Appendix D

Cultural Resources Technical Report

Draft Cultural Resources Technical Report

Apple Valley 143 Project Town of Apple Valley, California

JULY 2023

Prepared for:

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Project Information Page

Report Title: Draft Cultural Resources Technical Report for the Apple Valley 143 Project, Town of Apple Valley, California

Lead Agency: Town of Apple Valley

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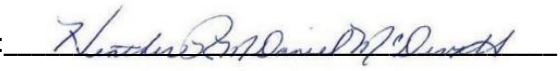
Signature: 

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38 North Marengo Avenue
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Project Proponent: Covington Development Partners

Report Date: July 2023

Type of Study: Archaeological Resources Phase I Inventory

USGS Quads: Victorville, Apple Valley North

Resources: P-36-009360/CA-SBR-009360H, P-36-010315/CA-SBR-10315H, P-36-012649/CA-SBR-12348H; newly identified site Stoddard-H-1

Acreage: Approximately 143 acres for the Proposed Project Site and approximately 84 acres for the Proposed Off-Site Improvement. Collective acreage is approximately 227 acres.

Keywords: Archaeological Phase I Pedestrian Survey, Stoddard Wells Road, Hoover Dam Transmission Line, Victorville Line Rock Company and Riverside Cement Company Access Road, Town of Apple Valley, San Bernardino County

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Executive Summary

Dudek was retained by Covington Development Partners (Project Applicant) to prepare a cultural resources technical report for the proposed Apple Valley 143 Project (proposed Project) located in the Town of Apple Valley, within the Victor Valley Region of San Bernardino County, California. The approximately 143-acre proposed Project site is located south of Johnson Road, approximately 0.25 miles west of Grasshopper Road, north of Stoddard Wells Road, and north of Interstate 15 (I-15). The undeveloped and vacant proposed Project site is composed of eight (8) parcels, including Assessor's Parcel Numbers (APNs) 047-221-103, 047-221-105, 047-221-106, 047-221-115, 047-221-207, 047-222-206, 047-222-211, and 047-222-303. The proposed Project would include construction of three industrial/warehouse buildings and associated on-site and off-site improvements.

This report includes the results of a California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS) records search, a Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) Sacred Lands File (SLF) search, an in-depth review of geotechnical, archival, academic, and ethnographic information, a pedestrian survey of the Project site by qualified archaeologists; and analysis of the sensitivity of the proposed Project site to contain cultural resources; as well as management recommendations. This report was prepared in conformance with California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) Guidelines Section 15064.5 for historical resources and California Public Resource Code (PRC) 21083.2 for archaeological resources. The Town of Apple Valley (Town) is the lead agency responsible for compliance with the CEQA.

An initial CHRIS records search was completed at the South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC) on March 24, 2022 and a supplemental search was conducted on November 22, 2022. The records searches identified 12 previously conducted cultural resource technical investigations that either overlap or are immediately adjacent to the proposed Project site or off-site improvements. Additionally, the SCCIC records indicate that three (3) previously recorded cultural resources are either within or immediately adjacent to the proposed Project site or off-site improvements. These resources consist of two historic period roads (P-36-009360/CA-SBR-009360H and P-36-012649/CA-SBR-12348H), and one historic transmission line (P-36-010315/CA-SBR-10315H). The segments of the historic period roads immediately adjacent or within the Project site or off-site improvement areas were previously evaluated and determined ineligible for listing in the National Register of Historical Places (NRHP). The transmission line was also previously evaluated and determined eligible for separate listing by consensus of a federal agency and the State Historic Preservation Officer. Importantly, current Project design does not involve any impacts to the extant transmission tower located within the proposed Project site. The result of the NAHC SLF (received April 18, 2022) was positive; however, it is important to understand that NAHC SLF results relate to the general regional area within and surrounding the proposed project site and don't necessarily equate to the existence of resources within the specific area occupied by the proposed Project site.

The review of historical topographic maps and aerial photographs reveals the proposed Project site has been vacant and undeveloped since at least 1952 and the proposed routes of the off-site improvements as roadways as early as 1957 (Stoddard Wells Road, Johnson Road and a small southern portion of Apple Valley Road) and 2012 (Apple Valley Road and Falchion Road along the southwestern alignment of the off-site improvements area). The geotechnical reports prepared for the Project (SoCalGeo 2021), indicate that the proposed Project site is composed of both younger and older native alluvium from current grade to approximately 30+ feet below ground surface.

Intensive-level pedestrian archaeological surveys of the approximately 143-acre proposed Project site and proposed off-site improvements were completed in 2022 on March 25, 26, and 27, August 22 and December 01. Resource, P-36-010315/CA-SBR-010315H, was visually confirmed within the proposed Project site; however, as previously stated, current proposed Project design does not involve any impacts to this resource. Additionally, resource 36-010315/CA-SBR-010315H was determined, as a result of a previous evaluation, ineligible for listing in the NRHP and for the same reason would be ineligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) or local landmark designation. As a result, no further consideration is required for this resource. Two other previously recorded resources, P-36-009360/CA-SBR-009360H and P-36-012649/CA-SBR-12348H, located within the proposed off-site improvement areas, were revisited to confirm their location and current conditions. Resource P-36-009360/CA-SBR-009360H, (paved Stoddard Wells Road) was visually confirmed within the off-site improvement area. As documented in the site record, resource P-36-012649/CA-SBR-12348H has been significantly altered from its original state and could not be visually confirmed as a result. Given that both historic period roads were previously evaluated and found to be ineligible for NRHP, CRHR, or Local designation, no further cultural resources considerations are required for these resources.

In addition to these three identified cultural resources, a previously unknown cultural resource, Stoddard-H-1, was identified during the pedestrian survey conducted in support of the proposed Project. Stoddard-H1 consists of three (3) rock-lined features and historic-period artifact scatter located atop a terrace in the northeastern quadrant of the proposed Project site. Neither the features nor the artifact scatter appear to include subsurface components. Based on the analysis of the diagnostic artifacts, the period of association for the artifacts date between 1903 and 1920. However, given that rock features do not appear to serve a practical function or indication that they are prehistoric or historic in age or associated with the artifacts identified and because the artifacts identified are not unique archaeological resources, site Stoddard-H-1 does not appear eligible for listing in the CRHR or local register as a significant or unique archaeological resource under any of the criteria. As such, site Stoddard-H-1 does not possess traits consistent with a historical/significant or unique archaeological resource pursuant to CEQA. Nonetheless. the resources have been documented on DPR forms and were assigned a California Historical Resource Status Code of 6Z (found ineligible for the NRHP, CRHR, or local designation through survey evaluation).

In consideration of the evidence, the potential to find unknown cultural resources within the proposed Project site is considered low. However, it is still possible for intact archaeological deposits to be encountered subsurface within the native alluvial soils. Therefore, Dudek recommends the following management recommendations to ensure that any inadvertent discovery of archaeological resources will be treated appropriately and in accordance with the CEQA regulations: Workers Environmental Awareness Program (WEAP) training, retention of an on-call archaeologist to address inadvertent discoveries, and an inadvertent discovery clause implemented and included on all construction plans. These recommendations will reduce potential Project impacts to archaeological resources and human remains to less than significant.

1 Introduction

Covington Development Partners (Project Applicant) retained Dudek to complete a cultural resources technical report for the Apple Valley 143 Project (proposed Project) located in the Town of Apple Valley, San Bernardino County, California. This report includes the results of a California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS) records search; the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) Sacred Lands File (SLF) search; in-depth review of geotechnical, archival, academic, and ethnographic information; a pedestrian survey of the proposed Project site; an analysis of the potential for the proposed Project site to contain cultural resources; as well as management recommendations. This report was prepared in conformance with California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) Guidelines Section 15064.5 for historical resources and California PRC 21083.2 for archaeological resources. The Town of Apple Valley (Town) is the lead agency responsible for compliance with the CEQA.

1.1 Project Personnel

Dudek Lead Archaeologist Linda Kry, BA, RA, co-authored the report and provided management oversight and recommendations for cultural resources. Dudek Associate Archaeologists Jennifer De Alba, BA and Kira Archipov, BS, co-authored the report. Ms. Kry, Ms. Archipov, and Brenda Lee Rogers, BA, completed the pedestrian surveys. Dudek Senior Archaeologist Micah Hale, Ph.D., RPA, authored the prehistoric and ethnohistoric contexts. Dudek Senior Archaeologist Heather McDaniel McDevitt, MA, RPA thoroughly reviewed the report for quality assurance/quality control and compliance with applicable regulations.

1.2 Project Location and Description

1.2.1 Project Location

The approximately 143-acre, irregularly-shaped proposed Project site is located in the northern part of the Town of Apple Valley, which is situated in the Victor Valley region in western San Bernardino County within public land survey system (PLSS) Sections 19, 20, 21, 23, 24, and 26 of Township 6 North, Range 3 West and 4 West on the *Victorville* and *Apple Valley North*, CA 7.5-minute United States Geological Survey (USGS) Quadrangles (Figure 1, Project Location). The proposed Project site is composed of eight (8) parcels (Assessor's Parcel Numbers [APNs] 047-221-103, 047-221-105, 047-221-106, 047-221-115, 047-221-207, 047-222-206, 047-222-211, and 047-222-303), and includes an approximately 7.9-mile-long alignment route for off-site improvements. The proposed Project site is located north of Stoddard Wells Road, east of Interstate 15 (I-15), and south of Johnson Road and includes a culvert off-site improvement south of Stoddard Wells Road, within APN 047-222-303. The other off-site improvement areas include an alignment that follows Stoddard Wells Road beginning approximately 0.35 miles east of the I-15 off-ramp and ending at the intersection with Johnson Road, and follows Johnson Road beginning at the Wrangler Road intersection and ending at Dachshund Avenue (Figure 2, Project Site).

1.2.2 Project Description

The proposed Project would include construction of three industrial/warehouse buildings and associated improvements on 143 acres of vacant land. Building 1, the southernmost building, would be approximately

615,000 square feet, Building 2, the center building, would be approximately 1,222,500 square feet, and Building 3, the northernmost building, would be approximately 682,500 square feet. In total, the proposed Project would provide 2,520,000 square feet of industrial/warehouse space and associated improvements, including loading docks, tractor-trailer stalls, passenger vehicle parking spaces, and landscape area.

On-Site and Off-Site Improvements

The proposed Project would include improvements along Stoddard Wells Road and Johnson Road, including frontage landscaping and pedestrian improvements. Approximately 894,000 square feet of landscaping is proposed for the passenger vehicle parking areas, around the portions of the buildings visible from off-site areas, as well as the site's frontages with Stoddard Wells Road, Outer I-15 Road, and I-15. A variety of trees, shrubs, plants, and land covers would be planted within the proposed Project's frontage landscape setback area, as well as within the landscape areas found around the proposed industrial/warehouse buildings and throughout the proposed Project site. Proposed trees include 24-inch box blue palo verde, 24-inch box desert willow, 24-inch box crape myrtle, 24-inch box Coulter pine, and 24-inch box Raywood ash. Approximately 17 western Joshua trees, four (4) Cholla trees, and two (2) branched pencil cholla trees currently on the proposed Project site would be incorporated into the proposed Project's landscape plan.

Other improvements include Project lighting, which would feature a mix of pole-mounted and wall-mounted lighting fixtures. Additionally, at a minimum, the roofs of the Project's warehouse buildings would be designed to provide the structural capacity to accommodate roof-top solar panels.

To facilitate adequate on-site circulation, sufficient site access for both passenger vehicles and trucks, and to ensure efficient off-site circulation on nearby roadway facilities, the proposed Project would include off-site improvements that include street improvements along the frontage of the proposed Project on Stoddard Wells Road, Outer I-15 Road and Johnson Road.

The proposed Project would also involve the off-site construction of Outer I-15 Road (currently a dirt road) from Stoddard Wells Road northward along the eastern boundary of the proposed Project site. Additionally, a traffic signal would be installed at the intersection of Stoddard Wells and Outer I-15 Road.

Site Access and Circulation

To facilitate adequate on-site circulation, sufficient site access for both passenger vehicles and trucks, and to ensure efficient off-site circulation on nearby roadway facilities, the proposed Project involves the realignment of Outer I-15 Road. Outer I-15 Road is depicted on the Town's General Plan Circulation Element as a secondary road with an 88-foot right-of-way from Stoddard Wells Road to Dale Evans parkway and runs parallel to I-15. It is currently only depicted on the Town's General Plan Circulation Element and has not yet been constructed. The proposed Project would realign the portion of Outer I-15 Road north of Stoddard Wells Road to Johnson Road from its current location adjacent to I-15 to the eastern side of proposed Project site's eastern boundary, extending north beyond the proposed Project site approximately 2,000 feet to where it would resume its current alignment.

The portion of Outer I-15 Road along the proposed Project site's frontage from Stoddard Wells Road to the Johnson Road would be constructed as part of the proposed Project to its full right-of-way. A traffic signal would be installed at the intersection of Stoddard Wells and Outer I-15 Road.

Access to the proposed Project site would be provided by two driveways along Stoddard Wells Road, with primary access being a proposed signalized intersection at the southeast corner of the proposed Project site that would form the southern leg of Outer I-15 Road. In addition to the proposed signalized intersection, the proposed Project site would be served by 13 driveways as follows:

Building 1

- Driveway A via Stoddard Wells Road – 50 feet wide, right-in/right-out (trucks and passenger cars) driveway with stop sign
- Driveway B via internal drive aisle – 55 feet wide, full access (trucks only) driveway with gate
- Driveway C via Outer I-15 Road – 36 feet wide, full access (passenger cars only) driveway with stop sign
- Driveway D via Outer I-15 Road – 57 feet wide, full access (trucks only) driveway with gate

Building 2

- Driveway E via Outer I-15 Road – 50 feet wide, full access (trucks only) driveway with gate
- Driveway F via Outer I-15 Road – 36 feet wide, full access (passenger cars only) driveway with stop sign
- Driveway G via Outer I-15 Road – 36 feet wide, full access (passenger cars only) driveway with stop sign
- Driveway H via Outer I-15 Road – 50 feet wide, full access (trucks only) driveway with gate

Building 3

- Driveway I via Outer I-15 Road – 50 feet wide, full access (trucks only) driveway with gate
- Driveway J via Outer I-15 Road – 36 feet wide, full access (passenger cars only) driveway with stop sign
- Driveway K via Outer I-15 Road – 50 feet wide, full access (trucks only) driveway with gate
- Driveway L via internal drive aisle – 36 feet wide, full access (passenger cars only) driveway with stop sign
- Driveway M via internal drive aisle – 36 feet wide, full access (passenger cars only) driveway with stop sign

Paved passenger vehicle parking areas would be provided within areas east of all three buildings along Outer I-15 Road, within an area at the westernmost point of the proposed Project site southwest of Building 2, and within an area west of Building 3. Tractor-trailer stalls and loading docks would be located to the north and south of all three buildings, with additional tractor-trailer stalls located west of Building 2. In total, the proposed Project would provide approximately 481 loading dock positions, approximately 759 tractor-trailer stalls, and approximately 1,332 passenger vehicle parking spaces. Parking areas would include designated areas for electric vehicles and these spaces would be equipped with automobile electric vehicle (EV) charging stations.

