

Appendix E

Phase I Historical / Archaeological Resources Survey

The Development at Dale Evans and Lafayette

Town of Apple Valley
San Bernardino County, California

For Submittal to:

Planning Division
Town of Apple Valley
14955 Dale Evans Parkway
Apple Valley, California 92307

Prepared for:

Terra Nova Planning & Research, Inc.
42635 Melanie Place, Suite 101
Palm Desert, CA 92211

Prepared by:

CRM TECH
1016 E. Cooley Drive, Suite A/B
Colton, CA 92324

October 10, 2022

PHASE I HISTORICAL/ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES SURVEY

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October 10, 2022
CRM TECH Contract No. 3902

Title: Phase I Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey: The Development at Dale Evans and Lafayette, Town of Apple Valley, San Bernardino County, California

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USGS Quadrangle: Apple Valley North, Calif., 7.5’ quadrangle (Section 21, T6N R3W, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian)

Project Size: Approximately 76 acres

Keywords: Southern Mojave Desert region; Assessor’s Parcel Numbers 0463-231-11 through -16 and -34 through -37; Sites 3902-01H and -02H*; Isolates 3902-03H, -04H, and -05*; remnants of WWII-era aerial bombing target; historic-period refuse; prehistoric lithic core; no “historical resources” under CEQA

** Temporary designations, pending assignment of official identification numbers*

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Between May and October 2022, at the request of Terra Nova Planning & Research, Inc., CRM TECH performed a cultural resources study on approximately 76 acres of undeveloped land in the Town of Apple Valley, San Bernardino County, California. The subject property of the study consists of Assessor's Parcel Numbers 0463-231-11 through -16 and -34 through -37, located on the east side of Dale Evans Parkway between Lafayette Street and Burbank Avenue, in the north half of the southwest quarter of Section 21, Township 6 North, Range 3 West, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian.

The study is part of the environmental review process for the proposed construction of a 1.2-million-square-foot warehouse distribution center on the property. The Town of Apple Valley, as the lead agency for the project, required the study in compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). The purpose of the study is to provide the Town with the necessary information and analysis to determine whether the proposed project would cause substantial adverse changes to any "historical resources," as defined by CEQA, that may exist in or around the project area.

In order to identify and evaluate such resources, CRM TECH initiated a cultural resources records search and a Native American Sacred Lands File search, pursued historical background research, and carried out an intensive-level field survey. As a result of these research procedures, five previously unrecorded cultural resources were identified within the project boundaries, including two archaeological sites and three isolates (i.e., localities with fewer than three artifacts). These localities, as listed below, were recorded into the California Historical Resources Inventory under temporary designations, pending assignment of official identification numbers.

- Site 3902-01H Remnants of WWII-era aerial bombing target
- Site 3902-02H Refuse scatter
- Isolate 3902-03H .50-caliber cartridge
- Isolate 3902-04H Hole-in-top can
- Isolate 3902-05H Small white-and-grey chert core

Neither of the two sites appears to be eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources. Therefore, they do not meet the definition of "historical resources" for CEQA-compliance purposes. The isolates by definition do not qualify as archaeological sites due to the lack of contextual integrity. As such, they do not constitute potential "historical resources" and require no further consideration in the CEQA-compliance process. No other features or artifacts of prehistoric or historical origin were encountered within or adjacent to the project boundaries.

Based on these findings, CRM TECH recommends to the Town of Apple Valley a conclusion of *No Impact* regarding "historical resources." No further cultural resources investigation is recommended for the project unless construction plans undergo such changes as to include areas not covered by this study. However, if buried cultural materials are discovered during earth-moving operations associated with the project, all work within 50 feet of the discovery should be halted or diverted until a qualified archaeologist can evaluate the nature and significance of the finds.

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INTRODUCTION

Between May and October 2022, at the request of Terra Nova Planning & Research, Inc., CRM TECH performed a cultural resources study on approximately 76 acres of undeveloped land in the Town of Apple Valley, San Bernardino County, California (Figure 1). The subject property of the study consists of Assessor's Parcel Numbers 0463-231-11 through -16 and -34 through -37, located on the east side of Dale Evans Parkway between Lafayette Street and Burbank Avenue, in the north half of the southwest quarter of Section 21, Township 6 North, Range 3 West, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian (Figures 2, 3).

The study is part of the environmental review process for the proposed construction of a 1.2-million-square-foot warehouse distribution center on the property. The Town of Apple Valley, as the lead agency for the project, required the study in compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA; PRC §21000, et seq.). The purpose of the study is to provide the Town with the necessary information and analysis to determine whether the proposed project would cause substantial adverse changes to any "historical resources," as defined by CEQA, that may exist in or around the project area.

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

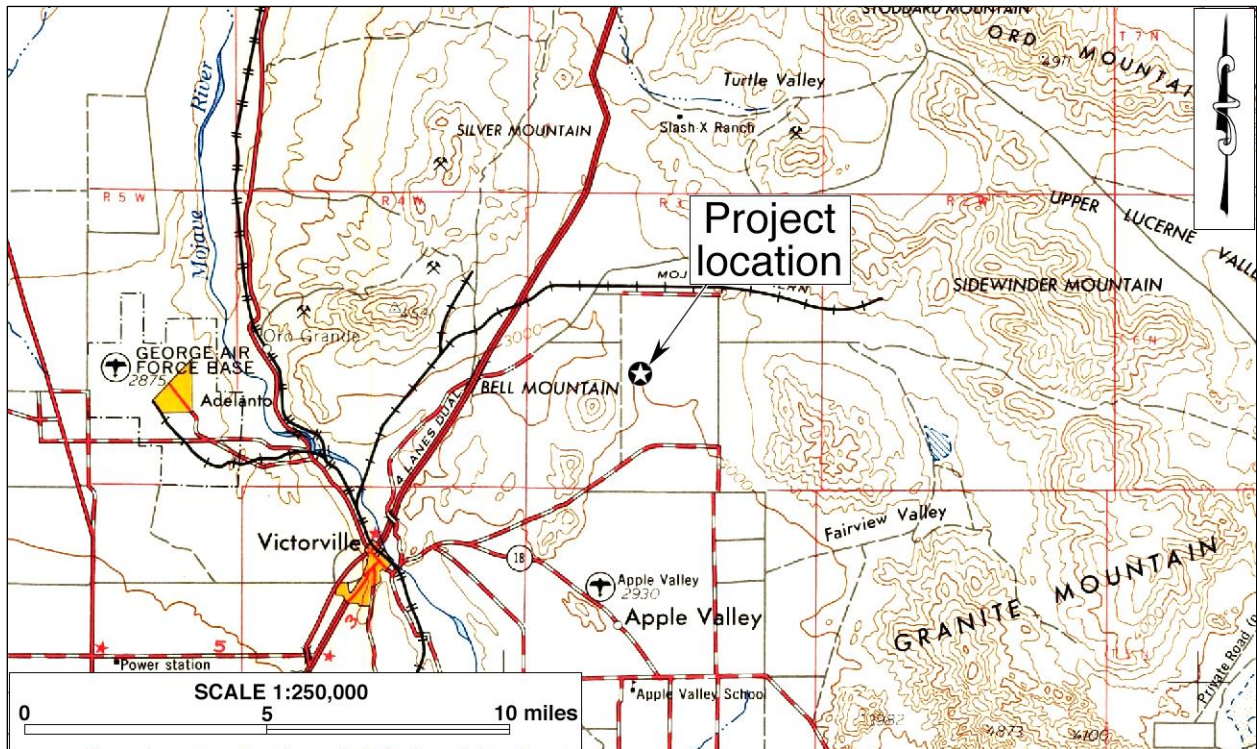


Figure 1. Project vicinity. (Based on USGS San Bernardino, Calif., 120'x60' quadrangle [USGS 1969])

