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November 23, 2020

Paul Miller
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Re: Cultural Resources Assessment Findings Memo for the Victorville Cavalry Storage Development Project, City of Victorville, San Bernardino County, California

Dear Mr. Miller,

This letter report documents the results of the Cultural Resources Assessment (CRA) conducted for the Victorville Cavalry Storage Development Project (Project) by ASM Affiliates, Inc. (ASM). The study was completed in compliance with California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) requirements.

The study included a records search at the South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC), a search of the Sacred Lands File of the California Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC), and a pedestrian survey of the Project area to determine the presence or absence of historic resources. The records search summary is provided with this memo as Attachment A and the NAHC correspondence as Attachment B.

Project Description and Location

The proposed Project site is approximately 8.51 acres located near the intersection of U.S. 395 and Mojave Drive, at the northeast corner of the intersection of Mojave Drive and Mesa Linda Avenue, in the City of Victorville, San Bernardino County, California. The Project is shown on the USGS 7.5-minute Adelanto, Calif. topographic quadrangle in Section 10, Township 5 North, Range 5 West (Figure 1). The proposed Project is construction of a self-storage facility that will encompass the majority of the parcel, designated APN 3128-621-04.

Cultural and Environmental Setting

Natural Setting

The City of Victorville is located in southwestern San Bernardino County, in the area of the southwestern Mojave Desert known as the Victor Valley, which is separated from other urbanized areas in southern California by the San Bernardino and San Gabriel mountains. It is approximately 80 miles (mi.) northeast of Los Angeles, 34 mi. south of Barstow, and 37 mi. north of San Bernardino. The Project site is located in the western portion of the City, east of South Adelanto. The elevation of the Project site is approximately 3,015 feet (919 m) above sea level at the southwest corner to approximately 3,000 feet (914 m) at the northeast corner. The general setting of the Project area is still largely vacant, but with some mixed residential and commercial developments, and the Project area itself is surrounded by vacant lots.

Prehistoric Cultural Setting

The following brief overview of the prehistory of the region is adapted from Moratto (1984), Warren (1984), and Warren and Crabtree (1986).

Lake Mojave Period (Paleo-Indian and Early Archaic; ca. 12,000 - 7000 B.P.

The Lake Mojave complex represents the earliest human occupation in the Mojave Desert region, beginning at about 12,000 B.P. (Grayson 1993; Wallace 1962). Considered a Paleo-Indian assemblage, it is thought to be ancestral to the Early Archaic cultures of the subsequent Pinto period (Warren and Crabtree 1986:184). Claims for archaeological assemblages dating to periods earlier than Lake Mojave period, such as those made for Tule Springs (Harrington and Simpson 1961), China Lake (Davis 1978), and Manix Lake (Simpson 1958, 1960, 1961), are controversial and, even if eventually proven to be authentic, these manifestations appear to have no relationship to later cultural developments in the region (Warren and Crabtree 1986). This era, at the close of the Pleistocene, was a time of extreme environmental change as the relatively cool and moist conditions of the terminal Wisconsin glacial age were gradually replaced by the warmer and drier conditions of the Holocene (Spaulding 1990). Desertification continued throughout the period with mesquite appearing by ca. 8000 B.P. (DuBarton et al. 1991).

Cultural materials characteristic of the Lake Mojave Complex include Lake Mojave, Parman, Silver Lake, and rare fluted projectile points (Clovis). Other artifacts typically found in these assemblages include lunate and eccentric crescents, small flake engravers, technical scrapers, leaf-shaped knives, drills, and heavy choppers or hammer stones. Milling stones are generally absent in the Lake Mojave Complex (Campbell et al. 1937; Warren and Crabtree 1986).

In the Mojave Desert and southern Great Basin, this assemblage is typically (but not exclusively) found in association with Late Pleistocene/Early Holocene lake stands and outwash drainages, although the role of the lakes in the overall adaptation remains in dispute (e.g., Bedwell 1970, 1973; Davis 1978; Warren 1967; Willig 1988). Some researchers have argued that lacustrine resources were the subsistence focus, while others suggest that grasslands suitable for the grazing of Late Pleistocene megafauna would have surrounded the lakes, and that these were the primary subsistence focus of the Lake Mojave cultures. Warren (1967) postulated that the assemblages are the remains of a widespread, generalized hunting adaptation found throughout the western Great Basin. Bedwell (1970, 1973), Hester (1973), and others interpret the same assemblages as indicating a specialized exploitation of the lacustrine resources of the pluvial lakes and call the complex the "Western Pluvial Lakes Tradition." Jonathan O. Davis (1978) proposes a combination of these models positing a generalized hunting and collecting economy, in which lakeside sites represent the seasonal exploitation of marsh resources.

This complex represents Early Man in the Mojave Desert, and exhibits similarities to sites in the western Great Basin and to the San Dieguito complex of the southern California culture area (Warren and Crabtree 1986). Alternate designations for the manifestation of the complex in the interior desert area include: Lake Mojave Culture (Campbell et al. 1937; Wallace 1962), San Dieguito Complex (Warren 1967) and Western Pluvial Lakes Tradition (Bedwell 1970; Moratto 1984). Establishing strong temporal definition of the period is also hampered by the shortage in datable sites throughout the Great Basin and Mojave Desert. Few sites dating to the early portion of the Lake Mojave period have been excavated and little direct evidence of subsistence practices has been reported. When sites do contain datable materials, artifacts are generally found on the surface with no stratigraphic separation. Unlike sites in the Southwest, no early Great Basin projectile point types have been found in undisputed association with the large mega-fauna known to have existed during that time (Warren and Crabtree 1986:184). Characterization of this period of prehistory in California is extremely complex due to the large number of competing models. For detailed discussions of the Lake Mojave period, see Moratto (1984), Warren and Crabtree (1986), and Warren's contributions in Blair et al. (2004).

Pinto Period (Middle Archaic; ca. 7000 - 4000 B.P.)

The transition from pluvial to arid conditions at the end of the early Holocene appears to have been the most extreme environmental change in the southern Great Basin during post-Pleistocene times. Increasingly arid conditions prevailed throughout the region between about 7500 and 5000 B.P. (Hall 1985; Spaulding 1991). Woodland environments reached their approximate modern elevations and the modern desert scrub communities appeared with the migration of plant species such as creosote bush into the area.

Warren (1984) sees the cultural manifestations of this period as indicative of adaptation to increasing aridity. As the Pleistocene lakes and rivers dried up and plant and animal life changed, human populations adapted or withdrew to more desirable areas. Pinto populations appear to have withdrawn to desert margins and scattered oases, undergoing the changes as the Pinto Basin Complex assemblages gradually replace those of the preceding Lake Mojave period (Warren 1984:414). As in the Lake Mojave period, Pinto period sites are usually found in open settings in relatively well-watered locales representing isolated oases of high productivity. Artifacts dating to the Pinto period include Pinto series projectile points, leaf-shaped points and knives, domed and elongated keeled scrapers, and occasional Lake Mojave and Silver Lake points. Simple flat milling stones, occasional shallow-basined milling stones, and hand stones also occur in Pinto period sites (Warren and Crabtree 1986:184-187). Warren (1990) attributes the latter development to the exploitation of hard seeds, which is seen as part of a process of subsistence diversification brought on by increased aridity and reduced ecosystem carrying capacity. Big-game hunting probably continued as an important focus during this time, but the economic return of this activity likely decreased as artiodactyl populations declined in response to increased aridity (Warren and Crabtree 1986).

The appearance of Pinto projectile points in the archaeological record denote this period in the Mojave Desert, although their dating remains controversial (Lyneis 1982:176; Schroth 1994; Warren 1984). Warren and Crabtree (1986) and Warren (1984:414) postulate that the Pinto Complex represents a continuation and evolution from the hunting complexes of the Lake Mojave period. During this period, small, mobile populations continued to be dependent upon hunting and gathering. The use of grinding implements is expanded; however, these were poorly developed as might be expected in a newly acquired technology. This development suggests that the processing of hard seeds was becoming more important in the subsistence system, although it is believed that Pinto period people maintained a mobile subsistence strategy focused primarily on the hunting of highly ranked large game (Elston 1982).