The proposed Project would also involve improvements to Stoddard Wells Road. Stoddard Wells Road would be constructed to its ultimate half-width along the proposed Project site's southern boundary.

Utility Improvements

Given the vacant, undeveloped nature of the proposed Project site, both wet and dry utilities, including domestic water, sanitary sewer, storm drainage, and electricity, would need to be extended onto the proposed Project site. These utilities are described in detail below:

- **Domestic Water**: The Project is proposed to receive water via an existing 12- tie-in within Stoddard Wells Road. The water main would be extended within the new segment of Outer I-15 Road that would be constructed as part of the proposed Project. Lateral water connections would be made to the existing and proposed water mains. In addition, the proposed Project would involve the installation of approximately 7.9 miles of an off-site 16-inch water main to provide an additional water source in the event of an emergency and includes the following roadways: approximately 1.7 linear miles in Stoddard Wells Road; approximately 2.3 linear miles in Johnson Road; approximately 1.7 linear miles in Outer I-15 Road; approximately 0.67 mile in Falchion Road; and approximately 1.5 miles in Apple Valley Road. Current proposed Project design for the installation of this pipeline would occur within the entirety of the rights-of-way of the aforementioned roadways.

- **Sanitary Sewer:** An existing 21-inch diameter sanitary sewer line is located within Stoddard Wells Road. The proposed Project would connect to this existing line and proposes to construct a sanitary sewer line within the new segment of Outer I-15 Road.

- **Storm Drainage:** A new engineered stormwater drainage system would be constructed on the proposed Project site to collect and treat on-site stormwater. Post-development, stormwater flows involves capturing, treating, and infiltrating stormwater onsite and conveying flows that exceed the capacity of the stormwater system off-site across Stoddard Wells Road. The Project proposes catch basins as a means to treat stormwater and filter trash and debris and separate oils from water. The proposed catch basins would be connected via underground storm drains to a series of aboveground and underground detention basins throughout the proposed Project site. Excess flows would be routed via an underground storm drain line that would extend under Stoddard Wells Road and daylight within Bell Mountain Wash, south of the proposed Project site. A rip-rap feature would be installed where this storm drain line terminates to reduce the velocity of flows.

- **Gas, Electric, and Telecommunication Facilities:** Upgrades would be required with respect to electric power, natural gas, and telecommunication facilities (i.e., cable television services). These utilities would be part of a dry utility package that would be installed on site. Existing electric power lines and gas posts are located northwest of Building 3.

A review of the geotechnical report prepared for the proposed Project (SoCalGeo 2021) includes the following depths of ground disturbance recommendations: initial site grading would involve site stripping/removal of the surficial vegetation from the site with root systems associated with trees to be removed in their entirety; the existing soils within the building pad areas should be overexcavated to depths of 7 to 9 feet below existing grades and to depths of 4 to 5 feet below proposed pad grades, whichever is greater; and the soils within the proposed foundation influence zones should be overexcavated to a depth of at least 4 to 5 feet below proposed foundation bearing grades. Overall, the report states that based on the existing topography, cuts and fills of at least 10 to 15± feet are expected to be necessary to achieve the proposed building pad grades.

1.3 Environmental Setting

The currently vacant and undeveloped proposed Project site is situated within the geomorphic province of the Mojave Desert, which is bound to the northwest and south by the Transverse Ranges including the northern peninsular Tehachapi Mountains and the southern San Gabriel Mountains and San Bernardino Mountains. More specifically, the proposed Project site is within Victor Valley in the western Mojave Desert. The proposed Project site is approximately 1.5 miles northwest of Bell Mountain, less than 2.5 miles southeast of Quartzite Mountain, which is located south of Silver Mountain, approximately 4.5 miles west/northwest of Fairview Mountain, approximately 4.5 miles southwest of Turtle Mountain, and over 6.5 miles southwest of Black Mountain. The proposed Project site is south of Turtle Valley, southwest of Sidewinder Valley, and west of Fairview Valley. Fresh water sources near the Project site include the Bell Mountain Wash, and the Oro Grande Wash, tributaries of the Mojave River, approximately 3.5-miles to the southwest, the Mojave River proper approximately 3.8 miles southwest, the California Aqueduct over 13 miles to the southwest, and Spring Valley Lake, an anthropogenic lake created for a country club approximately 6 miles south. The terrain within the proposed Project site consists of desert terraces with elevation ranging between approximately 2,920 and 3,000 feet above mean sea level (amsl) and slopes towards the south (Google 2022). There are no substantial topographical features in the proposed Project site. However, there are ephemeral desert drainages/washes within the proposed Project site that drain southward toward the Bell Mountain Wash.

Land uses surrounding the proposed Project site primarily consist of vacant land, along with some scattered residential, commercial, light industrial, and utility uses. Specific land uses located in the immediate vicinity of the Project site include vacant land and scattered commercial, light industrial, and residential uses to the north; commercial uses and the I-15 to the west; vacant land to the south; and vacant land and scattered light industrial and commercial uses to the east.

Ground surface cover consists of moderate native brush and shrub growth, with occasional Juniper and Joshua trees located throughout the proposed Project site. The proposed Project site is subject to disturbance as a result of illegal dumping and trespassing. These unpermitted activities have led to areas of exposed bare soils (where trails have formed) and several debris piles.

1.3.1 Review of Soils

According to the U.S Department of Agriculture (USDA 2022) Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) Web Soil Survey (USDA 2022a), three (3) main types of soil have been identified in the proposed Project site and along the off-site improvement alignments: Cajon sand with 2 to 9 percent slopes; Cajon-Arizo Complex with 2 to 15 percent slopes; Helendale-Bryman loamy sand with 2 to 5 percent slopes; Mirage-Joshua Complex with 2 to 5 percent slopes; Nebona-Cuddeback Complex with 2 to 9 percent slopes; Rock Outcrop-Lithic Torriorthents Complex with 15 to 50 percent slopes; and Sparkhule-Rock Outcrop Complex with 15 to 50 percent slopes. All available official soil descriptions are summarized below.

- **Cajon Series** (USDA 2022b): The Cajon series consists of very deep, somewhat excessively drained soils that formed in sandy alluvium from dominantly granitic rocks. These soils are found on alluvial fans, fan aprons, fan skirts, inset fans and river terraces with 0 to 15 percent slopes. A typical Cajon pedon extends from 0 to 60 inches below the ground surface (bgs).

- **Arizo Series** (USDA 2022c): The Arizo series consists of very deep, excessively drained soils that formed in mixed alluvium. Arizo soils are found on recent alluvial fans, inset fans, fan apron, fan skirts, stream terraces, and floodplains of intermittent streams and channels with 0 to 15 percent slopes. A typical Arizo pedon extends from 0 to 62 inches bgs.

- **Helendale Series** (USDA 2022d): The Helendale series consists of very deep, well drained soils that formed in alluvium from granitoid rocks. These soils are found on fan piedmonts, fan remnants, alluvial fans and terraces with 0 to 15 precent slopes. A typical Helendale pedon extends from 0 to 106 inches bgs.

- **Bryman Series** (USDA 2022e): The Bryman series consists of deep, well-drained soils that formed from dominantly granitic sources. Bryman soils are found on terraces and older alluvial fans with 0 to 15 percent slopes. A typical Bryman pedon extends from 0 to 100 inches bgs.

- **Mirage Series** (USDA 2022f): The Mirage series consists of deep, well-drained soils that formed in mixed alluvium, dominantly from granitic sources. Mirage soils are found on old terraces with well-developed erosion pavement and have slopes of 2 to 5 percent. A typical Mirage pedon extends from 0 to 60 inches bgs.

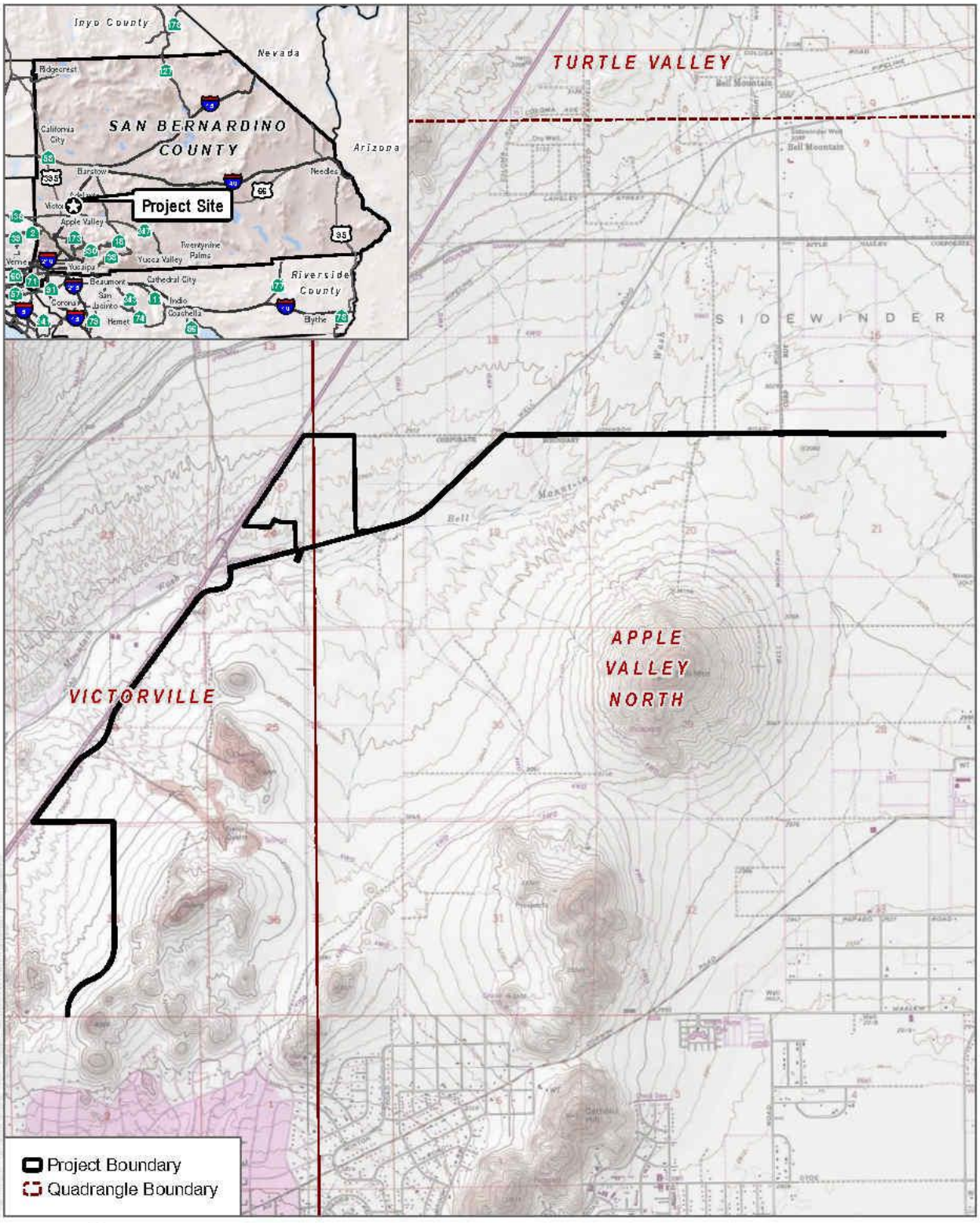
- **Joshua Series** (USDA 2022g): The Joshua series consist of moderately deep, well-drained soils that form in material from mixed sources. Joshua soils are found on old terraces with a well-developed erosion pavement and have slopes 2 to 15 percent. A typical Joshua pedon extends from 0 to 55 inches bgs.

- **Nebona Series** (USDA 2022h): The Nebona series consists of shallow, well-drained soils that formed in mixed alluvium. Nebona soils are found on terraces and have slopes of 2 to 9 percent. A typical Nebona pedon extends from 0 to 65 inches bgs.

- **Cuddeback Series** (USDA 2022i): The Cuddeback series consists of moderately deep, well-drained soils that formed in alluvium from mixed sources. Cuddeback soils are found on old terraces and alluvial fans and have slopes of 2 to 9 percent. A typical Cuddeback pedon extends from 0 to 38 inches bgs.

- **Sparkhule Series** (USDA 2022j): The Sparkhule series consists of shallow to rock, well-drained soils that form in residuum from volcanic or granitic rocks. Sparkhule soils are found on rock pediments and hills and have slopes of 5 to 50 percent. A typical Sparkhule pedon extends from 0 to 18 inches bgs.

A review of the United States Geological Society (USGS) mineral resources (USGS 2022) online spatial data for geology indicates that native soils within the proposed Project site are comprised of Older Quaternary alluvium and marine deposits from the Pleistocene epoch. The terminal Pleistocene-era alluvial formations do have the potential to support the presence of buried archaeological resources. These soils are associated with the period of prehistoric human use that have potential to preserve cultural material in context, depending on area-specific topographical setting.



