

PHASE I HISTORICAL/ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES SURVEY

SELF-STORAGE FACILITY PROJECT

**12050 Itoya Vista Road
Assessor's Parcel Number 0434-042-15
Town of Apple Valley, San Bernardino County, California**

For Submittal to:

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

Prepared for:

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September 20, 2023
CRM TECH Contract No. 4026

Title: Phase I Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey: Self-Storage Facility Project, 12050 Itoya Vista Road, Assessor's Parcel Number 0434-042-15, Town of Apple Valley, San Bernardino County, California

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USGS Quadrangle: Apple Valley South, Calif., 7.5' quadrangle (Section 5, T4N R3W, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian)

Project Size: Approximately 4.4 acres

Keywords: Victor Valley; Southern Mojave Desert; no "historical resources" under CEQA

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Between May and September 2023, at the request of Lilburn Corporation, CRM TECH performed a cultural resources study on approximately 4.4 acres of undeveloped land in the Town of Apple Valley, San Bernardino County, California. The subject property of the study, Assessor's Parcel Number 0434-042-15, is located at 12050 Itoya Vista Road, on the southwest corner of its intersection with Bear Valley Road, in the northwest quarter of Section 5, Township 4 North, Range 3 West, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian.

The study is part of the environmental review process for the proposed construction of an approximately 61,907-square-foot self-storage facility on the property. The Town of Apple Valley, as the lead agency for the project, required the study in compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). The purpose of the study is to provide the Town with the necessary information and analysis to determine whether the proposed project would cause substantial adverse changes to any "historical resources," as defined by CEQA, that may exist in or around the project area. In order to identify and evaluate such resources, CRM TECH conducted a historical/archaeological resources records search, contacted pertinent Native American representatives, pursued historical background research, and carried out an intensive-level field survey.

Throughout the course of these research procedures, no "historical resources" were encountered within or adjacent to the project area. The State of California Native American Heritage Commission stated that the Sacred Lands File maintained by the commission indicated the presence of unspecified Native American cultural resource(s) in the project vicinity and referred further inquiry to the Chemehuevi Indian Tribe. The tribe was contacted in writing during this study but did not respond to the inquiry. According to CEQA guidelines, the identification of potential "tribal cultural resources," as defined by PRC §21074, is beyond the scope of this study and needs to be addressed through government-to-government consultations between the Town of Apple Valley and the pertinent Native American groups, especially the Chemehuevi Indian Tribe, pursuant to Assembly Bill (AB) 52.

Based on these findings, CRM TECH recommends to the Town of Apple Valley a tentative conclusion of *No Impact* on cultural resources, pending completion of the AB 52 consultation process. No additional cultural resources investigation is recommended for the project unless construction plans undergo such changes as to include areas not covered by this study. However, if buried cultural materials are discovered during earth-moving operations associated with the project, all work within 50 feet of the discovery should be halted or diverted until a qualified archaeologist can evaluate the nature and significance of the finds.

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INTRODUCTION

Between May and September 2023, at the request of Lilburn Corporation, CRM TECH performed a cultural resources study on approximately 4.4 acres of undeveloped land in the Town of Apple Valley, San Bernardino County, California (Fig. 1). The subject property of the study, Assessor's Parcel Number 0434-042-15, is located at 12050 Itoya Vista Road, on the southwest corner of its intersection with Bear Valley Road, in the northwest quarter of Section 5, Township 4 North, Range 3 West, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian (Figs. 2, 3).

The study is part of the environmental review process for the proposed construction of an approximately 61,907-square-foot self-storage facility on the property. The Town of Apple Valley, as the lead agency for the project, required the study in compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA; PRC §21000, et seq.). The purpose of the study is to provide the Town with the necessary information and analysis to determine whether the proposed project would cause substantial adverse changes to any "historical resources," as defined by CEQA, that may exist in or around the project area.