The question of how people adjusted to environmental change is central to varying interpretations of the Pinto period (Warren 1984:410-411). Some (Donnan 1964; Kowta 1969; Wallace 1962) argue the desert was essentially abandoned between 7000 and 5000 B.P., while others (Susia 1964; Tuohy 1974; Warren 1980) argue that no evidence of an occupational hiatus of such magnitude exists in the archaeological record. The ongoing debate revolves around the definition and dating of Pinto projectile points (Schroth 1994; Warren and Crabtree 1986:184).

Gypsum Period (Late Archaic; ca. 4000 - 1500 B.P.)

Gradual improvement of the climate began by around 5000 B.P. culminating in the Neoglacial at about 3600 B.P. A period of greater effective moisture emerged in the latter part (by 3000-4000 B.P.) of the middle Holocene (for an overview of Neoglacial and Little Ice Age environments in the Mojave Desert, see Enzel et al. 1989, 1992; Spaulding 1995). At this time, the barren pans in the Mojave Sink intermittently held perennial water (Enzel et al. 1992), although it is not known if this was the case for other closed basins in the region.

The Gypsum period is characterized by population increases and broadening economic activities as technological adaptation to the changing environment evolved. Hunting continued to be an important subsistence activity, but the increase in the occurrence and diversity of ground stone artifacts indicate that

plant foods were becoming a more important subsistence item. The reduction in the size of projectile points about 1350 B.P. marks the introduction of the bow and arrow (Bettinger and Eerkins 1999), increasing the efficiency of hunting and possibly indicating a shift from larger to smaller game. Perhaps as a result of these new adaptive mechanisms, the increase in aridity during the late Gypsum period (after ca. 2500 B.P.) seems to have had relatively little consequence on the distribution and increase in human populations (Warren 1984:418-420; Warren and Crabtree 1986:189).

The use of rock shelters appears to have increased at this time although the occupation of open sites continues. Base camps with extensive midden development are a prominent site type in well-watered valleys and near concentrated subsistence resources (Warren and Crabtree 1986). Additionally, several types of special purpose sites in upland settings begin to appear during this period. Considerable evidence is present indicating increased contact with the California coast and the Southwest, and the presence of split-twig figurines and zoomorphic petroglyphs, thought to date to this period, suggest a rich ritual life was present (Fowler and Madsen 1986). Evidence of this increased ritual life is clearly seen in the archaeological record at Newberry Cave (Davis and Smith 1981), where split-twig figurines, ritual bows, arrows, pictographs, and what was interpreted as a wand were recovered supporting what was interpreted as ritual hunting magic.

Gypsum period artifact assemblages are characterized by medium- to large-stemmed and notched projectile points (i.e., Elko series, Humboldt Concave Base, and Gypsum types). The assemblages also include rectangular-based knives, flake scrapers, infrequently large scraper planes, choppers, and hammer stones. Milling equipment becomes more common and the mortar and pestle appear for the first time.

Sites dated to the Gypsum period are well represented in the mountains and in adjoining areas toward the coast. The Siphon site in Summit Valley, characterized by Sutton et al. (1993) as a middle to late Millingstone horizon base camp, has been dated to about 1550 B.C. Other sites in the area from this period include those at Yucaipa (Grenda 1998) and at Prado Basin (Grenda 1995). In general, the Gypsum period was a time of intensified settlement and exploitation of the desert valley floor and surrounding mountains.

Saratoga Springs Period (ca. 1500 - 750 B.P.)

During the Saratoga Springs period, marked regional diversification in artifact and site types is evidenced throughout the region (Warren and Crabtree 1986). The primary projectile point types of the southern Mojave Desert—and by extension, the San Bernardino Mountains—are Cottonwood and Desert Side-notched points. The Rose Spring types common to the north are rarer in the San Bernardino Mountains but have found around Baldwin Lake, while Eastgate and Rose Spring points began to dominate assemblages in other parts of the Mojave Desert and southern Great Basin (Lyneis 1982). These regional variations might have been the result of intensified contact with neighboring groups along the coast, in the mountains, and in the southwest. Evidence from the Oro Grande site on the Mojave River below the northern slopes of the San Bernardino Mountains indicates trade with coastal groups during this period and a more structured settlement hierarchy centered on large village sites (Rector et al. 1983). Cultural developments south of the Mojave River and Providence Mountains diverge from those in the northern area during this period, reflecting influence from Hakataya developments along the lower Colorado.

Ceramics were likely introduced into the region during this period, though evidence is scarce. Lower Colorado Buff Ware and Tizon Brown Ware ceramics are often associated with Cottonwood and Desert Side-notched points and likely date from the very end of the Saratoga Springs period and into protohistoric times. Unlike some communities farther to the north who were using Anasazi-inspired pottery as early as A.D. 500 (Warren 1984:421–422), the southern desert and mountain groups seem to have concentrated on contacts with coastal communities. For example, marine shell beads are much more common at Saratoga Springs period sites, suggesting trade with the southern California coast, probably along the Mojave River valley route later known as the Mojave Trail (Warren 1984).

Evidence for Ancestral Puebloan influence or occupation is limited to the occurrence of pottery, which has been found as far west as the Halloran Spring (Blair 1985; Blair and Winslow 2004; Leonard and Drover 1980; Rogers 1929; Warren 1980) and the Cronise Basin in California (Larson 1981; Rogers 1929). It is unclear whether the pottery was left by small foraging or hunting parties (Berry 1974:83-84; Fowler and Madsen 1986:180; James 1986:114-115; Rafferty 1984:30-35; Shutler 1961:7; Warren and Crabtree 1986:191), the result of Ancestral Puebloan people working the turquoise mines near Halloran Springs (Blair 1985:2-4; Blair and Winslow 2004; Leonard and Drover 1980:251; Rogers 1929:12-13; Warren 1980:81-84), or if it was being traded along the Mohave trading route along with shells, obsidian and salt (Harrington 1927:238-239; Heizer and Treganza 1944; Hughes and Bennyhoff 1986; Morrissey 1968; Pogue 1915:46-51; Ruby 1970; Shutler 1961:58-66). Overall, the nature of the Ancestral Puebloan presence in the Mojave Desert is poorly understood at this time and warrants future research. In contrast, a strong Ancestral Puebloan influence is seen in the northeastern Mojave, where this horticultural people (termed the Lowland Virgin Branch Anasazi) resided in residential communities along the Muddy and lower Virgin rivers in southeastern Nevada and adjacent portions of Utah and Arizona (Fowler and Madsen 1986:175-181; Lyneis 1982, 1995; Lyneis et al. 1978:178-179; Warren and Crabtree 1986:191; Winslow 2003a, 2003b).

In the remainder of the Mojave Desert region, sites of this period seem to exhibit general continuity with the Gypsum pattern. One of the most conspicuous changes from the earlier period is the reduction in size of projectile points. Rose Spring and Cottonwood series points dominate assemblages of this period and are morphologically similar to Gypsum period points with the exception of their smaller size, and milling equipment (i.e., metates, manos, mortars and pestles) continues to be in use (Warren and Crabtree 1986).

Late in prehistory (approximately 1000 B.P.), it is theorized, groups of people speaking Numic languages expanded from somewhere in the Death Valley area across the Great Basin. The Numic Expansion hypothesis gained widespread support in the years following its introduction by Sydney Lamb in 1958 (Lamb 1958). Bettinger and Baumhoff (1982:485) believe that the Numa were able to displace the previous inhabitants because of low-cost adaptive strategies oriented around the exploitation of diverse plant resources. This hypothesis is supported by similarities in artifact types and glottochronological theory advanced by Lamb (1958:99). Young and Bettinger (1992:85), supporting Bettinger and Baumhoff (1982), propose that a competitive interaction existed between the Numic and pre-Numic groups in the Great Basin. In recent years, however, the hypothesis has been challenged and remains controversial.

