

# **CULTURAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT**

**APN 0405-322-08 & 0405-322-09 Project  
Victorville, San Bernardino County, California**

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**BCRCONSULTING LLC**

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## MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

BCR Consulting LLC (BCR Consulting) is under contract to United Engineering Group to complete a Cultural Resources Assessment of the proposed APN 0405-322-08 & 0405-322-09 Project (the project) located in Victorville, San Bernardino County, California. A cultural resources records search, intensive-level pedestrian field survey, Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) Sacred Lands File Search, and vertebrate paleontological resources overview were conducted for the project in partial fulfillment of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). The records search revealed that 24 previous cultural resource studies have taken place and 18 cultural resources have been identified within one mile of the project site. Two of the previous studies have assessed the project site and no cultural resources have been identified within its boundaries. No cultural resources of any kind (including historic-period or prehistoric archaeological resources, or historic-period architectural resources) were identified during the field survey. Therefore, no significant impact related to historical resources is anticipated and no further investigations are recommended for the proposed project unless:

- The proposed project is changed to include areas that have not been subject to this cultural resource assessment;
- Cultural materials are encountered during project activities.

The current study attempted to determine whether significant archaeological deposits were present on the proposed project site. Although none were yielded during the records search and field survey, ground-disturbing activities have the potential to reveal buried deposits not observed on the surface. Prior to the initiation of ground-disturbing activities, field personnel should be alerted to the possibility of buried prehistoric or historic cultural deposits. In the event that field personnel encounter buried cultural materials, work in the immediate vicinity of the find should cease and a qualified archaeologist should be retained to assess the significance of the find. The qualified archaeologist shall have the authority to stop or divert construction excavation as necessary. If the qualified archaeologist finds that any cultural resources present meet eligibility requirements for listing on the California Register or the National Register of Historic Places (National Register), plans for the treatment, evaluation, and mitigation of impacts to the find will need to be developed. Prehistoric or historic cultural materials that may be encountered during ground-disturbing activities include:

- historic-period artifacts such as glass bottles and fragments, cans, nails, ceramic and pottery fragments, and other metal objects;
- historic-period structural or building foundations, walkways, cisterns, pipes, privies, and other structural elements;
- prehistoric flaked-stone artifacts and debitage (waste material), consisting of obsidian, basalt, and or cryptocrystalline silicates;
- groundstone artifacts, including mortars, pestles, and grinding slabs;
- dark, greasy soil that may be associated with charcoal, ash, bone, shell, flaked stone, groundstone, and fire affected rocks;
- human remains.

Findings were negative during the Sacred Lands File search with the NAHC. The results of the Sacred Lands File search are provided in Appendix A. The Legislature added requirements regarding tribal cultural resources for CEQA in Assembly Bill 52 (AB 52) that took effect July 1, 2015. AB 52 requires consultation with California Native American tribes

and consideration of tribal cultural resources in the CEQA process. By including tribal cultural resources early in the CEQA process, the legislature intended to ensure that local and Tribal governments, public agencies, and project proponents would have information available, early in the project planning process, to identify and address potential adverse impacts to tribal cultural resources. By taking this proactive approach, the legislature also intended to reduce the potential for delay and conflicts in the environmental review process. To help determine whether a project may have such an effect, the Public Resources Code requires a lead agency to consult with any California Native American tribe that requests consultation and is traditionally and culturally affiliated with the geographic area of a Proposed Project. Since the City will initiate and carry out the required AB52 Native American Consultation, the results of the consultation are not provided in this report. However, this report may be used during the consultation process, and BCR Consulting staff is available to answer questions and address concerns as necessary.

According to CEQA Guidelines, projects subject to CEQA must determine whether the project would “directly or indirectly destroy a unique paleontological resource”. The appended Paleontological Overview provided in Appendix B has recommended that:

The geologic unit underlying the project area is mapped entirely as old alluvial deposits dating to the Pleistocene epoch (Dibblee, 2008). Pleistocene alluvial units are considered to be of high paleontological sensitivity. The Western Science Center does not have localities within the project area, but does have numerous localities within similarly mapped alluvial sediments throughout the region. Pleistocene alluvial deposits in California are well documented and known to contain abundant fossil resources including those associated with Columbian mammoth (*Mammuthus columbi*), Pacific mastodon (*Mammuthus pacificus*), Sabertooth cat (*Smilodon fatalis*), Ancient horse (*Equus* sp.) and many other Pleistocene megafauna.

Any fossils recovered from the APN 0405-322-08 & -09 Project area would be scientifically significant. Excavation activity associated with development of the area has the potential to impact the paleontologically sensitive Pleistocene alluvial units and it is the recommendation of the Western Science Center that a paleontological resource mitigation plan be put in place to monitor, salvage, and curate any recovered fossils associated with the current study area.

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

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## INTRODUCTION

BCR Consulting LLC (BCR Consulting) is under contract to United Engineering Group to complete a Cultural Resources Assessment of the proposed APN 0405-322-08 & 0405-322-09 Project (the project) located in Victorville, San Bernardino County, California. A cultural resources records search, reconnaissance-level pedestrian field survey, Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) Sacred Lands File Search, and vertebrate paleontological resources overview were conducted for the project in partial fulfillment of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA).

### Project Description and Location

This will be a development project. The project site, as identified in this report, will occupy a portion of Section 11, Township 4 North, Range 5 West, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian. It is depicted on the United States Geological Survey (USGS) *Baldy Mesa* (1988), *California* 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle (Figure 1).

### Regulatory Setting

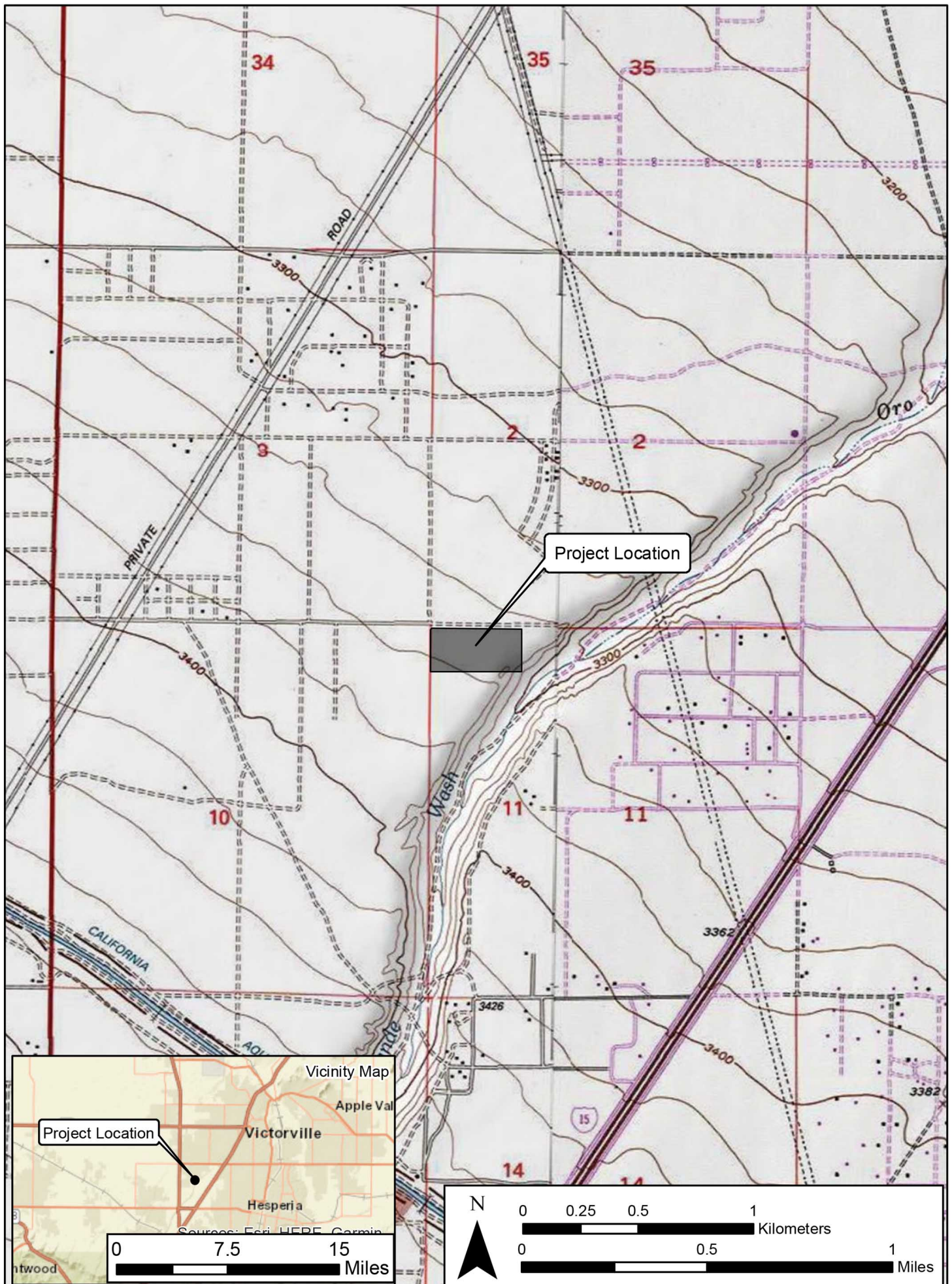
**The California Environmental Quality Act.** CEQA applies to all discretionary projects undertaken or subject to approval by the state's public agencies (California Code of Regulations 14(3), § 15002(i)). Under CEQA, "A project with an effect that may cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource is a project that may have a significant effect on the environment" (Cal. Code Regs. tit. 14(3), § 15064.5(b)). State CEQA Guidelines section 15064.5(a) defines a "historical resource" as a resource that meets one or more of the following criteria:

