCHAEOLOGICAL FIELD SURVEY .....	10
36-004272/CA-SBR-004272H (Old Spanish Trail/Salt Lake-Santa Fe Trail) .....	11
36-007755/CA-SBR-007755H .....	11
36-012149/CA-SBR-012153H .....	11
36-012150/CA-SBR-012154H .....	11
36-012151/CA-SBR-012155H .....	11
36-020555 .....	11
36-020557 .....	11
36-033084/CA-SBR-033084H .....	12
36-033085/CA-SBR-033085H .....	12
36-033086/CA-SBR-033086H .....	12
36-033087/CA-SBR-033087H .....	12
36-033088/CA-SBR-033088H .....	12
36-033089/CA-SBR-033089H .....	12
36-033090 .....	12
36-033091 .....	12
36-033092 .....	12
DISCUSSION .....	12

RECOMMENDATIONS ..... 14

REFERENCES ..... 15

APPENDIX

- A: DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION (DPR) 523 FORMS
- B: RECORDS SEARCH BIBLIOGRAPHY

FIGURE

Figure 1: Regional and Project Location ..... 3

TABLE

Table A: Resources Within One Mile of the Project Area with DPR Documentation..... 9

## MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

LSA was retained by Covington Group, Inc. to conduct a cultural resources assessment for the proposed Hesperia Commerce Center II Project in the City of Hesperia, San Bernardino County, California. The City required this study as part of the environmental review process to comply with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA).

A cultural resources records search, additional research, and a field survey were conducted for the project area. Historic period cultural resources previously documented within the project area were identified, along with a number of undocumented resources of the same era. However, none is a "historical resource" as defined by CEQA. Despite the presence of several minor prehistoric resources within a mile, the entirety of the project area has been surveyed twice over the course of more than a decade with no trace of any prehistoric resources identified. As a result of these findings, the potential of the proposed project to affect previously undocumented significant resources appears to be low. Therefore, no further cultural resources investigations or monitoring are recommended.

In the event human remains are encountered, State Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5 states that no further disturbance shall occur until the County Coroner has made a determination of origin and disposition pursuant to Public Resources Code Section 5097.98. The County Coroner must be notified of the find immediately. If the remains are determined to be Native American, the County Coroner will notify the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC), which will determine and notify a Most Likely Descendant (MLD). With the permission of the landowner or his/her authorized representative, the MLD may inspect the site of the discovery. The MLD shall complete the inspection within 48 hours of notification by the NAHC. The MLD will have the opportunity to offer recommendations for the disposition of the remains.

## INTRODUCTION

LSA was retained by Covington Group, Inc. to conduct a cultural resources assessment for the proposed Hesperia Commerce Center II in the City of Hesperia, San Bernardino County, California. This assessment was completed pursuant to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), Public Resources Code Chapter 2.6, Section 21083.2, and California Code of Regulations Title 14, Chapter 3, Article 5, Section 15064.5. The research and field survey were conducted to determine whether the proposed project could adversely affect any resources considered historical resources per CEQA.

The project is bounded by predominantly open land on all sides with minimal rural residential development to the northwest and south. The project is depicted on the United States Geological Survey (USGS) *Baldy Mesa, California* topographic quadrangle map in Section 16, Township 4 North, Range 5 West, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian (USGS 1988; Figure 1). The project area is approximately 196 acres (Assessor's Parcel Numbers 6034-351-03, 3064-361-01, 3064-391-01, and 3064-401-02), which are currently vacant. The proposed project is two distribution warehouses totaling 3,912,000 square feet and associated parking.



