

HISTORICAL/ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES SURVEY REPORT

**LOYAL BROTHERS PROJECT
ASSESSOR'S PARCEL NO. 3039-321-08**

**City of Hesperia
San Bernardino County, California**

For Submittal to:

Planning Department
City of Hesperia
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March 4, 2020
CRM TECH Contract No. 3584

Title: Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey Report: Loyal Brothers Project, Assessor's Parcel No. 3039-321-08, City of Hesperia, San Bernardino County, California

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USGS Quadrangle: Baldy Mesa, Calif., 7.5' quadrangle (Section 28, T4N R5W, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian)

Project Size: Approximately 10 acres

Keywords: Victor Valley, southern Mojave Desert; Phase I historical/archaeological resources survey; no "historical resources" under CEQA

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

Between January and March 2020, at the request of Thatcher Engineering and Associates, Inc., CRM TECH performed a cultural resources study on approximately 10 acres of undeveloped land in the City of Hesperia, San Bernardino County, California. The subject property of the study, Assessor's Parcel No. 3039-321-08, is located on the west side of Caliente Road between its intersections with Muscatel Street and Joshua Street, in the northeast quarter of Section 28, T4N R5W, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian. The study is a part of the environmental review process for the proposed Loyal Brothers Project, which entails the construction of a truck and trailer repair facility with a 30,000-square-foot building, 30 service bays, and outdoor truck and trailer parking.

The City of Hesperia, as the lead agency for the project, required the study in compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). The purpose of this study is to provide the City with the necessary information and analysis to determine whether the proposed project would cause a substantial adverse change to any "historical resources," as defined by CEQA, that may exist in or around the project area. In order to identify such resources, CRM TECH conducted a historical/archaeological resources records search, initiated a Native American Sacred Lands File search, pursued historical background research, and carried out an intensive-level field survey.

Throughout the various avenues of research, this study did not encounter any "historical resources" within or adjacent to the project area. Based on these findings, CRM TECH recommends to the City of Hesperia a finding of *No Impact* regarding "historical resources." No further cultural resources investigation is recommended for the project unless development plans undergo such changes as to include areas not covered by this study. However, if buried cultural materials are encountered during any earth-moving operations associated with the project, all work within 50 feet of the discovery should be halted or diverted until a qualified archaeologist can evaluate the nature and significance of the finds.

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INTRODUCTION

Between January and March, at the request of Thatcher Engineering and Associates, Inc., CRM TECH performed a cultural resources study on approximately 10 acres of undeveloped land in the City of Hesperia, San Bernardino County, California (Fig. 1). The subject property of the study, Assessor's Parcel No. 3039-321-08, is located on the west side of Caliente Road between its intersections with Muscatel Street and Joshua Street, in the northeast quarter of Section 28, T4N R5W, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian (Figs. 2, 3).

The study is a part of the environmental review process for the proposed Loyal Brothers Project, which entails the construction of a truck and trailer repair facility with a 30,000-square-foot building, 30 service bays, and outdoor parking. The City of Hesperia, as the lead agency for the project, required the study in compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA; PRC §21000, et seq.). The purpose of this study is to provide the City with the necessary information and analysis to determine whether the project would cause a substantial adverse change to any "historical resources," as defined by CEQA, that may exist in or around the project area.

In order to identify such resources, CRM TECH conducted a historical/archaeological resources records search, initiated a Native American Sacred Lands File search, pursued historical background research, and carried out an intensive-level field survey. The following report is a complete account of the methods, results, and final conclusion of the study. Personnel who participated in the study are named in the appropriate sections below, and their qualifications are provided in Appendix 1.

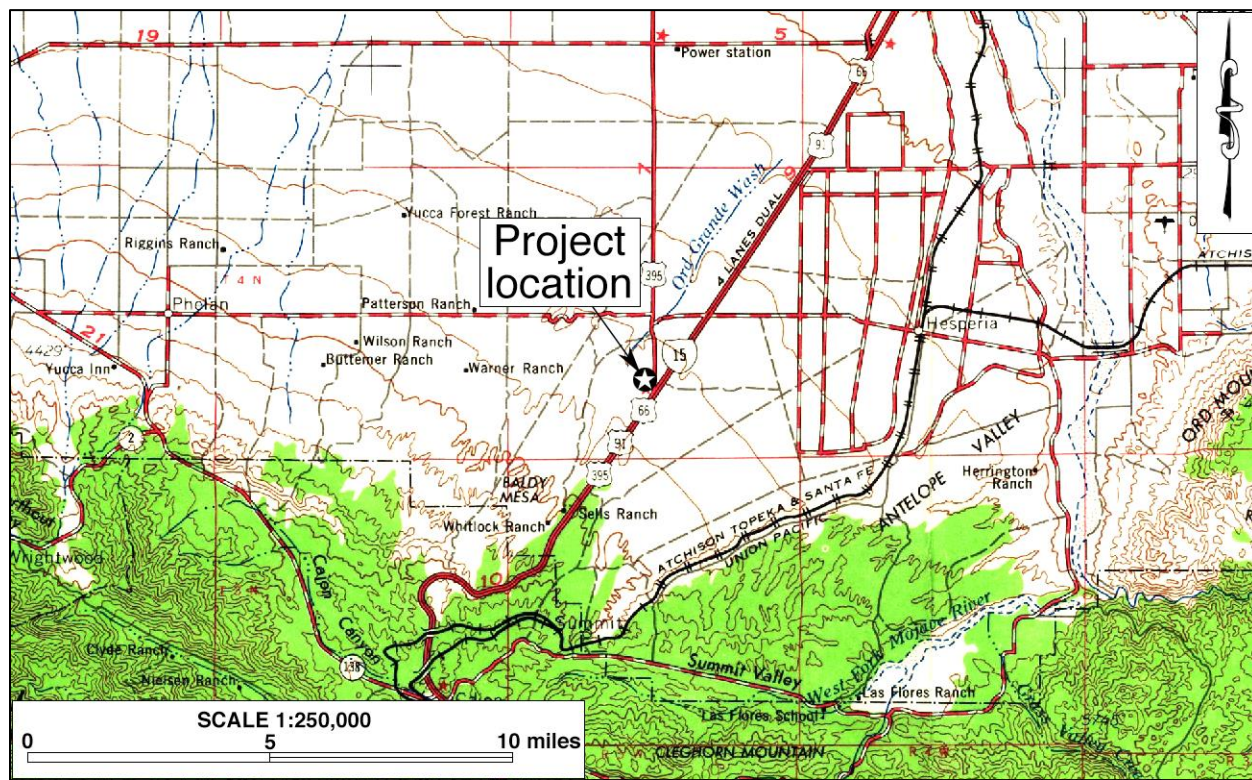


Figure 1. Project vicinity. (Based on USGS San Bernardino, Calif., 120'x60' quadrangle [USGS 1969])