- Listed in, or eligible for listing in, the California Register of Historical Resources (California Register)
- Listed in a local register of historical resources (as defined at Cal. Public Res. Code § 5020.1(k))
- Identified as significant in a historical resource survey meeting the requirements of § 5024.1(g) of the Cal. Public Res. Code
- Determined to be a historical resource by a project's lead agency (Cal. Code Regs. tit. 14(3), § 15064.5(a))

A historical resource consists of "Any object, building, structure, site, area, place, record, or manuscript which a lead agency determines to be historically significant or significant in the architectural, engineering, scientific, economic, agricultural, educational, social, political, military, or cultural annals of California... Generally, a resource shall be considered by the lead agency to be 'historically significant' if the resource meets the criteria for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources" (Cal. Code Regs. tit. 14(3), § 15064.5(a)(3)).

The significance of a historical resource is impaired when a project demolishes or materially alters in an adverse manner those physical characteristics of a historical resource that convey its historical significance and that justify its eligibility for the California Register. If an





impact on a historical or archaeological resource is significant, CEQA requires feasible measures to minimize the impact (State CEQA Guidelines § 15126.4 (a)(1)). Mitigation of significant impacts must lessen or eliminate the physical impact that the project will have on the resource.

Section 5024.1 of the Cal. Public Res. Code established the California Register. Generally, a resource is considered by the lead agency to be “historically significant” if the resource meets the criteria for listing in the California Register (Cal. Code Regs. tit. 14(3), § 15064.5(a)(3)). The eligibility criteria for the California Register are similar to those of the National Register of Historic Places (National Register), and a resource that meets one or more of the eligibility criteria of the National Register will be eligible for the California Register.

The California Register program encourages public recognition and protection of resources of architectural, historical, archaeological, and cultural significance, identifies historical resources for state and local planning purposes, determines eligibility for state historic preservation grant funding and affords certain protections under CEQA. Criteria for Designation:

1. Associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of local or regional history or the cultural heritage of California or the United States.
2. Associated with the lives of persons important to local, California or national history.
3. Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region or method of construction or represents the work of a master or possesses high artistic values.
4. Has yielded, or has the potential to yield, information important to the prehistory or history of the local area, California or the nation.

In addition to meeting one or more of the above criteria, the California Register requires that sufficient time has passed since a resource’s period of significance to “obtain a scholarly perspective on the events or individuals associated with the resources.” (CCR 4852 [d][2]). Fifty years is normally considered sufficient time for a potential historical resource, and in order that the evaluation remain valid for a minimum of five years after the date of this report, all resources older than 45 years (i.e. resources from the “historic-period”) will be evaluated for California Register listing eligibility, or CEQA significance. The California Register also requires that a resource possess integrity. This is defined as the ability for the resource to convey its significance through seven aspects: location, setting, design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.

Finally, CEQA requires that significant effects on unique archaeological resources be considered and addressed. CEQA defines a unique archaeological resource as any archaeological artifact, object, or site about which it can be clearly demonstrated that, without merely adding to the current body of knowledge, there is a high probability that it meets any of the following criteria:

1. Contains information needed to answer important scientific research questions and there is a demonstrable public interest in that information.

2. Has a special and particular quality such as being the oldest of its type or the best available example of its type.
3. Is directly associated with a scientifically recognized important prehistoric or historic event or person.

CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5 Appendix G includes significance criteria relative to archaeological and historical resources. These have been utilized as thresholds of significance here, and a project would have a significant environmental impact if it would:

- a) cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource as defined in section 10564.5;
- b) Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an archaeological resource pursuant to Section 10564.5;
- c) Disturb any human remains, including those interred outside of formal cemeteries.

**Tribal Cultural Resources.** The Legislature added requirements regarding tribal cultural resources for CEQA in Assembly Bill 52 (AB 52) that took effect July 1, 2015. AB 52 requires consultation with California Native American tribes and consideration of tribal cultural resources in the CEQA process. By including tribal cultural resources early in the CEQA process, the legislature intended to ensure that local and Tribal governments, public agencies, and project proponents would have information available, early in the project planning process, to identify and address potential adverse impacts to tribal cultural resources. By taking this proactive approach, the legislature also intended to reduce the potential for delay and conflicts in the environmental review process. To help determine whether a project may have such an effect, the Public Resources Code requires a lead agency to consult with any California Native American tribe that requests consultation and is traditionally and culturally affiliated with the geographic area of a Proposed Project. Since the City will initiate and carry out the required AB52 Native American Consultation, the results of the consultation are not provided in this report. However, this report may be used during the consultation process, and BCR Consulting staff are available to answer questions and address comments as necessary.

**Paleontological Resources.** CEQA provides guidance relative to significant impacts on paleontological resources, indicating that a project would have a significant impact on paleontological resources if it disturbs or destroys a unique paleontological resource or site or unique geologic feature. Section 5097.5 of the California Public Resources Code specifies that any unauthorized removal of paleontological remains is a misdemeanor. Further, California Penal Code Section 622.5 sets the penalties for damage or removal of paleontological resources. CEQA documentation prepared for projects would be required to analyze paleontological resources as a condition of the CEQA process to disclose potential impacts. Please note that as of January 2018 paleontological resources are considered in the geological rather than cultural category. Therefore, paleontological resources are not summarized in the body of this report. A paleontological overview completed by the Western Science Center is provided as Appendix B.



## **NATURAL SETTING**

### **Geology**

The project is located in the southwestern portion of the Mojave Desert. Sediments within the project boundaries include a geologic unit composed of old alluvial deposits formed during the Pleistocene and young alluvial-fan deposits formed during the late Pleistocene and Holocene Epochs of the Quaternary Period (Miller and Matti 2006, Lambert 1994:17). The units are composed of “slightly consolidated, undissected to slightly dissected deposits of poorly sorted sand and silt containing scattered subangular pebbles” (Miller and Matti 2006). Field observations during the current study are basically consistent with these descriptions, and are described further in Results, below.

### **Hydrology**

The project elevation is approximately 3,355 feet above mean sea level (AMSL). Sheetwashing and some rilling occur from southwest to northeast, and water from the Oro Grande Wash flows adjacent to the project site to the east, eventually flowing into the Mojave River approximately five miles to the northeast. To the south, the peaks of the San Gabriel Mountains rise above 10,000 feet and are often capped with snow until late spring or early summer. The area currently exhibits a relatively arid climate, with dry, hot summers and cool winters. Rainfall ranges from five to 15 inches annually (Jaeger and Smith 1971:36-37). Precipitation usually occurs in the form of winter and spring rain or snow at high elevations, with occasional warm monsoonal showers in late summer.