SOURCE: USGS 7.5 Minute Series Victorville and Apple Valley North Quadrangle
Township 6N; Range 3W and 4W; Sections 19, 20, 21, 23, 24, and 26

DUDEK 0 1,750 3,500 Feet

FIGURE 1
Project Location
Apple Valley 143 Project

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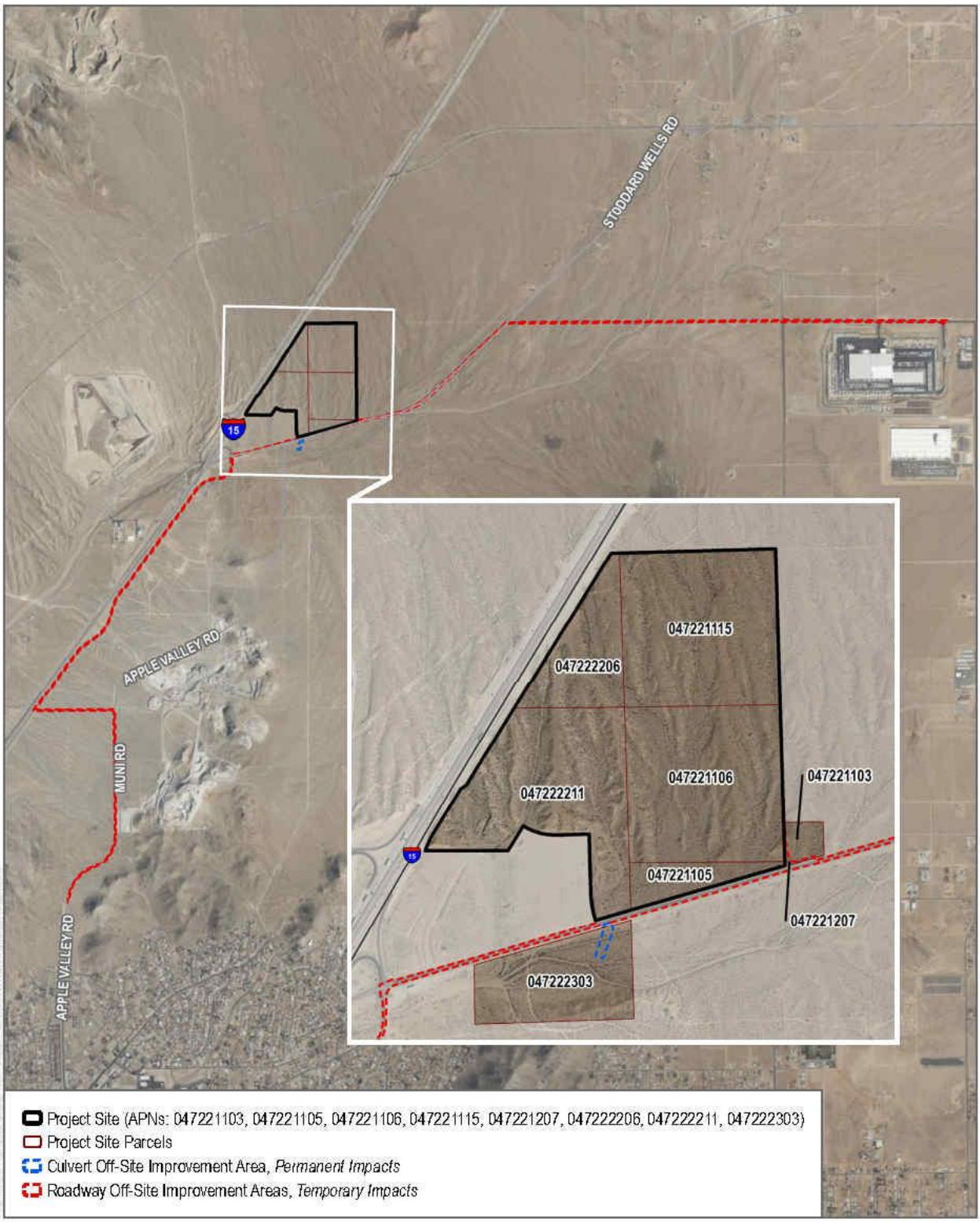

SOURCE: Bing Maps (accessed 2022); San Bernadino County 2021

DUDEK 0 1,750 3,500 Feet

FIGURE 2
Project Site
Apple Valley 143 Project

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1.4 Regulatory Setting

This section includes a discussion of the applicable state laws, ordinances, regulations, and standards governing cultural resources, which must be adhered to before and during construction of the Project.

1.4.1 State

The California Register of Historical Resources

In California, the term "historical resource" includes but is not limited to "any object, building, structure, 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" (California Public Resources Code Section 5020.1(j)). In 1992, the California legislature established the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) "to be used by state and local agencies, private groups, and citizens to identify the state's historical resources and to indicate what properties are to be protected, to the extent prudent and feasible, from substantial adverse change" (California Public Resources Code Section 5024.1(a)). The criteria for listing resources on the CRHR were expressly developed to be in accordance with previously established criteria developed for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), enumerated below. According to California Public Resources Code Section 5024.1(c)(1–4), a resource is considered historically significant if it (i) retains "substantial integrity," and (ii) meets at least one 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.

In order to understand the historic importance of a resource, sufficient time must have passed to obtain a scholarly perspective on the events or individuals associated with the resource. A resource less than 50 years old may be considered for listing in the CRHR if it can be demonstrated that sufficient time has passed to understand its historical importance (see 14 CCR 4852(d)(2)).

The CRHR protects cultural resources by requiring evaluations of the significance of prehistoric and historic resources. The criteria for the CRHR are nearly identical to those for the NRHP, and properties listed or formally designated as eligible for listing in the NRHP are automatically listed in the CRHR, as are the state landmarks and points of interest. The CRHR also includes properties designated under local ordinances or identified through local historical resource surveys.

California State Assembly Bill 52

Assembly Bill 52 of 2014 (AB 52) amended PRC Section 5097.94 and added PRC Sections 21073, 21074, 21080.3.1, 21080.3.2, 21082.3, 21083.09, 21084.2, and 21084.3.

Consultation with Native Americans

AB 52 formalizes the consultation process between lead agencies and tribal representatives, requiring the lead agency to initiate consultation with California Native American groups that are traditionally and culturally affiliated with a project area. This includes tribes that may not be federally recognized. Lead agencies are required to begin consultation prior to the release of a negative declaration, mitigated negative declaration, or environmental impact report.

Tribal Cultural Resources

Section 4 of AB 52 adds Sections 21074 (a) and (b) to the PRC, addressing tribal cultural resources (TCRs) and cultural landscapes. Section 21074 (a) defines tribal cultural resources as one of the following:

1. Sites, features, places, cultural landscapes, sacred places, and objects with cultural value to a California Native American tribe that are either of the following:
    a. Included or determined to be eligible for inclusion in the California Register of Historical Resources.
    b. Included in a local register of historical resources as defined in subdivision (k) of Section 5020.1.
2. A resource determined by the lead agency, in its discretion and supported by substantial evidence, to be significant pursuant to criteria set forth in subdivision (c) of Section 5024.1. In applying the criteria set forth in subdivision (c) of Section 5024.1 for the purposes of this paragraph, the lead agency shall consider the significance of the resource to a California Native American tribe.

Section 1 (a)(9) of AB 52 establishes that "a substantial adverse change to a tribal cultural resource has a significant effect on the environment." Effects on tribal cultural resources should be considered under CEQA. Section 6 of AB 52 adds Section 21080.3.2 to the PRC, which states that parties may propose mitigation measures "capable of avoiding or substantially lessening potential significant impacts to a tribal cultural resource or alternatives that would avoid significant impacts to a tribal cultural resource." Further, if a California Native American tribe requests consultation regarding project alternatives, mitigation measures, or significant effects to tribal cultural resources, the consultation shall include those topics (PRC Section 21080.3.2[a]). The environmental document and the mitigation monitoring and reporting program (where applicable) shall include any mitigation measures that are adopted (PRC Section 21082.3[a]).

Native American Historic Cultural Sites

The Native American Historic Resources Protection Act (California Public Resources Code Section 5097, et seq.) addresses the disposition of Native American burials in archaeological sites and protects such remains from disturbance, vandalism, or inadvertent destruction; establishes procedures to be implemented if Native American skeletal remains are discovered during construction of a project; and establishes the NRHC to resolve disputes regarding the disposition of such remains. In addition, the Native American Historic Resource Protection Act makes it a misdemeanor punishable by up to 1 year in jail to deface or destroy an Indian historic or cultural site that is listed or may be eligible for listing in the CRHR.

California Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act

The California Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (California Repatriation Act), enacted in 2001, requires all state agencies and museums that receive state funding and that have possession or control over

collections of human remains or cultural items, as defined, to complete an inventory and summary of these remains and items on or before January 1, 2003, with certain exceptions. The California Repatriation Act also provides a process for the identification and repatriation of these items to the appropriate tribes.

California Environmental Quality Act

As described further below, the following CEQA statutes and CEQA Guidelines are relevant to the analysis of archaeological and historic resources:

1. California Public Resources Code Section 21083.2(g): Defines "unique archaeological resource."
2. California Public Resources Code Section 21084.1 and CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5(a): Defines historical resources. In addition, CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5(b) defines the phrase "substantial adverse change in the significance of an historical resource. It also defines the circumstances when a project would materially impair the significance of a historical resource.
3. California Public Resources Code Section 5097.98 and CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5(e): These statutes set forth standards and steps to be employed following the accidental discovery of human remains in any location other than a dedicated ceremony.
4. California Public Resources Code Sections 21083.2(b)-(c) and CEQA Guidelines Section 15126.4: These statutes and regulations provide information regarding the mitigation framework for archaeological and historic resources, including options of preservation-in-place mitigation measures; identifies preservation-in-place as the preferred manner of mitigating impacts to significant archaeological sites.

Under CEQA, a project may have a significant effect on the environment if it may cause "a substantial adverse change in the significance of an historical resource" (California Public Resources Code Section 21084.1; CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5(b)). An "historical resource" is any site listed or eligible for listing in the CRHR. The CRHR listing criteria are intended to examine whether the resource in question: (a) is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California's history and cultural heritage; (b) is associated with the lives of persons important in our past; (c) 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; or (d) has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in pre-history or history.

The term "historical resource" also includes any site described in a local register of historic resources, or identified as significant in a historical resources survey (meeting the requirements of California Public Resources Code Section 5024.1(q)).

CEQA also applies to "unique archaeological resources." California Public Resources Code Section 21083.2(g) 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 that 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.

In 2014, CEQA was amended to apply to "tribal culture resources" as well, but the amendment did not provide a definition for such resources or identify how they were to be evaluated or mitigated (California Public Resources Code Sections 21084.2 and 21084.3). Instead, California Public Resources Code Section 21083.09 required that the Office of Planning and Research develop and adopt guidelines for analyzing "tribal cultural resources" by July 1, 2016. As of the effective date of this report, however, those guidelines have not been finalized or adopted. Consequently, this report addresses only historic resources and unique archaeological resources.

All historical resources and unique archaeological resources – as defined by statute – are presumed to be historically or culturally significant for purposes of CEQA (California Public Resources Code Section 21084.1; CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5(a)). The lead agency is not precluded from determining that a resource is a historical resource even if it does not fall within this presumption (California Public Resources Code Section 21084.1; CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5(a)). A site or resource that does not meet the definition of "historical resource" or "unique archaeological resource" is not considered significant under CEQA and need not be analyzed further (California Public Resources Code Section 21083.2(a); CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5(c)(4)).

Under CEQA and significant cultural impact results from a "substantial adverse change in the significance of an historical resource [including a unique archaeological resource]" due to the "physical demolition, destruction, relocation, or alteration of the resource or its immediate surroundings such that the significance of an historical resource would be materially impaired" (CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5(b)(1); California Public Resources Code Section 5020.1(q)). In turn, the significance of a historical resource is materially impaired when a project:

1. Demolishes or materially alters in an adverse manner those physical characteristics of an historical resource that convey its historical significance and that justify its inclusion in, or eligibility for, inclusion in the California Register; or
2. Demolishes or materially alters in an adverse manner those physical characteristics that account for its inclusion in a local register of historical resources pursuant to section 5020.1(k) of the Public Resources Code or its identification in an historical resources survey meeting the requirements of section 5024.1(g) of the Public Resources Code, unless the public agency reviewing the effects of the project establishes by a preponderance of evidence that the resource is not historically or culturally significant; or
3. 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 inclusion in the California Register as determined by a lead agency for purposes of CEQA.

CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5(b)(2)

Pursuant to these sections, the CEQA first evaluates evaluating whether a project site contains any "historical resources," then assesses whether that project will cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource such that the resource's historical significance is materially impaired.

When a project significantly affects a unique archeological resource, CEQA imposes special mitigation requirements. Specifically, "[i]f it can be demonstrated that a project will cause damage to a unique archeological resource, the lead agency may require reasonable efforts to be made to permit any or all of these resources to be preserved in place or left in an undisturbed state. Examples of that treatment, in no order of preference, may include, but are not limited to, any of the following:"

1. "Planning construction to avoid archeological sites."

2. "Deeding archeological sites into permanent conservation easements."
3. "Capping or covering archeological sites with a layer of soil before building on the sites."
4. "Planning parks, greenspace, or other open space to incorporate archeological sites."

California Public Resources Code Section 21083.2(b)(1)-(4)

If these "preservation in place" options are not feasible, mitigation may be accomplished through data recovery (California Public Resources Code Section 21083.2(d); CEQA Guidelines Section 15126.4(b)(3)(C)). California Public Resources Code Section 21083.2(d) states that "[e]xcavation as mitigation shall be restricted to those parts of the unique archeological resource that would be damaged or destroyed by the project. Excavation as mitigation shall not be required for a unique archeological resource if the lead agency determines that testing or studies already completed have adequately recovered the scientifically consequential information from and about the resource, if this determination is documented in the environmental impact report."

These same requirements are set forth in slightly greater detail in CEQA Guidelines Section 15126.4(b)(3), as follows:

1. Preservation in place is the preferred manner of mitigating impacts to archeological sites. Preservation in place maintains the relationship between artifacts and the archeological context. Preservation may also avoid conflict with religious or cultural values of groups associated with the site.
2. Preservation in place may be accomplished by, but is not limited to, the following:
    a. Planning construction to avoid archeological sites;
    b. Incorporation of sites within parks, greenspace, or other open space;
    c. Covering the archeological sites with a layer of chemically stable soil before building tennis courts, parking lots, or similar facilities on the site [; and]
    d. Deeding the site into a permanent conservation easement.
3. When data recovery through excavation is the only feasible mitigation, a data recovery plan, which makes provision for adequately recovering the scientifically consequential information from and about the historical resource, shall be prepared and adopted prior to any excavation being undertaken.

Note that, when conducting data recovery, "[i]f an artifact must be removed during project excavation or testing, curation may be an appropriate mitigation." However, "[d]ata recovery shall not be required for an historical resource if the lead agency determines that testing or studies already completed have adequately recovered the scientifically consequential information from and about the archeological or historic resource, provided that determination is documented in the EIR and that the studies are deposited with the California Historical Resources Regional Information Center" (CEQA Guidelines Section 15126.4(b)(3)(D)).

California Health and Safety Code

CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5 assigns special importance to human remains and specifies procedures to be used when Native American remains are discovered. As described below, these procedures are detailed in California Public Resources Code Section 5097.98.