Protohistoric Period (750 B.P. - Contact)

The Protohistoric era, a transitional period between the prehistoric and the historic/ethnohistoric, dates from ca. 750 B.P. and continues until first contact with Euro-Americans (Warren 1980; Warren and Crabtree 1986). Cultural developments established earlier during the Saratoga Springs period continue with some modifications. Numerous sites dating to this most recent period of prehistory are located along the Mojave River (Altschul et al. 1989; Schneider 1988; Smith 1963), in the San Bernardino Mountains (Simpson et al. 1972; White and Reeder 1970), and in the inland valleys to the south of the mountains (Grenda 1998). Diagnostic artifacts for this period are Desert Side-notched points and various poorly defined types of brown ware pottery. Most archaeologists agree that trade along the Mojave Trail was steady throughout this period, accounting for much of the coastal and Colorado River influences in the San Bernardino Mountains (Warren 1984).

Regional diversity continued during this period (Warren and Crabtree 1986:191). South of the Mojave River, the influence of the Yuman-speaking Hakataya continued. It is clear that by around A.D. 600, Hakatayan groups occupied a wide area in western Arizona, southeastern California, and southern Nevada (Schroeder 1979). The Hakataya were centered primarily on the lower Colorado River, however, and their assemblages, characterized by brown, buff, and red-on-buff pottery, and Desert Side-notched and Cottonwood Triangular points, are found along the length of the Mojave River to the Mojave Sinks

(Drover 1979; Rogers 1929; Smith 1963). These ceramics, along with the continued use of coastal artifacts such as shell beads, suggest fairly long-distance trade contacts and possibly more extensive seasonal rounds.

North of the Mojave River, the Saratoga Springs artifact assemblage continued, with the addition of Desert Side-notched and Cottonwood Triangular points and Great Basin Brown Ware pottery. Also present in these assemblages are steatite beads, large triangular knives, unshaped manos and milling stones, mortars and pestles, incised stones, slate pendants, and shell beads (Warren and Crabtree 1986). Bettinger (1975, 1976, 1977) attributes the beginning of regular pinyon exploitation to this period, as shown by the appearance of camps in the pinyon-juniper woodland (Warren 1984:424-427; Warren and Crabtree 1986:191-192). Warren and Crabtree (1986:191-192) note that the initial occurrence of this assemblage is linked with the ancestors of the historic Southern Paiute and is roughly contemporaneous with the terminal date for the Ancestral Puebloan occupation of the region. Virgin Anasazi development and influence had been curtailed in the eastern Mojave Desert by the Protohistoric period (Warren 1984:427). Occupation by the hunter-gatherer groups present earlier, however, appears to have continued relatively unchanged.

Ethnohistoric Background

The major ethnographic group associated with the Project area was the Serrano (Bean and Smith 1978; Benedict 1924; Kroeber 1925:611-619; Strong 1929:5-35). The following summary is closely drawn from a recent ethnography by Lerch and Ciolek-Torrello (2007). Details concerning other aspects of Serrano culture, such as social organization and religion, may be found in a number of sources, including Benedict (1924), Gifford (1918), Kroeber (1907, 1925), Strong (1929), Bean and Smith (1978) and Bean et al. (1981). The Serrano were so called by the Spanish because they lived in and around the San Bernardino Mountains (*serrano*, from sierra, means "mountain dweller" in Spanish). The Serrano's own general name for themselves was *Takhtam*, or "people," although most individuals were identified by the name of their particular clan or village, and these names are frequently referred to as "tribes."

The Serrano language is part of the Takic subfamily of the larger Uto-Aztecan language family (Ergle 1999; Moratto 1984:534), which includes a wide variety of language groups extending as far south as the Basin of Mexico. Closer to home, the culture groups neighboring the Serrano to the south of the San Bernardino Mountains—the Gabrielino, Luiseño, and Cahuilla—were also Takic-language speakers. The Serrano appear to have been most closely linguistically aligned with the Cahuilla people, the easternmost of the three. In the Mojave Desert, to the west, north, and east, were the Kawaiisu, Panamint, and Chemehuevi, who spoke Numic languages, another subfamily of the Uto-Aztecan language family. Although these language group names are often understood as some sort of tribal identity reflecting politically unified groups, this was clearly not the case. Designations such as Serrano and Chemehuevi are purely linguistic labels that, when applied to a geographic region, simply refer to the total territory inhabited by a number of independent bands who spoke a common language. Very often, significant cultural interactions crosscut language groups as a result of topography or other factors. The Serrano, in particular, seem to have maintained close ties with peoples on both sides of the mountains, regardless of linguistic affiliation.

The Serrano, and many neighboring language groups, were organized into independent but interconnected village communities. Each of these villages consisted of one or more patrilineal clans that belonged to one of two exogamous moieties, named coyote or wildcat. The clan-based villages and the larger moiety groups maintained complex ceremonial relationships with one another (Gifford 1918; Strong 1929). Frequently, a number of communities would combine to celebrate important festivals, harvest cycles, and other ceremonial events, occasionally inviting distant, linguistically unrelated groups.

Prior to European contact, the Serrano were hunters and gatherers who exploited a wide variety of resources from the mountains, the desert, and the Mojave River, including both large and small game, as

well as numerous plant resources. Large game—such as deer, mountain sheep, and pronghorn—was hunted with bow and arrow, and smaller animals such as rabbits, rodents, and reptiles were taken with throwing sticks, nets, and snares. Acorns, pinyon nuts, and mesquite beans were among the staple foods, which were seasonally supplemented by chia and ricegrass seeds, roots, tubers, and various fresh greens (Bean and Smith 1978; Lerch 2002).

The presence of a perennial water source was the determining factor in the nature, duration, and distribution of Serrano villages (Benedict 1924:368). Most Serrano village-hamlets "were in the foothill Upper Sonoran life-zone while a few were out on the desert floor (near permanent water sources) or in the forest Transition zone" (Bean and Smith 1978:570). Small villages were more common, although there were larger villages in the Summit Valley and the Cajon Pass. Small special purpose sites, such as temporary camps, food processing stations, and lithic procurement areas, were located as needed. The Serrano who inhabited the San Bernardino Mountains would inhabit the milder areas of Apple Valley and Lucerne Valley during the winter and the area in and around Baldwin Lake during the summer.

In the early literature, there are only occasional references to the Project study area and the Native Americans who once lived there (Beattie and Beattie 1951:421; Brown and Boyd 1922:21-25; Pierson 1970:110-111; Smith et al. 1978), although contact with Europeans may have occurred as early as 1771. By 1806, the Serrano were recruited into the mission systems and most of them were removed from their homelands to the missions (Beattie and Beattie 1939:366). Missionization led to the loss of their native lifeways; although, northeast of the San Gorgonio Pass, Serrano culture survived.

By 1975, most Serrano lived on two southern California reservations (Morongo and San Manuel), where with other native Californians, they participated in ceremonial and political affairs on a pan-reservation. According to Bean and Smith (1978:543), at the time of the writing, only slightly over 100 people claimed Serrano descent, reduced from a pre-contact figure between 1,500 (Kroeber 1925:617) and 2,500 (Bean 1962-1972), and even fewer speak their native language; however, all recall with pride their history. Ethnic identity is strong and they remain a readily identifiable cultural entity.

Brief History of Victorville

The introduction of the Spanish mission system in the mid to late 1700s gradually eroded the Serrano's way of life. Villages were abandoned, hunting and gathering were disrupted by agricultural practices, and Indian populations were significantly reduced by European diseases. In the late 1700s, the Spanish, led by the famed Spanish explorer Francisco Garcés, explored the Western Mojave Desert in an unsuccessful search for an overland route from the Colorado River to Monterey. The Spaniards traveled through the Victor Valley along an ancient Indian trading route, known today as the Mojave Trail (City of Victorville 2008).