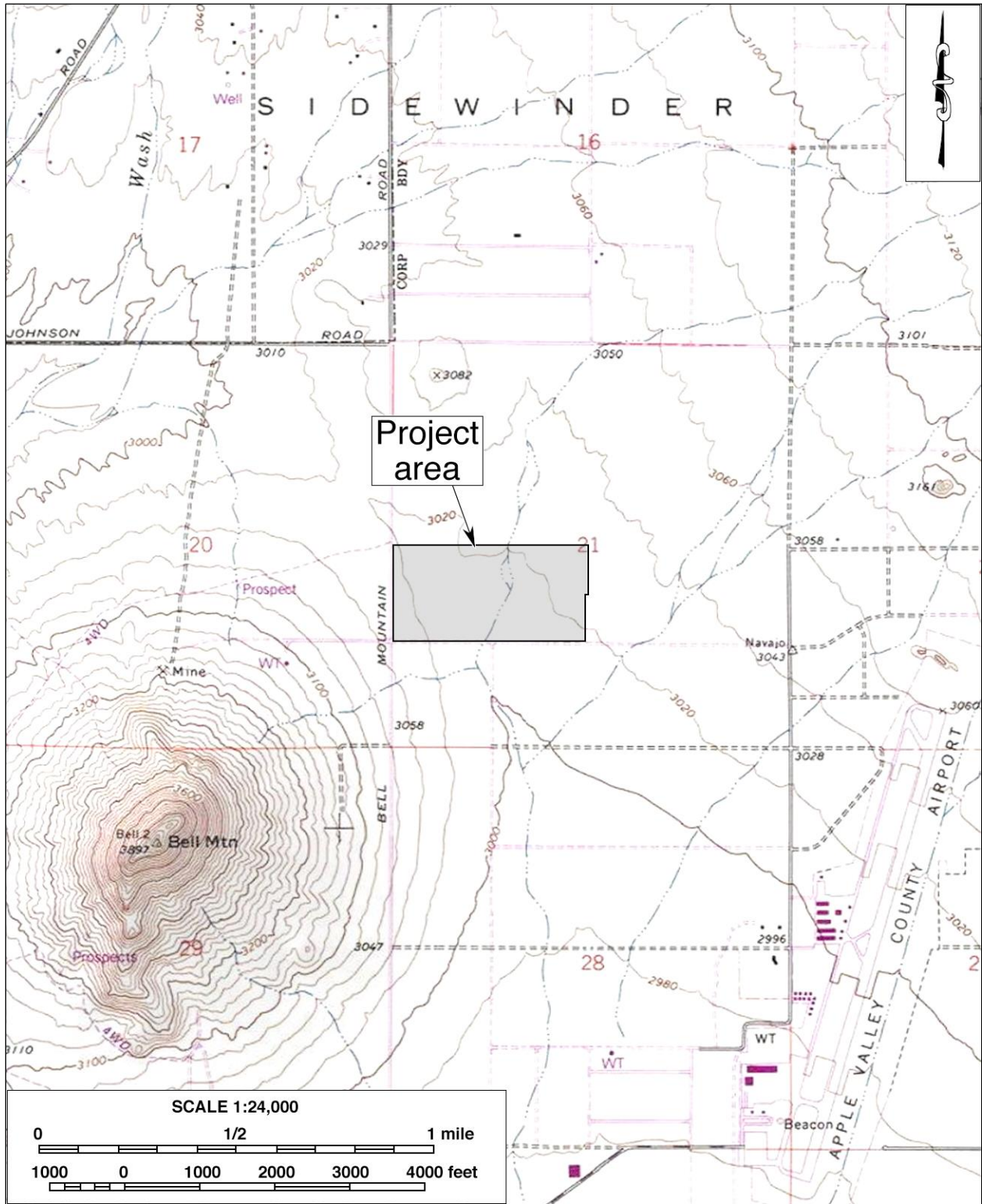


Figure 2. Project area. (Based on USGS Apple Valley North, Calif., 7.5' quadrangle [USGS 1993])