California law protects Native American burials, skeletal remains, and associated grave goods, regardless of their antiquity, and provides for the sensitive treatment and disposition of those remains. Health and Safety Code Section

7050.5 requires that if human remains are discovered in any place other than a dedicated cemetery, no further disturbance or excavation of the site or nearby area reasonably suspected to contain human remains shall occur until the County coroner has examined the remains (Section 7050.5b). California Public Resources Code Section 5097.98 also outlines the process to be followed in the event that remains are discovered. If the coroner determines or has reason to believe the remains are those of a Native American, the coroner must contact the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) within 24 hours (section 7050.5c). The NAHC will notify the Most Likely Descendant (MLD). With the permission of the landowner, the MLD may inspect the site of discovery. The inspection must be completed within 48 hours of notification of the MLD by the NAHC. The MLD may recommend means of treating or disposing of, with appropriate dignity, the human remains, and items associated with Native Americans.

1.4.2 Local

Town of Apple Valley General Plan (2009)

The Town of Apple Valley General Plan contains the following goals and policies that address cultural resources and are applicable to the proposed Project (Town of Apple Valley 2009):

Chapter III: Environmental Resources – Archaeological and Historic Resources Element

- **Goal:** That all elements of the Town's cultural heritage, including archaeological and historic sites, artifacts, traditions and other elements, shall be professionally documented, maintained, preserved, conserved and enhanced.

  Policy 1.A: Early in the planning process, the Town shall implement its obligation to identify, document and assess archaeological, historical and cultural resources that proposed development projects and other activities may affect.

  Program 1.A.1: Where proposed development or land uses have the potential to adversely impact sensitive cultural resources, it shall be subject to evaluation by a qualified specialist, comprehensive Phase I studies and appropriate mitigation measures shall, as necessary, be incorporated into project approvals.
  - Responsible Agency: Planning Division
  - Schedule: Ongoing

  Program 1.A.2: The Town shall implement the requirements of state law relating to cultural resources, including Government Code 65352.3, and any subsequent amendments or additions.
  - Responsible Agency: Planning Division
  - Schedule: Ongoing

  Policy 1.B: The Town shall establish and maintain a confidential inventory of archaeological and historical resources within the Town, including those identified in focused cultural resources studies.

  Policy 1.C: The Town shall, to the greatest extent possible, protect sensitive archaeological and historic resources from vandalism and illegal collection.

Program 1.C.1: Any information, including mapping, that identifies specific locations of sensitive cultural resources, shall be maintained in a confidential manner, and access to such information shall be provided only to those with appropriate professional or organizational ties.

- Responsible Agency: Planning Division
- Schedule: Ongoing.

Policy 1.D: Public participation in and appreciation of the Town's cultural heritage shall be encouraged.

Program 1.D.1: The Town shall implement a systematic program to enhance public awareness of Apple Valley's heritage, engender wide-ranging support for its preservation, and enhance community pride.

- Responsible Agency: Planning Division, Historical Society, Town Council, regional Native American groups.
- Schedule: 2009-2010

Program 1.D.2: The Town shall support the efforts of local cultural associations to obtain historical materials and artifacts, and to educate the public about the Town's and region's cultural heritage.

- Responsible Agency: Town Council, Planning Division, Historical Society, regional Native American groups, Apple Valley Unified School District.
- Schedule: Ongoing

2 Cultural Context

2.1 Prehistoric Setting

Evidence for continuous human occupation in Southern California spans the last 10,000 years. Various attempts to parse out variability in archaeological assemblages over this broad period have led to the development of several cultural chronologies; some of these are based on geologic time, most are based on temporal trends in archaeological assemblages, and others are interpretive reconstructions. Each of these reconstructions describes essentially similar trends in assemblage composition in more or less detail. However, given the direction of research and differential timing of archaeological study following intensive development in Riverside County, chronology building in the Inland Empire must rely on data from neighboring regions to fill the gaps. To be more inclusive, this research employs a common set of generalized terms used to describe chronological trends in assemblage composition: Paleoindian (before 7500 BP)[1], Archaic (10,000–1500 BP), Late Prehistoric (1500 BP–AD 1769), and Ethnohistoric (after AD 1769).

2.1.1 Paleoindian Period (before 7500 years ago)

Evidence for Paleoindian occupation in the region is tenuous. Our knowledge of associated cultural pattern(s) is informed by a relatively sparse body of data that has been collected from within an area extending from coastal San Diego, through the Mojave Desert, and beyond. A very unique technology defined by fluted projectile points and a highly formal lithic tool kit with almost no processing equipment is often considered to be the earliest evidence of human adaptation to North America. Widely known as "Clovis," regional manifestations of this toolkit show important variability both in projectile point style and tool kit composition. Importantly, the attributes of "Clovis" are uncommon in California, with very few examples of the diagnostic, "fluted" Clovis point. There is, however, a notable exception from Crystal Cove State Park in southern Orange County (Fitzgerald and Rondeau 2012). This, along with other potential attributes of Clovis culture along the California Coast remain undated, and most of the earliest well-dated sites from the region contain rather different archaeological assemblages (Erlandson et al. 2007).

While the earliest evidence for human activity in California comes from the Channel Islands, ca. 13,000 BP, it does not exhibit obvious cultural similarity with the Clovis phenomenon. However, in the southern Central Valley fluted Clovis points date from ca. 11,000–10,500 BP (Rogers and Yohe 2020). One of the earliest dated archaeological assemblages in coastal Southern California (excluding the Channel Islands) comes from SDI-4669/W-12 in La Jolla, with human remains dating to ca. 9900–9050 BP (Bada et al. 1984). The burial is part of a larger site complex that contained more than 29 human burials associated with an assemblage that fits the Archaic profile (i.e., large amounts of ground stone, battered cobbles, and expedient flake tools) (Kennedy 1983). In contrast, typical Paleoindian assemblages include large stemmed projectile points, high proportions of formal lithic tools, bifacial lithic reduction strategies, and relatively small proportions of ground stone tools. Prime examples of this pattern come from Naval Air Weapons Station China Lake near Ridgecrest (Davis 1978). These sites contained fluted and unfluted stemmed points and large numbers of formal flake tools (e.g., shaped scrapers, blades). Fluted points from SBR-2355 and SBR-2356, also in the Mojave Desert, are considered quite ancient (on the thickness of obsidian hydration rinds) and co-occur with a diverse assemblage that also contains stemmed points, typically

[1] "BP" indicates calibrated, calendar years before present (specifically, prior to AD 1950). Ages presented herein have been calibrated from the original age estimates wherever possible; ranges of general phenomena (e.g., cultural periods are approximate).

attributed to the Lake Mojave archaeological culture. Other typical Paleoindian sites in the desert include the Komodo site (MNO-679)—a multi-component fluted point site, and MNO-680—a single component Great Basined Stemmed point site (Basgall 1987, 1988; Basgall et al. 2002). At MNO-679 and -680, ground stone tools were rare while finely made projectile points were common.

Turning back to coastal Southern California, the fact that some of the earliest dated assemblages are dominated by processing tools runs counter to traditional image of Paleoindians as highly mobile big-game hunters. Evidence for the latter—that is, typical Paleoindian assemblages—may have been located along the coastal margin at one time, prior to glacial desiccation and a rapid rise in sea level during the early Holocene (before 7500 BP) that submerged as much as 16 kilometers of the San Diego coastline since people first arrived in California, ca. 13,000 years ago (ICF 2013). If this were true, however, it would also be expected that such sites would be located on older landforms near the current coastline. Some sites, such as SDI-210 along Agua Hedionda Lagoon, contain stemmed points similar in form and age to Silver Lake and Lake Mojave projectile points from the high desert (Basgall and Hall 1993; Warren et al. 2004). However, sites of this nature are extremely rare; more typical are sites that contain large numbers of milling tools intermingled with older projectile point forms. Separating cultural components on the basis of artifact form and frequency is therefore difficult.

Warren et al. (2004) claim that a biface manufacturing tradition at the Harris site complex (SDI-149) is representative of typical Paleoindian occupation in the San Diego region that possibly dates between ca. 11,200 and 8200 BP (on the basis of radiocarbon dates from the Harris site itself). Termed San Dieguito (also see Rogers 1945), assemblages at the Harris site are qualitatively distinct from most others in the San Diego region because the site has large numbers of well-made bifaces (including projectile points), formal flake tools, a biface reduction trajectory, and relatively small amounts of processing tools (also see Warren 1964; Warren 1968). Despite the unique assemblage composition, the definition of San Dieguito as a separate cultural tradition is hotly debated. Gallegos (1987, 2017) suggested that the San Dieguito pattern is simply the inland manifestation of a broader economic pattern. This interpretation of San Dieguito has been widely accepted in recent years, in part because of the difficulty in distinguishing San Dieguito components from other assemblage constituents. In other words, it is easier to ignore San Dieguito as a distinct socioeconomic pattern than it is to draw it out of mixed assemblages.

The large number of finished bifaces (i.e., projectile points and non-projectile blades), along with large numbers of formal flake tools at the Harris site complex, is very different than nearly all other assemblages throughout the San Diego region, regardless of age. Warren et al. (2004) made this point, tabulating basic assemblage constituents for key early Holocene sites. Producing finely made bifaces and formal flake tools implies that relatively large amounts of time were spent on tool manufacture. Such a strategy contrasts with the expedient flake-based tools and cobble-core reduction strategy that typifies the regional Archaic sites (see below). It can be inferred from the uniquely high degree of San Dieguito assemblage formality that the Harris site complex represents an economic strategy distinct from that represented by other roughly contemporaneous assemblages from throughout the region.

San Dieguito sites are rare in the inland valleys, with one possible candidate, RIV-2798/H, located on the shore of Lake Elsinore. Excavations at Locus B at RIV-2798/H produced a toolkit consisting predominately of flaked stone tools, including crescents, points, and bifaces, and lesser amounts of groundstone tools, among other items (Grenda 1997). A calibrated and reservoir-corrected radiocarbon date on a shell from this site points to an early occupation, ca. 8880–8525 BP. Grenda suggested this site represents seasonal exploitation of lacustrine resources and small game and resembles coastal San Dieguito assemblages and spatial patterning.

If the San Dieguito pattern truly represents a socioeconomic strategy distinct from the regional Archaic processing regime, its rarity implies that it was not only short-lived, but that it was not as economically successful as the Archaic strategy. Such a conclusion would fit with other trends in Southern California deserts, where hunting-related tools were replaced by processing tools during the early Holocene (Basgall and Hall 1990).

2.1.2 Archaic Period (10,000 – 1500 years ago)

The more than 2,500-year overlap between the presumed age of Paleoindian occupations and the Archaic period highlights the difficulty in defining a cultural chronology in Southern California. If San Dieguito is the only recognized Paleoindian component in the coastal Southern California, then the dominance of hunting tools implies that it derives from Great Basin adaptive strategies and is not necessarily a local adaptation. Warren et al. (2004) admitted as much, citing strong desert connections with San Dieguito. Thus, the Archaic pattern is the earliest local socioeconomic adaptation in the region (see Hale 2001, 2009).

The Archaic pattern, which has also been termed the Millingstone Horizon (among other things), is relatively easy to define with assemblages that consist primarily of processing tools, such as millingstones, handstones, battered cobbles, heavy crude scrapers, incipient flake-based tools, and cobble-core reduction. These assemblages occur in all environments across the region with little variability in tool composition. Low assemblage variability over time and space among Archaic sites has been equated with cultural conservatism (Basgall and Hall 1990; Byrd and Reddy 2002; Warren 1968; Warren et al. 2004). Despite enormous amounts of archaeological work at Archaic sites, little change in assemblage composition occurred until the bow and arrow, and then ceramics, were adopted after 1500 BP (Griset 1996; Hale 2009; Schaefer 2012). Even then, assemblage formality remained low. After the bow was adopted, small arrow points appear in large quantities and already low amounts of formal flake tools are replaced by increasing amounts of expedient flake tools. Similarly, shaped millingstones and handstones decreased in proportion relative to expedient, unshaped ground stone tools (Hale 2009). Thus, the terminus of the Archaic period is equally as hard to define as its beginning because basic assemblage constituents and patterns of manufacturing investment remain stable, complemented only by the addition of the bow and ceramics.

2.1.3 Late Prehistoric Period (1500 BP–AD 1769)

The period of time following the Archaic and before Ethnohistoric times (AD 1769) is commonly referred to as the Late Prehistoric (McDonald and Eighmey 2004; Rogers 1945; Wallace 1955); however, several other subdivisions continue to be used to describe various shifts in assemblage composition. In general, this period is defined by the addition of arrow points and ceramics, as well as the widespread use of bedrock mortars. The fundamental Late Prehistoric assemblage is very similar to the Archaic pattern but includes arrow points and large quantities of fine debitage from producing arrow points, as well as ceramics, and cremations. The appearance of mortars and pestles is difficult to place in time because most mortars are on bedrock surfaces. Some argue that the Ethnohistoric intensive acorn economy extends as far back as 1500 BP (Bean and Shipek 1978). However, there is no substantial evidence that reliance on acorns, and the accompanying use of mortars and pestles, occurred before 600 BP. In Riverside County and the surrounding region, millingstones and handstones persisted in higher frequencies than mortars and pestles until the last 500 years (Basgall and Hall 1990); even then, weighing the economic significance of millingstone-handstone versus mortar-pestle technology is tenuous due to incomplete information on archaeological assemblages.

2.1.4 Ethnohistoric Period (after AD 1769)

The history of the Native American communities prior to the mid-1700s has largely been reconstructed through later mission-period and early ethnographic accounts. The first records of the Native American inhabitants of the region come predominantly from European merchants, missionaries, military personnel, and explorers. These briefs, and generally peripheral, accounts were prepared with the intent of furthering respective colonial and economic aims and were combined with observations of the landscape. They were not intended to be unbiased accounts regarding the cultural structures and community practices of the newly encountered cultural groups. The establishment of the missions in the region brought more extensive documentation of Native American communities, though these groups did not become the focus of formal and in-depth ethnographic study until the early twentieth century (Bean and Shipek 1978; Boscana 1846; Harrington 1934; Laylander 2000; Sparkman 1908; White 1963). The principal intent of these researchers was to record the precontact and culturally specific practices, ideologies, and languages that had survived the destabilizing effects of missionization and colonialism. This research, often understood as "salvage ethnography," was driven by the understanding that traditional knowledge was being lost due to the impacts of modernization and cultural assimilation. Alfred Kroeber applied his "memory culture" approach (Lightfoot 2005, p. 32) by recording languages and oral histories within the region. Ethnographic research by Dubois, Kroeber, Harrington, Spier, and others during the early twentieth century seemed to indicate that traditional cultural practices and beliefs survived among local Native American communities.

It is important to note that even though there were many informants for these early ethnographies who were able to provide information from personal experiences about native life before the Europeans, a significantly large proportion of these informants were born after 1850 (Heizer and Nissen 1973); therefore, the documentation of precontact, aboriginal culture was being increasingly supplied by individuals born in California after considerable contact with Europeans. As Heizer (1978) stated, this is an important issue to note when examining these ethnographies, since considerable culture change had undoubtedly occurred by 1850 among the Native American survivors of California.