In the early 1830s, part of this trail was incorporated into a pack-train road known today as the Old Spanish Trail, which extended between southern California and Santa Fe, New Mexico. 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 Victor Valley area (City of Victorville 2008). Mining became an important part of the local economy with the discovery of gold as well as silver, copper, marble, limestone, and borax in the 1860s (City of Victorville 2008).

In 1885, the newly established telegraph station at the railroad siding of "Victor," named for California Southern Railroad (Santa Fe Railroad) construction superintendent Jacob Nash Victor, was the beginning of today's Old Town Victorville. The village that sprang up around that railroad facility, which was built approximately 1 mi. northwest of the narrows of the Mojave River, became known by the same name of Victor. On January 18, 1886, the Plan of the Town of Victor was prepared, creating the grid pattern of the original town. This original subdivision included property between "A" Street through "G" Street and

First Street through Eleventh Street, encompassing an area of approximately 200 acres or one-third of a square mile (https://www.victorvilleca.gov/our-city/about-victorville/our-history).

Agricultural development occurred as a result of available water and rich river bottom lands. During the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, settlers in the valley attempted a number of money-making endeavors, such as growing alfalfa and deciduous fruits and raising poultry, with only limited success (City of Victorville 2008).

In 1901, at the suggestion of local postmistress Abbey Turner, the U.S. Post Office Department changed that name to Victorville to stop the postal confusion with the town of Victor, Colorado. Near the turn of the century, large deposits of limestone and granite were discovered that brought cement manufacturing to surrounding areas. In 1916, the Southwestern Portland Cement Company began operation in Victorville (City of Victorville 2008). Since then the cement manufacturing industry has emerged as the single most important industry of the Victor Valley (https://www.victorvilleca.gov/our-city/about-victorville/our-history).

U.S. Route 66 was established in 1926, which was one of the main arteries of the National Highway System linking Chicago, Illinois, with California. In Victorville today, U.S. Route 66 is marked on D and Seventh streets, with a section of Interstate 15 going towards the Cajon Pass. It is the primary street through Old Town Victorville.

The Victorville Army Airfield was constructed beginning in 1941. It was renamed as the George Air Force Base when the U.S. Air Force was established in October 1947. At its peak capacity, the base employed approximately 6,000 civilian and military personnel. The base was deactivated on December 15, 1992; and on July 21, 1993, it was annexed into the City and has since been developed as the Southern California Logistics Airport (SCLA). The former Air Force base housing area is now vacant. It forms a ghost town that is used for military training by troops from the U.S. Army's Fort Irwin Military Reservation. The Victorville Federal Penitentiary has been built on another part of the former air base.

The city of Victorville was officially incorporated by the State of California on September 21, 1962. Since then, Victorville has grown from a community of 8,110 residents and an area of 9.7 square miles to a community of 121,096 residents (as of the 2013 census) and an area of approximately 74 square miles. It has become the major business and commercial center for the Victor Valley.

Study Methods

Methods used to assess the presence of and potential for cultural resources within the property included a search of existing records and a pedestrian field survey. The records search was conducted by the SCCIC and included the Project area and a radius of 1 mi. around it. Historic aerial photographs and historic USGS topographic maps of the Project area were consulted from historicaerials.com.

The field survey was conducted on November 16, 2020 by ASM Senior Archaeologist Sherri Andrews. Field methods consisted of a pedestrian survey of the proposed Project site using transects spaced at 15-m intervals.

Study Results

Records Search Results

The records search conducted by the SCCIC identified 22 previous cultural resource studies that had been conducted within a 1-mi. radius (Table 1), none of which have encompassed any portion of the Project area. The summary letter provided by the SCCIC is provided as Attachment A.

Table 1. Previous Cultural Resources Reports within 1-mi. Records Search Radius

Report No. (SB-)	Year	Author(s)/Affiliation	Title
00874	1979	Barker, James P., Carol H. Rector, and Philip J. Wilke / Archaeological Research Unit, UCR	An Archaeological Sampling of the Proposed Allen-Warner Valley Energy System, Western Transmission Line Corridors, Mojave Desert, Los Angeles and San Bernardino Counties, California and Clark County, Nevada
01158	1981	Greenwood, Roberta S., and Michael J. McIntyre / Greenwood and Associates	Class III Cultural Resource Inventory: Adelanto-Rinaldi 500 kV T/L Corridors 1, 2, and 3, Los Angeles Department of Water and Power
01219	1981	Hall, Matthew C., Philip J. Wilke, Doran L. Cart, and James D. Swenson / Archaeological Research Unit, UCR	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
03799	1999	Self, William / William Self Associates	Cultural Resource Assessment of High Desert Power Project, Victorville, San Bernardino County, CA
03801	2002	Estes, Allen, James Allan, and William Self / William Self Associates	Archaeological Survey of Proposed Well Sites H-N & Water Pipeline Extension, High Desert Power Project, Victorville, San Bernardino County, CA
04434	2000	Schmidt, James J. / Compass Rose	Victorville Deteriorated Pole Project, San Bernardino County
05111	2006	Hatheway, Roger	Historical, Archaeological and Paleontological Survey of the Mesa Linda 40 Acres Property, Located at the Northeast Corner of the Intersection of Mesa Linda and Pansy, City of Adelanto, County of San Bernardino, California
05158	2005	Ahmet, Koral, and Michael K. Lerch	Deteriorated Pole Replacement Project Archaeological Survey of Ten Pole Locations on the Poco 33kV, Cement 33kV, Rabbit 12kV, Sky Hi 12 kV, and Cushenbury 33kV Transmission Lines, San Bernardino County, California
05336	-	-	-
05374	2006	Hruby, Zachary X., and Thomas Melzer / CRM Tech	Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey Report: Assessor's Parcel Numbers 3104-071-03 to -06 and -08 to -10, in the City of Victorville, San Bernardino County, California
05508	2003	Estes, Allen, James Allan, and William Self / William Self Associates	Final Cultural Resources Report: High Desert Power Project, Victorville, San Bernardino County, California
05766	1997	Love, Bruce / CRM Tech	Cultural Resources Report: Bakersfield—Rialto Fiberoptic Line Project, Kern, Los Angeles and San Bernardino Counties, California
05874	2007	Bonner, Wayne H., and Marnie Aslin-Kay / Michael Brandman Associates	Cultural Resource Records Search and Site Visit Results for Royal Street Communications, LLC Candidate LA07160D (1st United Methodist Church), 918 North Euclid Avenue, Ontario, San Bernardino County, California
06006	2007	Orfila, Rebecca S., Marissa Guenther, and Matthew DeCarlo	A Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment of a Portion of the Beeline 12kV Circuit Line near Victorville, San Bernardino County, California (Southern California Edison WO 6073-5349 7-5306)
06062	2007	Austerman, Virginia	Cultural Resources Assessment: Adelanto Target Gateway Project, City of Adelanto, San Bernardino County, California
06500	2009	Delu, Antonina	Results of the Cultural Resource Assessment for the Circuit 15 12-Kilovolt Victor Substation Distribution Substation Planning Project (WO No. 6173-5319/9-5301; TD No. 323937; IO No. 306063), City of Victorville, San Bernardino County, California
07156	2011	Tang, Bai "Tom", Daniel Ballester, and Nina Gallardo / CRM Tech	Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey Report: Water Supply System Improvements Projects, Fiscal Years 2010/2011 – 2014/2015, Victorville Water District, San Bernardino County, California
07381	2011	Wilson, Stacie, M. K. Meiser, and Theodore G. Cooley	Cultural Resources Class III Survey Report for the Proposed Mojave Solar Project and Lockhart Substation Connection and Communication Facilities, San Bernardino County, California