### **Biology**

The mild climate of the late Pleistocene allowed piñon-juniper woodland to thrive throughout most of the Mojave (Van Devender et al. 1987). The vegetation and climate during this epoch attracted significant numbers of Rancholabrean fauna, including dire wolf, saber toothed cat, short-faced bear, horse, camel, antelope, mammoth, as well as birds which included pelican, goose, duck, cormorant, and eagle (Reynolds 1988). The drier climate of the middle Holocene resulted in the local development of complementary flora and fauna, which remain largely intact to this day. Common native plants include creosote, cacti, rabbit bush, interior golden bush, cheese bush, species of sage, buckwheat at higher elevations and near drainages, Joshua tree, and various grasses. Common native animals include coyotes, cottontail and jackrabbits, rats, mice, desert tortoises, roadrunners, raptors, turkey vultures, and other bird species (see Williams et al. 2008).

## **CULTURAL SETTING**

### **Prehistory**

The prehistoric cultural setting of the Mojave Desert has been organized into many chronological frameworks (see Warren and Crabtree 1986; Bettinger and Taylor 1974; Lanning 1963; Hunt 1960; Wallace 1958, 1962, 1977; Wallace and Taylor 1978; Campbell and Campbell 1935), although there is no definitive sequence for the region. The difficulties in establishing cultural chronologies for the Mojave are a function of its enormous size and the small amount of archaeological excavations conducted there. Moreover, throughout prehistory many groups have occupied the Mojave and their territories often overlap spatially and chronologically resulting in mixed artifact deposits. Due to dry climate and capricious

geological processes, these artifacts rarely become integrated in-situ. Lacking a milieu hospitable to the preservation of cultural midden, Mojave chronologies have relied upon temporally diagnostic artifacts, such as projectile points, or upon the presence/absence of other temporal indicators, such as groundstone. Such methods are instructive, but can be limited by prehistoric occupants' concurrent use of different artifact styles, or by artifact re-use or re-sharpening, as well as researchers' mistaken diagnosis, and other factors (see Flenniken 1985; Flenniken and Raymond 1986; Flenniken and Wilke 1989). Recognizing the shortcomings of comparative temporal indicators, this study synthesizes Warren and Crabtree (1986), who have drawn upon this method to produce a commonly cited and relatively comprehensive chronology.

**Paleoindian (12,000 to 10,000 BP) and Lake Mojave (10,000 to 7,000 BP) Periods.** Climatic warming characterizes the transition from the Paleoindian Period to the Lake Mojave Period. This transition also marks the end of Pleistocene Epoch and ushers in the Holocene. The Paleoindian Period has been loosely defined by isolated fluted (such as Clovis) projectile points, dated by their association with similar artifacts discovered in-situ in the Great Plains (Sutton 1996:227-228). Some fluted bifaces have been associated with fossil remains of Rancholabrean mammals approximately dated to ca. 13,300-10,800 BP near China Lake in the northern Mojave Desert. The Lake Mojave Period has been associated with cultural adaptations to moist conditions, and resource allocation pointing to more lacustrine environments than previously (Bedwell 1973; Hester 1973). Artifacts that characterize this period include stemmed points, flake and core scrapers, choppers, hammerstones, and crescentics (Warren and Crabtree 1986:184). Projectile points associated with the period include the Silver Lake and Lake Mojave styles. Lake Mojave sites commonly occur on shorelines of Pleistocene lakes and streams, where geological surfaces of that epoch have been identified (Basgall and Hall 1994:69).

**Pinto Period (7,000 to 4,000 BP).** The Pinto Period has been largely characterized by desiccation of the Mojave. As formerly rich lacustrine environments began to disappear, the artifact record reveals more sporadic occupation of the Mojave, indicating occupants' recession to the more hospitable fringes (Warren 1984). Pinto Period sites are rare, and are characterized by surface manifestations that usually lack significant in-situ remains. Artifacts from this era include Pinto projectile points and a flake industry similar to the Lake Mojave tool complex (Warren 1984), though use of Pinto projectile points as an index artifact for the era has been disputed (see Schroth 1994). Milling stones have also occasionally been associated with sites of this period (Warren 1984).

**Gypsum Period. (4,000 to 1,500 BP).** A temporary return to moister conditions during the Gypsum Period is postulated to have encouraged technological diversification afforded by the relative abundance of resources (Warren 1984:419-420; Warren and Crabtree 1986:189). Lacustrine environments reappear and begin to be exploited during this era (Shutler 1961, 1968). Concurrently a more diverse artifact assemblage reflects intensified reliance on plant resources. The new artifacts include milling stones, mortars, pestles, and a proliferation of Humboldt Concave Base, Gypsum Cave, Elko Eared, and Elko Corner-notched dart points (Warren 1984; Warren and Crabtree 1986). Other artifacts include leaf-shaped projectile points, rectangular-based knives, drills, large scraper planes, choppers, hammer stones, shaft straighteners, incised stone pendants, and drilled slate tubes. The bow and arrow appears around 2,000 BP, evidenced by the presence of a smaller type of projectile point, the Rose Spring point (Rogers 1939; Shutler 1961).

**Saratoga Springs Period (1,500 to 800 BP).** During the Saratoga Springs Period regional cultural diversifications of Gypsum Period developments are evident within the Mojave. Basketmaker III (Anasazi) pottery appears during this period, and has been associated with turquoise mining in the eastern Mojave Desert (Warren and Crabtree 1986:191). Influences from Patayan/Yuman assemblages are apparent in the southern Mojave, and include buff and brown wares often associated with Cottonwood and Desert Side-notched projectile points (Warren 1984:423). Obsidian becomes more commonly used throughout the Mojave and characteristic artifacts of the period include milling stones, mortars, pestles, ceramics, and ornamental and ritual objects. More structured settlement patterns are evidenced by the presence of large villages, and three types of identifiable archaeological sites (major habitation, temporary camps, and processing stations) emerge (McGuire and Hall 1988). Diversity of resource exploitation continues to expand, indicating a much more generalized, somewhat less mobile subsistence strategy.

**Shoshonean Period (800 BP to Contact).** The Shoshonean period is the first to benefit from contact-era ethnography –as well as be subject to its inherent biases. Interviews of living informants allowed anthropologists to match artifact assemblages and particular traditions with linguistic groups, and plot them geographically (see Kroeber 1925; Gifford 1918; Strong 1929). During the Shoshonean Period continued diversification of site assemblages, and reduced Anasazi influence both coincide with the expansion of Numic (Uto-Aztecan language family) speakers across the Great Basin, Takic (Uto-Aztecan language family) speakers into southern California, and the Hopi across the Southwest (Sutton 1996). Hunting and gathering continued to diversify, and the diagnostic arrow points include desert side-notch and cottonwood triangular. Ceramics continue to proliferate, though are more common in the southern Mojave during this period (Warren and Crabtree 1986). Trade routes have become well established across the Mojave, particularly the Mojave Trail, which transported goods and news across the desert via the Mojave River, to the west of the current project. Trade in the western Mojave was more closely related to coastal groups than others.

## Ethnography

The Uto-Aztecan “Serrano” people occupied the western Mojave Desert periphery. Kroeber (1925) applied the generic term “Serrano” to four groups, each with distinct territories: the Kitanemuk, Tataviam, Vanyume, and Serrano. Only one group, in the San Bernardino Mountains and West-Central Mojave Desert, ethnically claims the term Serrano. Bean and Smith (1978) indicate that the Vanyume, an obscure Takic population, was found along the Mojave River at the time of Spanish contact. The Kitanemuk lived to the north and west, while the Tataviam lived to the west. The Serrano lived mainly to the south (Bean and Smith 1978). All may have used the western Mojave area seasonally. Historical records are unclear concerning precise territory and village locations. It is doubtful that any group, except the Vanyume, actually lived in the region for several seasons yearly.

## History

Historic-era California is generally divided into three periods: the Spanish or Mission Period (1769 to 1821), the Mexican or Rancho Period (1821 to 1848), and the American Period (1848 to present).