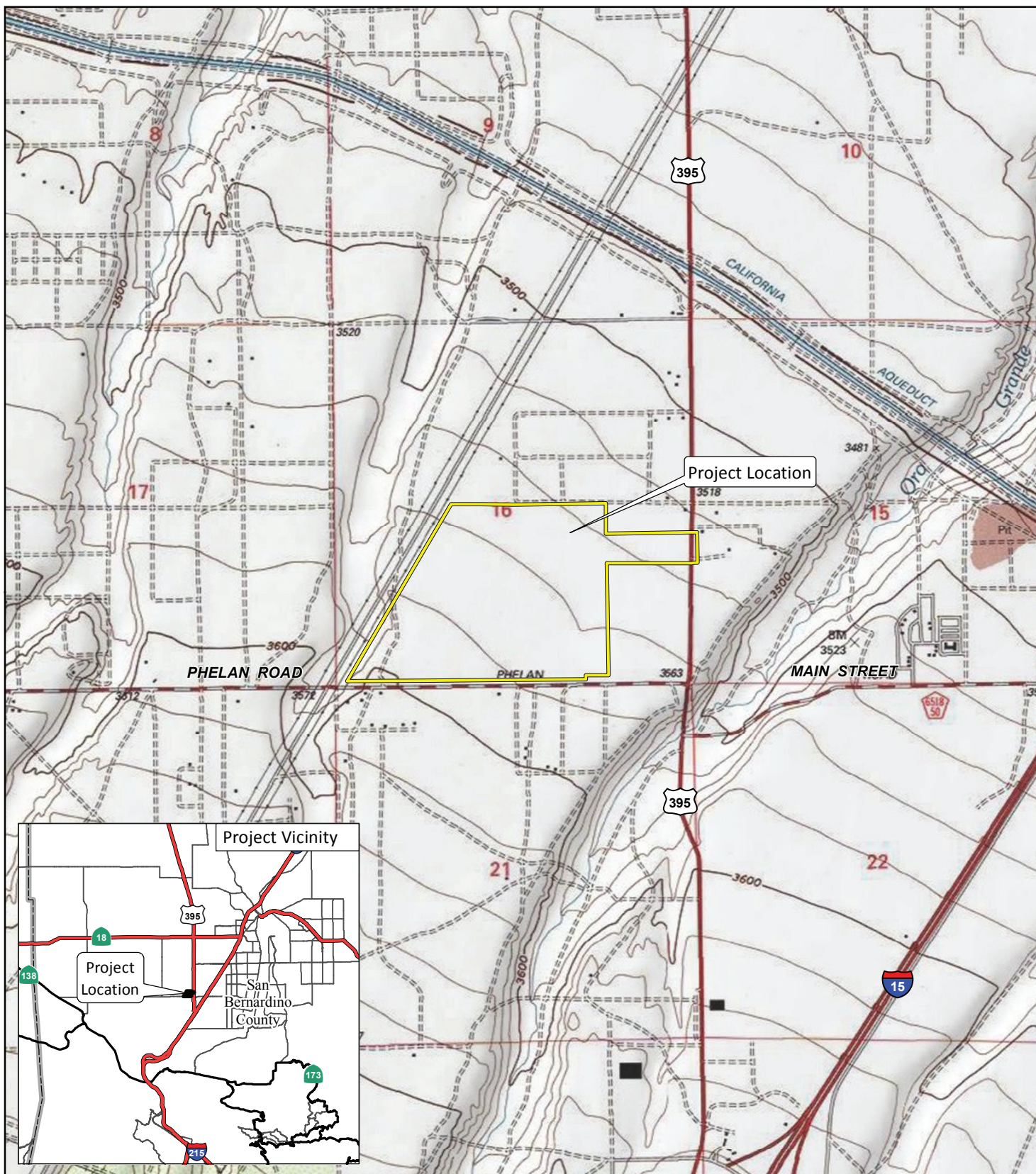
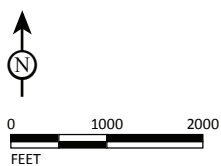


FIGURE 1

LSA



SOURCE: USGS 7.5' Quad - Baldy Mesa (1988)

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Hesperia 196 acre  
Regional and Project Location

## SETTING

### NATURAL SETTING

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 adapt to the environment through technological and behavioral changes. Locations of archaeological sites are based on the constraints of these adaptations, whether it is 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.

#### Climate and Watershed

The project region is characterized by an arid climate, with dry, hot summers and moderate winters. Rainfall ranges from 5 to 8 inches annually (Beck and Haase 1974). Precipitation usually occurs in the form of winter rain, with warm monsoonal showers in summer. The project area is located approximately 2,000 feet west of the Mojave River, which drains north.

#### Biology

At an average elevation of approximately 3,500 feet, the project is at the upper end of the Lower Sonoran Life Zone of California (Schoenherr 1992), which ranges from below sea level to 3,500 feet elevation. Common wild plants observed included creosote, rubber rabbitbrush, Joshua tree, and sparse xeric grass. Extensive fauna are known locally, including many endemic species of reptiles, birds, and insects.

#### Geology

The project is located in the Mojave Desert Geomorphic Province, which forms an elevated alluvial plain with large expanses of desert punctuated by isolated mountain ranges (California Geological Survey 2002; Norris and Webb 1976). This province is located on a wedge-shaped fault block bounded by the San Andreas Fault Zone and Transverse Ranges to the southwest and the Garlock Fault Zone and Tehachapi Mountains to the north (California Geological Survey 2002; Norris and Webb 1976). The geology of this province is similar to that of the Sierra Nevada, with numerous rock outcroppings useful to the Native Americans for resource milling, shelter and ceremonial art.

### CULTURAL SETTING

#### Prehistory

Chronologies of prehistoric cultural change in Southern California have been attempted numerous times, and several are reviewed in Moratto (1984). No single description is universally accepted as the various chronologies are based primarily on material developments identified by researchers familiar with sites in a particular region and variation exists essentially due to the differences in those items found at the sites. Small differences occur over time and space, which combine to form patterns that are variously interpreted.



Currently, two primary regional culture chronology syntheses are commonly referenced in the archaeological literature. The first, Wallace (1955), describes four cultural horizons or time periods: Horizon I – Early Man (9000–6000 BC), Horizon II – Milling Stone Assemblages (6000–3000 BC), Horizon III – Intermediate Cultures (3000 BC–AD 500), and Horizon IV – Late Prehistoric Cultures (AD 500–historic contact). This chronology was refined (Wallace 1978) using absolute chronological dates obtained after 1955.