Report No. (SB-)	Year	Author(s)/Affiliation	Title
07899	2013	Strudwick, Ivan / LSA Associates, Inc.	Cultural Resource and Paleontology Monitoring Report - SCE Sandlot (Water Valley) Project
07953	2007	Estes, Allen, Thomas Young, Nazih Fino, Aimee Arrigoni, Eric Strother, and James Allan / William Self Associates	Cultural Resource Assessment Report Victorville 2 Hybrid Power Project, San Bernardino County, California
07960	2010	Self, William / William Self Associates	Class III Cultural Resources Survey Addendum for the Proposed Calnev Expansion Project, California Portion, San Bernardino County, California
07982	2013	Dietler, Sara, Elizabeth Denniston, and Steven Treffers / SWCA Environmental Consultants	Cultural Resources Impact Mitigation Analysis for the Adelanto North 2035 Sustainable Community Plan, City of San Bernardino County, California

A total of 17 cultural resources have been previously recorded within the 1-mi. records search radius (Table 2). All but one of the 17 are historic, consisting largely of refuse scatters, homestead remains, isolated refuse, and transmission lines. The single prehistoric resource is a sparse lithic scatter located approximately 0.9 mi. southeast of the Project. No historical period resources have been recorded nearer than 0.25 mi. to the Project area.

Table 2. Previously Recorded Cultural Resources within the 1-mi. Records Search Radius

Primary # (P-36-)	Trinomial (CA-SBR-)	Date / Recorded by	Site Type	Description	Attribute Codes*	Relationship to Project Area
004018	4018H	1989 (Hampson, Greenwood & Assoc.); 2010 (S. Jow, AECOM)	Historic	Refuse scatter	AH4	0.5 mi. NW
004019	4019H	1989 (Hampson, Greenwood & Assoc.); 1993 (Kenneth Becker, RMW); 2010 (S. Jow, AECOM)	Historic	Refuse scatter	AH4	0.65 mi. S
007746	7746H	1989 (Hampson, Greenwood & Assoc.); 1993 (Becker, K., RMW); 2010 (S. Jow, AECOM)	Historic	Refuse scatter, cistern	AH4; AH5; AH16	0.35 mi. SW
007747	7747H	1993 (Becker et al., RMW); 2010 (S. Jow, AECOM)	Historic	Homestead site	AH4; AH16	0.9 mi. NW

Primary # (P-36-)	Trinomial (CA-SBR-)	Date / Recorded by	Site Type	Description	Attribute Codes*	Relationship to Project Area
010315	10315H	1988 (N. Neuenschwander, Peak & Associates, Inc); 1989 (J. Brock, Archaeo Advisory Group); 1993; 1997 (Neal Neuenschwander, Peak & Associates); 1997 (Carrie Wills, WSA); 2006 (Roger Hatheway, Hatheway & Associates); 2008 (Jay K. Sander, Chambers); 2009 (Stephen Pappas, ECORP); 2010 (J. Howard, ECORP); 2011 (S. Kremkau, SRI); 2011 (Justin Lev-Tov, SRI); 2012 (C. Bodmer, Chambers Group); 2012 (N. Lawson, CH2M Hill); 2013 (C. Higgins, Far Western); 2013 (M. O'Neill, Pacific Legacy); 2014 (Wendy L. Tinsley Becker, Urbana Preservation & Planning); 2015 (Audry Williams, SCE); 2018 (Carole Denardo, L&L)	Historic	Edison Company Boulder Dam-San Bernardino Electrical Transmission Line; San Bernardino-Boulder Dam 132kV Line; Boulder Dam-San Bernardino 115kV Line; 132kV Hoover Dam Transmission Line	AH4; AH7; AH11; AH16; HP11; HP37	0.8 mi. SE
010316	10316H	2000 (J. Underwood, S. Rose, KEA Environmental); 2004 (Allen Estes, WSA); 2005 (B. Sheets, M. Linder, Applied Earthworks); 2007 (Daniel Ballester, CRM Tech); 2007 (Daniel Ballester, CRM Tech); 2007 (Christeen Taniguichi, Galvin Preservation Assoc); 2008 (Gina Austerman, Caprice Harper, SWCA); 2008 (Koji Tsunoda, Unknown); 2008 (K. Ahmet, SCE); 2009 (Katherine Anderson, ESA); 2010 (S. Jow, AECOM); 2011 (S. Kremkau, Statistical Research); 2013 (Linda Honey, Great Basin Sage, Inc.); 2013 (C. Higgins, Far Western); 2013 (Wendy L. Tinsley Becker, Pacific Legacy); 2013 (Fatima Clark, SCE); 2018 (Eric Martin, Far Western)	Historic	Arrowhead-Mojave Siphon-Devil Canyon-Shandin 115kV; Kramer-Victorville Transmission Line; Southern Sierras Tower Line; Bishop Creek Control - San Bernardino Transmission Line	HP11; HP37; HP39	0.25 mi. W

Primary # (P-36-)	Trinomial (CA-SBR-)	Date / Recorded by	Site Type	Description	Attribute Codes*	Relationship to Project Area
012507	12284	2006 (C. Malan, K. Ward, K. Ryan, Analytic Archaeology)	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	AP2	0.9 mi. SE
014219	12877H	2007 (R. Orfila)	Historic	Refuse scatter	AH4	0.8 mi. SE
014985	13131H	2007 (V. Austerman, LSA)	Historic	Refuse scatter	AH4	0.6 mi. W
023282	n/a	2010 (N. Cox, AECOM)	Historic	Isolated can	AH16	0.3 mi. W
023318	n/a	2010 (S. Jow, AECOM)	Historic	Isolated can	AH16	0.6 mi. NW
026198	n/a	2013 (S. Kitchel, et al., Tetra Tech)	Historic	Isolated can	AH16	0.95 mi. NNE
026199	n/a	2013 (S. Kitchel, et al., Tetra Tech)	Historic	Isolated can	AH16	0.95 mi. NNE
031657	n/a	2017 (Lauren DeOliveira, Amber Lopez-Johnson, Environmental Intelligence, LLC)	Historic	Refuse scatter	AH4	1 mi. E
061248	n/a	1989 (R. P. Hampson, Greenwood & Assoc.); 2010 (S. Jow, AECOM)	Historic	Isolated bottle fragments	AH16	0.25 mi. W
061250	n/a	1989 (R. P. Hampson, Greenwood & Assoc.); 2010 (S. Jow, AECOM)	Historic	Well site	AH2; AH5; AH6	0.5 mi. SSW
061251	n/a	1989 (R. P. Hampson, Greenwood & Assoc.)	Historic	Isolated bottle fragment	AH4; AH16	0.55 mi. S

*AH2. Foundations/structure pads; AH4. Privies/dumps/trash scatters; AH5. Wells/cisterns; AH6. Water conveyance; AH7. Roads/trails/railroad grade; AH11. Walls/fences; AH16. Other; AP2. Lithic scatter; HP11. Engineering structure; HP37. Highway/trail; HP39. Other

Historical Research

Historic aerials from 1952, 1968, 1994, 2005, 2009, 2010, 2012, 2014, and 2016 were analyzed on historicaerials.com, as were historic topographic maps dated 1957, 1958, 1964, 1969, 1970, 1975, 1980, 1993, 2012, 2015, and 2018.

No structures or land use are depicted within the Project area on any of the topographic maps from 1957 through 2018. Mojave Drive and U.S. 395 are present from the earliest image, with additional roads to the south of Mojave Drive appearing on the 1980 map. The Project parcel has appeared vacant in all of the historical aerials, with the dirt road that creates the western edge of the parcel, Mesa Linda Avenue, appearing on the 2005 image. The Project parcel and most of the parcels surrounding it have remained undeveloped over time, while some development appears on the parcel south of Mojave Drive as of the 2005 image.