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

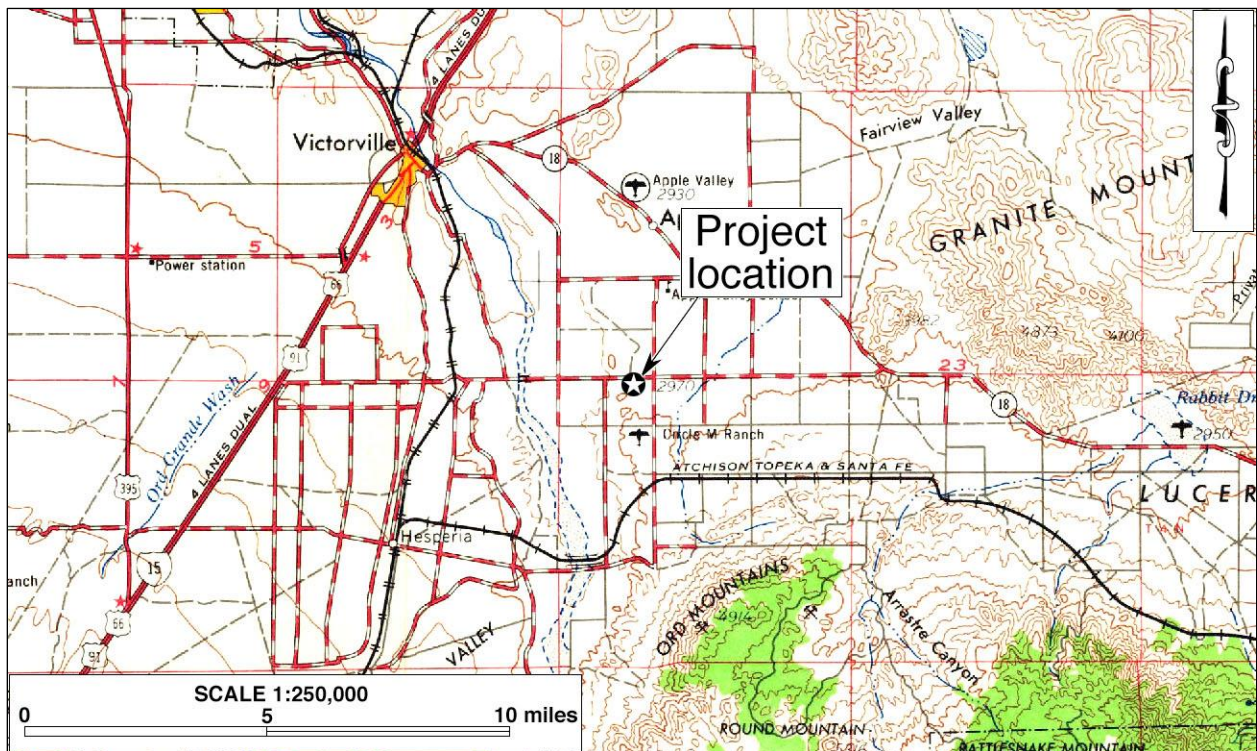


Figure 1. Project vicinity. (Based on USGS San Bernardino, Calif., 120'x60' quadrangle [USGS 1969])