The second cultural chronology (Warren 1968) is based broadly on Southern California prehistoric cultures and was also revised (Warren 1984; Warren and Crabtree 1986). Warren's (1984) chronology includes five periods in prehistory: Lake Mojave (7000–5000 BC), Pinto (5000–2000 BC), Gypsum (2000 BC–AD 500), Saratoga Springs (AD 500–1200), and Protohistoric (AD 1200–historic contact). Changes in settlement pattern and subsistence focus are viewed as cultural adaptations to a changing environment, which begins with gradual environmental warming in the late Pleistocene, continues with the desiccation of the desert lakes, followed by a brief return to pluvial conditions, and concludes with a general warming and drying trend, with periodic reversals that continue to the present (Warren and Crabtree 1986).

After AD 500, there was an influx of Native American groups from the eastern deserts into southern California. These groups brought changes in subsistence focus and associated technologies, as well as burial practices. These cultural changes along with the group migrations are known as the Shoshonean Intrusion or Shoshonean Wedge (Kroeber 1925; Koerper 1979) and the Takic Wedge (Bergin and Ferraro 1999). The term Takic Wedge refers to the wedge of Takic culture groups that moved to the coast, displacing tribes of the Hokan and Yuman language stocks to the north and south (Shipley 1978). The ethnographically recorded Luiseño, Juaneño, and Gabrielino are thought to be the descendants of prehistoric Takic populations that settled along the coast during the Late Prehistoric Period, or perhaps even earlier. The Serrano and Cahuilla, more distant from the coast, are also Takic-speaking tribes within this wedge.

## Ethnography

The project is located within the traditional cultural territory of the Serrano (Bean and Smith 1978; Kroeber 1925). Tribal territories were somewhat fluid and changed over time. Like other Native American groups in Southern California, they were semi-nomadic hunter-gatherers who subsisted by exploitation of seasonably available plant and animal resources. The first written accounts of Native American groups in Southern California were by Spanish missionaries in the late 18<sup>th</sup> century. Later documentation of the Serrano was by Benedict (1924), Bright (1975), Strong (1929), and many others.

### Serrano

The Serrano lived in the area generally north of Cahuilla territory (western Riverside County), occupying much of present-day San Bernardino County and northeastern Los Angeles County, but there is some overlap in the perceived ancestral areas. The term Serrano is Spanish for “mountaineer” or “highlander” and was given to people who inhabited the areas of the San Bernardino Mountains that had no associated mission.

The Serrano were hunter-gatherers who relied on the women to do much of the collecting while the men hunted and captured various animals. Although they exploited whatever flora was available in the area they happened to be, generally they collected acorns, pinion nuts, honey, mesquite, yucca, and cactus fruits, in addition to various seeds, bulbs, and roots. Plants were consumed both raw and cooked. Food processing involved the use of manos, metates, mortars, and pestles. Antelope, deer, mountain sheep, rabbits, and rodents were killed and captured, and the most common hunting implements were the bow and arrow, throwing stick, traps, snares, and deadfalls. Meat was prepared in earth ovens, by boiling in watertight baskets, or by parching (Bean and Smith 1978).

Most of the Serrano lived in small villages near reliable sources of water (springs, perennial seeps, streams, and small lakes) (Benedict 1924). They lived in tule-covered, dome-shaped structures and had ceremonial houses and sweat houses for their religious activities. The basic settlement unit was a village with a number of small satellite resource-gathering camps.

The Serrano had a patrilineal society composed of clans and families linked by both ancestry and ceremony. Three clans divided this group: the Mohineyam, the Yuhevatam, and the Maringayam. The Serrano were also divided by moieties: the Wildcats and the Coyotes.

With the Spanish intrusion came a drastic change in lifestyle for the natives of Southern California. Incorporation of the indigenous populations into the mission system led to the disruption of native cultures and changes in subsistence and land use practices. Mission San Gabriel, established in 1771, probably had a limited effect on the Serrano population until the San Bernardino Asistencia were established in what would become Redlands around 1820 (Harley 1988). Within a short time, the missions controlled many ranchos where Indians lived and worked.

Travel through Cajon Pass between the desert and the San Bernardino Valley was initiated by the Serrano and other Native American groups via what became known as the Old Spanish Trail (see below).

## History

In California, the historic era is generally divided into three periods: the Spanish Period (1769–1821), the Mexican Period (1821–1848), and the American Period (1848–present). With one exception, the resources identified within the project area date to the 20<sup>th</sup> century, this historic context will focus on San Bernardino County and the City of Hesperia.

### *Old Spanish Trail/Salt Lake-Santa Fe Trail*

As the name implies, the first transit of this route during the historic period was by explorers, soldiers, missionaries, and traders during the Spanish Period. These early journeys led to increased geographical knowledge and subsequent travel along the route during the American period by the military, Mormon pioneers, wagon freighters, and eventually railroad surveyors. Ultimately, the trail proved of limited use for wheeled transport and was superseded by other routes through the region during the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century (Reynolds 1980). The trail has been documented as cultural resource (36-004272, see below).

### *San Bernardino County*

San Bernardino County was created in 1853 from portions of Los Angeles and San Diego Counties due to its mineral wealth. After the San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian were established that same year, the desert began to be surveyed in earnest. This facilitated homesteading and mining activities that led to the settlement of the Mojave. The need to transport lumber and supplies to the region resulted in the establishment of a road from the town of San Bernardino through the San Bernardino Mountains in the 1850s. The Oro Grande Mining District, consisting of Hesperia, Victor, and Oro Grande yielded gold, silver, gem stones, marble, and limestone (Sturm 1993). In 1883, the California Southern Railroad, later to be the Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fe Railroad (AT&SF), was built in the Cajon Pass (Sturm 1993). Agriculture ultimately replaced mining as the county's economic base, with thousands of acres under cultivation by the beginning of World War I (McGroarty 1914).