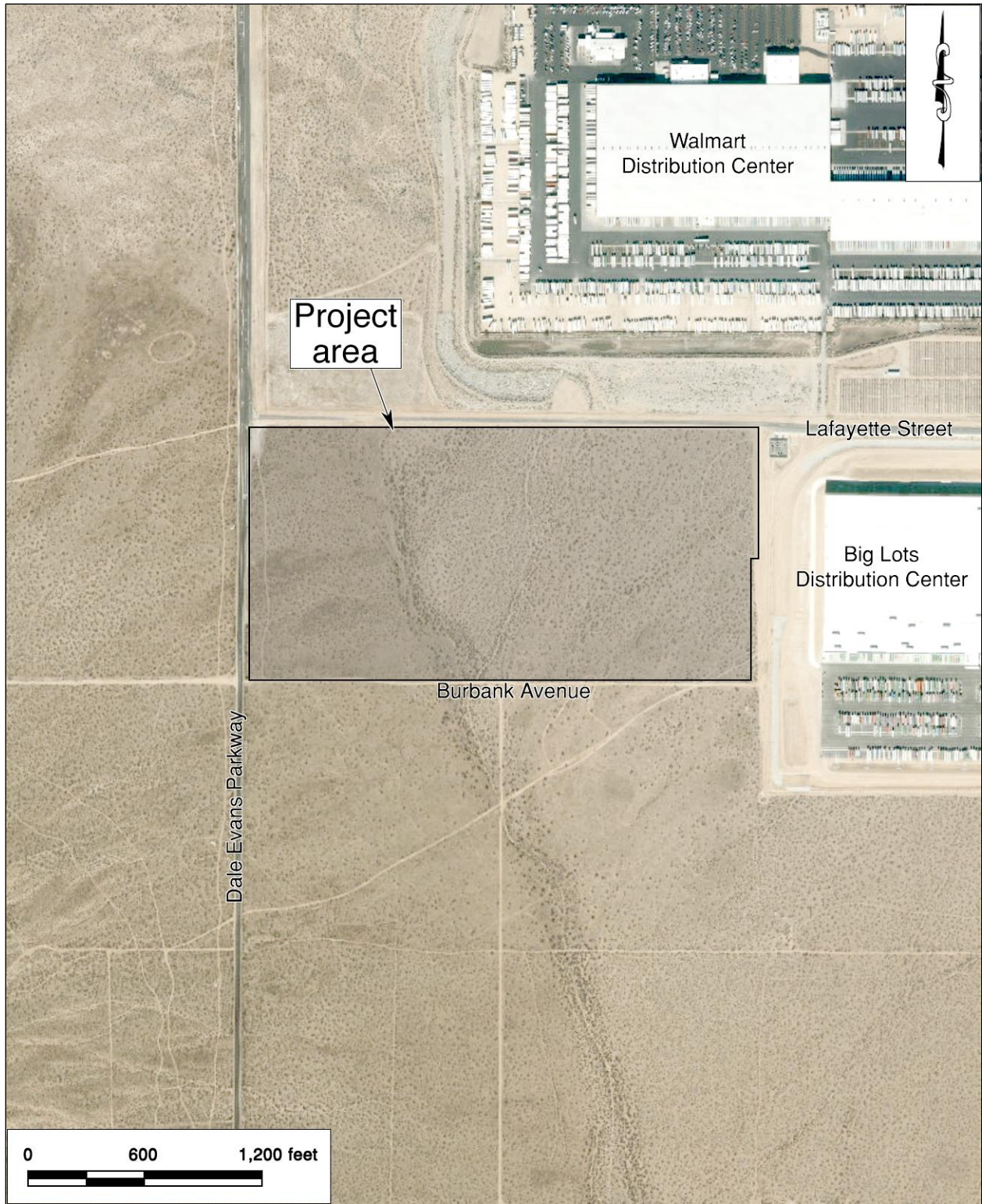


Figure 3. Recent satellite image of the project area.

SETTING

CURRENT NATURAL SETTING

The Town of Apple Valley is situated on the eastern flank of the Mojave River, west of Deadman Hills, and on the eastern edge of the Victor Valley. The Victor Valley itself lies on the southern rim of the Mojave Desert, bounded on the south by the San Bernardino-San Gabriel Mountain Ranges, on the east and north by the highlands of the Mojave Desert, and on the west by the Antelope Valley. The climate and environment of the area is typical of the high desert region, so-called because of its higher elevation than the Colorado Desert to the southeast. The climate is marked by extremes in temperature and aridity, with summer highs reaching well over 110°F and winter lows dipping below freezing. Average annual precipitation is less than five inches, most of which occurs during the winter months and occasional monsoon storms in summer.

The project area lies in the northernmost portion of the Town of Apple Valley, northeast of Bell Mountain, and north of the Apple Valley Airport. Much of the project area retains its natural character (Figures 3, 4), with other parcels of undeveloped land near the property on the west, across Dale Evans Parkway, and on the south, across Burbank Avenue. On the east and north, the adjacent properties are occupied by distribution centers for Big Lots and Walmart.

The terrain in the project area is relatively level, with elevations ranging between 3,018 and 3,036 feet above mean sea level following a gentle upward slope toward Bell Mountain to the southwest, interrupted by an arroyo running roughly perpendicular to the general slope. The surface soil



Figure 4. Overview of the current natural setting of the project area, view to the southwest. (Photograph taken on August 12, 2022)

consists of quaternary alluvial fan sediments expressed as well-sorted, angular, coarse-grained sand, gravels, and cobbles of quartz and sandstone. These sediments form a desert pavement that covers much of the undisturbed ground surface. In its natural state, the project area is part of the Creosote Scrub Plant Community. Vegetation observed within the project area includes creosote, stick cholla, black sage, and saltbrush, along with other small desert shrubs and grasses.

CULTURAL SETTING

Prehistoric Context

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

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

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

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

Ethnohistoric Context

The Town of Apple Valley lies near the presumed boundary between the traditional territories of the Serrano and the Vanyume peoples. The basic written sources on Serrano and Vanyume cultures are Kroeber (1925), Strong (1929), and Bean and Smith (1978). The following ethnographic discussion of the Serrano and Vanyume peoples is based on these sources. Linguistically the Vanyume were probably related to the Serrano, their southern neighbor, although politically they seem to have differed from the Serrano proper. The number of Vanyumes, never large, dwindled rapidly between 1820 and 1834, when southern California Indians were removed to the various missions and their *asistencias*, and the group virtually disappeared well before 1900. As a result, very little is known about the Vanyume today.

The Serrano's territory is centered in the San Bernardino Mountains but also includes part of the San Gabriel Mountains, much of the San Bernardino Valley, and the Mojave River valley in the southern portion of the Mojave Desert, reaching as far as the Cady, Bullion, Sheep Hole, and Coxcomb Mountains to the east, the Twentynine Palms area to the north, and possibly the southern edge of Kern County to the west. However, it is nearly impossible to assign definitive boundaries for the Serrano territory due to the nature of the tribe's clan-based organization as well as the lack of reliable data. The name of the group, Serrano, was derived from a Spanish term meaning "mountaineer" or "highlander."

Prior to European contact, the Serrano were primarily gatherers and hunters, and occasional fishers, who settled mostly where flowing water emerged from the mountains. Shell, wood, bone, stone, and plant fibers were used in making a variety of implements, such as lavishly decorated baskets, pottery, rabbit-skin blankets, and musical instruments. The tribe was loosely organized into exogamous clans, led by hereditary heads, and the clans in turn were affiliated with one of two exogamous moieties. The exact nature of the clans, their structure, function, and number are not known, except that each clan was the largest autonomous political and landholding unit, the core of which was the patrilineage. There was no pan-tribal political union among the clans.

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

Historic Context

The first European visitor known to have arrived in the present-day Victor Valley area was the famed Spanish explorer Francisco Garcés, who traveled through the valley in 1776, shortly after the beginning of Spanish colonization of Alta California in 1769 (Beck and Haas 1974:15). The earliest Euroamerican settlements appeared in the Victor Valley as early as 1860 (Peirson 1970:128). Despite these "early starts," due to its harsh environment, development in the arid high desert

country of southern California was slow and limited for much of the historic period, and the Victor Valley remained only sparsely populated until the second half of the 20th century.

Garcés traveled through the Victor Valley along an ancient Indian trading route known today as the Mojave Trail (Beck and Haase 1974:15). In the early 1830s, part of this trail was incorporated into the Old Spanish Trail, an important pack-train road that extended between southern California and Santa Fe, New Mexico (Warren 2004). Some 20 years later, when the historic wagon road known as the Mormon Trail or Salt Lake Trail was established between Utah and southern California, it followed essentially the same route across the Mojave Desert (NPS 2001:5). Since then, the Victor Valley has always served as a crucial link on a succession of major transportation arteries, where the heritage of the ancient Mojave Trail was carried on by the Santa Fe Railway since the 1880s, by the legendary U.S. Route 66 during the early and mid-20th century, and finally by today's Interstate Highway 15.