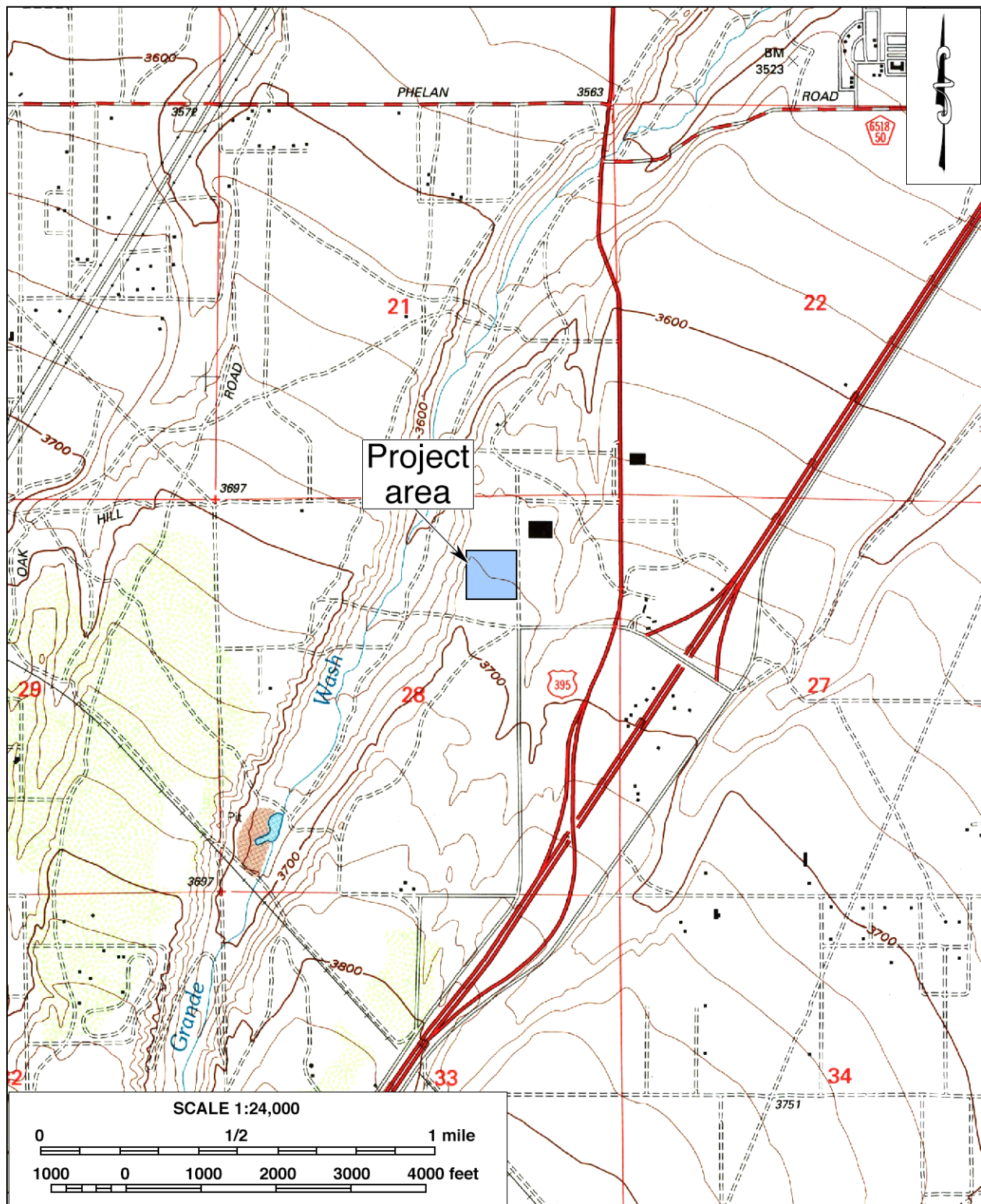


Figure 2. Project area. (Based on USGS Baldy Mesa, Calif., 7.5' quadrangle [USGS 1996])



Figure 3. Aerial view of the project area.

SETTING

CURRENT NATURAL SETTING

The City of Hesperia is situated in the Victor Valley, which lies on the southern rim of the Mojave Desert and immediately to the north of the San Bernardino-San Gabriel mountain ranges. The climate and environment of the area is typical of southern California “high desert” country, so-called because of its higher elevation than the Colorado Desert to the southeast. The climate is marked by extremes in temperature and aridity, with summer highs reaching well over 110°F and winter lows dipping below freezing. Average annual precipitation is less than five inches.

The project area consists of a square-shaped parcel of undeveloped desert land on the western edge of the city, flanked by two industrial properties on the north and the south but surrounded mostly by vacant land. Elevations on the property range approximately between 3,680 feet and 3,700 feet above mean sea level, and the terrain is relatively level, with a slight incline towards the south. Soils in the vicinity consist of yellowish-brown fine- to coarse-grained sands mixed with small rocks.

The sparse vegetation growth in the project area includes brittlebush, Joshua trees, and a cover of ruderal grasses (Fig. 4). In its native state, the project area is a part of the Joshua Tree Woodland Plant Community, which typically also features juniper, buckwheat, Apache plume, desert alyssum, and various types of cacti. Animals common to the area include small mammals (jackrabbits, desert cottontails, squirrels, rats, and mice), reptiles (lizards, snakes, and desert tortoise), native birds (doves, vultures, raptors, and quail), and arthropods (beetles, desert tarantula and scorpions).



Figure 4. Overview of the current natural setting of the project area. (Photograph taken on January 24, 2020; view to the southeast)

The Victor Valley is a part of the Mojave River watershed. During the Late Pleistocene and early Holocene epochs, the region experienced four separate high stands of Lake Mojave and other pluvial lakes. These episodes afforded the aboriginal population greater access to water, while the desiccation of the lakes forced them to move closer to the Mojave River, which provided not only a dependable water source and subsistence resources but also a major route for interregional trade. Not surprisingly, most of the Native American archaeological sites identified in and around the Victor Valley occur along the banks of the Mojave River.

CULTURAL SETTING

Prehistoric Context

In order to understand the progress of Native American cultures prior to European contact, archaeologists have devised chronological frameworks on the basis of artifacts and site types that date back some 12,000 years. Currently, the chronology most frequently applied in the Mojave Desert divides the region's prehistory into five periods marked by changes in archaeological remains, reflecting different ways in which Native peoples adapted to their surroundings. According to Warren (1984) and Warren and Crabtree (1986), the five periods are as follows: the Lake Mojave Period, 12,000 years to 7,000 years ago; the Pinto Period, 7,000 years to 4,000 years ago; the Gypsum Period, 4,000 years to 1,500 years ago; the Saratoga Springs Period, 1,500 years to 800 years ago; and the Protohistoric Period, 800 years ago to European contact.