### *Hesperia (from Tibbet 2018)*

Hesperia was established by German investors in 1869 and initially prospered by providing supplies for the surrounding mining communities. When the California Southern Railway depot was constructed in Hesperia in 1885, the amount and variety of goods available to local merchants increased greatly. The railroad also created additional depots and support towns in the region. During the early 1900s, with the advent of cross-country automobile travel, travelers passed directly through Hesperia, which was the last major stopping point for automotive services prior to crossing the Cajon Pass. However, the little community suffered a major blow in 1923 when Route 66 (now Interstate 15 (I-15)) was located several miles to the west, bypassing the little community. By 1926, Route 66 was paved from Victorville southwest to Los Angeles and plans were underway to install an upgraded gravel surface northeast from Victorville to Daggett (Mead & Hunt, Inc. 2011).

Hesperia's remote location kept development to a minimum through the 1920s, 1930s, and 1940s. A review of historic USGS maps reveals that Ranchero Road did not exist until sometime between 1936 and 1941, when it extended from 7<sup>th</sup> Avenue west to the California-Nevada Power Lines/Maple Avenue (USGS 1942). During the 1950s, the area became popular with land speculators for its vast tracts of cheap real estate and development spread in all directions from the original core of the community near Main Street and First Avenue (USGS 1956a). However, Ranchero Road did not extend to Route 66/I-15 until sometime between 1956 and 1968 (USGS 1956b, 1968). Until subdivisions began to take shape in the 1980s, there was little to no development south of Ranchero Road and development north of the road was very sparse (Historicaerials.com var.). The 1980s surge in development formed the foundation for the current community, which was incorporated in 1988 (McGinnis 2005).

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## **METHODS**

### **RECORDS SEARCH**

On December 3, 2018, Alegria Garcia conducted the cultural resources records search for the project area at the South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC) located at California State University, Fullerton. It included a review of all recorded historic and prehistoric archaeological sites within one mile of the project, as well as a review of known cultural resource survey and excavation reports. In addition, the California State Historic Property Data File (HPD), which includes the National Register of Historic Places (National Register), California Historical Landmarks (CHL), and California Points of Historical Interest (CPHI), was searched.

### **ADDITIONAL RESEARCH**

In December 2018, LSA Archaeologist Riordan Goodwin conducted additional research, including review of historic period aerial photographs and maps.

### **ARCHAEOLOGICAL FIELD SURVEY**

On December 12 and 13, 2018, LSA Archaeologist Riordan Goodwin and Archaeological Technicians Alegria Garcia and Melissa Jenkins completed an intensive pedestrian survey of the project parcel. The property was surveyed in systematic parallel transects spaced by approximately 10 meters (approximately 35 feet). Special attention was paid to areas of exposed soil for surface artifacts and features and rodent burrows for evidence of archaeosols. The purpose of this survey was to identify and document, prior to the beginning of ground-disturbing activities, any cultural resources and thus also to identify any area(s) that might be sensitive for buried cultural resources.

## RESULTS

### RECORDS SEARCH

Data from the SCCIC indicate there have been 33 cultural resource studies previously conducted within one mile of the proposed project, with several that included portions or the entirety of the project area (Pollock and Becker 2006; Brock 1993; Sturm et al. 1993)(Appendix A). Two of these studies documented nine historic period resources within the project area, including a trail segment, refuse scatters, and isolated artifacts (Pollock and Becker 2006; Sturm et al. 1993). An additional four prehistoric and 32 historic period resources have been recorded within a mile (Table A). The Old Spanish Trail/Salt Lake-Santa Fe Trail (36-004272) was evaluated as potentially eligible for the National Register of Historic Places (National Register) and is California Point of Historic Interest. The nearest prehistoric resource (36-012347, an isolated artifact) is approximately 750 meters (0.46 mile) south-southwest of the project area.

**Table A: Resources Within One Mile of the Project Area with DPR Documentation**

Primary #	Trinomial	OHP #	Site Description	Status Code
36-004179	SBR-004179H	—	Historic period road (Canal Lane)	—
36-004263	SBR-004263H	—	Historic period refuse scatter	—
36-004266	SBR-004266	—	Minimal prehistoric artifact scatter (3 artifacts) and possible hearth feature	—
36-004267	SBR-004267H	—	Historic period road segment	—
36-004268	SBR-004268H	—	Historic period road segment	—
36-004269	SBR-004269H	—	Historic period road segment	—
36-004270	SBR-004270H	—	Patterson Ranch/Warner Ranch Road, historic period road segment	—
36-004272*	SBR-004272H	—	Old Spanish Trail, Mojave Trail; Historic period trail	—
36-007545	SBR-007545H	—	U.S. 395 Highway, historic period highway	—
36-007694	SBR-007694H	—	Boulder Transmission lines, historic period transmissions tower	—
36-007755*	SBR-007755H	—	Historic period refuse scatter	—
36-007756	SBR-007756H	—	Historic period refuse scatter	—
36-007757	SBR-007757H	—	Historic period refuse scatter	—
36-007758	SBR-007758H	—	Historic period road segment	—
36-008077	SBR-008077H	—	Historic period refuse scatter	—
36-008078	—	—	Woodruff Homestead, historic period building	—
36-008082	SBR-008082H	—	Phelan Road; historic period road and refuse scatter	—
36-010288	SBR-010288H	—	John E. Dufton Homestead and William Goatman Property; historic period refuse scatter	—
36-012149*	SBR-012153H	—	Historic period refuse scatter	—
36-012150*	SBR-012154H	—	Historic period refuse scatter	—
36-012151*	SBR-012155H	—	Historic period refuse scatter	—