**Spanish Period.** The first European to pass through the project area is thought to be a Spaniard called Father Francisco Garcés. Having become familiar with the area, Garcés acted as a guide to Juan Bautista de Anza, who had been commissioned to lead a group across the

desert from a Spanish outpost in Arizona to set up quarters at the Mission San Gabriel in 1771 near what today is Pasadena (Beck and Haase 1974). This is the first recorded group crossing of the Mojave Desert and, according to Father Garces' journal, they camped at the headwaters of the Mojave River, one night less than a day's march from the mountains. Today, this is estimated to have been approximately 11 miles southeast of Victorville (Marenczuk 1962). Garces was followed by Alta California Governor Pedro Fages, who briefly explored the western Mojave region in 1772. Searching for San Diego Presidio deserters, Fages had traveled north through Riverside to San Bernardino, crossed over the mountains into the Mojave Desert, and then journeyed westward to the San Joaquin Valley (Beck and Haase 1974).

**Mexican Period.** In 1821, Mexico overthrew Spanish rule and the missions began to decline. By 1833, the Mexican government passed the Secularization Act, and the missions, reorganized as parish churches, lost their vast land holdings, and released their neophytes (Beattie and Beattie 1974).

**American Period.** The American Period, 1848–Present, began with the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo. The Gold Rush had attracted huge numbers of American settlers and in 1850, California was accepted into the Union. The cattle industry reached its greatest prosperity during the first years of the American Period. Mexican Period land grants had created large pastoral estates in California, and demand for beef during the Gold Rush led to a cattle boom that lasted from 1849–1855. However, beginning about 1855, the demand for beef began to decline due to imports of sheep and cattle from the eastern U.S. When the beef market collapsed, many California ranchers lost their ranchos. A series of disastrous floods in 1861–1862, followed by a significant drought diminished the economic impact of local ranching. This decline combined with ubiquitous agricultural and real estate developments of the late 19<sup>th</sup> century, set the stage for diversified economic pursuits that have continued to proliferate to this day (Beattie and Beattie 1974; Cleland 1941).

**Local Sequence.** The city of Victorville, located in Victor Valley, was first settled in 1858 by Ex-army captain Aaron G Lane during a mass exodus of Mormons from San Bernardino back to Utah. Lane set up a ranch on the west bank of the Mojave River which became a popular stop for travelers coming through the area (Marenczuk 1962; Gutglueck 2015a). The railway connecting San Bernardino and Barstow, which traveled through present day Victorville, was completed in 1884. The completion of the railway brought many travelers through the town and allowed mining in the area, which was already known for its rich silver and gold mines, to flourish and expand into granite, limestone, and marble (Gutglueck 2015a). The town of Victor, later to be renamed Victorville, was founded in 1885 and named for Jacob N Victor, a general manager of operations for the California Southern Railroad, a subsidiary of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railway who were responsible for the newly constructed railway (Gudde 1962; Wallenfeldt 2020).

The town's name was changed to Victorville in 1904 because many were confusing the town for another of the same name in Colorado (Wallenfeldt 2020; Gutglueck 2015b). Population, commerce, and development continued growing throughout the early 20<sup>th</sup> century and the town established the Victorville Chamber of Commerce in 1911 in response. The first high school in Victorville was opened in 1914 and cement plants were being opened throughout the larger area during the initial few decades of the 20<sup>th</sup> century. The Mojave River provided relatively plentiful water, which allowed local agriculture to flourish alongside mining

operations until its decline in 1972 (Nordyke 1974). Canals distributed runoff water for farms near the river (Turner and Presswood 1963:86), and a shallow water table encouraged well drilling for various remote agricultural endeavors. Local crops included alfalfa, onions, watermelon, cantaloupe, non-citrus fruits, and other produce (Marenczuk 1962; Turner and Presswood 1963:86). Farming, mining, cement manufacturing, and business brought in by travelers, continued to be one of the main drivers of Victorville's budding economy throughout much of the 20<sup>th</sup> century. George Air Force Base, initially named Victorville Air Base, was completed in 1943 in response to World War II (Colton Courier 1943). It was later renamed George Air Force Base and was decommissioned in 1992. The former air base is now the Southern California Logistics Airport and is used mainly for business, military, and freight use (Wallenfeldt 2020).

The town of Oro Grande, Spanish for "Big Gold", represents the most significant historic settlement in the region, and is located in the Victor Valley approximately ten miles north by northeast of the project. As the town's name suggests local prospecting resulted in the establishment of several mines that produced silver and gold refined by the Oro Grande gold mill during the 1880s. The historic Mojave Trail and later the California Southern Railway provided convenient transport for the minerals via stagecoach and train across the desert between Salt Lake City and San Bernardino. Subsequent enormous discoveries of silica and lime deposits punctuated the development of a new mining industry, and by 1907 cement plants began operating along the railroad. With the exception of brief hiatus periods during the great depression and World War II, the cement industry has remained vital to this day (Thompson 2000; Gudde 1975; Marenczuk 1962:9).

## **PERSONNEL**

David Brunzell, M.A., RPA acted as the Project Manager/Principal Investigator for the current study, and authored the technical report with contributions from BCR Consulting Field Director Joseph Orozco, MA, RPA, and BCR Consulting Archaeological Crew Chief Nicholas Shepetuk, BA. The South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC) at California State University, Fullerton completed the record search. Mr. Orozco, and Mr. Shepetuk carried out the pedestrian field survey.

## **METHODS**

### **Research**

South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC) staff completed an archaeological records search using SCCIC records of California State University, Fullerton on November 11, 2020. This archival research reviewed the status of all recorded historic and prehistoric cultural resources, and survey and excavation reports completed within one mile of the current project. Additional resources reviewed included the National Register of Historic Places (National Register), the California Register, the Built Environmental Resource Directory (BERD), and documents and inventories published by the California Office of Historic Preservation. These include the lists of California Historical Landmarks, California Points of Historical Interest, Listing of National Register Properties, and the Inventory of Historic Structures.

## Field Survey

An reconnaissance-level cultural resources field survey of the project site was conducted on August 5, 2020. The survey was conducted by walking parallel transects spaced approximately 15 meters apart across the project site. Digital photographs were taken at various points within the project site.

## RESULTS

### Research

Data from the South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC) revealed 24 previous cultural resource studies have taken place, and 18 cultural resources have been identified within one mile of the project site. Two of the previous studies have assessed the project site and no cultural resources have been identified within its boundaries. Detailed bibliographic information and a records search map are provided as Confidential Appendix A. The records search is summarized as follows:

**Table A. Cultural Resources and Reports Within One Mile of the Project Site**

USGS Quad	Cultural Resources	Studies
<i>Baldy Mesa (1988), California</i>	P-36-4179: Canal Lane Historic-Period Road (1 mile W) P-36-4269: Historic-Period Wash Rd. (0.1 mile SE) P-36-7694: Historic-Period Transmission Line (0.75 mile NW) P-36-7742: Historic-Period Archaeological Site (0.3 mile E) P-36-10315: Historic-Period Transmission Line (0.3 mile E) P-36-10316: Historic-Period Transmission Line (0.3 mile E) P-36-15472: Historic-Period Folk Art Site (0.75 mile SE) P-36-21285: Historic-Period Refuse scatter (1 mile NNE) P-36-21286: Historic-Period Refuse scatter (0.5 mile SE) P-36-21287: Historic-Period Refuse scatter (0.75 mile SE) P-36-21299: Historic-Period Refuse scatter (1 mile NE) P-36-21300: Historic-Period Refuse scatter (0.75 mile SE) P-36-29912: Historic-Period Homestead (0.75 mile E) P-36-32469: Multicomponent Artifact Scatter (0.75 mile NE) P-36-32485: Prehistoric Lithic Scatter (0.75 mile ESE) P-36-60831: Prehistoric Archaeological Site (0.25 mile E) P-36-60846: Historic-Period Archaeo. Site (.75 mile SE) P-36-60847: Historic-Period Archaeo. Site (.75 mile SE)	SB-372, 602, 986*, 1025, 1026, 1027, 2202, 2476, 4575, 4796, 4975, 5244, 5466, 6333, 7081, 7118, 7156, 7402, 7439, 7494, 7495, 7496, 7953, 7971*

\*Previously assessed project site for cultural resources.

## Field Survey

During the field survey, BCR Consulting archaeologists identified no cultural resources (including historic-period or prehistoric archaeological sites, or historic-period architectural resources) of any kind within the project site boundaries. The project has been subject to severe artificial disturbances associated with modern refuse dumping and adjacent street, sidewalk, and residential property construction. Most of the project site is covered with old alluvium, and a small portion in the southeastern corner contains more recent alluvium



associated with the flooding of the adjacent Oro Grande Wash. Vegetation consisted of seasonal grasses and afforded surface visibility of approximately 85 percent.