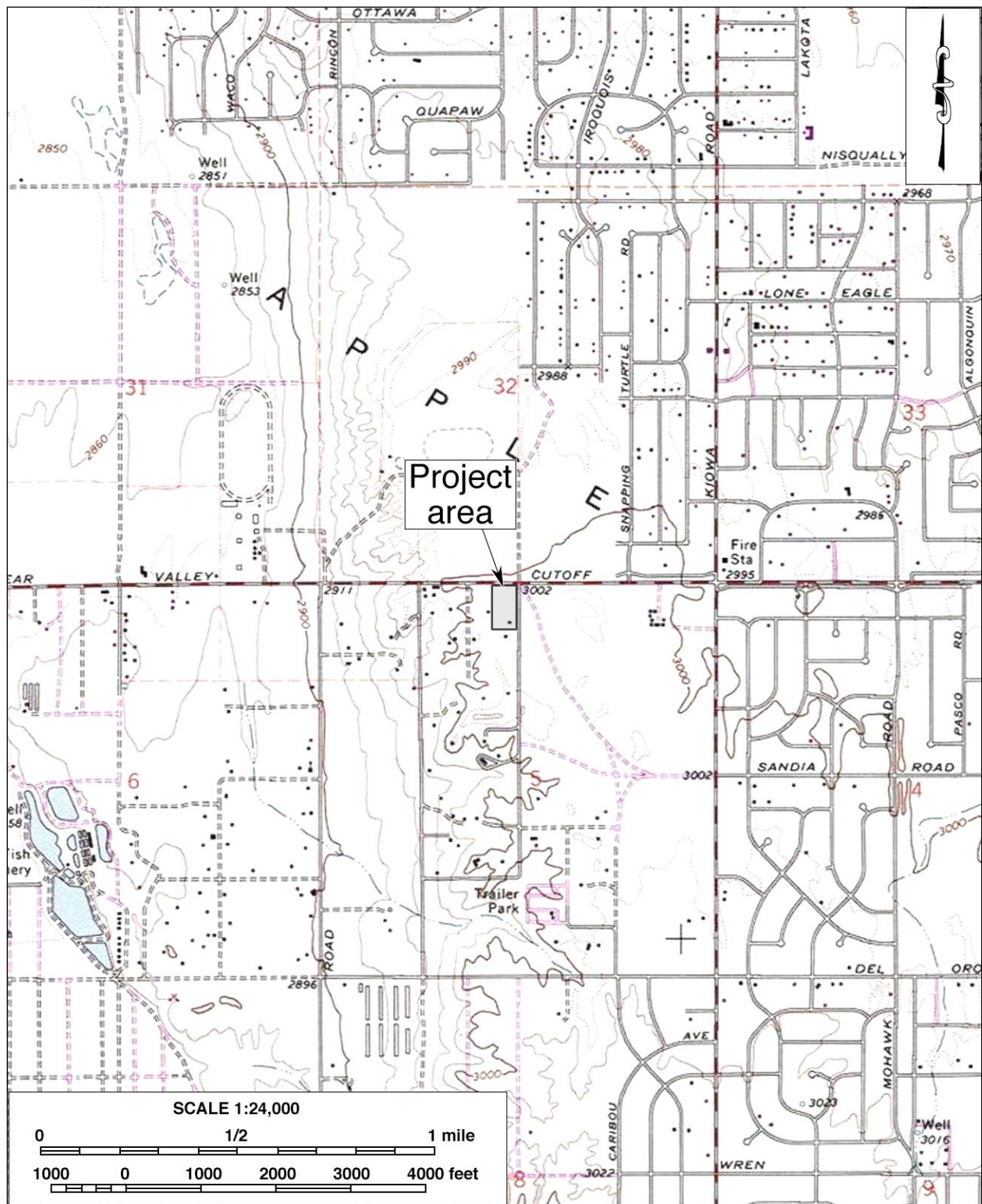


Figure 2. Project area. (Based on USGS Apple Valley South, Calif., 7.5' quadrangle [USGS 1980])