More recently, Hall (2000) presented a slightly different chronology for the region, also with five periods: Lake Mojave (ca. 8000-5500 B.C.), Pinto (ca. 5500-2500 B.C.), Newberry (ca. 1500 B.C.-500 A.D.), Saratoga (ca. 500-1200 A.D.), and Tecopa (ca. 1200-1770s A.D.). According to Hall (*ibid.*:14), small mobile groups of hunters and gatherers inhabited the Mojave Desert during the Lake Mojave sequence. Their material culture is represented by the Great Basin Stemmed points and flaked stone crescents. These small, highly mobile groups continued to inhabit the region during the Pinto Period, which saw an increased reliance on ground foods, small and large game animals, and the collection of vegetal resources, suggesting that "subsistence patterns were those of broad-based foragers" (*ibid.*:15). Artifact types found in association with this period include the Pinto points and *Olivella* sp. spire-lopped beads.

Distinct cultural changes occurred during the Newberry Period, in comparison to the earlier periods, including "geographically expansive land-use pattern...involving small residential groups moving between select localities," long-distance trade, and diffusion of trait characteristics (Hall 2000:16). Typical artifacts from this period are the Elko and Gypsum Contracting Stem points and Split Oval beads. The two ensuing periods, Saratoga and Tecopa, are characterized by seasonal group settlements near accessible food resources and the intensification of the exploitation of plant foods, as evidenced by groundstone artifacts (*ibid.*:16).

Hall (2000:16) states that "late prehistoric foraging patterns were more restricted in geographic routine and range, a consequence of increasing population density" and other variables. Saratoga Period artifact types include Rose Spring and Eastgate points as well as Anasazi grayware pottery. Artifacts from the Tecopa Period include Desert Side-notched and Cottonwood Triangular points, buffware and brownware pottery, and beads of the Thin Lipped, Tiny Saucer, Cupped, Cylinder, steatite, and glass types (*ibid.*).

Ethnohistoric Context

The Victor Valley is a part of the homeland of the Serrano Indians, whose traditional territory is centered at the San Bernardino Mountains, but also includes part of the San Gabriel Mountains, much of the San Bernardino Valley, and the Mojave River valley in the southern portion of the Mojave Desert, reaching as far east as the Cady, Bullion, Sheep Hole, and Coxcomb Mountains. The name “Serrano” was derived from a Spanish term meaning “mountaineer” or “highlander.” The basic written sources on Serrano culture are Kroeber (1925), Strong (1929), and Bean and Smith (1978). The following ethnographic discussion of the Serrano people is based on these sources.

Prior to European contact, Serrano subsistence was defined by the surrounding landscape and primarily based on the gathering of wild and cultivated foods and hunting, exploiting nearly all of the resources available. They settled mostly on elevated terraces, hills, and finger ridges near where flowing water emerged from the mountains. Loosely organized into exogamous clans led by hereditary heads, the clans were in turn affiliated with one of two exogamous moieties, the Wildcat (*Tukutam*) or the Coyote (*Wahiam*). The exact nature of the clans, their structure, function, and number are not known, except that each clan was the largest autonomous political and landholding unit. The core of the unit was the patrilineage, although women retained their own lineage names after marriage. There was no pan-tribal political union among the clans.

The Serrano had a variety of technological skills that they used to acquire food, shelter, and clothing as well as to create ornaments and decorations. Common tools included manos and metates, mortars and pestles, hammerstones, fire drills, awls, arrow straighteners, and stone knives and scrapers. These lithic tools were made from locally sourced material as well as materials procured through trade or travel. They also used wood, horn, and bone spoons and stirrers; baskets for winnowing, leaching, grinding, transporting, parching, storing, and cooking; and pottery vessels for carrying water, storage, cooking, and serving food and drink. Much of this material cultural, elaborately decorated, does not survive in the archaeological record. As usual, the main items found archaeologically relate to subsistence activities.

Although contact with Europeans may have occurred as early as 1771 or 1772, Spanish influence on Serrano lifeways was minimal until the 1810s, when a mission *asistencia* was established on the southern edge of Serrano territory. Between then and the end of the mission era in 1834, most of the Serrano in the western portion of their traditional territory were removed to the nearby missions. In the eastern portion, a series of punitive expeditions in 1866-1870 resulted in the death or displacement of almost all remaining Serrano population in the San Bernardino Mountains. Today, most Serrano descendants are affiliated with the San Manuel Band of Mission Indians, the Morongo Band of Mission Indians, or the Serrano Nation of Indians.

Historic Context

The present-day Victor Valley area received its first European visitor, the famed Spanish missionary and explorer Francisco Garcés, in 1776, and the first Euroamerican settlements appeared in the valley as early as 1860 (Peirson 1970:128). Despite these “early starts,” due to its harsh environment, development in the arid high desert country of southern California was slow and limited for much of the historic period, and the Victor Valley remained only sparsely populated until the second half of the 20th century.

Garcés traveled through the Victor Valley along an ancient Indian trading route known today as the Mojave Trail (Beck and Haase 1974:15). In 1829, most of this trail was incorporated into an important pack-train road known as the Old Spanish Trail, which extended between southern California and Santa Fe, New Mexico (Warren 2004). Some 20 years later, when the historic wagon road known as the Mormon Trail or Salt Lake Trail was established between Utah and southern California, it followed essentially the same route across the Mojave Desert (NPS 2001:5). Since then, the Victor Valley has always served as a crucial link on a succession of major transportation arteries, where the heritage of the ancient Mojave Trail was carried on by the Santa Fe Railway, by the legendary U.S. Route 66, and finally by today's I-15.

With the completion of the Santa Fe Railway, settlement activities began in earnest in the Victor Valley in the 1880s. In 1885, the Hesperia area was officially named in conjunction with the establishment of a railroad station. Shortly thereafter, Robert and Joseph Widney formed the Hesperia Land and Water Company, laid out a subdivision referred to as the Old Townsite, and began to establish water rights with the County of San Bernardino (Drylie 2010:13-16). Thanks to the availability of fertile lands and the abundance of ground water, agriculture played a dominant role in the early development of the Victor Valley area in general and in Hesperia specifically (McGinnis 1988). Since the 1980s, however, residential and commercial development spurred by southern California commuters' search for affordable housing has become the driving force in the growth of the Victor Valley region. Today the City of Hesperia, incorporated in 1988 largely as a "bedroom community," has an estimated population of approximately 102,000 (City of Hesperia n.d.).

RESEARCH METHODS

RECORDS SEARCH

The historical/archaeological resources records search was completed by CRM TECH archaeologist Ben Kerridge at the South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC), California State University, Fullerton. During the records search, Kerridge examined maps and records on file at the SCCIC for previously identified cultural resources and existing cultural resources reports within a one-mile radius of the project area. Previously identified cultural resources include properties designated as California Historical Landmarks, Points of Historical Interest, or San Bernardino County Landmarks, as well as those listed in the National Register of Historic Places, the California Register of Historical Resources, or the California Historical Resources Inventory.

SACRED LANDS FILE SEARCH

On January 23, 2020, CRM TECH submitted a written request to the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) for a records search in the commission's Sacred Lands File. NAHC is the State of California's trustee agency for the protection of "tribal cultural resources," as defined by California Public Resources Code §21074, and is tasked with identifying and cataloging properties of Native American cultural value, including places of special religious, spiritual, or social significance and known graves and cemeteries throughout the state. The response from NAHC is summarized below and attached to this report in Appendix 2.