With the completion of the Santa Fe Railway, settlement activities began in earnest in the Victor Valley in the 1880s and reached a peak in the 1910s. Thanks to the availability of fertile lands and the abundance of ground water, agriculture played a dominant role in the early development of the Victor Valley area. During the late 19th and early 20th centuries, settlers in the valley attempted a number of moneymaking staples, such as alfalfa, deciduous fruits, and poultry, with only limited success. The name of Apple Valley, adopted around the turn of the century, reflects one such endeavor in the vicinity (Gudde 1998:15).

As a community, Apple Valley did not come into being until 1945, when developers Newton T. Bass and Bernard "Bud" Westlund acquired approximately 25,000 acres of land and developed a new town under the name of Apple Valley Ranchos (Ryon 1964; O'Rourke 2004:37). Through a series of high-profile promotion campaigns, within 20 years Bass and Westlund had succeeded in turning this sparsely settled stretch of desert land into a western-themed town of 11,000 residents (O'Rourke 2004:41-43). Since then, the Town of Apply Valley, incorporated in 1988, has grown into a city of well over 74,000 residents, largely as a commuter bedroom community in support of the industrial and commercial centers in the Greater Los Angeles area.

RESEARCH METHODS

RECORDS SEARCH

On June 13, 2022, CRM TECH archaeologist Nina Gallardo conducted the historical/archaeological resources records search at the South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC). Located on the campus of California State University, Fullerton, the SCCIC is the designated cultural resource records repository for the County of San Bernardino. During the records search, Gallardo examined digitized maps and records on file at the SCCIC for previously identified cultural resources in or near the project area and existing cultural resources reports within a one-mile radius of the project area. Previously identified cultural resources include properties designated as California Historical Landmarks, Points of Historical Interest, or San Bernardino County Landmarks, as well as those listed in the National Register of Historic Places, the California Register of Historical Resources, or the California Historical Resources Inventory.

SACRED LANDS FILE SEARCH

On June 2, 2022, CRM TECH submitted a written request to the State of California Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) for a records search in the commission's Sacred Lands File. The NAHC is the State of California's trustee agency for the protection of "tribal cultural resources," as defined by California Public Resources Code §21074, and is tasked with identifying and cataloging properties of Native American cultural value, including places of special religious, spiritual, or social significance and known graves and cemeteries throughout the state. The response from the NAHC is summarized in the sections below and attached to this report in Appendix 2.

HISTORICAL RESEARCH

Historical background research for this study was conducted by CRM TECH archaeologist Ben Kerridge on the basis of published literature in local and regional history, historic maps of the Apple Valley area, and aerial/satellite photographs of the project vicinity. Among the maps consulted for this study were the U.S. General Land Office's (GLO) land survey plat maps dated 1857 and the U.S. Geological Survey's (USGS) topographic maps dated 1934-1993, which are available at the websites of the U.S. Bureau of Land Management and the USGS. The aerial and satellite photographs, taken in 1952-2020, are available at the Nationwide Environmental Title Research (NETR) Online website and through the Google Earth software.

FIELD SURVEY

On August 12, 2022, CRM TECH field director Daniel Ballester and project archaeologists Hunter O'Donnell and Ashley Conner-Ayala carried out the intensive-level field survey of the project area. The survey was completed on foot by walking a series of parallel north-south transects at 15-meter (approximately 50-foot) intervals. In this way, the ground surface in the entire project area was systematically and carefully examined for any evidence of human activities dating to the prehistoric or historic period (i.e., 50 years ago or older). Ground visibility was excellent (95 percent) due to the light, scattered vegetation growth (Figure 4).

When artifacts and/or features were identified, the surrounding area was inspected for intensively for additional artifacts or features, and the locational data were collected with a Trimble Yuma system. Clusters of artifacts and/or features that comprise archaeological sites were flagged for further inspection and recordation upon completion of the survey. Field recording procedures were subsequently undertaken to produce, at a minimum, a description of the site and its features and/or loci, a sketch map, and a location map. The field maps and descriptions were then compiled into standard record forms for inclusion in the California Historical Resources Inventory.

RESULTS AND FINDINGS

RECORDS SEARCH

SCCIC records show that the project area had not been surveyed for cultural resources systematically and at an intensive level before the present study. Although the area was included in

a previous study completed for the North Apple Valley Specific Plan in 2006 (#1064808 in Figure 5), that study was a program-level reconnaissance that did not include an intensive-level field survey (Tang et al. 2006:8). Within the one-mile scope of the records search, SCCIC files identify seven additional studies on various tracts of land and linear features, including a 300-acre property adjacent to the northern project boundary (Figure 5). No cultural resources were previously recorded within or adjacent to the project area.

In all, roughly 60 percent of the land within the scope of the records search has been surveyed, which resulted in the identification of five historical/archaeological sites and five isolates (i.e., localities with fewer than three artifacts) within the one-mile radius. One of the sites and two of the isolates were prehistoric (i.e., Native American) in origin. The site, designated 36-010860 (CA-SBR-10860), was described as a sparse artifact scatter consisting of one pumice manuport, a petrified wood scraper, and greenstone primary and secondary flakes. Each of the prehistoric isolates consisted of a single chert flake.

The other four sites and three isolates dated to the historic period. The sites included a U-shaped enclosure built from stones, a wood-lined pit, a wood-lined square depression, and a refuse scatter of mostly cans and some scrap metal, while the isolates represented a single bucket and two cans. None of these known sites or isolates were found in the immediate vicinity of the project area, and thus none of them require further consideration during this study.

SACRED LANDS FILE SEARCH

In response to CRM TECH's inquiry, the NAHC reports in a letter dated July 5, 2022, that the sacred lands record search identified no Native American cultural resources in the project vicinity. However, noting that the lack of specific information in the Sacred Lands File does not necessarily establish the absence of Native American cultural resources, the NAHC recommended that local Native American groups be contacted for future information and provided a referral list of pertinent tribal organizations in the region (see Appendix 2).

According to current CEQA guidelines, the identification of potential "tribal cultural resources," as defined by California Public Resources Code §21074, is beyond the scope of this study and needs to be addressed through government-to-government consultations between the Town of Apple Valley and the pertinent Native American groups pursuant to Assembly Bill (AB) 52. For that purpose, the NAHC's reply is attached to this report in Appendix 2 for reference by the Town.