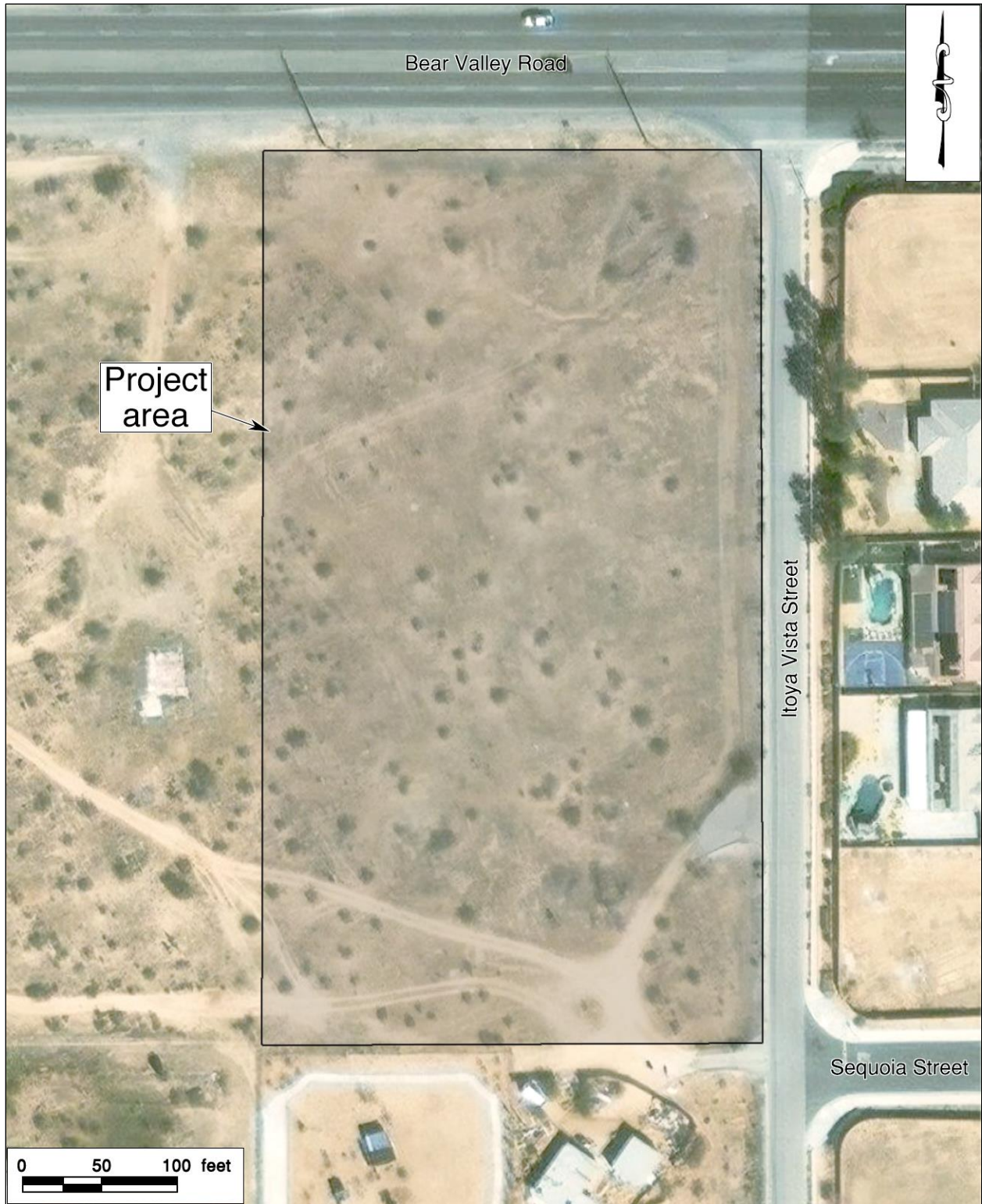


Figure 3. Recent satellite image of the project area. (Based on Google Earth imagery)

SETTING

CURRENT NATURAL SETTING

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

The project area, a rectangular-shaped parcel of vacant desert land, is bounded by Bear Valley Road and Itoya Vista Road, both paved public roadways, on the north and the east, respectively. It is situated on the southwestern edge of an expanding suburban residential neighborhood, with vacant land and scattered rural residential properties dominating the landscape to its west and south (Fig. 3). The terrain in the project area is relatively level, and elevation is approximately 3,007 feet above mean sea level. In its natural state, the project area is part of the Creosote Scrub Plant Community. Vegetation observed within the project area includes creosote bushes, desert willows, and Joshua trees, rooted in moderately packed topsoil consisting of dry silty-sand, brownish gray in color (Fig. 4). Evidence of past ground disturbance in the project area include makeshift roads created through frequent vehicle traffic (Fig. 3).



Figure 4. Current condition of the project area, view to the south. (Photograph taken on August 10, 2023)

CULTURAL SETTING

Prehistoric Context

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

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

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

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

Ethnohistoric Context

The Victor Valley area is a part of the homeland of the Serrano people, which is centered in the San Bernardino Mountains but also includes part of the San Gabriel Mountains, much of the San Bernardino Valley, and the Mojave River valley in the southern portion of the Mojave Desert, reaching as far as the Cady, Bullion, Sheep Hole, and Coxcomb Mountains to the east, the

Twentynine Palms area to the north, and possibly the southern edge of Kern County to the west. The name “Serrano” was derived from a Spanish term meaning “mountaineer” or “highlander.” The basic written sources on Serrano culture are Kroeber (1925), Strong (1929), and Bean and Smith (1978). The following ethnographic discussion of the Serrano people is based mainly on these sources.