HISTORICAL RESEARCH

Historical background research for this study was conducted by CRM TECH principal investigator/historian Bai “Tom” Tang. Sources consulted during the research included published literature in local history, historic maps of the Hesperia area, and aerial photographs of the project vicinity. Among the maps consulted for this study were the U.S. General Land Office’s (GLO) land survey plat map dated 1856 and the U.S. Geological Survey’s (USGS) topographic maps dated 1902-1996, which are collected at the Science Library of the University of California, Riverside, and the California Desert District of the U.S. Bureau of Land Management, located in Moreno Valley. The aerial photographs, taken in 1938-2018, are available at the Nationwide Environmental Title Research (NETR) Online website and through the Google Earth software.

FIELD SURVEY

On January 24, 2020, CRM TECH field director Daniel Ballester and project archaeologist Nina Gallardo carried out the intensive-level field survey of the project area. The survey was completed on foot by walking a series of parallel north-south transects spaced 15 meters (approximately 50 feet) apart. In this way, the ground surface in the entire project area was systematically and carefully examined for any evidence of human activities dating to the prehistoric or historic period (i.e., 50 years ago or older). Ground visibility was good (80-90%) on most of the property but was poor (roughly 25%) where patches of low-lying vegetation obscured the surface.

RESULTS AND FINDINGS

RECORDS SEARCH

According to SCCIC records, the project area had been covered by two previously completed cultural resources studies (Fig. 5). One of these, completed in 2005, was a standard Phase I study for a proposed industrial park that coincided with the current project area (Hatheway and Associates 2005). The other was a large-scale overview study completed in 1991 on a total of 1,200 acres in the project vicinity, but it did not include a systematic field survey (McKenna 1991). No cultural sites were identified within or adjacent to the project area during either of those studies or any other similar studies nearby. Since the 2005 Phase I survey is now nearly 15 years old, a systematic resurvey of the project area was deemed necessary for this study.

Within the one-mile scope of the records search, at least 18 other previous studies on various tracts of land and linear features have been reported to the SCCIC, including one linear survey along Caliente Road, adjacent to the project boundary (Fig. 5). These and other similar studies resulted in the identification of 21 historical/archaeological sites and four isolates—i.e., localities with fewer than three artifacts— within the one-mile radius, as listed in Table 1.

As Table 1 shows, two of the sites and two of the isolates were of prehistoric—i.e., Native American—origin. These sites and isolates were all lithic in nature, with both site consisting of small scatters of worked stone. The isolates were a “battered” stone and an obsidian nodule. The other sites and isolates dated to the historic period, consisting primarily of roads and refuse scatters with two examples of homestead remains. None of these sites or isolates were found in the