HISTORICAL RESEARCH

Historical sources consulted for this study indicate that the project area remained unsettled and essentially undeveloped throughout the historic period. In the 1850s, when the U.S. government conducted the first systematic land survey in the Victor Valley, no human-made features of any kind were noted in or near the project area (Figure 6). By the 1920s-1930s, a number of roads and scattered buildings had appeared in the Apple Valley area, including a segment of what is now Dale Evans Parkway, but no other human-made features were present in the immediate vicinity of the project location (Figure 7).

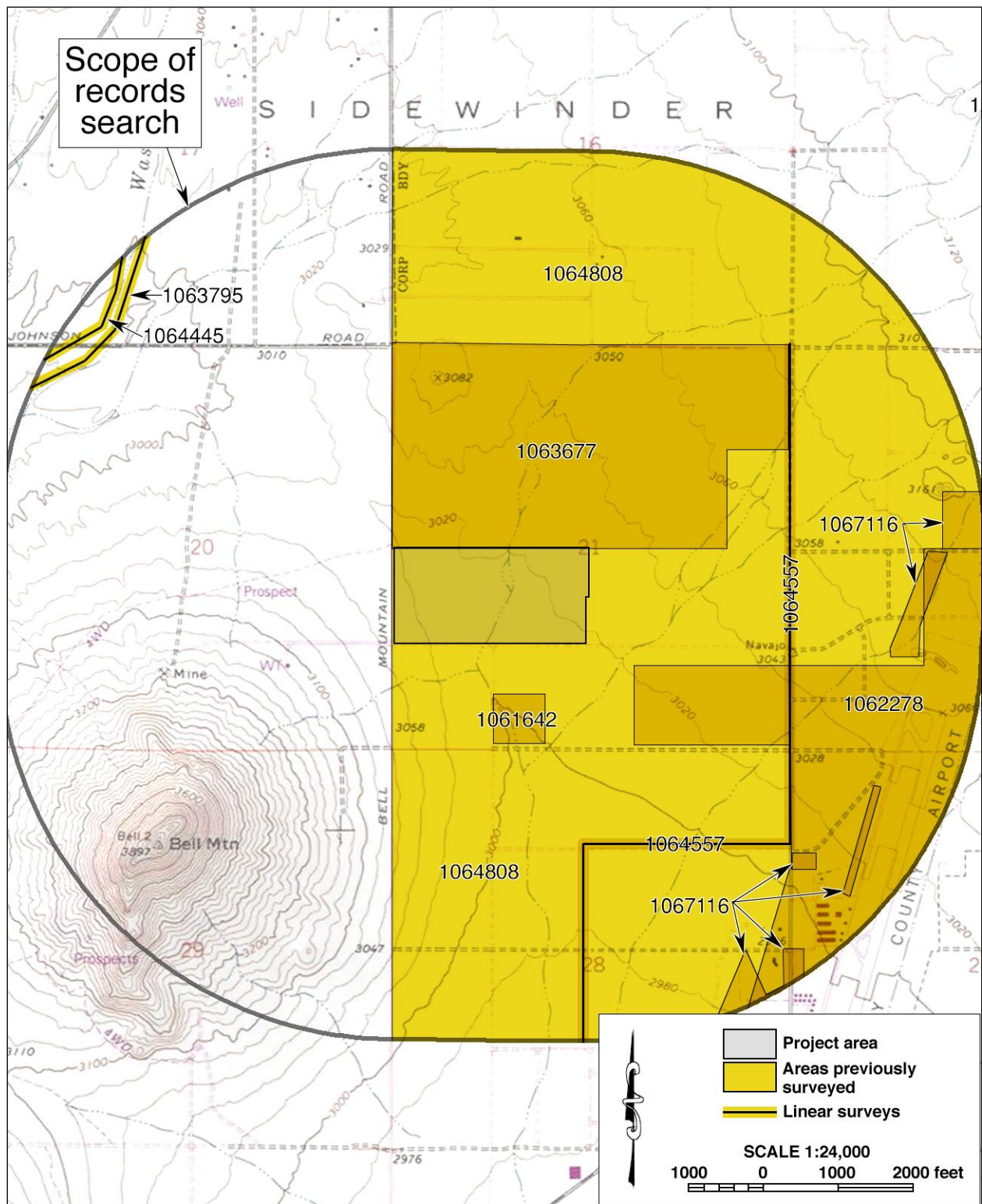


Figure 5. Previous cultural resources studies in the vicinity of the project area, listed by SCCIC file number. Locations of known historical/archaeological resources are not shown as a protective measure.

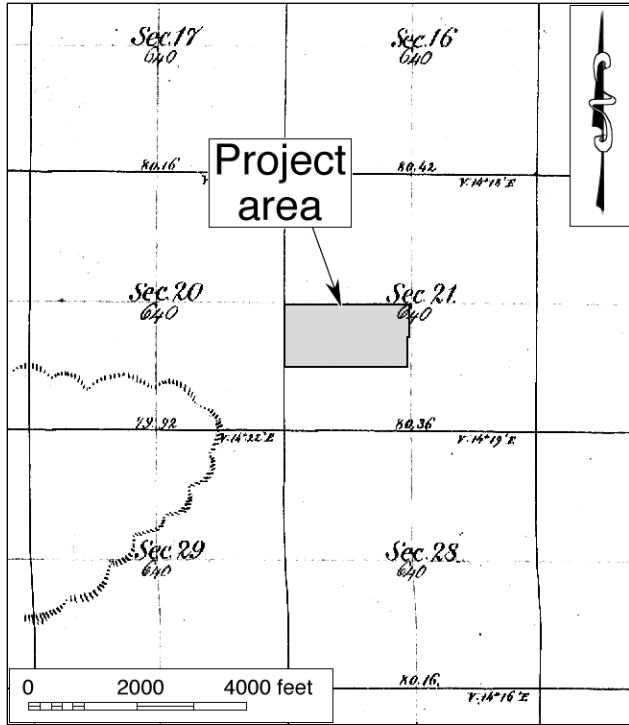


Figure 6. The project area and vicinity in 1855-1857.
(Source: GLO 1857)

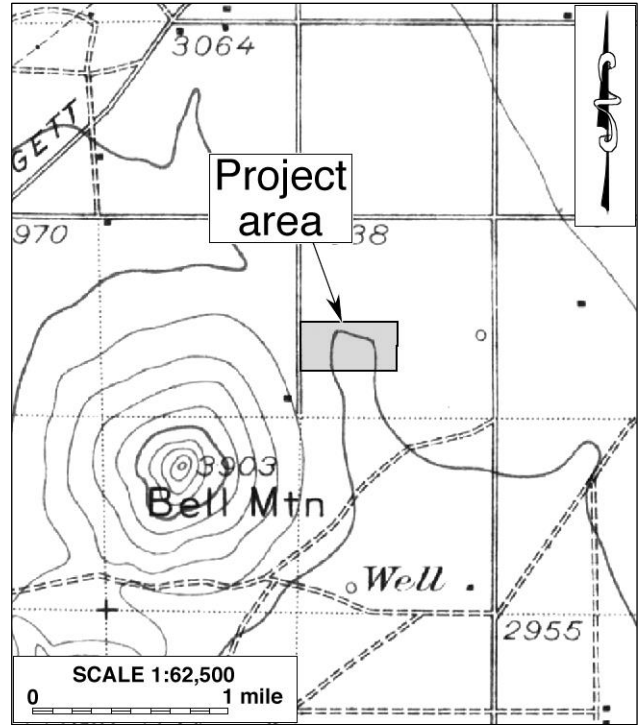


Figure 7. The project area and vicinity in 1920-1932.
(Source: USGS 1934)