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

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

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

Historic Context

The first European visitor known to have arrived in the present-day Victor Valley area was the famed Spanish explorer Francisco Garcés, who traveled through the valley in 1776, shortly after the beginning of Spanish colonization of Alta California in 1769 (Beck and Haas 1974:15). The earliest Euroamerican settlements appeared in the Victor Valley as early as 1860 (Peirson 1970:128). Despite these “early starts,” due to its harsh environment, development in the arid high desert country of southern California was slow and limited for much of the historic period, and the Victor Valley remained only sparsely populated until the second half of the 20th century.

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

With the completion of the Santa Fe Railway, settlement activities began in earnest in the Victor Valley in the 1880s, with the first settler establishing long-term residency in what is now Apple Valley. Silas Cox, a young Mormon cowboy began using the area as a winter pasture for his family's cattle in 1860 (O'Rourke 2004:9). This led to an increase in cattle ranches and the first permanent settlement in the area.

Thanks to the availability of fertile lands and the abundance of ground water, agriculture played a dominant role in the early development of the Victor Valley area. During the late 19th and early 20th centuries, settlers in the valley attempted many moneymaking staples, such as alfalfa, deciduous fruits, and poultry, with only limited success. The name of Apple Valley, adopted around the turn of the century, reflects one such endeavor in the vicinity (Gudde 1998:15).

In 1895, the Appleton Land and Water Company was organized to develop a valley-wide irrigation system and expansive apple orchards on the east side of the Mojave River (O'Rourke 2004:12). With the eventual success of the apple orchards, early settlers undertook a coordinated effort to enhance the image of the area through the creation of the Apple Valley Improvement Association in 1910 (*ibid.*:13). Ursula Poates, a dedicated promoter for the area who was given the title "Mayoress of Apple Valley" in 1911, is widely credited with coining the name of the town (*ibid.*:12; Lovato 2007:14).

By 1914, there were at least 14 major ranches in the Apple Valley area, clustered mostly along the Mojave River (O'Rourke 2004:14, 15). Settlements reached a peak in the 1910s, however, the aftermath of the Great Depression decimated the apple orchards in Apple Valley. This economic blow was somewhat softened by the town's emergence as a relatively close getaway spot for the rich and famous of Hollywood, while the open landscape and climate also provided an attractive setting for film production (O'Rourke 2004:18-19). Many of the properties in Apple Valley were converted into guest ranches, rural retreats, or sanitariums.

After enjoying a heyday that began in the 1940s and lasted roughly a decade, the dude ranch industry went into decline once the city-dwellers' vacation options broadened in the post-WWII years, most notably through the rapid ascension of Las Vegas as a tourist destination and through increased air travel (Thompson 2001:13). Beginning in 1945, Newton T. Bass and Bernard "Bud" Westlund, who as partners had made a fortune in the petroleum industry in Long Beach, acquired approximately 25,000 acres of land in Apple Valley, and set about developing an entire new town under the name of Apple Valley Ranchos (Ryon 1964; O'Rourke 2004:37).

Through a series of high-profile promotion campaigns, within 20 years Bass and Westlund turned this sparsely settled stretch of desert land into a western-themed town of 11,000 residents (O'Rourke 2004:41-43), thus opening the history of the modern community of Apple Valley. In the ensuing decades, the community of Apple Valley continued to grow and acquire many of the services larger cities possessed, such as a police force, fire stations, more schools, hospital and clinics, and an airport. True to Bass and Westlund's original plan for Apple Valley Ranchos, the growth of the town has been largely driven by residential and commercial development. Since then, the Town of Apple Valley, incorporated in 1988, has grown into a city of well over 74,000 residents, largely as a commuter bedroom community in support of the industrial and commercial centers in the Greater Los Angeles area.

RESEARCH METHODS

RECORDS SEARCH

On August 2, 2023, CRM TECH archaeologist Nina Gallardo conducted the historical/archaeological resources records search at the South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC). Located on the campus of California State University, Fullerton, the SCCIC is the designated cultural resource records repository for the County of San Bernardino. During the records search, Gallardo examined digitized maps and records on file at the SCCIC for previously identified cultural resources in or near the project area and existing cultural resources reports within a one-mile radius of the project area. Previously identified cultural resources include properties designated as California Historical Landmarks, Points of Historical Interest, or San Bernardino County Landmarks, as well as those listed in the National Register of Historic Places, the California Register of Historical Resources, or the California Historical Resources Inventory.