## RECOMMENDATIONS

BCR Consulting conducted a reconnaissance survey of the APN 0405-322-08 & 0405-322-09 Project in the City of Victorville, San Bernardino County, California. No cultural resources of any kind (including historic-period or prehistoric archaeological resources, or historic-period architectural resources) were identified. Therefore, no significant impact related to historical resources is anticipated and no further investigations are recommended unless:

- The proposed project is changed to include areas that have not been subject to this cultural resource assessment;
- Cultural materials are encountered during project activities.

The current study attempted to determine whether significant archaeological deposits were present on the proposed project site. Although none were yielded during the records search and field survey, ground-disturbing activities have the potential to reveal buried deposits not observed on the surface. Prior to the initiation of ground-disturbing activities, field personnel should be alerted to the possibility of buried prehistoric or historic cultural deposits. In the event that field personnel encounter buried cultural materials, work in the immediate vicinity of the find should cease and a qualified archaeologist should be retained to assess the significance of the find. The qualified archaeologist shall have the authority to stop or divert construction excavation as necessary. If the qualified archaeologist finds that any cultural resources present meet eligibility requirements for listing on the California Register or the National Register of Historic Places (National Register), plans for the treatment, evaluation, and mitigation of impacts to the find will need to be developed. Prehistoric or historic cultural materials that may be encountered during ground-disturbing activities include:

- historic-period artifacts such as glass bottles and fragments, cans, nails, ceramic and pottery fragments, and other metal objects;
- historic-period structural or building foundations, walkways, cisterns, pipes, privies, and other structural elements;
- prehistoric flaked-stone artifacts and debitage (waste material), consisting of obsidian, basalt, and or cryptocrystalline silicates;
- groundstone artifacts, including mortars, pestles, and grinding slabs;
- dark, greasy soil that may be associated with charcoal, ash, bone, shell, flaked stone, groundstone, and fire affected rocks;
- human remains.

Findings were negative during the Sacred Lands File search with the NAHC. The results of the Sacred Lands File search are provided in Appendix A. The Legislature added requirements regarding tribal cultural resources for CEQA in Assembly Bill 52 (AB 52) that took effect July 1, 2015. AB52 requires consultation with California Native American tribes and consideration of tribal cultural resources in the CEQA process. By including tribal cultural resources early in the CEQA process, the legislature intended to ensure that local and Tribal governments, public agencies, and project proponents would have information available, early in the project planning process, to identify and address potential adverse impacts to tribal cultural resources. By taking this proactive approach, the legislature also intended to reduce

the potential for delay and conflicts in the environmental review process. To help determine whether a project may have such an effect, the Public Resources Code requires a lead agency to consult with any California Native American tribe that requests consultation and is traditionally and culturally affiliated with the geographic area of a Proposed Project. Since the City will initiate and carry out the required AB52 Native American Consultation, the results of the consultation are not provided in this report. However, this report may be used during the consultation process, and BCR Consulting staff is available to answer questions and address concerns as necessary.

According to CEQA Guidelines, projects subject to CEQA must determine whether the project would “directly or indirectly destroy a unique paleontological resource”. The appended Paleontological Overview provided in Appendix B has recommended that:

The geologic unit underlying the project area is mapped entirely as old alluvial deposits dating to the Pleistocene epoch (Dibblee, 2008). Pleistocene alluvial units are considered to be of high paleontological sensitivity. The Western Science Center does not have localities within the project area, but does have numerous localities within similarly mapped alluvial sediments throughout the region. Pleistocene alluvial deposits in California are well documented and known to contain abundant fossil resources including those associated with Columbian mammoth (*Mammuthus columbi*), Pacific mastodon (*Mammuthus pacificus*), Sabertooth cat (*Smilodon fatalis*), Ancient horse (*Equus* sp.) and many other Pleistocene megafauna.

Any fossils recovered from the APN 0405-322-08 & -09 Project area would be scientifically significant. Excavation activity associated with development of the area has the potential to impact the paleontologically sensitive Pleistocene alluvial units and it is the recommendation of the Western Science Center that a paleontological resource mitigation plan be put in place to monitor, salvage, and curate any recovered fossils associated with the current study area.

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

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

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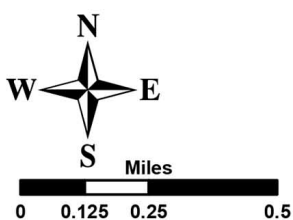
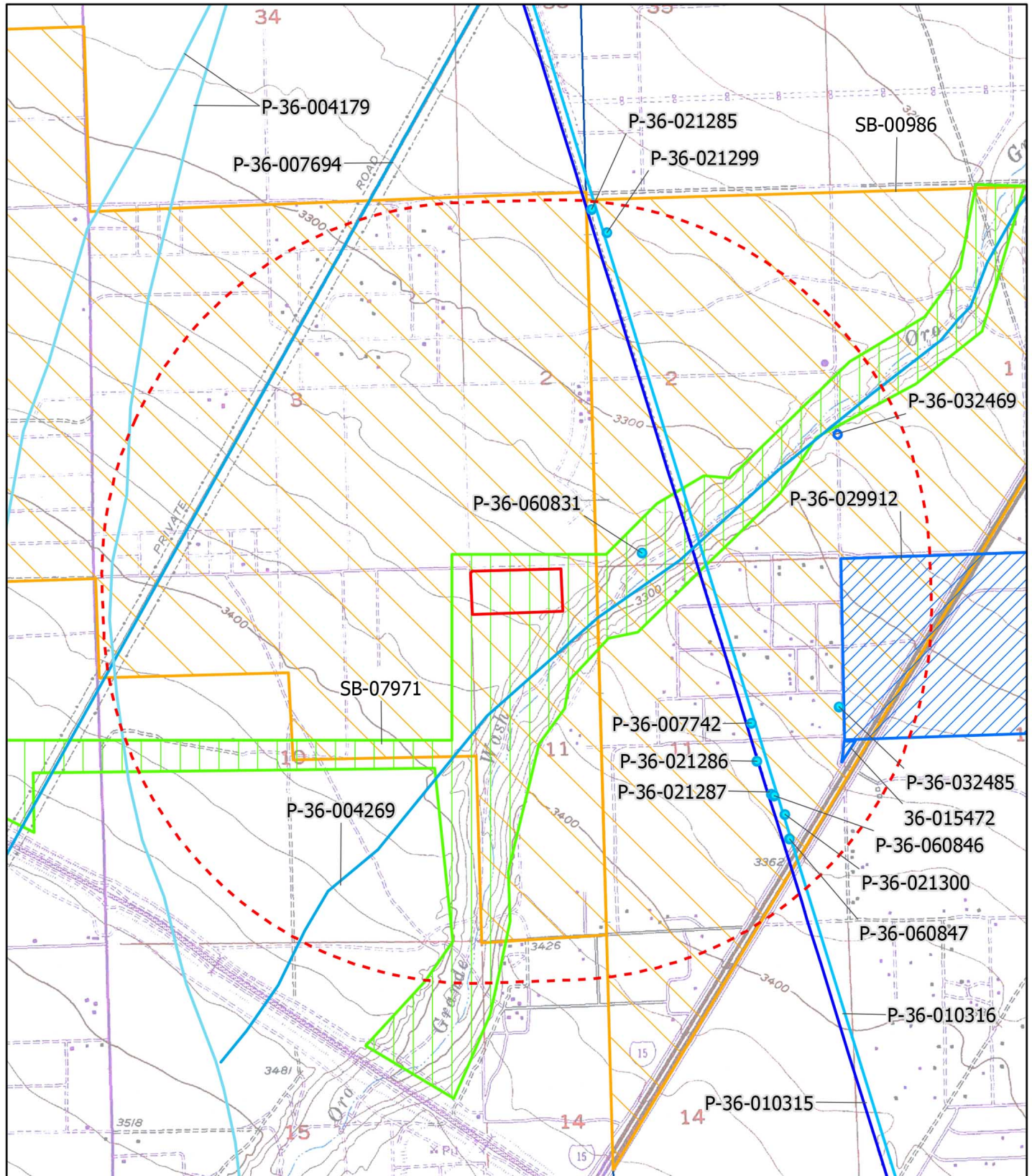
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**APPENDIX A**

**CONFIDENTIAL**

**CULTURAL RESOURCES RECORDS SEARCH RESULTS**



Resources within the project area: None  
 17 resources within a 1-mile radius

Reports within the project area: SB-00986, SB-07971  
 22 additional reports within a 1-mile radius (not mapped)

**Baldy Mesa, CA PR: 1988**  
**Hesperia, CA PR: 1980**  
**1:24,000 USGS 7.5'**  
**INV #21592**  
**Oct 2020**

South Central Coastal Information Center

May depict confidential cultural resource locations. Do not distribute.