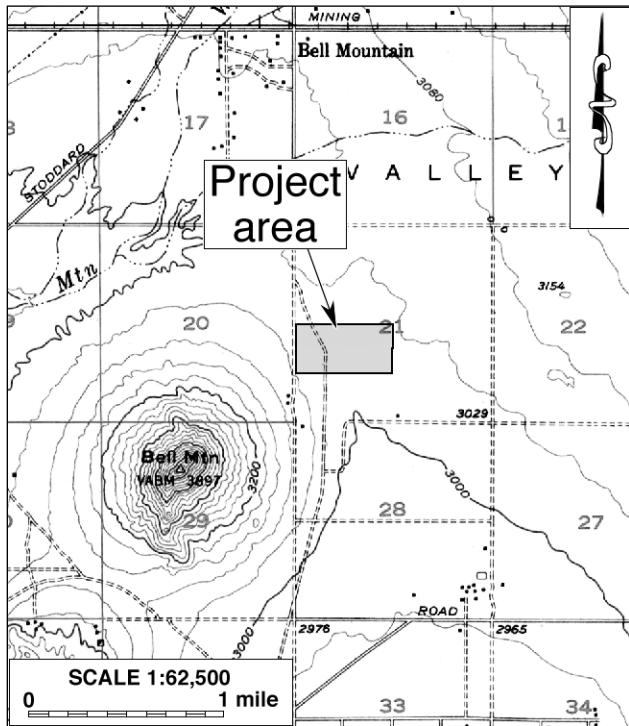


Figure 8. The project area and vicinity in 1952-1957.
(Source: USGS 1957)

In the 1950s, a second unpaved road was seen veering off from present-day Dale Evans Parkway and crossing the western portion of the project area in a generally northwest-southeast direction before switching back to merge with the former road again (Figure 8; NETR Online 1952). By the late 1960s, this road had evidently fallen in disuse and become hardly discernable (NETR Online 1968; 1969). The purpose of the road is unclear, but it may have been associated with WWII-era military training activities on the Victorville Precision Bombing Range (PBR) No. 1, which encompassed the entire project area and most of Section 21 (Parsons Corporation 2008:2.1).

Designated by the U.S. Department of Defense as Property Number J09CA0675 in the Formerly Used Defense Sites Program, Victorville PBR No. 1 was one of more than 20 similar bombing practice ranges established across the Mojave Desert during WWII in association with the nearby Victorville Army Airfield (USACE

2015:48). The airfield itself was established in 1941, renamed George Air Force Base in 1948 and, after being deactivated in 1992, converted into civilian use as the Southern California Logistics Airport in Adelanto today. A 2008 site inspection report commissioned by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers summarized the operational history of Victorville PBR No. 1 as follows:

The Victorville PBR No. 1 site originally encompassed approximately 560 acres containing a target area previously used for bombing practice. In May 1942, 400 acres were acquired by lease from private landowners, and the remaining 160 acres were transferred in May 1943 from the U.S. Department of the Interior (DOI) by Public Land Order (PLO) 125. The site served as a practice bombing range conducted from VAAF [Victorville Army Airfield] using 100-lb sand-filled M38A2 practice bombs (with spotting charge), presumably from 1943 to 1944. ... [T]he lease on the originally private 400 acres was terminated in December 1942, while the remaining 160 acres were returned to the DOI on 1 November 1948, by a Letter of Transfer also declaring the area dedudded and free and clear of all explosives and dangerous material. This transfer was not made official until 29 March 1954, by PLO 948. (Parsons Corporation 2008:2.4)

The main feature of Victorville PBR No. 1, a circular bombing target, is clearly identifiable across the eastern boundary of the project area in aerial and satellite images taken since 1952 (NETR Online 1994-2020; Google Earth 1994-2020). In 2017, however, the eastern half of the feature was destroyed when the Big Lots distribution center was constructed on the adjacent property (Google Earth 2017).

Prior to that, Burbank Avenue had come into being along the southern project boundary by the mid-1990s and has remained a dirt road since then (Google Earth 1994-2020). To the north of the project location, the Walmart distribution center was built in 2003 (Google Earth 2003). Lafayette Street was evidently laid out around the same time and became a paved road in its current configuration between 2018 and 2020 (Google Earth 2003-2020). In contrast, no notable changes have been observed within the project boundaries since the 1950s, with much of the property remaining in a largely natural state to the present time (NETR Online 1952-2020).

FIELD SURVEY

During the field survey, five previously unrecorded cultural resources were identified within the project area, including two archaeological sites of historical origin, two historic-period isolates, and one prehistoric isolate. These localities were recorded into the California Historical Resources Inventory under temporary designations, pending assignment of official identification numbers, and described further below (see Appendix 3 for additional details).

Site 3902-01H

This site represents the remains of the main feature of Victorville PBR No. 1, specifically the western half of the bombing practice target. When intact, the target consisted of three concentric asphalt rings at the approximate radii of 100, 200, and 300 feet, with two straight asphalt strips transecting the rings at right angles to form the crosshair (NETR Online 1952-2016; Parsons Corporation 2008:2.4). As mentioned above, the eastern half of the feature, including the entire north-south portion of the crosshair, was destroyed in 2017 by construction activities on the adjacent property (Google Earth 2017). The remainder of the feature has been weathered by the elements and

impacted by off-road vehicle traffic. The extant portion of the target measures 638 x 288 feet today, and each of the asphalt strips is 9.0 to 9.5 feet in width.

Site 3902-02H

This site represents a scatter of 29 metal cans and a piece of sheet metal along a minor drainage. Among the artifacts observed are 6 hole-in-top cans, 15 sanitary cans, 5 bimetal cans, 1 tobacco tin, and 2 friction-top cans. Neither the full extent of this debris scatter nor the context of its original deposition is known. A sporadic scatter of similar artifacts appears to continue further to the south, possibly as a result of redeposition by wind or water, and only the main concentration of artifacts is designated as Site 3902-02H.

Isolate 3902-03H

This isolate consists of a single .50-caliber cartridge stamped with the marking “R A 43”, indicating that it was manufactured by Remington Arms in 1943.

Isolate 3902-04H

This isolate consists of a single hole-in-top can with numerous holes in both the top and the bottom. It bears evidence of having been opened with a knife.