NAHC Sacred Lands File Search

On October 16, 2020, ASM sent a request to the NAHC to search their Sacred Lands File (SLF) to determine whether their files contained any information relating to the presence of Native American cultural resources within the Project parcel. Response from the NAHC was received on October 19, 2020, indicating that no such resources were found as a result of the SLF search. However, the absence of specific site information in the SLF does not indicate the absence of Native American cultural resources within the Project area. A list of seven tribal contacts who may have interest in the Project area was provided with the NAHC response; this response and contact list is provided with this report as Attachment B.

Pedestrian Survey Results

The Project area is a vacant lot that is crisscrossed by informal vehicle tracks as well as one more established dirt track that runs roughly northeast/southwest (Figures 2 and 3). The parcel is bounded on the western edge by Mesa Linda Avenue, a well-used dirt road. Other than the vehicle tracks, the ground surface is largely undisturbed except by a few animal burrows, appearing to be an otherwise largely unmodified desert landscape. The topography of the parcel demonstrates a gentle slope toward the northeast. Vegetation across the parcel is primarily creosote scrub with a handful of Joshua trees and other intrusive plants and grasses. Surface visibility across the entire parcel was adequate to conduct this survey, typically approximately 80 to 90 percent. The south edge of the parcel along Mojave Drive evidences general road-tossed modern refuse (Figure 4). The parcel has also been used for informal dumping of household, construction, and garden refuse, particularly along Mesa Linda Avenue, which constitutes the west edge of the parcel (Figure 5). A small number of submodern items were also observed, particularly cans, which likely have blown or otherwise been transported into the Project area by natural processes, and with many appearing to have been used for target practice. No prehistoric or historic resources were identified as a result of the survey.

California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR)

For purposes of CEQA, a historic resource is any object, building, structure, site, area, place, record, or manuscript listed in or eligible for listing in the CRHR (PRC §5024.1, Title 14 CCR, §4852). The four criteria for listing in the CRHR closely mirror the criteria for listing in the NRHP. A resource is eligible for listing in the CRHR 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 to prehistory or history.

Prehistoric archaeological sites are typically evaluated only under Criterion 4 for their potential to yield data important to understanding the prehistory of the area or region. Historical archaeological sites and architectural resources may be evaluated under any of the four criteria because their features, plus available historical documentation, may be used to inform our understanding of their association with events, people, workmanship, or other important historical information. Isolates are not eligible for the listing in the CRHR because they lack association and context with other archaeological materials. Recording the physical description and location of an isolate exhausts its research potential.

Local Ordinances

At this time, the City does not maintain a list of designated historic sites. However, the Resource Element of the General Plan (2015) presents as its Goal #5, Preservation of Important Cultural Resources, the purpose of which is to "protect identified archaeological, paleontologic resources and historic resources within the planning area." The current survey was conducted in accordance with Objective 5.1: Preserve known and expected cultural resources; Policy 5.1.1: Determine presence/absence of and consider impacts to cultural resources in the review of public and private development and infrastructure projects.

Recommendations

No prehistoric or historic resources were identified during the current survey. As such, no historical resources that would require further consideration as defined under CEQA were identified within the Project area. Further, the results of the records search indicate a low archaeological sensitivity for the Project area.

However, in the event that any archaeological materials are encountered during future development activities, all activities must be suspended in the vicinity of the find until the deposits are recorded and evaluated by a qualified archaeologist. If evaluated as eligible for the CRHR and if impacts to the resource cannot be avoided, mitigation would be necessary. In addition, if significant subsurface prehistoric resources are encountered that will be subject to impacts from the project, Tribes with historic and cultural ties to the area shall be contacted.

If human remains of any kind are found during construction, the requirements of CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5(e) and AB 2641 shall be followed. According to these requirements, all construction activities must cease immediately, and the San Bernardino County Coroner and a qualified archaeologist must be notified. The Coroner will examine the remains and determine the next appropriate action based on his or her findings. If the coroner determines the remains to be of Native American origin, he or she will notify the NAHC. The NAHC will then identify the most likely descendants (MLD) to be consulted regarding treatment and/or reburial of the remains. If an MLD cannot be identified, or the MLD fails to make a recommendation regarding the treatment of the remains within 48 hours after gaining access to the remains, the property owner shall rebury the Native American human remains and associated grave goods with appropriate dignity on the property in a location not subject to further subsurface disturbance.

Should you have any questions regarding this study, please do not hesitate to contact me.

Respectfully submitted,

Sherri Andrews, M.A., RPA
Senior Archaeologist

Attachments

Figure 1. Project location.
Figure 2. Overview of parcel, view toward development on south side of Mojave Drive to south.
Figure 3. Overview of informal road across parcel, view toward southwest.
Figure 4. Overview from southwest corner, view along Mojave Drive toward east.
Figure 5. Dumping along west edge of parcel, view along Mesa Linda Avenue toward south.

Attachment A. SCCIC records search summary letter.
Attachment B. NAHC response including tribal contact list.

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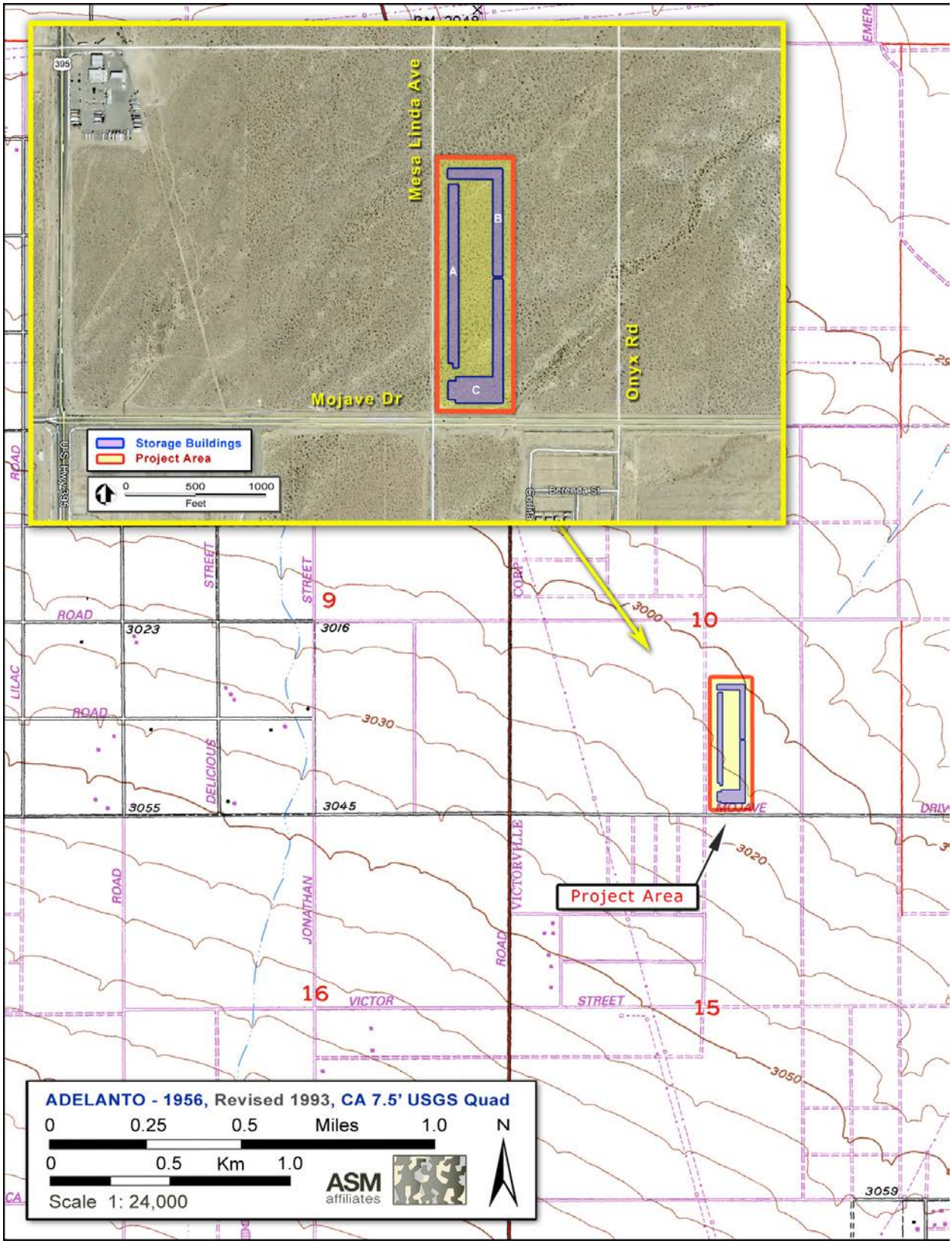

Figure 1. Project location.