All listed resources have been previously verified by SCCIC staff.

## Resource List

Primary No.	Trinomial	Other IDs	Type	Age	Attribute codes	Recorded by	Reports
P-36-004179	CA-SBR-004179H	Other - Canal Lane Historic Road; Resource Name - Lanes Crossing Toll Road; Resource Name - SBCM-4579	Other	Historic	AH07	1980 (R. Reynolds); 1980 (R. Reynolds); 2007 (Ballester, CRM Tech); 2007 (Ballester, CRM TECH); 2009 (ESA); 2010 (Molly Valask)	SB-00986, SB- 01027, SB-01734, SB-02732, SB- 04290, SB-05698, SB-07081, SB- 07495, SB-07971
P-36-004269	CA-SBR-004269H	Resource Name - Oro Grande Wash Road; Resource Name - SBCM-4659	Other	Historic	AH07	1980 (R.Reynolds); 1993 (RMW Paleo); 2007 (CRM Tech); 2009 (ESA)	SB-01027, SB- 03020, SB-04186, SB-05553, SB- 06957, SB-07495, SB-07971

## Resource List

Primary No.	Trinomial	Other IDs	Type	Age	Attribute codes	Recorded by	Reports
P-36-007694	CA-SBR-007694H	Resource Name - LADWP Boulder Transmission Lines; Other - Lytle Canyon Transmission Lines; Other - Boulder Transmission Line 1, 2, and 3 segment; Other - SRI-4008; Other - LSA's Site #8; Other - Cingular ES-130-01 / DWP Almond No. 22316 Transmission Tower	Structure, Site	Historic	AH04; AH07; HP11; HP37	1986 (John F. Elliott, ECOS); 1993 (D. Powers, Dames & Moore); 1995 (J. Brock, Archaeo Advisory Group); 1997 (Neal Neuenschwander, Peak & Associates, Inc); 2000 (Stephen Van Wormer, KEA Environmental); 2001 (Jeffrey Wedding, Harry Reid Center for Environmental Studies); 2004 (S. Hogan-Conrad, Earth Tech Inc); 2006 (K. Crawford); 2007 (Daneil Ballester, CRM Tech); 2007 (Daniel Ballester, CRM Tech); 2008 (Jeremy Hollins, URS); 2011 (S. Kremkau, SRI); 2011 (W. Jones, ECORP); 2011 (Michael Dice, MBA); 2011 (D. Winslow, ASM); 2012 (Steph Velasquez); 2012 (Candace Ehringer, ESA); 2012 (Katherine Anderson, ESA); 2013 (G. Granger, Chambers Group, Inc); 2013 (Brad Comeau, Dudek); 2013 (C. Higgins, Far Western); 2013 (T. Fuerstenberg, Pacific legacy); 2014; 2015 (M. Vader, ESA); 2015 (M. Vader, ESA); 2016 (M. Vader, ESA); 2017 (Dicken Everson, Caltrans); 2018 (M. Connelly, HDR); 2018	SB-01566, SB- 03011, SB-03071, SB-03110, SB- 03530, SB-03537, SB-04427, SB- 04861, SB-04973, SB-05335, SB- 05354, SB-05357, SB-05466, SB- 05508, SB-05698, SB-05741, SB- 05985, SB-06517, SB-07071, SB- 07156, SB-07170, SB-07318, SB- 07358, SB-07495, SB-07506, SB- 07523, SB-07540, SB-07541, SB- 07565, SB-07818, SB-07870, SB- 07971, SB-08031, SB-08238, SB- 08302, SB-08303
P-36-007742	CA-SBR-007742H		Site	Historic	AH16	1993 (BECKER & PHILLIPS, RMW Paleo)	SB-03020

## Resource List

Primary No.	Trinomial	Other IDs	Type	Age	Attribute codes	Recorded by	Reports
P-36-010315	CA-SBR-010315H	Resource Name - Edison Company Boulder Dam-San Bernardino Electrical Transmission Line; Other - San Bernardino-Boulder Dam 132 Kv Line; Other - Boulder Dam-San Bernardino 115Kv Line; Other - SRI-451; Other - IF-88-25, AT&T 6; Other - PSBR-38H; Other - 132kV Hoover Dam Transmission Line	Structure, Site	Historic	AH04; AH07; AH11; AH16; HP11; HP37	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, Inc); 2012 (N. Lawson, CH2M Hill); 2013 (C. Higgins, Far Western); 2013 (M. O'Neill, Pacific Legacy); 2014 (Wendly L. Tinsley Becker, Urbana Preservation & Planning); 2015 (Audry Williams, SCE); 2018 (Carole Denardo, L&L)	SB-02315, SB-03668, SB-03729, SB-03789, SB-03795, SB-03799, SB-03842, SB-03843, SB-04427, SB-04861, SB-04878, SB-04898, SB-05335, SB-06042, SB-06517, SB-06893, SB-07523, SB-07623, SB-07870, SB-08031, SB-08083

## Resource List

Primary No.	Trinomial	Other IDs	Type	Age	Attribute codes	Recorded by	Reports
P-36-010316	CA-SBR-010316H	Other - Arrowhead-Mojave Siphon-Devil Canyon-Shandin 115kv; Resource Name - Kramer-Victorville Transmission Line; Other - AE-Shapiro-2H; Other - Southern Sierras Tower Line; Other - PSBR-39 H; Other - SRI-3459; Other - Bishop Creek Control - San Bernardino Transmission Line	Structure	Historic	HP11; HP37; HP39	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 (Ahmet, K., 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)	SB-03725, SB-04272, SB-05225, SB-05698, SB-06224, SB-06536, SB-07156, SB-07381, SB-07495, SB-07570, SB-07944, SB-07953, SB-07971, SB-08031
P-36-015472		Resource Name - Site of Hula Ville; Other - Folk Art Thematic Dist, Hesperia; CHL - CHL-0939	Site	Historic	HP27	1977 (Albert Hurtado, OHP); 2011 (Arabesque Said, MBA)	SB-07118
P-36-021285		VV2 Site 25			AH04	2006 (WSA)	
P-36-021286			Site	Historic	AH04	2006 (Allen Estes, Eric Strother, William Self Associates)	
P-36-021287			Site	Historic	AH04	2006 (Allen Estes, Eric Strother, William Self Associates)	
P-36-021299		VV2 Site 39			AH04	2007 (WSA)	
P-36-021300			Site	Historic	AH04	2007 (Estes, Allen; Buckley, David, William Self Associates)	
P-36-029912	CA-SBR-029912H	Resource Name - William Seacord Homestead; Other - Sam M. Smithe (ca.1886)	Site	Historic	HP33	2016 (Jeanette A. McKenna, McKenna et al.)	SB-08260



## Resource List

Primary No.	Trinomial	Other IDs	Type	Age	Attribute codes	Recorded by	Reports
P-36-032469	CA-SBR-032469H	Resource Name - AE-3763-1H	Site	Historic	AH04	2017 (K. Moslak, Applied EarthWorks, Inc.)	
P-36-032485		Resource Name - AE3763-1-ISO	Other	Prehistoric	AP02	2018	
P-36-060831		Resource Name - Oro Grande Wash; hammerstone; Other - IA1331-1	Other	Prehistoric	AP16	1980 (REYNOLDS, SBCM)	SB-07971
P-36-060846		Resource Name - I-213+50; Other - IA1331-16H	Other	Historic	AP16	1993 (Becker, Kenneth; Phillips, Jodie, RMW Paleo)	
P-36-060847		Resource Name - I-219+74; Other - IA1331-17H	Other	Historic	AP16	1993 (Becker, Kenneth; Phillips, Jodie, RMW Paleo Associates)	