**Table A: Resources Within One Mile of the Project Area with DPR Documentation**

Primary #	Trinomial	OHP #	Site Description	Status Code
36-012339	SBR-012217H	—	Historic period refuse scatter	—
36-012340	SBR-012218H	—	Historic period refuse scatter	—
36-012341	SBR-012219H	—	Historic period refuse scatter	—
36-012342	SBR-012220H	—	Historic period refuse scatter	—
36-012343	SBR-012221H	—	Historic period refuse scatter	—
36-012344	SBR-012222H	—	Historic period road segment and refuse scatter	—
36-012345	SBR-012223H	—	Historic period road segment and refuse scatter	—
36-012346	SBR-012224H	—	Historic period road segment and refuse scatter	—
36-012347	—	—	Isolated prehistoric artifact	—
36-012631	—	—	Historic period refuse scatter	—
36-012632	—	—	Historic period refuse scatter	—
36-012633	—	—	Historic period refuse scatter	—
36-012634	—	—	Historic period refuse scatter	—
36-012635	—	—	Isolated prehistoric artifact	—
36-020263	—	—	Isolated prehistoric artifact	—
36-020555*	—	—	Isolated historic period artifact	—
36-020556*	—	—	Isolated historic period artifact	—
36-020557*	—	—	Isolated historic period artifact	—
36-020558*	—	—	Isolated historic period artifact	—
36-021366	SBR-013725H	—	Historic period trash scatter	—
36-021372	SBR-013731H	—	Historic period trash scatter	—
36-026211	SBR-016620H	—	Historic period trash scatter	—
36-026212	SBR-016621H	—	Historic period trash scatter	—
36-026213	SBR-016622H	—	Historic period trash scatter	—

\* Within project area

## ADDITIONAL RESEARCH

Review of aerial photographs and site record updates indicates that there were never any buildings within the project area during the historic period (Historic Aerials.com var.; Petersen 1991).

## ARCHAEOLOGICAL FIELD SURVEY

Mr. Goodwin, Ms. Garcia, and Ms. Jenkins conducted the pedestrian survey of the entire project area. Visibility was excellent at approximately 95 percent with the surface partially obscured by vegetation. The project parcel has been subjected to surface disturbance from off-road activities. Sparse modern refuse was noted on the surface throughout the project parcels. Soils are alluvium. A number of the previously documented resources, along with nine previously undocumented



resources were identified. Appendix B contains site records and site record updates describing the resources in greater detail.

### **36-004272/CA-SBR-004272H (Old Spanish Trail/Salt Lake-Santa Fe Trail)**

A portion of this 19<sup>th</sup> century trail's route transects the southwestern portion of the project area. Its condition and description are consistent with its last site record update (Pollock et al. 2005a).

### **36-007755/CA-SBR-007755H**

This minor early to mid-20<sup>th</sup> century 45 × 40-foot refuse scatter was documented in the early 1990s. Its condition and description are consistent with its site record (Becker et al. 1993).

### **36-012149/CA-SBR-012153H**

This minor early to mid-20<sup>th</sup> century refuse scatter (30 × 20 feet in area, totaling approximately 20 cans) was originally documented in the early 1990s. Its condition and description are consistent with its site record (Pollock et al. 2005b).

### **36-012150/CA-SBR-012154H**

This early to mid-20<sup>th</sup> century historic period refuse scatter (55 × 35 feet in area, totaling approximately 100 items comprising cans, glass, and ceramic fragments) was originally documented in the mid-2000s. Its condition and description are consistent with its site record update (Pollock et al. 2005c).

### **36-012151/CA-SBR-012155H**

This early 20<sup>th</sup> century historic period refuse scatter (45 × 30 feet in area, totaling approximately 200 items consisting of cans, glass, and ceramic fragments) was originally documented in the mid-2000s. Its condition and description are consistent with its site record update (Pollock et al. 2005d).

### **36-020555**

Originally recorded as an isolate (a small glass scatter) in the mid-2000s, this was subsequently designated Locus A after additional artifacts were identified 50 feet to the east on the east side of Oak Hill Road (Old Spanish Trail/Salt Lake-Santa Fe Trail, 36-004272) and documented as Locus B (Pollock et al. 2005e). The refuse scatter dates from the late 19<sup>th</sup> to mid-20<sup>th</sup> century, spans 150 × 110 feet and comprises approximately 70 items (cans, glass, and ceramic fragments).