Based on ethnographic information, it is believed that at least 88 different languages were spoken from Baja California Sur to the southern Oregon state border at the time of Spanish contact (Johnson and Lorenz 2006, p. 34). The distribution of recorded Native American languages has been dispersed as a geographic mosaic across California through six primary language families (Golla 2007).

Golla contended that one can interpret the amount of variability within specific language groups as being associated with the relative "time depth" of the speaking populations (Golla 2007, p. 80). A large amount of variation within the language of a group represents a greater time depth than a group's language with less internal diversity. One method that he has employed is by drawing comparisons with historically documented changes in Germanic and Romantic language groups. Golla observed that the "absolute chronology of the internal diversification within a language family" can be correlated with archaeological dates (2007, p. 71). This type of interpretation is modeled on concepts of genetic drift and gene flows that are associated with migration and population isolation in the biological sciences.

The tribes of this area have traditionally spoken Takic languages that may be assigned to the larger Uto–Aztecan family (Golla 2007, p. 74). These groups include the Gabrielino, Cahuilla, and Serrano. Golla interpreted the amount of internal diversity within these language-speaking communities to reflect a time depth of approximately 2,000 years. Other researchers have contended that Takic may have diverged from Uto–Aztecan ca. 2600 BC–AD

1, which was later followed by the diversification within the Takic speaking tribes, occurring approximately 1500 BC–AD 1000 (Laylander 2000).

Serrano

Traditionally, the Serrano lived in an area east of the Gabrielino and north of the Cahuilla, near present-day western San Bernardino County and northeastern Los Angeles County (Laylander 2010). The Serrano occupied an area in and around the San Bernardino Mountains between approximately 1,500 and 11,000 feet amsl. Their territory extended west along the northern slope of the San Gabriel Mountains, east as far as Twentynine Palms, north along the Mojave River, and south to the San Jacinto area. Kroeber (1925) divided the Serrano into four distinct groups within the western Mojave Desert: the Kitanemuk, Tataviam, Serrano, and Vanyume. Each group held a distinct territory within the region (Kroeber 1925). According to Bean and Smith (1978, p. 570), "the Serrano resided in an area that extended east of the Cajon Pass, located in the San Bernardino Mountains, to Twenty-nine Palms, the north foothills of the San Bernardino Mountains and south to include portions of the Yucaipa Valley."

Serrano social organization was based on patrilineal and patrilocal lineages. Exogamy rules required that a man could not marry a woman related to them within five generations. Women moved to their husband's village but kept their identity as a member of their natal lineage.

The Serrano were mainly hunters and gatherers who occasionally fished. Game hunted included mountain sheep, deer, antelope, rabbits, small rodents, and various birds, particularly quail. Vegetable staples consisted of acorns, piñon nuts, bulbs and tubers, shoots and roots, berries, mesquite, barrel cacti, and Joshua tree (Bean and Smith 1978). A variety of materials was used for hunting, gathering, and processing food, as well as for shelter, clothing, and luxury items. Shells, wood, bone, stone, plant materials, and animal skins and feathers were used for making baskets, pottery, blankets, mats, nets, bags and pouches, cordage, awls, bows, arrows, drills, stone pipes, musical instruments, and clothing (Bean and Smith 1978).

The majority of the Serrano lived in small villages, close to sources of fresh water (Benedict 1924). Houses and ramadas were round, dome-shaped, and constructed of poles covered with bark and tule mats (Benedict 1924; Kroeber 1925). The Serrano also had sweat houses and ceremonial houses for religious activities. Further, according to Benedict (1924), a typical Serrano settlement was a village with multiple small satellite camps surrounding it. Most Serrano villages also had a ceremonial house used as a religious center. Other structures within the village might include granaries and sweathouses (Bean and Smith 1978). According to DeBarros (2004), one of the more prominent Serrano villages was called Guapiabit, and it was located in Summit Valley.

2.2 Historic Setting

The written history for the State of California is generally divided into three periods: the Spanish Period (1769–1821), Mexican Period (1822–1848), and American Period (1848–present). Although Spanish, Russian, and British explorers visited the area for brief periods between 1529 and 1769, the Spanish Period in California begins with the establishment in 1769 of a settlement at San Diego and the founding of Mission San Diego de Alcalá, the first of 21 missions constructed between 1769 and 1823. Independence from Spain in 1821 marks the beginning of the Mexican Period, and the signing of the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo in 1848, ending the Mexican–American War, signals the beginning of the American Period when California became a territory of the United States.

2.2.1 Spanish Period (1769-1821)

Spanish explorers made sailing expeditions along the coast of southern California between the mid-1500s and mid-1700s. In search of the legendary Northwest Passage, Juan Rodríquez Cabrillo stopped in 1542 at present-day San Diego Bay. With his crew, Cabrillo explored the shorelines of present Catalina Island as well as San Pedro and Santa Monica Bays. Much of the present California and Oregon coastline was mapped and recorded during the next half-century by Spanish naval officer Sebastián Vizcaíno. Vizcaíno's crew also landed on Santa Catalina Island and at San Pedro and Santa Monica Bays, giving each location the names we use today. The Spanish crown laid claim to California based on the surveys conducted by Cabrillo and Vizcaíno (Bancroft 1885; Gumprecht 1999).

More than 200 years passed before Spain began the colonization and inland exploration of Alta California. The 1769 overland expedition by Captain Gaspar de Portolá marks the beginning of California's Historic period, occurring just after the King of Spain installed the Franciscan Order to direct religious and colonial matters in assigned territories of the Americas. With a band of 64 soldiers, missionaries, Baja California Native Americans, and Mexican civilians, Portolá established the Presidio of San Diego, a fortified military outpost, as the first Spanish settlement in Alta California. In July of 1769, while Portolá was exploring southern California, Franciscan Friar Junípero Serra founded Mission San Diego de Alcalá at Presidio Hill, the first of the 21 missions that would be established in Alta California by the Spanish and the Franciscan Order between 1769 and 1823.

The Portolá expedition first reached the present-day boundaries of Los Angeles in August 1769, thereby becoming the first Europeans to visit the area. Friar Juan Crespí named the campsite by the river "Nuestra Señora la Reina de los Angeles de la Porciúncula" or "Our Lady the Queen of the Angeles of the Porciúncula." Two years later, Friar Junípero Serra returned to the valley to establish a Catholic mission, the Mission San Gabriel Arcángel, on September 8, 1771 (Kyle 2002).

2.2.2 Mexican Period (1821–1848)

A major emphasis during the Spanish Period in California was the construction of missions and associated presidios to integrate the Native American population into Christianity and communal enterprise. Incentives were also provided to bring settlers to pueblos or towns, but just three pueblos were established during the Spanish Period, only two of which were successful and remain as California cities (San José and Los Angeles). Several factors kept growth within Alta California to a minimum, including the threat of foreign invasion, political dissatisfaction, and unrest among the Indigenous population. After more than a decade of intermittent rebellion and warfare, New Spain (Mexico and the California territory) won independence from Spain in 1821. In 1822, the Mexican legislative body in California ended isolationist policies designed to protect the Spanish monopoly on trade, and decreed California ports open to foreign merchants (Dallas 1955).

Extensive land grants were established in the interior during the Mexican Period, in part to increase the population inland from the more settled coastal areas where the Spanish had first concentrated their colonization efforts. Fourteen ranchos were granted between 1819 and 1846 in the future Riverside County. Ranchos deeded near the Project Area were Rancho San Jacinto Nuevo y Potrero and Rancho San Jacinto Sobrante, granted by Governor Pio Pico in 1846, Rancho San Jacinto Viejo, granted by acting Governor Manuel Jimeno in 1842, and Rancho San Jacinto y San Gorgonio, granted by Governor Manuel Micheltorena in 1843. The secularization of the missions following Mexico's independence from Spain resulted in the subdivision of former mission lands and the establishment of many additional ranchos (Hallan-Gibson 1986; Middlebrook 2005).

During the heyday of the ranchos (1834–1848), landowners largely focused on the cattle industry and devoted large tracts to grazing. Cattle hides became a primary southern California export, providing a commodity to trade for goods from the east and other areas in the United States and Mexico. The number of non-native inhabitants increased during this period with the influx of explorers, trappers, and ranchers associated with the land grants. The rising California population contributed to the introduction and rise of diseases foreign to the Native American population, who did not possess immunities to them (Dallas 1955).

2.2.3 American Period (1848–Present)

War in 1846 between Mexico and the United States precipitated the Battle of Chino, a clash between resident Californios and Americans in the San Bernardino area. The Mexican-American War ended with the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo in 1848, ushering California into its American Period.

California officially became a state with the Compromise of 1850, which also designated Utah and New Mexico (with present-day Arizona) as U.S. Territories. Horticulture and livestock, based primarily on cattle as the currency and staple of the rancho system, continued to dominate the southern California economy through 1850s. The Gold Rush began in 1848, and with the influx of goldseekers, the ranching economy began to produce meat and dairy, in addition to hides and tallow. During the cattle boom of the 1850s, rancho vaqueros drove large herds from southern to northern California to feed that region's burgeoning mining and commercial boom. Cattle were at first driven along major trails or roads such as the Gila Trail or Southern Overland Trail, then were transported by trains when available. The cattle boom ended for southern California as neighbor states and territories drove herds to northern California at reduced prices. Operation of the huge ranchos became increasingly difficult, and droughts severely reduced their productivity (Cleland 2005; Waugh 2003).

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3 Background Research

3.1 CHRIS Records Search

On March 24, 2022 and November 22, 2022, Dudek conducted a search of the California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS) at the South Central Coast Information Center (SCCIC), located on the campus of California State University, Fullerton. The search included any previously recorded cultural resources and investigations within a 0.5-mile radius of the Project site. The CHRIS search also included a review of the NRHP, the CRHR, the California Points of Historical Interest list, the California Historical Landmarks list, the Archaeological Determinations of Eligibility list, and the California State Historic Resources Inventory list.

Dudek reviewed the available SCCIC records to determine whether the implementation of the proposed Project would have the potential to impact any known and unknown cultural resources. The confidential records search results are provided in Confidential Appendix A.

3.1.1 Previously Conducted Cultural Resources Studies

Results of the CHRIS database records search indicate that 15 cultural resource studies have been conducted within the 0.5-mile records search area between 1979 and 2007. Of these studies, nine (9), are mapped as adjacent or overlapping the proposed Project site and nine (9) are mapped as adjacent or overlapping the off-site improvements. Five (5) of these reports consist of geographically large-scale studies and/or do not directly address the proposed Project site or off-site improvements. Table 1 summarizes all 15 cultural resource studies and is followed by a brief summary of reports that address the proposed Project site and/or the proposed off-site improvements.

Table 1. Previously Conducted Cultural Resources Studies Within a 0.5-Mile of the Proposed Project Site and Off-Site Improvements

SCCIC Report Number (SB-)	Authors	Year	Title	Proximity to Proposed Project Site	Proximity to Offsite Improvements
*00874	Barker, James P., Carol H. Rector, and Philp J. Wilke	1979	An Archaeological Sampling on the Proposed Allen-Warner Valley Energy System, Western Transmission Line Corridors, Mojave Desert, Los Angeles and San Bernardino Counties, California and Clark County, Nevada.	Overlaps	Outside

Table 1. Previously Conducted Cultural Resources Studies Within a 0.5-Mile of the Proposed Project Site and Off-Site Improvements

SCCIC Report Number (SB-)	Authors	Year	Title	Proximity to Proposed Project Site	Proximity to Offsite Improvements
*01219	Hall, Matthew C., Philp J. Wilke, Doran L. Cart, and James D. Swenson	1981	An Archaeological Survey of the Proposed Southern California Edison Ivanpah Generating Station, Plant Site, and Related Rail, Coal Slurry, Water and Transmission Line Corridors, San Bernardino County, California, and Clark County, Nevada	**Overlaps**	Outside
*01220	Bean, Lowell John, Sylvia Brakke Vane, and Jackson Young	1981	The Ivanpah Generating Station Project: Ethnographic (Native American) Resources	**Overlaps**	Outside
*01479	Dames and Moore	1985	Mead/McCullough-Victorville/Adelanto Transmission Project Technical Report: Volume IV, Cultural Resources	**Overlaps**	Outside
01820	Peak and Associates, INC.	1988	Cultural Resource Survey and Clearance for Re-routed Portions of the Proposed American Telephone and Telegraph Las Vegas to San Bernardino Fiberoptics Communication Route	**Adjacent**	**Overlaps**
02399	McGuire, Kelly R. and Leslie Glover	1991	A Cultural Resources Inventory of a Proposed Natural Gas Pipeline Corridor from Adelanto to Ward Valley, San Bernardino County, California	Outside	Outside
02643	Lerch, Michael K.	1992	Cultural Resources Assessment of the Victorville Landfill site and Exchange Parcel, San Bernardino County, California	Outside	Outside
03677	White, Robert and Laurie White	2001	A Cultural Resource Assessment of the 300 Acre Pluto Development, INC Property, SE Corner of Johnson Road and Dale Evans PKWY, Town of Apple Valley, San Bernardino County, CA 15PP	Outside	**Overlaps**
03729	Lerch, Michael K.	1997	Cultural Resources Inventory of a Land Transfer of Solid Waste Landfill Facilities from the BLM to the County of San Bernardino, CA. 68PP.	Outside	**Overlaps**

Table 1. Previously Conducted Cultural Resources Studies Within a 0.5-Mile of the Proposed Project Site and Off-Site Improvements

SCCIC Report Number (SB-)	Authors	Year	Title	Proximity to Proposed Project Site	Proximity to Offsite Improvements
03795	Love, Bruce, Bai, Tom Tang, Daniel Ballester, and Mariam Dahdul	2002	Historic/Archaeological Resources Survey Report: North Apple Valley Interceptor, In and Near the cities of Apple Valley and Victorville, San Bernadino County, CA 23PP	**Adjacent**	**Overlaps**
04445	McKenna, Jeanette A.	2004	Results of the Archaeological/Paleontological Monitoring Program for the North Apple Valle Interceptor Pipeline Project, Victor Valley Wastewater Reclamation Authority, Victorville, San Bernardino County, CA, 200PP	**Adjacent**	**Overlaps**
04808	Smallwood, Josh	2007	Cultural Resources Technical Report: North Apple Valley Specific Plan and EIR, Town of Apple Valley, San Bernardino County, California.	Outside	**Overlaps**
*04861	Balcom, Jim	1999	Historic Property Survey Report for the Widening Drive in Victorville, California Lenwood Drive in Barstow, California	**Adjacent**	**Adjacent**
05049	Hatheway, Roger and Hatheway, Lora	2006	Historical and Archaeological Survey of Krumsick Subject Property #1 town of Apple Valley County of San Bernadino California	Outside	Overlaps
05053	Hatheway, Roger and Hatheway, Lora	2006	Historical and Archaeological Survey of Four Krumsick Acquisition Properties Off to Stoddard Wells Road, Town of Apple Valley County of San Bernardino, California	**Adjacent**	**Adjacent**

Notes:
* Reports cover large geographic regions and do not contain information pertinent to the proposed Project site and therefore not summarized.