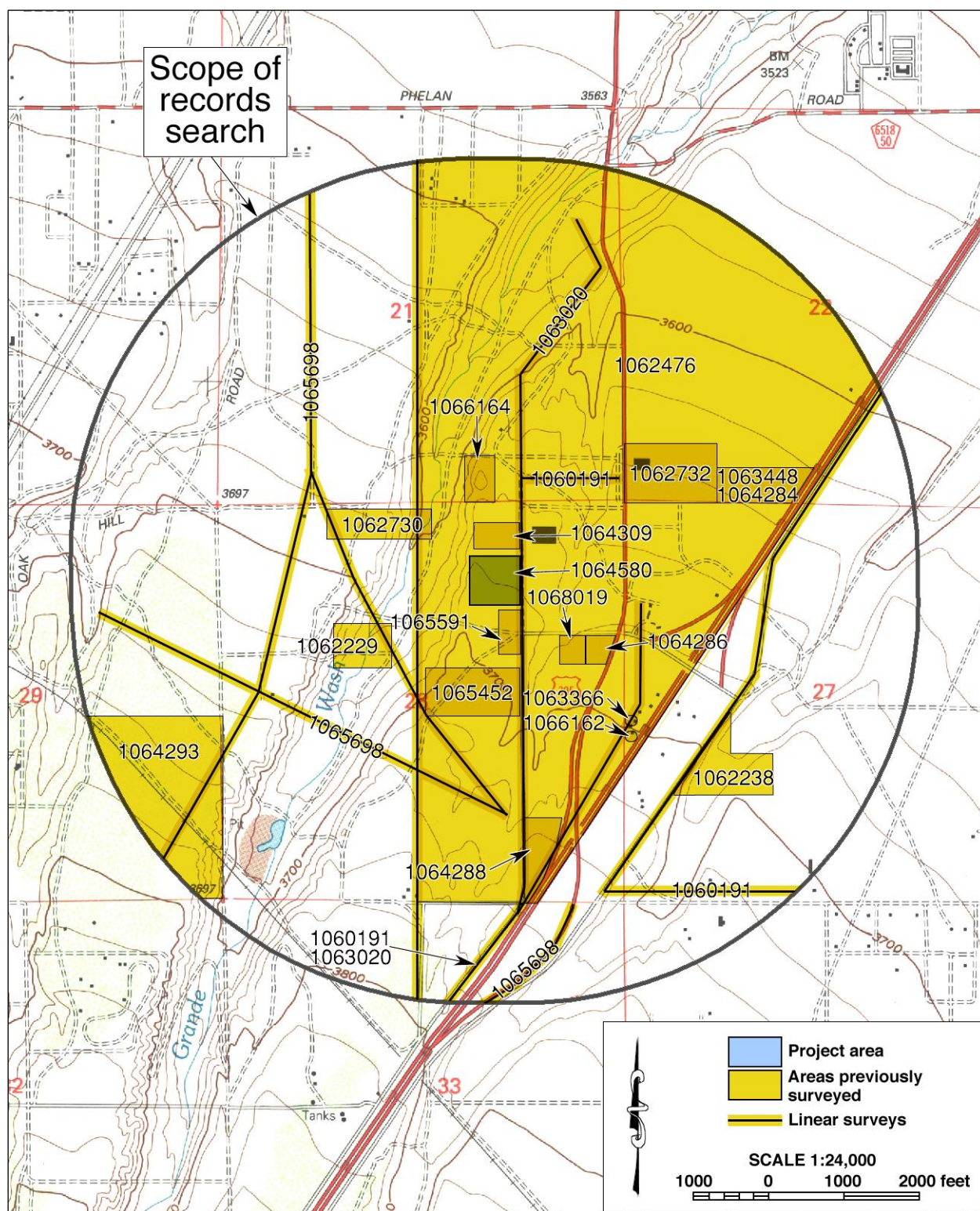


Table 1. Previously Recorded Cultural Resources within the Scope of the Records Search		
Site No.	Date Recorded	Description
36-004179	Various 1980-2009	Lane's Crossing Toll Road
36-004253	Various 1980-2011	Brown's Toll Road
36-004263	Reynolds 1980	Refuse dump[
36-004266	Reynolds 1980; Becker 1993	Small scatter of flaked tools
36-004267	Various 1980-2007	Oro Grande Wash-Oak Hill Cutoff Road
36-004268	Various 1980-2007	Oro Grande Wash-White Road Cutoff
36-004275	Various 1998-2003	Toll Road-Houghton's Crossing Road
36-007545	Various 1993-2014	Abandoned section of Highway 395
36-007680	McKenna 1993	Refuse scatter
36-007758	Becker et al. 1993	Abandoned road
36-007759	Becker et al. 1993	Sparse lithic scatter
36-007760	Becker et al. 1993	Refuse scatter
36-010287	Alexandrowicz 2000	Trail/dirt road
36-010288	Alexandrowicz 2000	Homestead remains
36-011443	Alexandrowicz 2003	Homestead remains
36-012339	Norris et al. 2005	Refuse scatter
36-012341	Norris et al. 2005	Refuse scatter
36-012342	Norris et al. 2005	Refuse scatter
36-012343	Becker et al. 2005	Refuse scatter
36-012345	Austerman and Lee 2005	Unpaved road from late 19th century
36-012346	Austerman and Lee 2005	Unpaved road from early 20th century
36-013374	Ballester 2007	Isolate: three pieces of sun-colored amethyst (SCA) glass
36-013375	Ballester 2007	Isolate: four pieces of SCA glass from the same bottle
36-013439	McKenna 2007	Isolate: "battered" stone
36-020263	Cerreto and Cunningham 2004	Isolate: pyroclastic nodule of obsidian

immediate vicinity of the project area, and thus none of them require further consideration during this study.

SACRED LANDS FILE SEARCH

In response to CRM TECH's inquiry, the Native American Heritage Commission states in a letter dated February 4, 2020, that the Sacred Lands File search yielded negative results for Native American cultural resources in the vicinity of the project area. However, noting that the lack of specific information does not necessarily establish the absence of Native American cultural resources, NAHC recommended that local Native American groups be contacted as well in future consultations and provided a list of tribes in the region that may have knowledge of such resources. NAHC's reply is attached to this report in Appendix 2 for reference by the City of Hesperia in future government-to-government consultations with the tribal groups.

HISTORICAL RESEARCH

Historical sources consulted for this study suggest that the project area is relatively low in sensitivity for cultural resources from the historic period. As Figures 6-8 illustrate, no evidence of any settlement or development activities was noted in or near the project area throughout the 1850s-

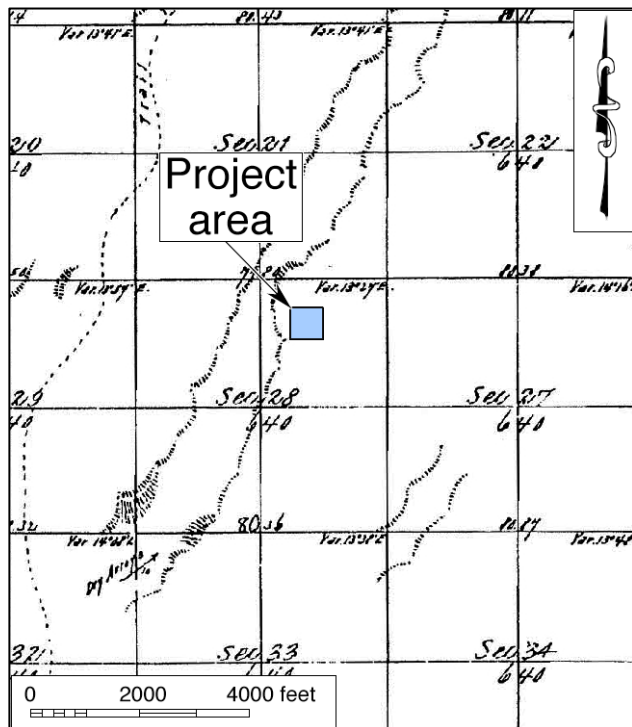


Figure 6. The project area and vicinity in 1855-1856.
(Source: GLO 1856)

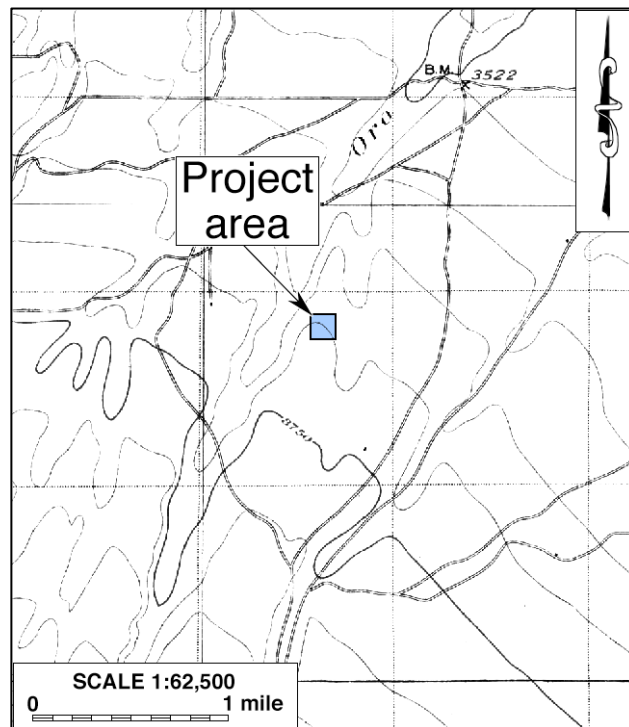


Figure 7. The project area and vicinity in 1898-1899.
(Source: USGS 1902)

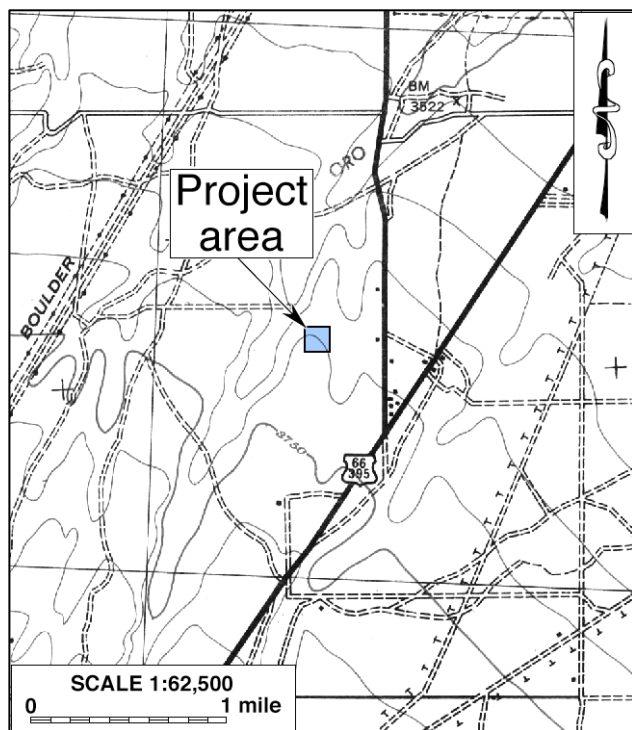


Figure 8. The project area and vicinity in 1940-1941.
(Source: USGS 1942)