### **36-020557**

Originally recorded as an isolate (two meat cans) in the mid-2000s, this was subsequently designated Locus A after additional artifacts were identified 60 feet to the west, which were designated Locus B (Pollock et al. 2005f). The refuse scatter dates from the early to mid-20<sup>th</sup> century, spans 105 × 104 feet, and comprises approximately 70 items (cans, glass, and ceramic fragments).

Two isolated artifacts previously documented within the project area (36-020556 and 36-020558) were not identified.

### **36-033084/CA-SBR-033084H**

This previously undocumented sparse, minimal refuse scatter (totaling 7 cans) dates to the late 1930s and spans 246 × 87 feet.

### **36-033085/CA-SBR-033085H**

This previously undocumented sparse refuse scatter (totaling approximately 22 items including cans, glass, and ceramic fragments) dates to the 1920s and spans 120 × 65 feet.

### **36-033086/CA-SBR-033086H**

This previously undocumented sparse refuse scatter (totaling approximately 35 items including cans, can fragments, and glass fragments) dates to the 1920s and spans 160 × 80 feet.

### **36-033087/CA-SBR-033087H**

This previously undocumented sparse, minimal refuse scatter (totaling approximately 10 items including cans and can fragments) dates to the 1930s and spans 60 × 20 feet.

### **36-033088/CA-SBR-033088H**

This previously undocumented dense refuse scatter (totaling more than 1,350 items including cans, glass, and ceramic fragments) dates to the early to mid-20<sup>th</sup> century and spans 240 × 225 feet, straddling Oak Hill Road (a segment of the route of the Old Spanish/Salt Lake-Santa Fe Trail, 36-04272).

### **36-033089/CA-SBR-033089H**

This previously undocumented refuse scatter (totaling approximately 100 items including cans, can fragments, and glass fragments) dates to the early to mid-20<sup>th</sup> century and spans 170 × 45 feet.

### **36-033090**

These previously undocumented isolated artifacts (glass fragments) date to the early 20<sup>th</sup> century.

### **36-033091**

These previously undocumented isolated artifacts (food cans) date to the early 20<sup>th</sup> century.

### **36-033092**

These previously undocumented isolated artifacts (food cans) date to the early 20<sup>th</sup> century.

## **DISCUSSION**

The cultural resources assessment previously conducted by Statistical Research, Inc. (Pollock and Becker 2006) for the project area noted the following:

“This portion of the Mojave Desert has been a transportation corridor for more than a hundred years. During that time, numerous roads have been created, used, and abandoned.

Some of these roads were important links between communities, such as the Old Spanish Trail, whereas others were shortcuts or other seldom-used routes. During the mid- to late-twentieth century and up to the current day, abandoned road sections were frequently used for illegal refuse dumping, and the sites found during our survey probably resulted from such activities. The early- to mid-twentieth century also saw an increase in the popularity of the desert, as the number amateur prospectors increased during the Depression and again after World War II. More recently, the desert has been an off-road vehicle use and target shooting area. Typically, these recreational activities occur on weekends, with the participants camping for one or two nights and discarding their camp debris at the campsite. Many of the recent refuse deposits reflect this kind of activity.”

As the newly recorded resources are predominantly similar to those previously documented (historic period refuse), the above comments apply to them as well. With the exception of the Old Spanish Trail/Salt Lake-Santa Fe Trail (36-004272, which lacks integrity and is not a contributing element to the resource), none of the sites within the project area is associated with any known historical events or important persons. On the contrary, they are typical examples of isolated historic-period refuse deposits with no specific associations and fail to meet the CEQA criteria of “historical resources” or “unique archaeological resources” (Pollock and Becker 2006). Therefore, their cultural resources value has been exhausted by previous and current documentation.

## RECOMMENDATIONS

A cultural resources records search, additional research, and a field survey were conducted for the project area. Historic period cultural resources previously documented within the project area were identified, along with a number of undocumented resources of the same era. However, none is a “historical resource” as defined by CEQA. Despite the presence of several minor prehistoric resources within a mile, the project area has been surveyed twice over the course of more than a decade with no trace of any prehistoric resources identified. As a result of these findings, the potential of the proposed project to affect previously undocumented significant resources appears to be low. Therefore, no further cultural resources investigations or monitoring are recommended.

In the event human remains are encountered, State Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5 states that no further disturbance shall occur until the County Coroner has made a determination of origin and disposition pursuant to Public Resources Code Section 5097.98. The County Coroner must be notified of the find immediately. If the remains are determined to be Native American, the County Coroner will notify the NAHC, which will determine and notify an MLD. With the permission of the landowner or his/her authorized representative, the MLD may inspect the site of the discovery. The MLD shall complete the inspection within 48 hours of notification by the NAHC. The MLD will have the opportunity to offer recommendations for the disposition of the remains.