Figure 2. Overview of parcel, view toward development on south side of Mojave Drive to south.

Figure 3. Overview of informal road across parcel, view toward southwest.

Figure 4. Overview from southwest corner, view along Mojave Drive toward east.

Figure 5. Dumping along west edge of parcel, view along Mesa Linda Avenue toward south.

Attachment A
SCCIC Records Search Summary Letter

Attachment B
Native American Heritage Commission Response

South Central Coastal Information Center
California State University, Fullerton
Department of Anthropology MH-426
800 North State College Boulevard
Fullerton, CA 92834-6846
657.278.5395 / FAX 657.278.5542
sccic@fullerton.edu
California Historical Resources Information System
Orange, Los Angeles, and Ventura Counties

10/27/2020 Records Search File No.: 21710.7856

Sherri Andrews
ASM Affiliates, Inc.
20 N. Raymond Av., Ste. 220
Pasadena, CA 91103

Re: Record Search Results for the Victorville Calvary Storage Survey

The South Central Coastal Information Center received your records search request for the project area referenced above, located on the Adelanto and Victorville, CA USGS 7.5' quadrangle. Due to the COVID-19 emergency, we have implemented new records search protocols, which limits the deliverables available to you at this time. **WE ARE ONLY PROVIDING DATA THAT IS ALREADY DIGITAL AT THIS TIME.** Please see the attached document on COVID-19 Emergency Protocols for what data is available and for future instructions on how to submit a records search request during the course of this crisis. If your selections on your data request form are in conflict with this document, we reserve the right to default to emergency protocols and provide you with what we stated on this document. You may receive more than you asked for or less than you wanted. The following reflects the results of the records search for the project area and a 1-mile radius:

As indicated on the data request form, the locations of resources and reports are provided in the following format: ☒ custom GIS maps ☐ shape files ☐ hand-drawn maps

Resources within project area: 0	None
Resources within 1-mile radius: 17	SEE ATTACHED MAP or LIST
Reports within project area: 0	None
Reports within 1-mile radius: 22	SEE ATTACHED MAP or LIST

Resource Database Printout (list):	☒ enclosed	☐ not requested	☐ nothing listed
Resource Database Printout (details):	☐ enclosed	☒ not requested	☐ nothing listed
Resource Digital Database (spreadsheet):	☐ enclosed	☒ not requested	☐ nothing listed
Report Database Printout (list):	☒ enclosed	☐ not requested	☐ nothing listed
Report Database Printout (details):	☐ enclosed	☒ not requested	☐ nothing listed
Report Digital Database (spreadsheet):	☐ enclosed	☒ not requested	☐ nothing listed
Resource Record Copies:	☒ enclosed	☐ not requested	☐ nothing listed

Report Copies: ☒ enclosed ☐ not requested ☐ nothing listed
OHP Built Environment Resources Directory (BERD) 2019: ☒ available online; please go to https://ohp.parks.ca.gov/?page_id=30338
Archaeo Determinations of Eligibility 2012: ☒ enclosed ☐ not requested ☐ nothing listed
Los Angeles Historic-Cultural Monuments ☐ enclosed ☐ not requested ☒ nothing listed
Historical Maps: ☒ not available at SCCIC; please go to https://ngmdb.usgs.gov/topoview/viewer/#4/39.98/-100.02
Ethnographic Information: ☒ not available at SCCIC
Historical Literature: ☒ not available at SCCIC
GLO and/or Rancho Plat Maps: ☒ not available at SCCIC
Caltrans Bridge Survey: ☒ not available at SCCIC; please go to http://www.dot.ca.gov/hq/structur/strmaint/historic.htm
Shipwreck Inventory: ☒ not available at SCCIC; please go to http://shipwrecks.slc.ca.gov/ShipwrecksDatabase/Shipwrecks_Database.asp
Soil Survey Maps: (see below) ☒ not available at SCCIC; please go to http://websoilsurvey.nrcs.usda.gov/app/WebSoilSurvey.aspx

Please forward a copy of any resulting reports from this project to the office as soon as possible. Due to the sensitive nature of archaeological site location data, we ask that you do not include resource location maps and resource location descriptions in your report if the report is for public distribution. If you have any questions regarding the results presented herein, please contact the office at the phone number listed above.

The provision of CHRIS Data via this records search response does not in any way constitute public disclosure of records otherwise exempt from disclosure under the California Public Records Act or any other law, including, but not limited to, records related to archeological site information maintained by or on behalf of, or in the possession of, the State of California, Department of Parks and Recreation, State Historic Preservation Officer, Office of Historic Preservation, or the State Historical Resources Commission.

Due to processing delays and other factors, not all of the historical resource reports and resource records that have been submitted to the Office of Historic Preservation are available via this records search. Additional information may be available through the federal, state, and local agencies that produced or paid for historical resource management work in the search area. Additionally, Native American tribes have historical resource information not in the CHRIS Inventory, and you should contact the California Native American Heritage Commission for information on local/regional tribal contacts.

Should you require any additional information for the above referenced project, reference the record search number listed above when making inquiries. Requests made after initial invoicing will result in the preparation of a separate invoice.

Thank you for using the California Historical Resources Information System,

Isabela Kott

Digitally signed by Isabela Kott
Date: 2020.10.27 17:56:02 -07'00'

Isabela Kott
GIS Technician/Staff Researcher

Enclosures:

(X) Covid-19 Emergency Protocols for San Bernardino County Records Searches – 2 pages

(X) Custom Maps – 1 page

(X) Resource Database Printout (list) – 3 pages

(X) Report Database Printout (list) – 6 pages

(X) Resource Record Copies – (all archaeological, non-archaeological within project area only) 277 pages

(X) Report Copies – (all – scanned only) 2324 pages

(X) Archaeological Determinations of Eligibility (2012) – 2 pages

(X) National Register Status Codes – 1 page

Emergency Protocols for San Bernardino County Records Searches

These instructions are for qualified consultants with a valid Access and Use Agreement.

WE ARE ONLY PROVIDING DATA THAT IS ALREADY DIGITAL AT THIS TIME. WE ARE NOT PROVIDING SHAPEFILE DATA FOR SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY; YOU WILL ONLY RECEIVE A CUSTOM DIGITAL MAP.

We can only provide you information that is already in digital format; therefore, your record search may or may not be complete. Some records are only available in paper formats and so may not be available at this time. This also means that there may be data missing from the database bibliographies; locations of resource and report boundaries may be missing or mis-mapped on our digital maps; and that no pdf of a resource or report is available or may be incomplete.

As for the GIS mapped data, bibliographic databases, and pdfs of records and reports; not all the data in our digital archive for San Bernardino County was processed by SCCIC, therefore, we cannot vouch for its accuracy. Accuracy checking and back-filling of missing information is an on-going process under normal working conditions and cannot be conducted under the emergency protocols.

This is an extraordinary and unprecedented situation. Your options will be limited so that we can help as many of you as possible in the shortest amount of time. You may not get everything you want and/or you may get more than you want. We appreciate your patience and resilience.