NATIVE AMERICAN PARTICIPATION

On June 7, 2023, CRM TECH submitted a written request to the State of California Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) for a records search in the commission's Sacred Lands File. At the NAHC's recommendation, CRM TECH further contacted the Chemehuevi Indian Tribe on July 13, 2023, for additional information on potential Native American cultural resources in the project vicinity. The correspondence with the Native American representatives is summarized in the sections below, and a complete record is attached to this report in Appendix 2.

HISTORICAL RESEARCH

Historical background research for this study was conducted by CRM TECH historian Bai "Tom" Tang on the basis of published literature in local and regional history, archival records of the County of San Bernardino, historical maps of the Apple Valley area, and aerial/satellite photographs of the project vicinity. Among the maps consulted for this study were the U.S. General Land Office's (GLO) land survey plat maps dated 1856 and the U.S. Geological Survey's (USGS) topographic maps dated 1902-1980, which are available at the websites of the U.S. Bureau of Land Management and the USGS. The aerial and satellite photographs, taken in 1952-2023, are available at the Nationwide Environmental Title Research (NETR) Online website and through the Google Earth software.

FIELD SURVEY

On August 10, 2023, CRM TECH archaeologist Salvadore Z. Boites carried out the intensive-level field survey of the project area. The survey was completed on foot by walking a series of parallel north-south transects at 15-meter (approximately 50-foot) intervals. In this way, the ground surface in the entire project area was systematically and carefully examined for any evidence of human activities dating to the prehistoric or historic period (i.e., 50 years ago or older). Ground visibility was fair to excellent (70-90%) throughout the survey, depending on the density of vegetation growth.

RESULTS AND FINDINGS

RECORDS SEARCH

SCCIC records indicate that the project area had not been surveyed for cultural resources prior to the present study, although two linear surveys had occurred along the segment of Bear Valley Road adjacent to the northern project boundary in 1986 and 2013 (Fig. 5). Within the one-mile scope of the records search, SCCIC files identify 12 additional studies on various tracts of land and linear features (Fig. 5).

As a result of past survey efforts, five historical/archaeological sites have been recorded into the California Historical Resources Inventory within the one-mile radius, all of them dating to the historic period (see Table 1). These sites included a schoolhouse foundation, a road, remains of a horse ranch, and two refuse deposits that consisted mostly of cans. In addition, SCCIC identified two unverified “pending” sites within the records search scope (see Table 1). Both of these were prehistoric (i.e., Native American) in origin, and both were described as possible habitation areas with flaked-stone and groundstone artifacts.

Among these seven cultural resources, the nearest one was 36-007061, an early road known as the Bear Valley Cutoff, which ran a similar course to that of present-day Bear Valley Road. As the successor to the Bear Valley Cutoff, Bear Valley Road, then a two-lane asphalt road, was recorded into the California Historical Resources Inventory in 1991. None of the other six sites was found in the immediate vicinity of the project location, the nearest one being nearly a half-mile to the west. As the proposed project has no potential to affect any of these sites, they require no further consideration during this study.

Site No.	Recorded by/Date	Description
36-007061	McKenna 1991	Bear Valley Cutoff
36-010505	Neves et al. 1999	Site of Deep Creek School, ca. 1940s
36-013226	Eddy 2007	Historic-period refuse scatter
36-013227	Eddy 2007	Historic-period refuse deposit
36-029051	Brunzell 2013	Remains of horse ranch, ca. 1968
P1322-7	Cambridge (date unknown)	Possible prehistoric habitation site
P1322-8	Cambridge/Smith 2071	Possible prehistoric habitation site