## Report List

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
SB-00372	NADB-R - 1060372; Voided - 76-7.11	1976	HARRIS, RUTH D.	ARCHAEOLOGICAL - HISTORICAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT OF APPROXIMATELY 52 ACRES WEST OF INTERSTATE 15 AND SOUTH OF BEAR VALLEY CUT-OFF, SEC. 1, T4N R5W	SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY MUSEUM ASSOCIATION	
SB-00602	NADB-R - 1060602; Voided - 78-1.9	1978	HEARN, JOSEPH E.	ARCHAEOLOGICAL - HISTORICAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT OF THE SE 1/4 OF SECT. 3 AND THE SW 1/4 OF SECT. 2, BOTH IN T4N R5W, S.B.M., BALDY MESA AREA	SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY MUSEUM ASSOCIATION	
SB-00986	NADB-R - 1060986; Voided - 80-7.8	1980	REYNOLDS, ROBERT E.	BALDY MESA WATER LINES, CULTURAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT	SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY MUSEUM ASSOCIATION	36-004179, 36-004202, 36-004203
SB-01025	NADB-R - 1061025; Paleo - ; Voided - 80-9.13A	1973	HARRIS, RUTH	ARCHAEOLOGICAL, HISTORICAL, AND PALEONTOLOGICAL SITE SURVEY FOR COUNTY SERVICE AREA NO. 70 IMPROVEMENT ZONE "J", ASSESSMENTS OF IMPACT AND RECOMMENDATIONS	SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY MUSEUM ASSOCIATION	36-002208
SB-01026	NADB-R - 1061026; Paleo - ; Voided - 80-9.13B	1974	HARRIS, RUTH	ARCHAEOLOGICAL, HISTORICAL AND PALEONTOLOGICAL SITE SURVEY FOR COUNTY SERVICE AREA NO. 70, IMPROVEMENT ZONE "J", ASSESSMENTS OF IMPACT AND RECOMMENDATIONS	SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY MUSEUM ASSOCIATION	36-002208
SB-01027	NADB-R - 1061027; Voided - 80-9.13C	1980	REYNOLDS, ROBERT E.	CULTURAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT: BALDY MESA WATER LINES, COUNTY SERVICE AREA 70, IMPROVEMENT ZONE J, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY MUSEUM ASSOCIATION	36-001081, 36-003698, 36-004179, 36-004203, 36-004251, 36-004252, 36-004253, 36-004254, 36-004255, 36-004256, 36-004257, 36-004258, 36-004259, 36-004260, 36-004261, 36-004262, 36-004263, 36-004264, 36-004265, 36-004266, 36-004267, 36-004268, 36-004269, 36-004270, 36-004271, 36-004272, 36-004273, 36-004274, 36-004275, 36-004276, 36-004277, 36-004278, 36-004279
SB-02202	NADB-R - 1062202; Voided - 90-11.6	1990	MCKENNA, JEANETTE A.	A PHASE I ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION OF PROPOSED WATER PIPELINE ROUTES AND RESERVOIR/PUMPING LOCATIONS, IN THE BALDY MESA/PHELAN AREA, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	MCKENNA ET AL.	

## Report List

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
SB-02476	NADB-R - 1062476; Voided - 91-11.6	1991	MCKENNA, JEANETTE A.	A PHASE I LINEAR SURVEY: CULTURAL RESOURCES INVESTIGATIONS FOR THE HESPERIA IMPROVEMENT DISTRICT, HESPERIA, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	MCKENNA ET AL.	
SB-04575	NADB-R - 1064575	2005	Austerman, Virginia and Kenneth M. Becker	Cultural Resources Survey of the Feole Property, APN: 0405-052-02, Hesperia, San Bernardino County, California.		
SB-04796	NADB-R - 1064796	2005	BRUNZELL, DAVID	CULTURAL RESOURCE ASSESSMENT VISTA DEL VALLE CITY OF VICTORVILLE SAN BERNADINO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA		
SB-04975	NADB-R - 1064975	2005	Wetherbee, Matthew	Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey Report: Baldy Mesa Water District Arsenic Treatment Project, Cities of Victorville and Hesperia, San Bernardino County, California.	CRM Tech	
SB-05244	; NADB-R - 1065244	2006	Buddinger, Fred E.	An Archaeological Assessment of the Proposed Verizon Wireless Lockwood Unmanned Cellular Telecommunications Site, Victorville, San Bernardino County, California.	Tetra Tech, Inc	
SB-05466	NADB-R - 1065466	2007	TANG, BAI, SMALLWOOD, JOSH, DANIEL BALLESTER, and LAURA H. SHAKER	HISTORICAL/ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES SURVEY REPORT: VICTOR VALLEY WATER DISTRICT PIPELINE PROJECT, CITY OF VICTORVILLE, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA		36-007694
SB-06333	NADB-R - 1066333	2005	HORNE, MELINDA C.	CULTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY FOR THE MOJAVE WATER AGENCY WATER BANKING PROJECT		36-000176
SB-07081	Paleo -	2010	Gust, Sherri	Cultural Resources Assessment for the Mojave Water Agency Oro Grande Wash Recharge (OGWR) Project, San Bernardino County, CA	Cogstone	36-004179, 36-004272, 36-007545, 36-021381, 36-060839
SB-07118	NADB-R - 1067118	2011	Said, Arabesque, Micael Dice, and Kenneth J. Lord	Phase I Cultural Resource Survey St. Mary Medical Center-Oasis Project, City of Victorville, San Bernardino County, California.	Michael Brandman Associates	36-015472
SB-07156	NADB-R - 1067156	2011	Tang, Bai "Tom", Daniel Ballester, and Nina Gallardo	Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey Report: Water Supply System Improvements Projects, Fiscal Years 2010/2011 – 2014/2015, Victorville Water District, San Bernardino County, California.	CRM TECH	36-000968, 36-002910, 36-006793, 36-007545, 36-007694, 36-009360, 36-010316, 36-012658

## Report List

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
SB-07402	NADB-R - 1067402	2012	Bonner, Wayne H. and Sarah A. Williams	Cultural Resource Records Search Results for Verizon Wireless Candidate "Mesa Street", Unaddressed Parcel, APN: 0405-331-22-0000, Victorville, San Bernardino County, California.	Michael Brandman Associates	
SB-07439						
SB-07494	NADB-R - 1067494	2013	Clark, Fatima V. and Dave Hanna	G.O. 131-D Victor-Aqueduct-Phelan 115kV Replacement Project.		
SB-07495	NADB-R - 1067495	2011	Gust, Sherri and Molly Valasik	Cultural Resource Assessment for the Mojave Water Agency Groundwater Regional Recharge and Recovery (R3) Project, San Bernardino County, California.	Cogstone	36-002910, 36-003033, 36-004179, 36-004269, 36-004272, 36-004275, 36-006793, 36-007545, 36-007694, 36-010316, 36-021744, 36-021745, 36-021746, 36-021747, 36-021748, 36-021749, 36-021750, 36-021751, 36-021752, 36-021753, 36-021754, 36-021755
SB-07496	NADB-R - 1067496	2012	Gust, Sherri and Courtney Richards	Monitoring Compliance Report for Construction of the Mojave Water Agency Regional Recharge and Recovery (R3) Project, San Bernardino County, California.	Cogstone	
SB-07953		2007	Estes, Allen, Thomas Young, Nazih Fino, Aimee Arrigoni, Eric Strother, and James Allan	Cultural Resource Assessment Report Victorville 2 Hybrid Power Project San Bernadino County, California	William Self Associates, Inc.	36-010316, 36-010951
SB-07971		2007	McDougall, Dennis	Cultural Resources Survey of Approximately 522.7 Acres Within the Oro Grande Wash North - Recharge Basins Project Area for the Mojave Water Agency Water Banking Project	Applied Earthworks	36-004179, 36-004269, 36-007545, 36-007694, 36-010316, 36-060831

## **APPENDIX B**

### **NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION CORRESPONDENCE**

## NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

August 5, 2020

Joseph Orozco  
BCR Consulting LLCVia Email to: [josephorozco513@gmail.com](mailto:josephorozco513@gmail.com)**Re: APN 0405-322-08 & -09 Project, San Bernardino County**

Dear Mr. Orozco:

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](mailto:Andrew.Green@nahc.ca.gov).