SB-01820

The report, *Cultural Resource Survey and Clearance for Re-routed Portions of the Proposed American Telephone and Telegraph Las Vegas to San Bernardino Fiberoptics Communication Route* (Peak & Associates, Inc. 1988), addresses lands managed by the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) and as such, it documents the results of a Phase I archaeological survey and cultural resources assessment consisting of a Class 2 record search and a Class 3 cultural resource inventory, per BLM reporting standards, pursuant to both federal and state regulations, for a proposed fiberoptic cable corridor. The area of study is adjacent to the south of the current proposed Project site and overlaps approximately 40 percent of the current proposed off-site improvements along Stoddard Wells Road. No cultural resources were identified within the current proposed Project site or off-site improvements as a result

of the investigation. General recommendations include limiting construction activities to the areas within the corridors that were studied to limit the possibility of inadvertent discoveries of cultural resources within areas not previously studied. In addition, the report recommends that all construction activities stop in the event "darkened soil and artifacts (midden)" or human remains are encountered during construction activities and to consult with a qualified archaeologist to assess the discovery and follow regulatory requirements for the discovery of human remains or suspected human remains.

SB-03677

Cultural Resource Assessment of the 300 Acre Pluto Development, Inc Property, SE Corner of Johnson Road and Dale Evans Pkwy, town of Apple Valley, San Bernardino County, California (White Robert et al. 2001), documents the results of a Phase I archaeological survey and cultural resources assessment consisting of an archival record search, literature review, and pedestrian survey. The area of study is outside of the current proposed Project site but overlaps the current proposed off-site improvement areas, specifically Johnson Road. The study was conducted to identify all potentially significant cultural resources situated within the boundaries of each site. No previously recorded cultural resources were identified within the current proposed Project site or off-site improvement areas as a result of the investigation. The study found that no further work in conjunction with cultural resources is recommended due to a negative field investigation result as well as a negative record search result for prehistoric and historic resources.

SB-03729

Cultural Resources Inventory of a Land Transfer of Solid Waste Landfill Facilities the BLM to the County of San Bernadino, California (Lerch, 1997), documents the results of a Class III intensive cultural resources inventory consisting of a records check, literature review, and pedestrian survey encompassing lands managed by the BLM. The area of study is outside of the current proposed Project site but overlaps the current proposed off-site improvement areas, specifically Outer Highway 15 North. The study was conducted to identify and record all prehistoric and historical resources in the project areas of potential effect, to evaluate the significance of any identified resources, and to assess the extent to which significant resources (historic properties) will be affected by the study area. The study found that no resources would be affected in the study area and therefore no further archaeological investigations were necessary.

SB-03795

Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey Report: North Apple Valley Interceptor, in & Near the Cities of Apple Valley & Victorville, San Bernardino County, California (Love et al. 2002), documents the results of a cultural resources study consisting of an archival record search, literature review, an intensive-level pedestrian survey. The area of study is adjacent to the proposed Project site and overlaps approximately 40 percent of the proposed off-site improvements, specifically, Stoddard Wells Road. The study was conducted as part of the environmental review process for the North Apple Valley Interceptor project, in compliance with CEQA, and to provide the Victor Valley Reclamation Authority with the information to determine whether the project would cause any substantial adverse effects on any historical or archaeological resources that may exist in or around the project area. No previously recorded cultural resources were identified within the current proposed Project site as a result of the investigation. The study found that there would be no effect on any known cultural resources and recommended no further

cultural resources investigations unless construction plans changed to include areas not covered by this study, or if buried cultural materials are encountered during construction.

SB-04445

Results of the Archaeological/Paleontological Monitoring Program for the North Apple Valley Interceptor Pipeline Project, Victor Valley Wastewater Reclamation Authority, Victorville, San Bernardino County, California (McKenna 2004), prepared for the Caltrans District 8, documents the results of a Phase I archaeological survey and cultural resources assessment consisting of an archival record search, literature review, and pedestrian survey. The area of study is adjacent to the south of the current proposed Project site and overlaps approximately 20 percent of the current proposed off-site improvement areas, including portions of Stoddard Wells Road and Johnson Road. The study was conducted to determine the potential effects of widening 26 miles of the I-15. No cultural materials were identified within the current proposed Project site or off-site improvements as a result of the investigation. Based on the study's findings, no mitigation measures or further action were recommended.

SB-04808

Cultural Resources Technical Report: North Apple Valley Specific Plan and EIR, Town of Apple Valley, San Bernardino County, California (Smallwood 2007), documents the results of a Phase I archaeological survey and cultural resources assessment consisting of an archival record search, literature review, and windshield survey. The area of study is outside of the current proposed Project site but overlaps the current proposed off-site improvement areas, specifically Johnson Road. The study was conducted to provide the Town of Apple Valley with the necessary information and analysis to facilitate cultural resource considerations in the planning process and in formulating municipal policies as part of the environmental review of the CEQA document associated with the project. The study determined that the potential to encounter historical resources during future developments within the area of study ranged from low to high, depending on the location of development. Recommendations, following a 10-year time frame (since the time of the completion of the study in 2007), were included and are as follows: completion of a cultural resources study to determine whether a project would cause a substantial adverse impact to cultural resources unless the area was surveyed within the last 10 years; areas previously surveyed for cultural resources more than 10 years ago should be resurveyed at an intensive level, and for areas that were surveyed within the 10-year time-frame, "documentation generated from the existing study should be reviewed to determine the presence or absence of cultural resources."

SB-05049

Historical and Archaeological Survey of Krumsick Subject Property #1, Town of Apple Valley County of San Bernardino California (Hatheway et al. 2006a), documents the results of a Phase I archaeological survey and cultural resources assessment consisting of an archival record search, literature review, and pedestrian survey. The area of study is outside of the current proposed Project site but overlaps the current proposed off-site improvement areas, specifically Outer Highway 15 North. The study was conducted to maximize the level of information gathered for the study area. No previously recorded cultural resources were identified within the current proposed Project site or off-site improvement areas as a result of the investigation. The study concluded that due to no significant resources observed or identified within the study area that no site-specific recommendations were necessary.

SB-05053

Historical and Archaeological Survey of Four Krumsick Acquisition Properties off to Stoddard Wells Road, Town of Apple Valley County of San Bernardino, California (Hatheway et al. 2006b), documents the results of a Phase I archaeological survey and cultural resources assessment consisting of an archival record search, literature review, and pedestrian survey. The area of study is adjacent to the current proposed Project site and the current proposed off-site improvement areas, specifically Stoddard Wells Road. The study was conducted to maximize the level of information gathered for the study area. No previously recorded cultural resources were identified within the current proposed Project site as a result of the investigation. The study concluded that due to no significant resources observed or identified within the study area that no site-specific recommendations were necessary.

3.1.2 Previously Recorded Cultural Resources

The SCCIC records indicate that thirteen (13) cultural resources have been previously recorded within a 0.5-mile radius of the proposed Project site and off-site improvements areas; one is located within the proposed Project site and two are partially located within the proposed off-site improvements. The identified cultural resources include, five (5) historic archaeological sites, and eight (8) built environment resources. Table 2 summarizes all previously recorded cultural resources identified within the records research radius followed by summaries of each cultural resource located within and/or adjacent to the proposed Project site and off-site improvements.

Table 2. Previously Recorded Cultural Resources Within a 0.5-Mile of the Proposed Project Site and Off-Site Improvements

Primary (P-36-)	Trinomial (CA-SBR-)	Resource Age and Type	Resource Description	NRHP/CRHR Eligibility	Recording Events	Proximity to Proposed Project Site/Off-Site Improvements
009360	9360H	Built Environment: Road	Stoddard Wells Road	6Z: Found Ineligible (Stoddard Wells Road between the Mojave River and Dale Evans Parkway; 2006) 3S: Appears eligible in the National Register for separate listing (Stoddard Wells Road and Cape Gloucester Avenue; 2014)	1998 (John Romani); 2006 (Roger Hatheway); 2011 (S. Kremkau); 2011 (C. Higgins); 2013 (M. O'Neill); 2013 (C. Higgins); 2014 (W. Becker)	Project Site: **Adjacent** Off-site Improvements: **Overlaps**

Table 2. Previously Recorded Cultural Resources Within a 0.5-Mile of the Proposed Project Site and Off-Site Improvements

Primary (P-36-)	Trinomial (CA-SBR-)	Resource Age and Type	Resource Description	NRHP/CRHR Eligibility	Recording Events	Proximity to Proposed Project Site/Off-Site Improvements
010315	10315H	Built Environment: Transmission Line	Hoover Dam Transmission Line	2S2: Determined eligible for separate listing through a consensus determination by a federal agency and the State Historic Preservation Officer	1988 (N. Neuenschwander); 1989 (J. Brock); 1993; 1997 (Neal Neuenschwander); 1997 (Carrie Wills); 2006 (Roger Hatheway); 2008 (Jay K. Sander); 2009 (Stephen Pappas); 2010 (J. Howard); 2011 (S. Kremkau); 2011 (Justin Lev-Tov); 2012 (C. Bodmer); 2012 (N. Lawsonl); 2013 (C. Higginns); 2013 (M. O'Neill); 2014 (Wendly L. Tinsley Becker); 2015 (Audry Williams); 2018 (Carole Denardo)	Project Site: **Overlaps** Off-site Improvements: Outside
012649	12348H	Built Environment: Road	Victorville Line Rock Company and Riverside Cement Company access road	6Z: Found Ineligible	2006 (Hatheway); 2011 (K. Chmiel, P. Shattuck, T. Sowles, and J. Dunn and R. Hoffman); 2014 (C. Peterson)	Project Site: Outside Off-site Improvements: **Overlaps**
012650	12349H	Built Environment: Road	White Lime Rock Company Mining Prospect and Access Road	6Z: Found Ineligible	2006 (R. Hatheway)	Project Site: Outside

Table 2. Previously Recorded Cultural Resources Within a 0.5-Mile of the Proposed Project Site and Off-Site Improvements

Primary (P-36-)	Trinomial (CA-SBR-)	Resource Age and Type	Resource Description	NRHP/CRHR Eligibility	Recording Events	Proximity to Proposed Project Site/Off-Site Improvements
						Off-site Improvements: Outside
012651	12350H	Built Environment: Mine	Buildings and Structures of the Victorville Lime Rock Company Mining Quarry Plan Ruin	6Z: Found Ineligible	2006 (R. Hatheway)	Project Site: Outside Off-site Improvements: Outside
012652	12351H	Built Environment: Road	Access Road to Old Stone Lime Kiln/Quarry	6Z: Found Ineligible	2006 (R. Hatheway); 2014 (C. Peterson)	Project Site: Outside Off-site Improvements: Outside
012653	12352H	Archaeological site: Historic-period	Historic Property known as the Joseph Thompson Homestead/Ruin	6Z: Found Ineligible	2006 (R. Hatheway)	Project Site: Outside Off-site Improvements: Outside
012654	12353H	Archaeological site: Historic-period	Historic trash scatter consisting of various cans	6Z: Found Ineligible	2006 (G. Romani and T. Keith)	Project Site: Outside Off-site Improvements: Outside
012655	12354H	Built Environment: Powerline Poles	Historic Victorville Lime Rock Company Electrical Powerline Poles (downed)	6Z: Found Ineligible	2006 (R. Hatheway); 2011 (K. Chmiel, P. Shattuck, T. Sowles, J. Dunn and R. Hoffman); 2014 (C. Peterson)	Project Site: Outside Off-site Improvements: Outside
012657	12356H	Archaeological site: Historic-period	Historic trash scatter consisting of various cans and glass fragments	6Z: Found Ineligible	2006 (R. Hatheway)	Project Site: Outside Off-site Improvements: Outside

Table 2. Previously Recorded Cultural Resources Within a 0.5-Mile of the Proposed Project Site and Off-Site Improvements

Primary (P-36-)	Trinomial (CA-SBR-)	Resource Age and Type	Resource Description	NRHP/CRHR Eligibility	Recording Events	Proximity to Proposed Project Site/Off-Site Improvements
012658	12357H	Built Environment: Road	I-15 Freeway Frontage Road (Stoddard Wells Road OC to Bell Mountain WA)	6Z: Found Ineligible	2006 (Hatheway); 2011 (K. Chmiel); 2014 (C. Peterson)	Project Site: Outside Off-site Improvements: Outside
020969	-	Archaeological site: Historic-period	Historic trash scatter consisting of various cans, glass fragments, ceramic fragments, and other miscellaneous refuse	7R: Not evaluated	2009 (B, Wilson)	Project Site: Outside Off-site Improvements: Outside
061294	-	Archaeological isolate: Historic Period	Historic period isolate described as a gin bottle dating to circa 1900	7R: Not evaluated	1995 (A. Kuhner Jr. and J.S. Alexandrowicz)	Project Site: Outside Off-site Improvements: Outside

P-36-009360 [CA-SBR-009360H]

Resource P-36-009360/CA-SBR-009360H is a historic-period road that runs generally east to west for approximately 8.3-miles. The resource is adjacent and south of the proposed Project site and overlaps the off-site improvements area along Stoddard Wells Road. Resource P-36-009360/CA-SBR-009360H is documented as Stoddard Wells Road, a wagon route that became an unpaved road for automobiles; however, the portion that is adjacent to and overlapping the proposed Project site and off-site improvements area, respectively, is now paved. It was originally formally documented in 1998 by Romani and Huey, who reported it as first constructed in 1867. It was revisited in 2006 by Hatheway, who formally evaluated a paved segment of Stoddard Wells Road between the Mojave River and Dale Evans Parkway; this segment of the resource was given the California Office of Historic Preservation (OHP) status code of and 6Z: Found ineligible for NR (National Register), CR (California Register), or Local designation through survey evaluation. Subsequent recordings between 2011 and 2014 include updates to the resource. In 2014, a segment of this resource, located outside the proposed Project site and off-site improvements, at the intersection of Stoddard Wells Road and Cape Gloucester Avenue was evaluated and given the status code of 3S: Appears eligible in the National Register for separate listing. No other segments have been evaluated according to the related SCCIC records.