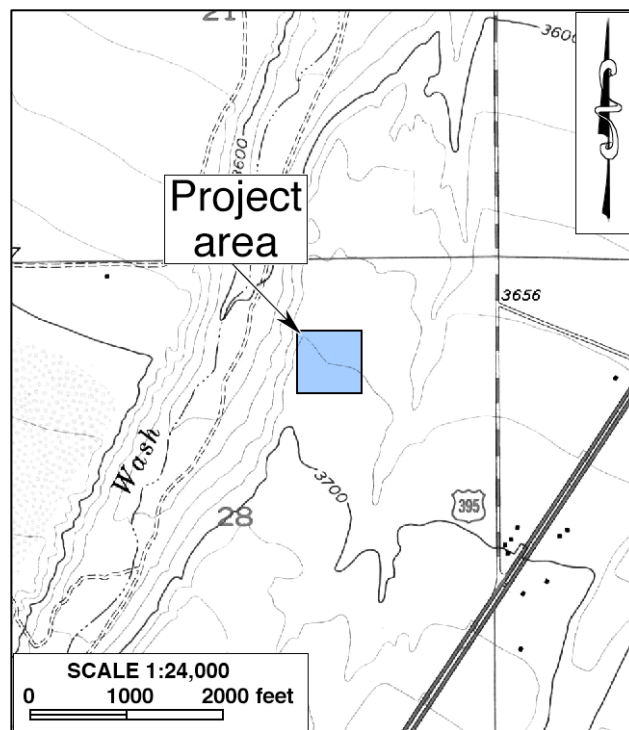


Figure 9. The project area and vicinity in 1952-1956.
(Source: USGS 1956)

1950s era. Although located less than a mile from many of the historic transportation arteries across the Victor Valley at different times since the 1850s, the desert landscape in and around the project area remained largely unaltered by human activities in the 1930s-1960s era except for a gradually increasing number of winding dirt roads nearby (NETR Online 1938-1968).

The earliest development known to occur in the project vicinity was that of a large warehouse on a property across Caliente Road to the northeast, which was first noted in 1994 (NETR Online 1968; 1994; Google Earth 1994; Fig. 2). It was followed over the next eight years by an industrial compound on the adjacent property to the north and, more recently, by a similar development to the south, which was completed within the past two years (NETR Online 1994-2016; Google Earth 1994-2018). As an associated development, the segment of Caliente Road near the project location had been partially paved by 2002 and entirely paved by 2013 (Google Earth 1994-2013). In the meantime, the project area itself has remained vacant and undeveloped to the present time (Google Earth 1994-2018).

FIELD SURVEY

The field survey produced completely negative results for potential cultural resources, and no buildings, structures, objects, sites, features, or artifacts more than 50 years of age were encountered within or adjacent to the project area. The ground surface along the perimeter of the property has been somewhat disturbed by past construction activities on the adjacent land. Scattered modern refuse, mostly household waste and construction debris, was also observed along the project boundaries, but none of the items is of any historical or archaeological interest.

DISCUSSION

The purpose of this study is to identify any cultural resources within or adjacent to the project area, and to assist the City of Hesperia in determining whether such resources meet the official definition of “historical resources” as provided in the California Public Resources Code, in particular CEQA. According to PRC §5020.1(j), “‘historical resource’ includes, but is not limited to, any object, building, site, area, place, record, or manuscript which is historically or archaeologically significant, or is significant in the architectural, engineering, scientific, economic, agricultural, educational, social, political, military, or cultural annals of California.”

More specifically, CEQA guidelines state that the term “historical resources” applies to any such resources listed in or determined to be eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources, included in a local register of historical resources, or determined to be historically significant by the lead agency (Title 14 CCR §15064.5(a)(1)-(3)). Regarding the proper criteria for the evaluation of historical significance, CEQA guidelines mandate that “generally a resource shall be considered by the lead agency to be ‘historically significant’ if the resource meets the criteria for listing on the California Register of Historical Resources” (Title 14 CCR §15064.5(a)(3)). A resource may be listed in the California Register if it meets any of the following criteria:

- (1) Is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California’s history and cultural heritage.
- (2) Is associated with the lives of persons important in our past.

- (3) Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, or represents the work of an important creative individual, or possesses high artistic values.
- (4) Has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history. (PRC §5024.1(c))

As discussed above, all research procedures conducted during this study have produced negative results, and no potential “historical resources” were encountered throughout the course of the study. Based on these findings, and in light of the criteria listed above, the present report concludes that *no historical resources exist within or adjacent to the project area.*

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

CEQA establishes that “a project that may cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource is a project that may have a significant effect on the environment” (PRC §21084.1). “Substantial adverse change,” according to PRC §5020.1(q), “means demolition, destruction, relocation, or alteration such that the significance of a historical resource would be impaired.”

In summary of the research results presented above, no “historical resources,” as defined by CEQA and associated regulations, are known to be present within or adjacent to the project area. Therefore, CRM TECH presents the following recommendations to the City of Hesperia:

- The proposed project will not cause a substantial adverse change to any known “historical resources.”
- No other cultural resources investigation will be necessary for the project unless development plans undergo such changes as to include areas not covered by this study.
- If any buried cultural materials are encountered during earth-moving operations associated with the project, all work within 50 feet of the discovery should be halted or diverted until a qualified archaeologist can evaluate the nature and significance of the finds.

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Google Earth

1994-2018 Aerial photographs of the project vicinity; taken in 1994, 2002, 2003, 2005, 2006, 2009, 2013, and 2015-2018. Available through the Google Earth software.

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McKenna, Jeanette

1991 A Phase I Linear Survey: Cultural Resources Investigations for the Hesperia Improvement District, Hesperia, San Bernardino County, California. On file, South Central Coastal Information Center, California State University, Fullerton.

NETR Online

1938-2016 Aerial photographs of the project vicinity; taken in 1938, 1952, 1968, 1994, 2002, 2005, 2009, 2010, 2012, 2014, and 2016. <http://www.historicaerials.com>.

NPS (National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior)

2001 *National Historic Trail Feasibility Study and Environmental Assessment: Old Spanish Trail, New Mexico, Colorado, Utah, Arizona, Nevada, California*. National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior, Washington, D.C.

Peirson, Erma

1970 *The Mojave River and Its Valley*. The Arthur H. Clarke Company, Glendale.

Strong, William Duncan

1929 *Aboriginal Society in Southern California*. University of California Publications in American Archaeology and Ethnology 26. Reprinted by Malki Museum Press, Banning, California, 1972.

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

1902 Map: Hesperia, Calif. (15', 1:62,500); surveyed in 1898-1999.

1942 Map: Hesperia, Calif. (15', 1:62,500); aerial photographs taken in 1940-1941.

1956 Map: Baldy Mesa, Calif. (7.5', 1:24,000); aerial photographs taken in 1952, field-checked in 1956.

1969 Map: San Bernardino, Calif. (1:250,000); 1958 edition revised.

1996 Map: Baldy Mesa, Calif. (7.5', 1:24,000); 1956 edition photorevised in 1994.

Warren, Claude N.