Please send in your request via email using the data request form along with the associated shape files and pdf map of the project area. If you have multiple SBCO jobs for processing, you may not get them all back at the same time. Use this data request form:

http://web.sonoma.edu/nwic/docs/CHRISDataRequestForm.pdf

Please make your selections on the data request form based on the following instructions.

1. Keep your search radius as tight as possible, but we understand if you have a requirement. The wider the search radius, the higher the cost. You are welcome to request a Project area only search, but please make it clear on the request form that that is what you are seeking.

2. You will get custom maps of resource locations for the project area and the radius that you choose. We will only be providing maps of report locations for the project area and up to a ¼-mile radius. If you need bibliographic information for more than ¼-mile radius – you will be charged for all report map features within your selected search radius. You can opt out of having us create custom maps but you still pay for the map features in the project area or the selected search radius if you want the associated bibliographic information or pdfs of resources or reports.

3. You can request copies of site records and reports if they are digitally available.

4. You will also get the bibliographies (List, Details, Spreadsheet) that you choose for resources and reports. Because the bibliographic database is not yet complete, you will only get what is available at the time of your records search.
5. If you request more than what we are offering here, we may provide it if it is available or we reserve the right to default to these instructions. If you want copies of resources and reports that are not available digitally at the time of the search, you can send us a separate request for processing when we are allowed to return to the office. Fees will apply.

6. **You will need to search the OHP BERD yourself for your project area and your search radius.** This replaces the old OHP HPD. It is available online at the OHP website.

7. You can go online to find historic maps, so we are not providing them at this time.

8. Your packet will be sent to you electronically via Dropbox. We use 7-zip to password protect the files so you will need both on your computers. We email you the password. If you can't use Dropbox for some reason, then you will need to provide us with your Fed ex account number and we will ship you a disc with the results. As a last resort, we will ship on a disc via the USPS. You may be billed for our shipping and handling costs.

9. We will be billing you at the staff rate of $150 per hour and you will be charged for all resources and reports according to the "custom map charges", even if you don't get a custom or hand-drawn map. You will also be billed 0.15 per pdf page, as usual. Quad fees will apply if your research includes more than 2 quads. The fee structure for custom maps was designed to mimic the cost of doing the search by hand so the fees are comparable.

10. A copy of the digital fee structure is available on the Office of Historic Preservation website under the CHRIS tab. If the digital fee structure is new to you or you don't understand it; please ask questions before we process your request, not after. Thank you.

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

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

October 19, 2020

Sherri Andrews
ASM Affiliates, Inc.

Via Email to: sandrews@asmaffiliates.com

Re: Native American Tribal Consultation, Pursuant to the Assembly Bill 52 (AB 52), Amendments to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) (Chapter 532, Statutes of 2014), Public Resources Code Sections 5097.94 (m), 21073, 21074, 21080.3.1, 21080.3.2, 21082.3, 21083.09, 21084.2 and 21084.3, Mojave Drive Self-Storage Project, San Bernardino County

Dear Ms. Andrews:

Pursuant to Public Resources Code section 21080.3.1 (c), attached is a consultation list of tribes that are traditionally and culturally affiliated with the geographic area of the above-listed project. Please note that the intent of the AB 52 amendments to CEQA is to avoid and/or mitigate impacts to tribal cultural resources, (Pub. Resources Code §21084.3 (a)) ("Public agencies shall, when feasible, avoid damaging effects to any tribal cultural resource.")

Public Resources Code sections 21080.3.1 and 21084.3(c) require CEQA lead agencies to consult with California Native American tribes that have requested notice from such agencies of proposed projects in the geographic area that are traditionally and culturally affiliated with the tribes on projects for which a Notice of Preparation or Notice of Negative Declaration or Mitigated Negative Declaration has been filed on or after July 1, 2015. Specifically, Public Resources Code section 21080.3.1 (d) provides:

Within 14 days of determining that an application for a project is complete or a decision by a public agency to undertake a project, the lead agency shall provide formal notification to the designated contact of, or a tribal representative of, traditionally and culturally affiliated California Native American tribes that have requested notice, which shall be accomplished by means of at least one written notification that includes a brief description of the proposed project and its location, the lead agency contact information, and a notification that the California Native American tribe has 30 days to request consultation pursuant to this section.

The AB 52 amendments to CEQA law does not preclude initiating consultation with the tribes that are culturally and traditionally affiliated within your jurisdiction prior to receiving requests for notification of projects in the tribe's areas of traditional and cultural affiliation. The Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) recommends, but does not require, early consultation as a best practice to ensure that lead agencies receive sufficient information about cultural resources in a project area to avoid damaging effects to tribal cultural resources.

The NAHC also recommends, but does not require that agencies should also include with their notification letters, information regarding any cultural resources assessment that has been completed on the area of potential effect (APE), such as:

1. The results of any record search that may have been conducted at an Information Center of the California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS), including, but not limited to:

- A listing of any and all known cultural resources that have already been recorded on or adjacent to the APE, such as known archaeological sites;
- Copies of any and all cultural resource records and study reports that may have been provided by the Information Center as part of the records search response;
- Whether the records search indicates a low, moderate, or high probability that unrecorded cultural resources are located in the APE; and
- If a survey is recommended by the Information Center to determine whether previously unrecorded cultural resources are present.

2. The results of any archaeological inventory survey that was conducted, including:

    - Any report that may contain site forms, site significance, and suggested mitigation measures.

      All information regarding site locations, Native American human remains, and associated funerary objects should be in a separate confidential addendum, and not be made available for public disclosure in accordance with Government Code section 6254.10.

3. The result of any Sacred Lands File (SLF) check conducted through the Native American Heritage Commission was negative.

4. Any ethnographic studies conducted for any area including all or part of the APE; and

5. Any geotechnical reports regarding all or part of the APE.

Lead agencies should be aware that records maintained by the NAHC and CHRIS are not exhaustive and a negative response to these searches does not preclude the existence of a tribal cultural resource. A tribe may be the only source of information regarding the existence of a tribal cultural resource.

This information will aid tribes in determining whether to request formal consultation. In the event that they do, having the information beforehand will help to facilitate the consultation process.

If you receive notification of change of addresses and phone numbers from tribes, please notify the NAHC. With your assistance, we can assure that our consultation list remains current.

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

Sincerely,

Andrew Green

Andrew Green
Cultural Resources Analyst

Attachment

Native American Heritage Commission
Tribal Consultation List
San Bernardino County
10/19/2020

Morongo Band of Mission Indians
Robert Martin, Chairperson
12700 Pumarra Road — Cahuilla
Banning, CA, 92220 — Serrano
Phone: (951) 849 - 8807
Fax: (951) 922-8146
dtorres@morongo-nsn.gov

Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma Reservation
Jill McCormick, Historic Preservation Officer
P.O. Box 1899 — Quechan
Yuma, AZ, 85366
Phone: (760) 572 - 2423
historicpreservation@quechantribe.com

San Fernando Band of Mission Indians
Donna Yocum, Chairperson
P.O. Box 221838 — Kitanemuk
Newhall, CA, 91322 — Vanyume
Phone: (503) 539 - 0933 — Tataviam
Fax: (503) 574-3308
ddyocum@comcast.net

San Manuel Band of Mission Indians
Jessica Mauck, Director of Cultural Resources
26569 Community Center Drive — Serrano
Highland, CA, 92346
Phone: (909) 864 - 8933
jmauck@sanmanuel-nsn.gov

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

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

Twenty-Nine Palms Band of Mission Indians
Darrell Mike, Chairperson
46-200 Harrison Place — Chemehuevi
Coachella, CA, 92236
Phone: (760) 863 - 2444
Fax: (760) 863-2449
29chairman@29palmsbomi-nsn.gov

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 consultation with Native American tribes under Public Resources Code Sections 21080.3.1 for the proposed Mojave Drive Self-Storage Project, San Bernardino County.