P-36-010315 [CA-SBR-10315H]

Resource P-36-010315/CA-SBR-10315H is a historic built environment resource, the Hoover Dam Transmission Line, and runs generally northeast to southwest for approximately 225-miles. The resource alignment overlaps the northwestern corner of the proposed Project site and is documented as a 132kV transmission line running from the Hoover Dam to San Bernardino and was constructed in 1931. It was originally formally documented in 1988 by Neuenschwander and Miller during a Class III cultural resources inventory. The resource was given the OHP status code of 2S2: Determined eligible for separate listing through consensus by a federal agency and the State Historic Preservation Officer.

P-36-012649 [CA-SBR-12348H]

P-36-012649/CA-SBR-12348H is a historic-period road that runs northwest to southeast for approximately 1 mile. The resource intersects the current proposed Project's off-site improvements area along Outer I-15 Road, approximately 1.5 miles to the southwest of the current proposed Project site. Resource P-36-012649/CA-SBR-12348H is documented as consisting of a dirt roadway that was originally formally recorded in 2006 by Roger Hatheway, who described the site as a portion of the old Victorville Lime Rock Company and Riverside Cement Company access road that originally extended from mining activity areas to the east, to Stoddard Wells Road on the west. Additional records of the site include one conducted in 2011, by ICF international, who described the site as unchanged from its previous description by Hatheway. However, in 2014, C. Peterson also recorded the site and noted that the road alignment was substantially altered by the California Division of Highways in 1957-1958, during the completion of I-15 between Victorville and Barstow. This resource was evaluated and was given the OHP status code of and 6Z: Found ineligible for NR, CR, or Local designation through survey evaluation.

3.2 Geotechnical Report Review

Geotechnical Feasibility Study Proposed Commercial/Industrial Development Stoddard Wells Road, East of Interstate 15 Apple Valley, California for Covington Investments, LLC (SoCalGeo 2021), documents the geotechnical conditions within the proposed Project site. The report details the results of six (6) subsurface exploratory borings by a hollow-stem auger drill rig. These subsurface exploratory investigations were placed at accessible locations throughout the Project site to a maximum depth of 20 to 30 feet below the existing ground surface (bgs) to determine subsurface conditions. All of the borings encountered native alluvium extending from the surface to the maximum depth of each boring. The soil characteristics typically consisted of 0 to 12+ feet of medium dense silty sands with varying gravel content and 20+ feet of dense to very dense sands, clayey sands, silty sands, and gravelly sands (SoCalGeo 2021). Results of the geotechnical reports indicate that should cultural deposits exist within the Project site, they may be encountered within the native younger and older alluvial soils that extend from surface elevation to a maximum depth of 30+ feet bgs. Cultural deposits typically exist within A soil horizon (top soil) and B soil horizon (subsoil) that in locals not exposed to recent alluvial deposits usually extend to an approximate depth of 6 feet bgs. However, in areas where environmental conditions include alluvial activity, the depth where cultural material can be found has the potential of being considerably deeper.

3.3 Review of Historical Topographic Maps and Aerial Photographs

Dudek consulted historical topographic maps and aerial photographs to understand the development of the proposed Project site and surrounding area. Dudek reviewed topographic maps from 1957 to 2018 and aerial photographs from 1929 to 2016 as part of the archival research effort.

3.3.1 Topographic Maps

Topographic maps depict elevation of the study area as well as the areas surrounding it and illustrate the location of roads and some buildings. Although topographic maps are not comprehensive, they are a helpful tool in determining whether a study area has been disturbed and at times to what approximate depth. A review of available topographic maps was conducted and includes the following years: 1957, 1958, 1960, 1964, 1968, 1969, 1974, 1980, 1982, 1985, 1987, 1993, 2012, 2015, and 2018 (NETR 2022a).

The first USGS topographic map showing the proposed Project site dates to 1957 and shows the site as undeveloped. The map shows Stoddard Wells Road, serving as the proposed Project site's southern boundary, and one structure in the southeastern quadrant. The 1958 topographic map only extends to the proposed Project site's western half and the following 1960 map only extends to the eastern half. Both topographic maps reflect no change in their respective areas since 1957. The 1964 topographic map only extends to the western half of the project area and shows the 15 Freeway developed, serving as the proposed Project site's western boundary. The 1968 topographic map extends to the eastern half of the Project area and reflects no changes since 1957. The 15 Freeway is not depicted in the 1969 map which only extends to the western half of the proposed Project site. In 1974 topographic map does not depict any significant changes to the proposed Project site. The following maps, 1980, 1982, 1985, and 1987, depict no significant changes to the proposed Project site. The topographic map from 1993 shows Johnson Road as a dirt road, serving as the proposed Project site's northern boundary. The remaining topographic maps from 2012 through 2018, depict no significant change to the proposed Project site.

The first USGS topographic map showing the proposed off-site improvement areas dates to 1957 and shows the route following Stoddard Wells Road, Johnson Road and a small southern portion of Apple Valley Road. Bell Mountain Wash is shown to run adjacent and intersect in some areas of the northeastern sections of the off-site improvements area. The 1974 topographic map depicts the I-15 in close proximity to the off-site improvements area. The topographic map from 2012 shows Apple Valley Road and Falchion Road along the southwestern alignment of the off-site improvements area.

3.3.2 Aerial Photographs

A review of historical aerial photographs effort from the following years was conducted as part of the archival research : 1952, 1962, 1969, 1984, 1994, 2005, 2009, 2010, 2012, 2014, 2016, and 2018 (NETR 2022b). Through careful comparative review of historical aerials, changes to the landscape of a study area may be revealed. Disturbance to the study area is specifically important as it helps determine if soils within the study area are capable of sustaining intact archaeological deposits. Additionally, historical aerials have the potential to reveal whether a study area was subjected to alluvial deposits by way of flooding, debris flows or mudslides, as well as placement of artificial or foreign fill soils that

may have buried intact archaeological deposits. Table 3, below, describes the changes of the proposed Project site and off-site improvement areas and surrounding properties for all available years.

Table 3. Historical Aerials Showing the Proposed Project Site and Off-Site Improvements

Year	Description of Proposed Project Site	Description of Proposed Off-Site Improvements
1952	The proposed Project site is an undeveloped desert landscape with low lying shrubs, and Stoddard Wells Road serving as the southern boundary.	The proposed off-site improvement areas are depicted as undeveloped desert land. The northeastern section of the proposed off-site improvement area depicts Stoddard Wells Road and Johnson Road.
1962	The proposed Project site remains undeveloped with the 15 Freeway serving as the proposed Project site's western boundary.	The I-15 is shown adjacent to the west of the proposed off-site improvement areas.
1969	No significant changes to the proposed Project site.	No significant changes to the proposed off-site improvement areas.
1984	No significant changes to the proposed Project site.	The southwestern section of the proposed off-site improvement area shows Apple Valley Road and Falchion Road.
1994	The proposed Project site remains undeveloped with Johnson Road serving as the northern boundary.	No significant changes to the proposed off-site improvement areas.
2005	No significant changes to the proposed Project site.	A portion of Apple Valley Road appears to be cleared and graded connecting to the Quarry to the east.
2009	No significant changes to the proposed Project site.	No significant changes to the proposed off-site improvement areas.
2010	No significant changes to the proposed Project site.	No significant changes to the proposed off-site improvement areas.
2012	No significant changes to the proposed Project site.	No significant changes to the proposed off-site improvement areas.
2014	No significant changes to the proposed Project site.	No significant changes to the proposed off-site improvement areas.
2016	No significant changes to the proposed Project site.	No significant changes to the proposed off-site improvement areas.
2018	No significant changes to the proposed Project site.	No significant changes to the proposed off-site improvement areas.

3.4 Native American Coordination

3.4.1 NAHC Sacred Lands File Search

Dudek requested a search of the SLF on March 1, 2022, to determine the presence of any Native American cultural resources within the proposed Project site. The NAHC maintains and reviews the SLF. Andrew Green, Cultural Resources Analyst, provided the SLF search results on April 18, 2022. The NAHC SLF records search results were positive for known Native American heritage resources within the proposed Project site. The NAHC identified fourteen (14) Native American individuals who would potentially have specific knowledge as to whether or not other cultural resources are identified within the proposed Project site that could be at-risk. As of the date of this report, Dudek has not initiated contact with the individuals on the NAHC's contact list regarding the proposed Project. However, in compliance with AB 52, the City has contacted all NAHC-listed traditionally geographically affiliated

tribal representatives that have requested project notification. AB 52 consultation efforts conducted by the Town are discussed in the following sections 3.4.2. Documentation of the NAHC SLF search results is provided in Appendix B.

Note: Sacred Land Files maintained by the NAHC represent a curation of "ancient places of special religious or social significance to Native Americans and known ancient graves and cemeteries of Native Americans on private and public lands in California" (nahc.gov 2021) provided by Tribal entities and Native American representatives. For various reasons, Tribal entities and Native American representatives do no not always report sacred lands or TCRs to the NAHC; as such, the NAHC's SLF is not necessarily a comprehensive list of known TCRs and searches of the SLF must be considered in concert with other research and not used as a sole source of information regarding the presence of TCRs. Additionally, results of the SLF provided relate to the general regional area within and surrounding the proposed project site and don't necessarily equate to the existence of resources within the specific area occupied by the proposed project site.

3.4.2 Assembly Bill 52 Consultation

The proposed Project is subject to compliance with AB 52 (PRC 21074), which requires consideration of impacts to TCRs as part of the CEQA process, and that the lead agency notify California Native American Tribal representatives that have requested notification who are traditionally or culturally affiliated with the geographic area of the proposed Project site. All records of correspondence related to AB 52 notification and any subsequent consultation are on file with the Town. A summary of the consultation record is provided and addressed in the Environmental Impact Report document for the proposed Project.

3.5 Cultural Resources Pedestrian Survey

3.5.1 Field Methods

The intensive-level survey methods consisted of a pedestrian survey conducted in parallel transects, spaced no more than 15 meters (approximately 50 feet) apart, where feasible, traversing east to west. The survey area includes an approximate 143-acre proposed Project site and the off-site improvement areas. Deviations from transects only occurred in areas containing steep slopes, dense vegetation, or impassible natural features. With respect to the off-site improvements along Stoddard Wells Road and Johnson Road, each side of these roads were surveyed, within the limits of the proposed off-site improvements. The ground surface was inspected for prehistoric artifacts (e.g., flaked stone tools, tool-making debris, groundstone tools, ceramics, fire-affected rock), soil discoloration that might indicate the presence of a cultural midden, soil depressions, features indicative of structures and/or buildings (e.g., standing exterior walls, post holes, foundations), and historical artifacts (e.g., metal, glass, ceramics, building materials). In reference to metal cans, these resources are only considered if they are observed to be within discrete deposits or determined to be from a primary depositional location. Ground disturbances such as burrows, cut banks, trails and drainages were also visually inspected for exposed subsurface materials.

For the purposes of defining an archaeological site based on artifact density, a minimum density of three or more artifacts in a 30-meter (m) squared (m2) (approximately 100 feet (ft.)) area was predetermined to constitute an archaeological site, as did the presence of any feature (i.e., hearth). Any separation of 30 m (approximately 100 ft.)

or more between artifacts was considered justification for delineation of a site boundary and/or determination of an isolate versus a site. Any newly-identified archaeological resources that met the definition of an archaeological site were to be assigned a temporary site number. Isolated finds consisting of fewer than three artifacts within a 30-m2 area were to be recorded separately from sites, including the use of a different numbering scheme. Based on experience in the region and the results of the CHRIS records search, anticipated site types included prehistoric artifact scatters or isolates, historic-period refuse deposits/scatters, features, roads, or historic-period structures. Additionally, the locations of the three (3) previously recorded overlapping or adjacent resources, P-36-009360/CA-SBR-009360H, P-36-010315/CA-SBR-10315H, and P-36-012649/CA-SBR-12348H, were revisited in order to document the current site conditions.

All fieldwork was documented using field notes and an Apple Generation 7 iPad (iPad) equipped with ESRI Collector and Avenza PDF Maps software with close-scale georeferenced field maps of the proposed Project site, and aerial photographs. Location-specific photographs were taken using the iPad's 12-mega-pixel resolution camera. Cultural resources identified during this inventory within the proposed Project site and/or off-site improvements were to be recorded on Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) 523 forms, using the Instructions for Recording Historical Resources (Office of Historic Preservation 1995) and included within Confidential Appendix C. All field notes, photographs, and records related to the current study are on file at Dudek's Pasadena, California office. All field practices met the Secretary of Interior's standards and guidelines for a cultural resources inventory. No artifacts were collected during the survey.

3.5.2 Results

Intensive-level pedestrian archaeological surveys of the approximately 143-acre proposed Project site and proposed off-site improvements were completed on March 25, 26, and 27, August 22, and December 01, 2022, by Dudek Staff archaeologists, Linda Kry, Kira Archipov, and Brenda Lee Rogers. Careful attention was given to barren ground including at the base of trees and bushes, within access roads, and any subsurface soils exposed by burrowing animals. Ground surface visibility within the proposed Project site and proposed off-site improvements were variable and as such, in areas of dense ground coverage, surface scrapes were occasionally implemented, when necessary, to enhance detection of archaeological materials that may have been obscured on the surface. A discussion of the survey results for the proposed Project site and the proposed off-site improvements are further discussed below.

Proposed Project Site

Ground visibility throughout the proposed Project site was variable and ranged from fair to excellent (50 to 100 percent). Soils within the proposed Project site are alluvial soils found on alluvial fans and/or old terraces and formed from mixed alluvium, granitic rocks, and/or volcanic rocks. Vegetation observed on site included desert grasses, bushes, and trees such as creosote bush scrub and Joshua tree and covered approximately 30 percent of the proposed Project site. The proposed Project site is generally vacant and the topography of the site consists of undulating desert terrain with terraces across the landscape with deep and ephemeral drainages and washes that traverse the proposed Project site in various directions and drains naturally to the south, following the drop in elevation within the proposed Project site. Disturbances observed across the site include bioturbation activities, recreational use of the landscape with evidence of off-highway vehicle (OHV) tracks throughout, and opportunistic or episodic roadside dumping of modern refuse comprised of consumer, household, vehicular, and domestic items,

including structural debris along trails and informal dirt roads. Also observed were widely dispersed modern and historic-period refuse that appeared to have been deposited/distributed across the site through aeolian and/or alluvial forces.

Dudek revisited the location of one previously recorded cultural resource, P-36-010315/CA-SBR-10315H, mapped as within the proposed Project site through the CHRIS records search. Additionally, a previously unknown cultural resource, Stoddard-H-1, was identified during the pedestrian survey conducted in support of the proposed Project. The following paragraphs provide a summary of the findings for each resource.