1984 The Desert Region. In Michael J. Moratto (ed.): *California Archaeology*; pp. 339-430. Academic Press, Orlando, Florida.

Warren, Claude N., and Robert H. Crabtree

1986 Prehistory of the Southwestern Area. In Warren L. D'Azevedo (ed.): *Handbook of North American Indians*, Vol. 11: *Great Basin*; pp. 183-193. Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C.

Warren, Elizabeth von Till

2004 The Old Spanish National Historic Trail. http://www.oldspanishtrail.org/learn/trail_history.php.

APPENDIX 1: PERSONNEL QUALIFICATIONS

PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR/HISTORIAN Bai “Tom” Tang, M.A.

Education

- 1988-1993 Graduate Program in Public History/Historic Preservation, UC Riverside.
1987 M.A., American History, Yale University, New Haven, Connecticut.
1982 B.A., History, Northwestern University, Xi’an, China.
- 2000 “Introduction to Section 106 Review,” presented by the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation and the University of Nevada, Reno.
1994 “Assessing the Significance of Historic Archaeological Sites,” presented by the Historic Preservation Program, University of Nevada, Reno.

Professional Experience

- 2002- Principal Investigator, CRM TECH, Riverside/Colton, California.
1993-2002 Project Historian/Architectural Historian, CRM TECH, Riverside, California.
1993-1997 Project Historian, Greenwood and Associates, Pacific Palisades, California.
1991-1993 Project Historian, Archaeological Research Unit, UC Riverside.
1990 Intern Researcher, California State Office of Historic Preservation, Sacramento.
1990-1992 Teaching Assistant, History of Modern World, UC Riverside.
1988-1993 Research Assistant, American Social History, UC Riverside.
1985-1988 Research Assistant, Modern Chinese History, Yale University.
1985-1986 Teaching Assistant, Modern Chinese History, Yale University.
1982-1985 Lecturer, History, Xi’an Foreign Languages Institute, Xi’an, China.

Cultural Resources Management Reports

Preliminary Analyses and Recommendations Regarding California’s Cultural Resources Inventory System (With Special Reference to Condition 14 of NPS 1990 Program Review Report). California State Office of Historic Preservation working paper, Sacramento, September 1990.

Numerous cultural resources management reports with the Archaeological Research Unit, Greenwood and Associates, and CRM TECH, since October 1991.

PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR/ARCHAEOLOGIST

Michael Hogan, Ph.D., RPA*

Education

- 1991 Ph.D., Anthropology, University of California, Riverside.
- 1981 B.S., Anthropology, University of California, Riverside; with honors.
- 1980-1981 Education Abroad Program, Lima, Peru.

- 2002 Section 106—National Historic Preservation Act: Federal Law at the Local Level. UCLA Extension Course #888.
- 2002 “Recognizing Historic Artifacts,” workshop presented by Richard Norwood, Historical Archaeologist.
- 2002 “Wending Your Way through the Regulatory Maze,” symposium presented by the Association of Environmental Professionals.
- 1992 “Southern California Ceramics Workshop,” presented by Jerry Schaefer.
- 1992 “Historic Artifact Workshop,” presented by Anne Duffield-Stoll.

Professional Experience

- 2002- Principal Investigator, CRM TECH, Riverside/Colton, California.
- 1999-2002 Project Archaeologist/Field Director, CRM TECH, Riverside.
- 1996-1998 Project Director and Ethnographer, Statistical Research, Inc., Redlands.
- 1992-1998 Assistant Research Anthropologist, University of California, Riverside
- 1992-1995 Project Director, Archaeological Research Unit, U. C. Riverside.
- 1993-1994 Adjunct Professor, Riverside Community College, Mt. San Jacinto College, U.C. Riverside, Chapman University, and San Bernardino Valley College.
- 1991-1992 Crew Chief, Archaeological Research Unit, U. C. Riverside.
- 1984-1998 Archaeological Technician, Field Director, and Project Director for various southern California cultural resources management firms.

Research Interests

Cultural Resource Management, Southern Californian Archaeology, Settlement and Exchange Patterns, Specialization and Stratification, Culture Change, Native American Culture, Cultural Diversity.

Cultural Resources Management Reports

Author and co-author of, contributor to, and principal investigator for numerous cultural resources management study reports since 1986.

Memberships

* Register of Professional Archaeologists; Society for American Archaeology; Society for California Archaeology; Pacific Coast Archaeological Society; Coachella Valley Archaeological Society.

PROJECT ARCHAEOLOGIST/REPORT WRITER
Deirdre Encarnación, M.A.

Education

2003 M.A., Anthropology, San Diego State University, California.
2000 B.A., Anthropology, minor in Biology, with honors; San Diego State University, California.
1993 A.A., Communications, Nassau Community College, Garden City, N.Y.

2001 Archaeological Field School, San Diego State University.
2000 Archaeological Field School, San Diego State University.

Professional Experience

2004- Project Archaeologist/Report Writer, CRM TECH, Riverside/Colton, California.
2001-2003 Part-time Lecturer, San Diego State University, California.
2001 Research Assistant for Dr. Lynn Gamble, San Diego State University.
2001 Archaeological Collection Catalog, SDSU Foundation.

Memberships

Society for California Archaeology; Society for Hawaiian Archaeology; California Native Plant Society.

PROJECT ARCHAEOLOGIST
Ben Kerridge, M.A.

Education

2014 Geoarchaeological Field School, Institute for Field Research, Kephallenia, Greece.
2010 M.A., Anthropology, California State University, Fullerton.
2009 Project Management Training, Project Management Institute/CH2M HILL, Santa Ana, California.
2004 B.A., Anthropology, California State University, Fullerton.

Professional Experience

2015- Project Archaeologist/Report Writer, CRM TECH, Colton, California.
2015 Teaching Assistant, Institute for Field Research, Kephallenia, Greece.
2009-2014 Publications Delivery Manager, CH2M HILL, Santa Ana, California.
2010- Naturalist, Newport Bay Conservancy, Newport Beach, California.
2006-2009 Technical Publishing Specialist, CH2M HILL, Santa Ana, California.
2002-2006 English Composition/College Preparation Tutor, various locations, California.

PROJECT ARCHAEOLOGIST/FIELD DIRECTOR
Daniel Ballester, M.S.

Education

2013 M.S., Geographic Information System (GIS), University of Redlands, California.
1998 B.A., Anthropology, California State University, San Bernardino.
1997 Archaeological Field School, University of Las Vegas and University of California, Riverside.
1994 University of Puerto Rico, Rio Piedras, Puerto Rico.

2007 Certificate in Geographic Information Systems (GIS), California State University, San Bernardino.
2002 “Historic Archaeology Workshop,” presented by Richard Norwood, Base Archaeologist, Edwards Air Force Base; presented at CRM TECH, Riverside, California.