Sincerely,

Andrew Green  
Cultural Resources Analyst

Attachment

CHAIRPERSON  
**Laura Miranda**  
LuiseñoVICE CHAIRPERSON  
**Reginald Pagaling**  
ChumashSECRETARY  
**Merri Lopez-Keifer**  
LuiseñoPARLIAMENTARIAN  
**Russell Attebery**  
KarukCOMMISSIONER  
**Marshall McKay**  
WintunCOMMISSIONER  
**William Mungary**  
Paiute/White Mountain  
ApacheCOMMISSIONER  
**Julie Tumamait-  
Stenslie**  
ChumashCOMMISSIONER  
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[Vacant]EXECUTIVE SECRETARY  
**Christina Snider**  
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1550 Harbor Boulevard  
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West Sacramento,  
California 95691  
(916) 373-3710  
[nahc@nahc.ca.gov](mailto:nahc@nahc.ca.gov)  
[NAHC.ca.gov](http://NAHC.ca.gov)



**Native American Heritage Commission  
Native American Contact List  
San Bernardino County  
8/5/2020**

***Morongo Band of Mission Indians***

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

***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

***Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma Reservation***

Manfred Scott, Acting Chairman  
Kw'ts'an Cultural Committee  
P.O. Box 1899                      Quechan  
Yuma, AZ, 85366  
Phone: (928) 750 - 2516  
scottmanfred@yahoo.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***

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

***Serrano Nation of Mission Indians***

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

***Twenty-Nine Palms Band of Mission Indians***

Anthony Madrigal, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer  
46-200 Harrison Place                      Chemehuevi  
Coachella, CA, 92236  
Phone: (760) 775 - 3259  
amadrigal@29palmsbomi-nsn.gov

***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 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 APN 0405-322-08 & -09 Project, San Bernardino County.

## **APPENDIX C**

### **PALEONTOLOGICAL RESOURCES OVERVIEW**



BCR Consulting  
Nicholas Shepetuk  
505 West 8<sup>th</sup> Street  
Claremont, CA 91711

November 19, 2020

Dear Mr. Shepetuk,

This letter presents the results of a record search conducted for the APN 0405-322-08 & -09 Project in the city of Victorville, San Bernardino County, California. The project site is located south of Eucalyptus Street and east of Cataba Road in Section 11 of Township 4 North and Range 5 West on the Baldy Mesa CA USGS 7.5 minute topographic quadrangle.

The geologic unit underlying the project area is mapped entirely as old alluvial deposits dating to the Pleistocene epoch (Dibblee, 2008). Pleistocene alluvial units are considered to be of high paleontological sensitivity. The Western Science Center does not have localities within the project area, but does have numerous localities within similarly mapped alluvial sediments throughout the region. Pleistocene alluvial deposits in California are well documented and known to contain abundant fossil resources including those associated with Columbian mammoth (*Mammuthus columbi*), Pacific mastodon (*Mammut pacificus*), Sabertooth cat (*Smilodon fatalis*), Ancient horse (*Equus sp.*) and many other Pleistocene megafauna.

Any fossils recovered from the APN 0405-322-08 & -09 Project area would be scientifically significant. Excavation activity associated with development of the area has the potential to impact the paleontologically sensitive Pleistocene alluvial units and it is the recommendation of the Western Science Center that a paleontological resource mitigation plan be put in place to monitor, salvage, and curate any recovered fossils associated with the current study area.

If you have any questions, or would like further information, please feel free to contact me at [dradford@westerncentermuseum.org](mailto:dradford@westerncentermuseum.org)

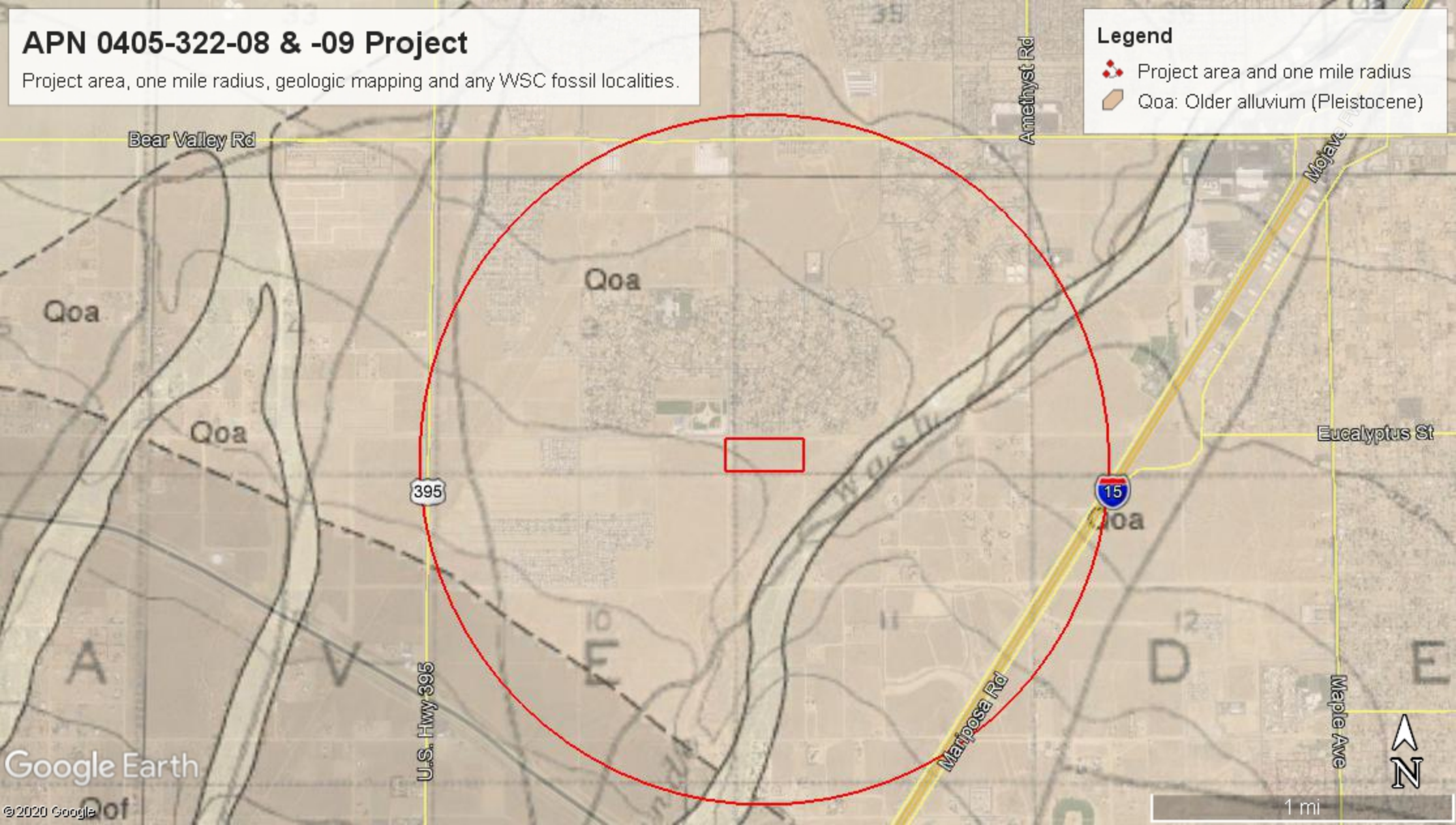
Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Darla Radford', written in a cursive style.

Darla Radford  
Collections Manager

## APN 0405-322-08 & -09 Project

Project area, one mile radius, geologic mapping and any WSC fossil localities.



## **APPENDIX D**

### **PROJECT PHOTOGRAPHS**





**Photo 1:** overview from NW corner (view SE)



**Photo 2:** overview of SE corner, the Oro Grande Wash (view SE)

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**Photo 3:** overview from center of the project (view E)



**Photo 4:** overview from NE corner (view SW)

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**Photo 5:** overview from SE corner (view NW)