P-36-010315/CA-SBR-10315H

As mapped, a portion of resource P-36-010315/CA-SBR-10315H, the Hoover Dam Transmission Line, intersects the northwestern corner of the proposed Project site. The Hoover Dam Transmission Line was previously evaluated and determined eligible for separate listing through a consensus determination by a federal agency and the State Historic Preservation Officer. One of the transmission towers associated with the overall Hoover Dam Transmission Line that intersects the proposed Project site was identified and observed to be mapped correctly and, in the condition documented in the associated DPR on file at the SCCIC. Current proposed Project design does not involve any impacts to the existing transmission tower. Therefore, no further cultural resource considerations are required for this resource.

Stoddard-H-1

Stoddard-H-1 is located in the northeastern quadrant of the proposed Project site, on a natural desert terrace situated adjacent to a wash. The site consists of a series of rock-lined features, a large oval-shaped pit, and historic-period artifacts; the flat portion of the terrace is surrounded by four (4) drainages that each travel downslope and generally southward.

There are three (3) rock-lined features: Feature 1 is roughly square-shaped and measures approximately 95 feet (28 meters) northwest-southeast by 91 feet (27 meters) northeast-southwest and within this feature is a large oval-shaped pit measuring approximately 33 feet (10 meters) northwest-southeast by 24 feet (7 meters) northeast-southwest and 4 feet (approximately 1.2 meters) deep; Feature 2 is a rock-lined feature that appears to line a path down-slope, extending from Feature 1 to the east and measures approximately 15 feet (4 meters) northwest-southeast by 28 feet (8 meters) northeast-southwest; Feature 3 is a rectangular-shaped rock alignment that is located to the northwest of Feature 1 and measures approximately 17 feet (5 meters) northwest-southeast by approximately 20 feet (6 meters) northeast-southwest. None of these features present any subsurface structural components and appear to be surficial, embedded no deeper than 4 inches (10 centimeters) at most. The depth of the embedding of these rocks, that make up the features, appear to be a result of aeolian and/or alluvial sediment deposition.

The cultural constituents or artifacts identified within and surrounding the features on the terrace include tin cans, metal hardware, glass fragments, ceramic fragments, and metal barrel bands. Observed along the slopes and at the base of the terrace where drainages are present, were additional artifacts similar in type to those identified on the terrace. The total for each research type are as follows: 16 tin cans/lids; 50+ glass fragments in a variety of colors, including aqua, sun-colored amethyst (SCA), colorless, and milk glass; 90+ ceramic fragments; six (6) metal barrel bands; one (1) metal jar lid; one (1) metal spring; four (5) miscellaneous metal hardware; three (3) metal

wires; two (2) miscellaneous metal fragments that were heavily corroded with unknown function; and three (3) round nails. Table 4, below, summarizes the diagnostic (dateable) resources identified within the site and the date ranges associated with them. Based on the analysis of these diagnostic artifacts, the period of association for the artifacts identified within the site dates between 1903 and 1920 (Rock 1987; sha.org; Birks 2023).

Table 1. Summary of Diagnostic Resources Within Site Yermo-H-1

Artifact Type	Description	Date Range
Can	Key-wind opened with external friction lid	1903-1920
Glass bottle/Glassware	SCA	1915-1920
Glass bottle finish/neck	Brandy or wine finish type; earlier machine-made bottle with thicker seams and machine-made finish	1905-1920
Ceramic	Tableware (plate fragment) with a maker's mark on the base as follows: "GLENMERE (above royal crown)/ROYAL SEMI PORCELAIN (above leaf crown/ALFRED [MEAKIN] LTD (in banner below royal crown)"	1897-circa 1930

Interpretation of Site Stoddard-H-1

A review of the CHRIS records search results, historical maps and aerial photographs, including in-depth field investigations of the features did not indicate any potential function or indication that the features are prehistoric or historic in age or associated with the artifacts identified. Although the cultural constituents (artifacts) within and surrounding the features within the site are historic in age, they were not observed to be in a discrete deposit, but rather, were scattered and only fragments, partial, or crushed materials remain. The dating of the few resources with diagnostic attributes may provide a date range for these resources observed; however, they are not clearly representative of the collection of resources as a whole and these types of materials are not unique archaeological resources, nor do they provide any information relating to the rock-lined features or the pit. Moreover, the proposed Project site shows evidence of opportunistic and episodic roadside refuse dumping activities and there are OHV tracks that lead to the terrace, and it is therefore highly possible that the cultural constituents identified within this site were a result of those activities. Furthermore, the proposed Project site exhibits evidence of recreational use of the landscape and it is possible that the rock-lined features and the pit may be a result of those activities in more recent times as archival records do not provide any information that would suggest otherwise. Therefore, site Stoddard-H-1 is determined to not be a historical/significant or unique archaeological resource for the purposes of CEQA. Dudek documented this resource on DPR 523 forms, which will be submitted to the SCCIC. See Confidential Appendix C, DPR Forms. No further cultural resources considerations are required for this resource.

Proposed Off-Site Improvements

Survey results for the proposed off-site improvements generally follows Stoddard Wells Road and Johnson Road. Both Stoddard Wells Road and Johnson Road are paved; so, a survey of the areas alongside these roads, within the limits of the proposed off-site improvements. Ground surface visibility was variable and ranged from good to excellent (70 to 90 percent). Disturbances to the landscape include various existing utilities that parallel the roads, including manholes, waterlines, and transmission line poles. Also observed are evidence of mechanical grading,

which extends between 2 to 20 feet (0.5 to 6 meters) from the edge of the paved roadway and sloping of the natural landscape for the creation of the paved roadways and installation and maintenance of the utilities. Modern refuse piles were observed alongside the Stoddard Wells Road and Johnson Road and are a result of opportunistic and episodic roadside dumping and/or aeolian/alluvial activities.

Dudek revisited the location of two previously recorded cultural resources, P-36-009360/CA-SBR-009360H and P-36-012649/CA-SBR-12348H, mapped as overlapping the proposed off-site improvement areas of the proposed Project through the CHRIS records search. The following paragraphs provide a summary of the findings for each resource.

P-36-009360/CA-SBR-009360H

As mapped, a portion of resource P-36-009360/CA-SBR-009360H, which represents the historic-period Stoddard Wells Road first constructed in 1897, overlaps a portion of the off-site improvements area. Stoddard Wells Road is within the proposed off-site improvements footprint and observed to be mapped correctly and, in the condition (paved), as documented in the associated DPR on file at the SCCIC. A paved segment of Stoddard Wells Road was previously evaluated and was found ineligible for NR, CR, or Local designation through survey evaluation. Therefore, no further cultural resources considerations are required for this resource.

P-36-012649/CA-SBR-12348H

As mapped, a portion of resource P-36-012649/CA-SBR-12348H, which represents a historic-period access road associated with the old Victorville Lime Rock Company and Riverside Cement Company that originally extended from mining activity areas east of the proposed Project site, to Stoddard Wells Road, is purported to intersect the proposed off-site improvement areas, specifically Stoddard Wells Road. The road was previously evaluated in 2014 and found to have been significantly altered since it was documented in 2011. As a result of the 2014 survey evaluation, the road was found ineligible for NR, CR, or Local designation through survey evaluation. An effort was made, during this investigation's pedestrian survey, to locate the road as mapped and document the condition of the road since 2014; the findings concluded that the present conditions of the resource are as reported in the most recent records – it has been significantly altered beyond recognition and no integrity of this resource remains. Therefore, no further cultural resources considerations are required for this resource.

No newly-identified cultural materials were observed within the off-site improvement areas as a result of the pedestrian survey. Overall, all soils observed within all areas surveyed are consistent with the USDA's characterization of alluvial soils from the various soils series discussed in Section 1.3.1 Review of Soils.

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4 Findings and Conclusions

The specific goals of this report are as follows: to better understand the potential for cultural resources to exist within the Project site through extensive background research and an intensive pedestrian survey; and to consider the potential for known and yet unidentified archaeological resources to be impacted by Project ground disturbances. The summary of findings for this report and a cultural resources sensitivity analysis are provided below.

4.1 Summary of Findings

The CHRIS records search identified three (3) previously recorded cultural resources that either overlap or are adjacent to the proposed Project site and/or off-site improvements. These resources consist of two historic period roads (P-36-009360/CA-SBR-009360H and P-36-012649/CA-SBR-12348H), and one historic transmission line (P-36-010315/CA-SBR-10315H). The cultural resources pedestrian survey re-visited the mapped locations of the previously recorded resources. Resource P-36-010315/CA-SBR-10315H was previously evaluated and determined eligible; however, no impacts to this resource is anticipated as a result of proposed Project construction and as such, no further cultural resources considerations are required for this resource. Resources P-36-009360/CA-SBR-009360H and P-36-012649/CA-SBR-12348H were previously evaluated and found ineligible for NR, CR, or Local designation through survey evaluation; therefore, no further cultural resources considerations are required for these resources. The intensive-level pedestrian survey resulted in the identification of one newly identified archaeological site, Stoddard-H-1, which does not appear eligible for listing in the CRHR or local register as a significant archaeological resource under any of the criteria. As such, site Stoddard-H-1 is not a historical/significant or unique archaeological resource under CEQA. Resource Stoddard-H-1 has been documented on DPR forms and assigned a California Historical Resource Status Code of 6Z (found ineligible for the NRHP, CRHR, or local designation through survey evaluation). No further cultural considerations are required for this resource. The NAHC SLF search results were positive. However, as previously stated, the SLF record is maintained at a PLSS Section level, which indicates a recorded sacred site could be anywhere within this one square mile (640 acre) area.

A review of historical topographic maps and aerial photographs indicate that the proposed Project site has remained vacant and undeveloped since at least 1952 with minimal disturbances caused by off-site vehicle use, illegal dumping, the installation of Hoover Dam Transmission Line Tower at the northwest corner of the proposed Project site and associated dirt access/maintenance roads, underground pipelines along the perimeter with evidence of discrete grading, including natural aeolian and alluvial activities.

4.2 Sensitivity Analysis

In consideration of the evidence revealed by this investigation, the potential to find unknown cultural resources within the proposed Project site is considered low. However, it is still possible for intact archaeological deposits to be encountered subsurface within the native alluvial soils during Project implementation. Therefore, Dudek recommends the following management recommendations to ensure that any inadvertent discovery of archaeological resources will be treated appropriately and in accordance with the CEQA regulations: Workers Environmental Awareness Program (WEAP) training, retention of an on-call archaeologist to address inadvertent discoveries and conduct spot monitoring, and an inadvertent discovery clause of archaeological resources and

human remains implemented and included on all construction plans. These recommendations will reduce potential Project impacts to archaeological resources and human remains to less than significant.

5 Management Recommendations

Dudek recommends the following management considerations to ensure proper treatment of any unknown cultural resources that may be encountered as a result of Project construction. These recommendations would ensure the proper treatment of any cultural resources and human remains encountered during ground disturbing activities. With the proper implementation of these recommendations, the potential impact to cultural resources is considered to be less then significant.

Workers Environmental Awareness Program (WEAP) Training. All construction personnel and monitors who are not trained archaeologists should be briefed regarding unanticipated discoveries prior to the start of construction activities. A basic presentation should be prepared and presented by a qualified archaeologist to inform all personnel working on the Project about the archaeological sensitivity of the area. The purpose of the WEAP training is to provide specific details on the kinds of archaeological materials that may be identified during construction of the Project and explain the importance of and legal basis for the protection of significant archaeological resources. Each worker should also learn the proper procedures to follow in the event that cultural resources or human remains are uncovered during ground-disturbing activities. These procedures include work curtailment or redirection, and the immediate contact of the on-call archaeologist and if appropriate, Tribal representative. Necessity of training attendance should be stated on all construction plans.

On-Call Archaeological Construction Monitoring. In consideration of the general sensitivity of the proposed Project site for cultural resources, a qualified archaeologist should be retained to conduct spot monitoring as well as on call response in the case of an inadvertent discovery of archaeological resources. A qualified archaeologist, meeting the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualification Standards, should oversee and adjust monitoring efforts as needed (increase, decrease, or discontinue monitoring frequency) based on the observed potential for construction activities to encounter cultural deposits. The archaeologist should be responsible for maintaining monitoring logs. Following the completion of construction, the qualified archaeologist should provide an archaeological monitoring report to the lead agency and the SCCIC with the results of the cultural monitoring program.

Inadvertent Discovery of Archaeological Resources. In the event that archaeological resources (sites, features, or artifacts) are exposed during construction activities for the Project, all construction work occurring within 100 feet of the find should immediately stop until a qualified archaeologist, meeting the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualification Standards, can evaluate the significance of the find and determine whether or not additional study is warranted. Depending upon the significance of the find under the California Environmental Quality Act (14 CCR 15064.5(f); California PRC Section 21082), the archaeologist may simply record the find and allow work to continue. If the discovery proves significant under CEQA, additional work, such as preparation of an archaeological treatment plan, testing, or data recovery, may be warranted. If the discovery is Native American in nature, consultation with and/or monitoring by a Tribal representative may be necessary.

Inadvertent Discovery of Human Remains. In accordance with Section 7050.5 of the California Health and Safety Code, if human remains are found, the county coroner shall be immediately notified of the discovery. No further excavation or disturbance of the site or any nearby area reasonably suspected to overlie adjacent remains shall occur until the county coroner has determined the appropriate treatment and disposition of the human remains. If the county coroner determines that the remains are, or are believed to be, Native American, he or she shall follow all required protocols according to California Public Resources Code, Section 5097.98.

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Appendix A

Confidential SCCIC Records Search Results

Appendix B
NAHC SLF Search Results

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

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

April 18, 2022

Jennifer De Alba
Dudek

Via Email to: jdealba@dudek.com

Re: 14239 Apple Valley Stoddard Wells Warehouse Project, San Bernardino County

Dear Ms. De Alba:

A record search of the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) Sacred Lands File (SLF) was completed for the information submitted for the above referenced project. The results were positive. Please contact the Chemehuevi Indian Tribe on the attached list for information. Please note that tribes do not always record their sacred sites in the SLF, nor are they required to do so. A SLF search is not a substitute for consultation with tribes that are traditionally and culturally affiliated with a project's geographic area. Other sources of cultural resources should also be contacted for information regarding known and recorded sites, such as the appropriate regional California Historical Research Information System (CHRIS) archaeological Information Center for the presence of recorded archaeological 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. Please contact all of those listed; if they cannot supply information, they may 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 the NAHC. 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

Andrew Green
Cultural Resources Analyst

Attachment

Appendix C
Confidential DPR Forms