Professional Experience

2002- Field Director/GIS Specialist, CRM TECH, Riverside/Colton, California.
2011-2012 GIS Specialist for Caltrans District 8 Project, Garcia and Associates, San Anselmo, California.
2009-2010 Field Crew Chief, Garcia and Associates, San Anselmo, California.
2009-2010 Field Crew, ECorp, Redlands.
1999-2002 Project Archaeologist, CRM TECH, Riverside, California.
1998-1999 Field Crew, K.E.A. Environmental, San Diego, California.
1998 Field Crew, A.S.M. Affiliates, Encinitas, California.
1998 Field Crew, Archaeological Research Unit, University of California, Riverside.

PROJECT ARCHAEOLOGIST/NATIVE AMERICAN LIAISON
Nina Gallardo, B.A.

Education

2004 B.A., Anthropology/Law and Society, University of California, Riverside.

Professional Experience

2004- Project Archaeologist, CRM TECH, Riverside/Colton, California.

Cultural Resources Management Reports

Co-author of and contributor to numerous cultural resources management reports since 2004.

APPENDIX 2

SACRED LANDS FILE SEARCH

SACRED LANDS FILE & NATIVE AMERICAN CONTACTS LIST REQUEST

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

915 Capitol Mall, RM 364
Sacramento, CA 95814
(916) 653-4082
(916) 657-5390 (fax)
nahc@pacbell.net

Project: Proposed Loyal Brothers Project; Assessor's Parcel Number 3039-321-08 (CRM TECH No. 3584)

County: San Bernardino

USGS Quadrangle Name: Baldy Mesa, Calif.

Township 4 North **Range** 5 West **SB BM; Section(s)** 28

Company/Firm/Agency: CRM TECH

Contact Person: Nina Gallardo

Street Address: 1016 E. Cooley Drive, Suite A/B

City: Colton, CA **Zip:** 92324

Phone: (909) 824-6400 **Fax:** (909) 824-6405

Email: ngallardo@crmtech.us

Project Description: The primary component of the project is to develop approximately 10 acres of land located on the west side of Caliente Road, between Joshua Street and Muscatel Street (APN 3039-321-08), in the City of Hesperia, San Bernardino County, California.

January 23, 2020



NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

February 4, 2020

Nina Gallardo
CRM TECH

Via Email to: ngallardo@crmtech.us

CHAIRPERSON
Laura Miranda
Luiseño

VICE CHAIRPERSON
Reginald Pagaling
Chumash

SECRETARY
Merri Lopez-Keifer
Luiseño

PARLIAMENTARIAN
Russell Attebery
Karuk

COMMISSIONER
Marshall McKay
Wintun

COMMISSIONER
William Mungary
Paiute/White Mountain
Apache

COMMISSIONER
Joseph Myers
Pomo

COMMISSIONER
Julie Tumamait-Stenslie
Chumash

COMMISSIONER
[Vacant]

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY
Christina Snider
Pomo

NAHC HEADQUARTERS
1550 Harbor Boulevard
Suite 100
West Sacramento,
California 95691
(916) 373-3710
nahc@nahc.ca.gov
NAHC.ca.gov

Re: Proposed Loyal Brothers Project, San Bernardino County

Dear Ms. Gallardo:

A record search of the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) Sacred Lands File (SLF) was completed for the information you have submitted for the above referenced project. The results were negative. However, the absence of specific site information in the SLF does not indicate the absence of cultural resources in any project area. Other sources of cultural resources should also be contacted for information regarding known and recorded sites.

Attached is a list of Native American tribes who may also have knowledge of cultural resources in the project area. This list should provide a starting place in locating areas of potential adverse impact within the proposed project area. I suggest you contact all of those indicated; if they cannot supply information, they might recommend others with specific knowledge. By contacting all those listed, your organization will be better able to respond to claims of failure to consult with the appropriate tribe. If a response has not been received within two weeks of notification, the Commission requests that you follow-up with a telephone call or email to ensure that the project information has been received.

If you receive notification of change of addresses and phone numbers from tribes, please notify me. With your assistance, we can assure that our lists contain current information.

If you have any questions or need additional information, please contact me at my email address: Andrew.Green@nahc.ca.gov.

Sincerely,

Andrew Green
Staff Services Analyst

Attachment

**Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contact List
San Bernardino County
2/4/2020**

***Gabrieleno Band of Mission
Indians - Kizh Nation***

Andrew Salas, Chairperson
P.O. Box 393
Covina, CA, 91723
Phone: (626) 926 - 4131
admin@gabrielenoindians.org

Gabrieleno

***Gabrieleno/Tongva San Gabriel
Band of Mission Indians***

Anthony Morales, Chairperson
P.O. Box 693
San Gabriel, CA, 91778
Phone: (626) 483 - 3564
Fax: (626) 286-1262
GTTribalcouncil@aol.com

Gabrieleno

Gabrielino /Tongva Nation

Sandonne Goad, Chairperson
106 1/2 Judge John Aiso St.,
#231
Los Angeles, CA, 90012
Phone: (951) 807 - 0479
sgoad@gabrielino-tongva.com

Gabrielino

***Gabrielino Tongva Indians of
California Tribal Council***

Robert Dorame, Chairperson
P.O. Box 490
Bellflower, CA, 90707
Phone: (562) 761 - 6417
Fax: (562) 761-6417
gtongva@gmail.com

Gabrielino

Gabrielino-Tongva Tribe

Charles Alvarez,
23454 Vanowen Street
West Hills, CA, 91307
Phone: (310) 403 - 6048
roadkingcharles@aol.com

Gabrielino

***Morongo Band of Mission
Indians***

Robert Martin, Chairperson
12700 Pumarra Road
Banning, CA, 92220
Phone: (951) 849 - 8807
Fax: (951) 922-8146
dtorres@morongo-nsn.gov

Cahuilla
Serrano

***Morongo Band of Mission
Indians***

Denisa Torres, Cultural Resources
Manager
12700 Pumarra Road
Banning, CA, 92220
Phone: (951) 849 - 8807
Fax: (951) 922-8146
dtorres@morongo-nsn.gov

Cahuilla
Serrano

***San Fernando Band of Mission
Indians***

Donna Yocum, Chairperson
P.O. Box 221838
Newhall, CA, 91322
Phone: (503) 539 - 0933
Fax: (503) 574-3308
ddyocum@comcast.net

Kitanemuk
Vanyume
Tataviam

***San Manuel Band of Mission
Indians***

Lee Clauss, Director of Cultural
Resources
26569 Community Center Drive
Highland, CA, 92346
Phone: (909) 864 - 8933
Fax: (909) 864-3370
lclauss@sanmanuel-nsn.gov

Serrano

***Serrano Nation of Mission
Indians***

Mark Cochrane, Co-Chairperson
P. O. Box 343
Patton, CA, 92369
Phone: (909) 528 - 9032
serranonation1@gmail.com

Serrano

***Serrano Nation of Mission
Indians***

Wayne Walker, Co-Chairperson
P. O. Box 343
Patton, CA, 92369
Phone: (253) 370 - 0167
serranonation1@gmail.com

Serrano

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 Resource Section 5097.98 of the Public Resources Code.

This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources assessment for the proposed Proposed Loyal Brothers Project, San Bernardino County.