Isolate 3902-05

This prehistoric isolate is a small white-and-grey chert core exhibiting two flake scars and one microflake scar. A third face has been broken off completely. Approximately 30 percent of the cortex remains intact.

MANAGEMENT CONSIDERATIONS

APPLICABLE STATUTORY/REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

CEQA establishes that “a project that may cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource is a project that may have a significant effect on the environment” (PRC §21084.1). “Substantial adverse change,” according to PRC §5020.1(q), “means demolition, destruction, relocation, or alteration such that the significance of a historical resource would be impaired.” As defined by PRC §5020.1(q), “‘historical resource’ includes, but is not limited to, any object, building, site, area, place, record, or manuscript which is historically or archaeologically significant, or is significant in the architectural, engineering, scientific, economic, agricultural, educational, social, political, military, or cultural annals of California.”

More specifically, CEQA guidelines state that the term “historical resources” applies to any such resources listed in or determined to be eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources, included in a local register of historical resources, or determined to be historically significant by the Lead Agency (Title 14 CCR §15064.5(a)(1)-(3)). Regarding the proper criteria of

historical significance, CEQA guidelines mandate that “generally a resource shall be considered by the lead agency to be ‘historically significant’ if the resource meets the criteria for listing on the California Register of Historical Resources” (Title 14 CCR §15064.5(a)(3)). A resource may be listed in the California Register if it meets any of the following criteria:

- (1) Is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California’s history and cultural heritage.
- (2) Is associated with the lives of persons important in our past.
- (3) Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, or represents the work of an important creative individual, or possesses high artistic values.
- (4) Has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history. (PRC §5024.1(c))

DISCUSSION

In summary of the research results presented in this report, two archaeological sites of historical origin, two historic-period isolates, and one prehistoric isolate were identified and recorded within the project area during the current study. Each of these localities was evaluated for their qualifications as a “historical resource,” and the results are summarized below.

Site 3902-1H

Site 3902-1H represents the remains of a WWII-era bombing practice target, the main feature at Victorville PBR No. 1. As such, it is arguably associated with the American war efforts and mobilization after the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor, an important pattern of events in 1940s U.S. history. However, as one of more than 20 similar facilities built in the Mojave Desert region to accommodate training exercises from the Victorville Army Airfield, and among numerous minor, temporary military installations established across the nation at the time, Victorville PBR No. 1 does not demonstrate a particularly close or important association with this pattern of events, especially since it remained in service only from 1943 to 1944. Furthermore, the removal of the eastern half of the target in 2017 has significantly compromised the historic integrity of Site 3902-1H and its ability to relate to the period of its brief military service.

Extensive historical background research has yielded no evidence that Site 3902-1H is closely associated with any persons or specific events of recognized significance. Utilitarian in nature and reflecting common building practices of the time, the remnant of the target feature does not possess any remarkable qualities in design, engineering, construction, or aesthetics, nor does it hold the promise for any important archaeological data for the study of mid-20th century American history, a subject that is well documented in historical literature, archival records, as well as contemporary publications. Based on these considerations, Site 3902-1H does not appear eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources and thus does not meet CEQA definition of a “historical resource.”

Site 3902-2H

Site 3902-2H is a nondescript, light scatter of common domestic refuse. Such refuse deposits of unclear background and without associated archaeological features constitute the most common type

of historic-period cultural remains found in the desert regions of southern California. They typically represent the results of one episode or a few episodes of incidental trash dumping at unknown times and do not have documented association with any specific persons or events. In the absence of exceptional quality or quantity of artifacts, these sites hold little potential for any important archaeological data. Site 3902-2H fits this profile and does not appear to meet any of the criteria for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources. Therefore, it does not qualify as a “historical resource” under CEQA provisions.

Isolates 3902-03H, -04H, and -05

The three isolates recorded in the project area consist of three single artifacts, namely an ammunition cartridge, a metal can, and a prehistoric lithic core. According to guideline set forth by the California Office of Historic Preservation, isolates like these by definition do not qualify as archaeological sites due to the lack of contextual integrity. As such, they are not considered potential “historical resources” and require no further consideration in the CEQA-compliance process.

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

In conclusion, none of the five cultural resources identified and recorded within the project area constitutes a “historical resource” for CEQA-compliance purposes. Since no other features or artifacts of prehistoric or historical origin were encountered during the course of the study, this report concludes that no “historical resources” exist within or adjacent to the project area. Therefore, CRM TECH presents the following recommendations to the Town of Apple Valley:

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

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 1952-2020 Aerial photographs of the project vicinity from 1952, 1968, 1969, 1984, 1994, 2005, 2009, 2010, 2012, 2014, 2016, 2018, and 2020. <http://www.historicaerials.com>.
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- USGS (United States Geological Survey, U.S. Department of the Interior)
 1934 Map: Barstow, Calif. (30', 1:125,000); surveyed in 1920 and 1932.
 1957 Map: Apple Valley, Calif. (15', 1:62,500); aerial photographs taken in 1952, field checked in 1957.
 1969 Map: San Bernardino, Calif. (120'x60', 1:250,000); 1958 edition revised.
 1993 Map: Apple Valley North, Calif. (7.5', 1:24,000); 1970 edition photorevised in 1989.
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Warren, Claude N., and Robert H. Crabtree

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

Warren, Elizabeth von Till

2004 The Old Spanish National Historic Trail. <http://oldspanishtrail.org/our-history>.

**APPENDIX 1:
PERSONNEL QUALIFICATIONS**

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

Education

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

Professional Experience

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

Cultural Resources Management Reports

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

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

PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR/ARCHAEOLOGIST
Michael Hogan, Ph.D., RPA (Registered Professional Archaeologist)

Education

- 1991 Ph.D., Anthropology, University of California, Riverside.
1981 B.S., Anthropology, University of California, Riverside; with honors.
1980-1981 Education Abroad Program, Lima, Peru.
- 2002 “Section 106—National Historic Preservation Act: Federal Law at the Local Level,”
UCLA Extension Course #888.
2002 “Recognizing Historic Artifacts,” workshop presented by Richard Norwood,
Historical Archaeologist.
2002 “Wending Your Way through the Regulatory Maze,” symposium presented by the
Association of Environmental Professionals.
1992 “Southern California Ceramics Workshop,” presented by Jerry Schaefer.
1992 “Historic Artifact Workshop,” presented by Anne Duffield-Stoll.

Professional Experience

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

Research Interests

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

Cultural Resources Management Reports

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

Memberships

Society for American Archaeology; Society for California Archaeology; Pacific Coast Archaeological Society; Coachella Valley Archaeological Society.

PROJECT ARCHAEOLOGIST/FIELD DIRECTOR
Daniel Ballester, M.S., RPA (Registered Professional Archaeologist)

Education

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

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

Professional Experience

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

Cultural Resources Management Reports

Field Director, co-author, and contributor to numerous cultural management reports since 2002.