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## **APPENDIX A**

### **RECORDS SEARCH BIBLIOGRAPHY**

## Report List

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Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
SB-00191	NADB-R - 1060191; Voided - 73-12.2A	1973	SMITH, GERALD A.	ARCHAEOLOGICAL, HISTORICAL AND PALEONTOLOGICAL SITE SURVEY FOR COUNTY SERVICE AREA NO. 70 IMPROVEMENT ZONE "J", ASSESSMENT OF IMPACT AND RECOMMENDATIONS	SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY MUSEUM ASSOCIATION	36-002208
SB-01219	NADB-R - 1061219; Voided - 81-12.7	1981	HALL, MATTHEW C., PHILIP J. WILKE, DORAN L. CART, and JAMES D. SWENSON	AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF THE PROPOSED SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA EDISON IVANPAH GENERATING STATION, PLANT SITE, AND RELATED RAIL, COAL SLURRY, WATER AND TRANSMISSION LINE CORRIDORS, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA, AND CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA	ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH UNIT, UCR	36-001065, 36-001066, 36-001933, 36-002131, 36-002402, 36-002690, 36-002978, 36-003728, 36-003729, 36-004590, 36-004693, 36-004694, 36-004695, 36-004696, 36-004697, 36-004698, 36-004699, 36-004700, 36-004701, 36-004702, 36-004703, 36-004704, 36-004705, 36-004706, 36-004707, 36-004708, 36-004709, 36-004710, 36-004711, 36-004712, 36-004713, 36-004714, 36-004715, 36-004716, 36-004717, 36-004718, 36-004719, 36-004720, 36-004721, 36-004722, 36-004723, 36-004724, 36-004725, 36-004726, 36-004888
SB-01220	NADB-R - 1061220; Voided - 81-12.7A	1981	BEAN, LOWELL JOHN, SYLVIA BRAKKE VANE, and JACKSON YOUNG	THE IVANPAH GENERATING STATION PROJECT: ETHNOGRAPHIC (NATIVE AMERICAN) RESOURCES	CULTURAL SYSTEMS RESEARCH, INC.	36-000058, 36-000060, 36-000063, 36-000064, 36-000065, 36-000072, 36-000176, 36-000182, 36-000204, 36-000206, 36-000207, 36-000458, 36-000786, 36-000821, 36-000938, 36-000983, 36-001888, 36-001961, 36-002110, 36-002129, 36-002142, 36-002240, 36-002554, 36-002643, 36-002646, 36-002704, 36-002707, 36-003489, 36-004703, 36-004726
SB-01474	NADB-R - 1061474; Voided - 84-12.2	1984	SMITH, GERALD A. and E. GARY STICKEL	A CULTURAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT OF THE PHELAN ROAD IMPROVEMENT PROJECT, HO9155, BALDY MESA AREA, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY MUSEUM ASSOCIATION	
SB-02202	NADB-R - 1062202; Voided - 90-11.6	1990	MCKENNA, JEANETTE A.	A PHASE I ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION OF PROPOSED WATER PIPELINE ROUTES AND RESERVOIR/PUMPING LOCATIONS, IN THE BALDY MESA/PHELAN AREA, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	MCKENNA ET AL.	

## Report List

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Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
SB-02476	NADB-R - 1062476; Voided - 91-11.6	1991	MCKENNA, JEANETTE A.	A PHASE I LINEAR SURVEY: CULTURAL RESOURCES INVESTIGATIONS FOR THE HESPERIA IMPROVEMENT DISTRICT, HESPERIA, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	MCKENNA ET AL.	
SB-02674	NADB-R - 1062674; Voided - 92-7.5	1992	SINGER, CLAY A., JOHN E. ATWOOD, and BARBIE S. LANEY	CULTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY AND IMPACT ASSESSMENT FOR APN 404-281-36 IN THE BALDY MESA AREA OF SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	C.A. SINGER & ASSOCIATES	36-004272
SB-02732	NADB-R - 1062732	1992	PARR, ROBERT E.	AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT OF TENTATIVE PARCEL MAP #14242 BALDY MESA, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CA	CSUB	36-004179
SB-02802	NADB-R - 1062802	1993	BROCK, JAMES	HISTORICAL STRUCTURES ASSESSMENT FOR THE PHELAN ROAD WIDENING PROJECT, BALDY MESA ROAD TO LOS BANOS ROAD, COUNTY OF SAN BERNARDINO, CA	ARCHAEOLOGICAL ADVISORY GROUP	
SB-02803	NADB-R - 1062803	1993	LOVE, BRUCE	MAIN ST./I-15 INTERCHANGE, HESPERIA	CRM TECH	
SB-03020	NADB-R - 1063020	1993	STURM, BRAD, D. MCLEAN, K. BECKER, and J. ROSENTHAL	(DRAFT) ADELANTO-LUGO TRANSMISSION PROJECT CULTURAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT	WOODWARD-CLYDE	36-002910, 36-004019, 36-004251, 36-004255, 36-004266, 36-004267, 36-004268, 36-004269, 36-004272, 36-004274, 36-004275, 36-004276, 36-004411, 36-006353, 36-006532, 36-006533, 36-007739, 36-007740, 36-007741, 36-007742, 36-007743, 36-007744, 36-007745, 36-007746, 36-007747, 36-007748, 36-007749, 36-007750, 36-007751, 36-007752, 36-007753, 36-007754, 36-007755, 36-007756, 36-007757, 36-007758, 36-007759, 36-007760, 36-007761, 36-007762, 36-007763
SB-03110	NADB-R - 1063110	1996	BROCK, JAMES and CHRISTINE L. D'ORIO	HISTORIC PROPERTY SURVEY AND HISTORIC ARCHITECTURAL EVALUATION REPORT FOR THE WIDENING OF PHELAN ROAD FROM BALDY MESA ROAD TO STATE HWY 395, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CA. 68PP	ARCHAEOLOGICAL ADVISORY GROUP	36-004252, 36-004268, 36-004271, 36-004272, 36-007694, 36-007755, 36-007756, 36-008077, 36-008078, 36-008082
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Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
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SB-04282	NADB-R - 1064282	2004	FULTON, PHIL	CULTURAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT: CINGULAR WIRELESS FACILITY NO. SB 333-01, HESPERIA, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CA. 17PP	LSA	
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SB-04582	NADB-R - 1064582	2005	Duff, Gabrielle and Manuel R. Palacios-Fest	Archaeological and Paleontological Survey of the Ludwig Property, Hesperia, San Bernardino County, California.		
SB-04796	NADB-R - 1064796	2005	BRUNZELL, DAVID	CULTURAL RESOURCE ASSESSMENT VISTA DEL VALLE CITY OF VICTORVILLE SAN BERNADINO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA		
SB-04927	NADB-R - 1064927	2006	Sander, Jay K.	Cultural Resources Inventory of 147 Acres: Tract 17598, Phelan, San Bernardino County, California.	Chambers Group, Inc	36-004272, 36-012631, 36-012632, 36-012633, 36-012634, 36-012635
SB-05466	NADB-R - 1065466	2007	TANG, BAI, SMALLWOOD, JOSH, DANIEL BALLESTER, and LAURA H. SHAKER	HISTORICAL/ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES SURVEY REPORT: VICTOR VALLEY WATER DISTRICT PIPELINE PROJECT, CITY OF VICTORVILLE, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA		36-007694

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Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
SB-05698	NADB-R - 1065698	2007	Hogan, Michael	Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey Report: US Highway 395 Realignment EIR, Victorville Area, San Bernardino County, California.	CRM Tech	36-004179, 36-004252, 36-004253, 36-004262, 36-004267, 36-004268, 36-004270, 36-004271, 36-004272, 36-004411, 36-004418, 36-006828, 36-007545, 36-007694, 36-008082, 36-010316, 36-012150, 36-012469, 36-013356, 36-013357, 36-013358, 36-013359, 36-013360, 36-013361, 36-013362, 36-013363, 36-013364, 36-013372, 36-013373, 36-013374, 36-013375, 36-013376, 36-013377, 36-013378, 36-013379, 36-013380, 36-013381, 36-013382, 36-013383, 36-013384, 36-013385, 36-013386
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SB-06333	NADB-R - 1066333	2005	HORNE, MELINDA C.	CULTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY FOR THE MOJAVE WATER AGENCY WATER BANKING PROJECT		36-000176
SB-06602	NADB-R - 1066602; OHP OTIS Report Nbr - FCC090824Q	2009	Wlodarski, Robert J.	Cultural Resources Record Search and Archaeological Survey Results for the proposed Royal Street Communications, California, LLC, Site LAee28A (Vacant Lot TMO-Pine Colo) located at 9980 Lassen Street, Hesperia, San Bernardino County, California 92345.	HEART	
SB-06859	NADB-R - 1066859	2010	Tang, Bai "Tom", Terri Jacquemain, Daniel Ballester, and Harry Quinn	Identification and Evaluation of Historic Properties: Town of Apple Valley and City of Hesperia Wastewater Reclamation Plants and Related Facilities Project, Victor Valley Area, San Bernardino County, California.		
SB-06860	NADB-R - 1066860; Other - SCE	2011	Heidelberg, Kurt and Gabrielle Duff	Archaeological Survey Report for Southern California Edison's Line Extension Project in Victorville, California.	Inland Environmental Associates	36-007545

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Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
SB-07156	NADB-R - 1067156	2011	Tang, Bai "Tom", Daniel Ballester, and Nina Gallardo	Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey Report: Water Supply System Improvements Projects, Fiscal Years 2010/2011 – 2014/2015, Victorville Water District, San Bernardino County, California.	CRM TECH	36-000968, 36-002910, 36-006793, 36-007545, 36-007694, 36-009360, 36-010316, 36-012658
SB-07493	NADB-R - 1067493	2013	Dahdul, Miriam, Daniel Ballester, John D. Goodman II, and Nina Gallardo	Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey Report: Westside Terraces Project, Assessor's Parcel No's 3064-441-01 to -03, City of Hesperia, San Bernardino County, California.		
SB-08179	Paleo -	2015	Hogan, Michael	Archaeological/Paleontological Monitoring Program, Tractor Supply Company Retail Facility Project, 12543 Main Street, City of Hesperia, San Bernardino County, CRM TECH Contract No. 2956	CRM TECH	
SB-08205	Paleo -	2015	McKenna, Jeanette A.	A PHASE I CULTURAL RESOURCES INVESTIGATION OF THE PROPOSED SUMMIT LEADERSHIP ACADEMY, HIGH DESERT CAMPUS, CITY OF HESPERIA, SAN BERNARDINO CO., CALIFORNIA	McKENNA et al.	36-010288