PROJECT ARCHAEOLOGIST/REPORT WRITER
Ben Kerridge, M.A.

Education

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

Professional Experience

- 2015- Project Georchaologist/Paleontologist, CRM TECH, Colton, California.
2015 Teaching Assistant, Institute for Field Research, Kephallenia, Greece.
2009-2014 Publications Delivery Manager, CH2M HILL, Santa Ana, California.
2006-2009 Technical Publishing Specialist, CH2M HILL, Santa Ana, California.
2002-2006 English Composition/College Preparation Tutor, various locations, California.

Environmental Regulatory Reports

Co-author and contributor to numerous cultural and paleontological resources management reports since 2013.

Memberships

Society for California Archaeology; Pacific Coast Archaeological Society.

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

Education

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

Professional Experience

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

Cultural Resources Management Reports

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

PROJECT ARCHAEOLOGIST
Hunter C. O'Donnell, B.A.

Education

- 2016-2015 M.A. Program, Applied Archaeology, California State University, San Bernardino.
- 2015 B.A. (*cum laude*), Anthropology, California State University, San Bernardino.
- 2012 A.A., Social and Behavioral Sciences, Mt. San Antonio College, Walnut, California.
- 2011 A.A., Natural Sciences and Mathematics, Mt. San Antonio College, Walnut, California.

- 2014 Archaeological Field School, Santa Rosa Mountains; supervised by Bill Sapp of the United States Forest Service and Daniel McCarthy of the San Manuel Band of Mission Indians.

Professional Experience

- 2017-2016-2018 Project Archaeologist, CRM TECH, Colton, California.
- 2016-2018 Graduate Research Assistant, Applied Archaeology, California State University, San Bernardino.
- 2016-2017 Cultural Intern, Cultural Department, Pechanga Band of Luiseño Indians, Temecula, California.
- 2015 Archaeological Intern, U.S. Bureau of Land Management, Barstow, California.
- 2015 Peer Research Consultant: African Archaeology, California State University, San Bernardino.

PROJECT ARCHAEOLOGIST
Ashley Conner-Ayala, B.S.

Education

- 2021 GIS Certification, Pasadena City College, Pasadena.
- 2020 B.S., Anthropology, University of California, Riverside.
- 2019 Paleoanthropology Field School, Dmanisi, Republic of Georgia.
- 2019 M.A.R.I. CRM Field School, Milford, Utah.

Professional Experience

- 2021-2021 Project Archaeologist, CRM TECH, Colton, California.
- 2021 Field Technician, Bruce Love Consulting, Littlerock, California.
- 2020 Archaeological Monitor and Field Technician, McKenna et al., Whittier, California.

APPENDIX 2

SACRED LANDS FILE SEARCH RESULTS

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

July 5, 2022

Nina Gallardo
CRM TECHVia Email to: ngallardo@crmtech.us**Re: Proposed Skyview Project, San Bernardino County**

Dear Ms. Gallardo:

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

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

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

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

Sincerely,

Andrew Green
Cultural Resources Analyst

Attachment

CHAIRPERSON
Laura Miranda
LuiseñoVICE CHAIRPERSON
Reginald Pagaling
ChumashPARLIAMENTARIAN
Russell Attebery
KarukSECRETARY
Sara Dutschke
MiwokCOMMISSIONER
William Mungary
Paiute/White Mountain
ApacheCOMMISSIONER
Isaac Bojorquez
Ohlone-CostanoanCOMMISSIONER
Buffy McQuillen
Yokayo Pomo, Yuki,
NomlakiCOMMISSIONER
Wayne Nelson
LuiseñoCOMMISSIONER
Stanley Rodriguez
KumeyaayEXECUTIVE SECRETARY
**Raymond C.
Hitchcock**
Miwok/Nisenan**NAHC HEADQUARTERS**
1550 Harbor Boulevard
Suite 100
West Sacramento,
California 95691
(916) 373-3710
nahc@nahc.ca.gov
NAHC.ca.gov

**Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contact List
San Bernardino County
7/5/2022**

Kern Valley Indian Community

Julie Turner, Secretary
P.O. Box 1010
Lake Isabella, CA, 93240
Phone: (661) 340 - 0032

Kawaiisu
Tubatulabal
Koso

**Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma
Reservation**

Jill McCormick, Historic
Preservation Officer
P.O. Box 1899
Yuma, AZ, 85366
Phone: (760) 572 - 2423
historicpreservation@quechantribe.com

Quechan

Kern Valley Indian Community

Brandy Kendricks,
30741 Foxridge Court
Tehachapi, CA, 93561
Phone: (661) 821 - 1733
krazykendricks@hotmail.com

Kawaiisu
Tubatulabal
Koso

**San Fernando Band of Mission
Indians**

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

Kitanemuk
Vanyume
Tataviam

Kern Valley Indian Community

Robert Robinson, Chairperson
P.O. Box 1010
Lake Isabella, CA, 93240
Phone: (760) 378 - 2915
bbutterbredt@gmail.com

Kawaiisu
Tubatulabal
Koso

**San Manuel Band of Mission
Indians**

Jessica Mauck, Director of
Cultural Resources
26569 Community Center Drive
Highland, CA, 92346
Phone: (909) 864 - 8933
Jessica.Mauck@sanmanuel-nsn.gov

Serrano

**Morongo Band of Mission
Indians**

Robert Martin, Chairperson
12700 Pumarra Road
Banning, CA, 92220
Phone: (951) 755 - 5110
Fax: (951) 755-5177
abrierty@morongo-nsn.gov

Cahuilla
Serrano

**Serrano Nation of Mission
Indians**

Wayne Walker, Co-Chairperson
P. O. Box 343
Patton, CA, 92369
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serranonation1@gmail.com

Serrano

**Morongo Band of Mission
Indians**

Ann Brierty, THPO
12700 Pumarra Road
Banning, CA, 92220
Phone: (951) 755 - 5259
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Cahuilla
Serrano

**Serrano Nation of Mission
Indians**

Mark Cochrane, Co-Chairperson
P. O. Box 343
Patton, CA, 92369
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serranonation1@gmail.com

Serrano

**Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma
Reservation**

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

Quechan

This list is current only as of the date of this document. Distribution of this list does not relieve any person of statutory responsibility as defined in Section 7050.5 of the Health and Safety Code, Section 5097.94 of the Public Resource Section 5097.98 of the Public Resources Code.

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

**Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contact List
San Bernardino County
7/5/2022**

***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

***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

This list is current only as of the date of this document. Distribution of this list does not relieve any person of statutory responsibility as defined in Section 7050.5 of the Health and Safety Code, Section 5097.94 of the Public Resource Section 5097.98 of the Public Resources Code.

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

APPENDIX 3

CULTURAL RESOURCES IN THE PROJECT AREA

(Confidential)