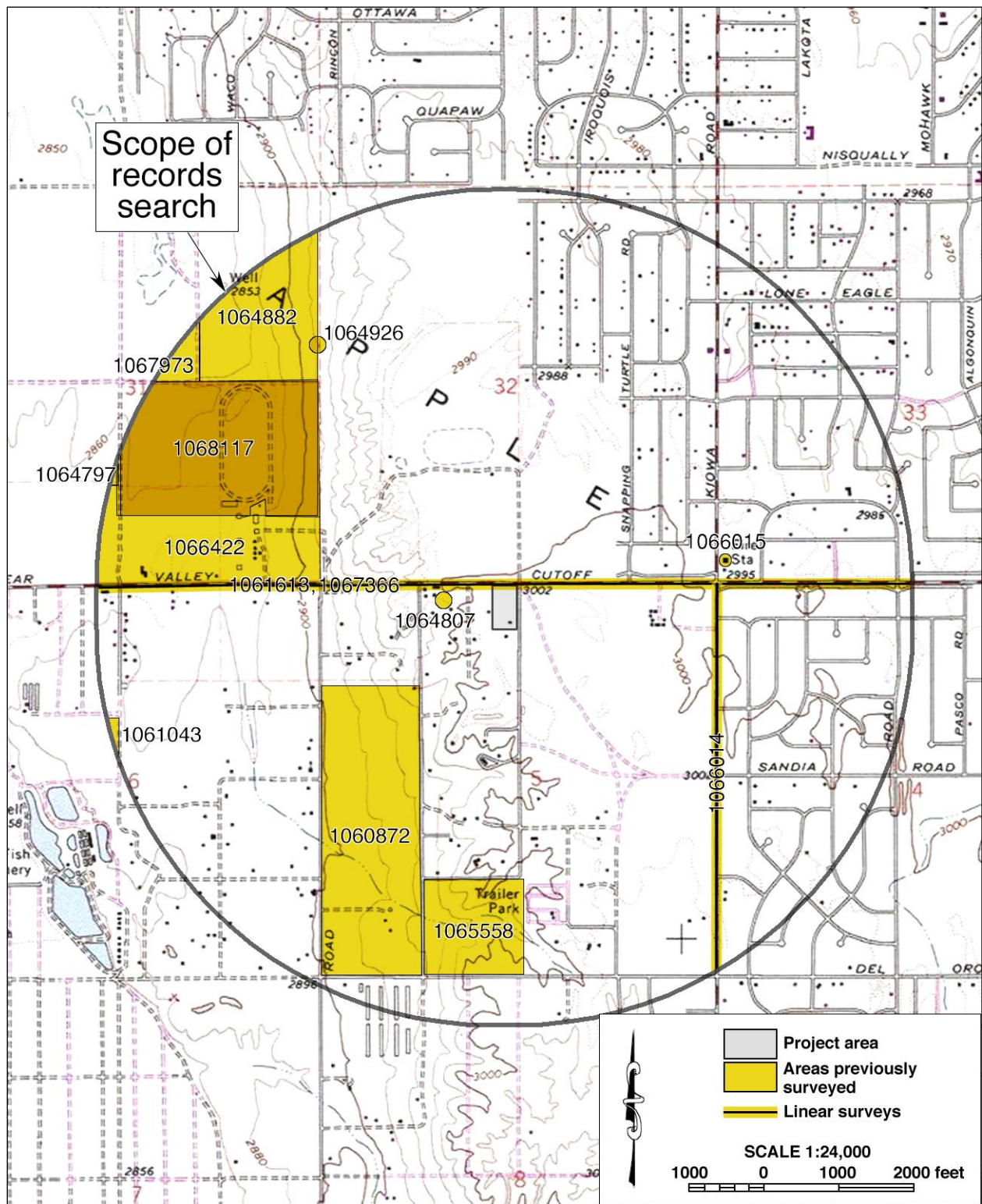


Figure 5. Previous cultural resources studies in the vicinity of the project area, listed by SCCIC file number. As a protective measure, locations of known historical/archaeological resources are not shown.

NATIVE AMERICAN PARTICIPATION

In response to CRM TECH’s inquiry, the NAHC reports in a letter dated July 13, 2023, that the Sacred Lands File indicated the presence of unspecified Native American cultural resource(s) in the project vicinity and referred further inquiries to the Chemehuevi Indian Tribe (see App. 2). Upon receiving the NAHC’s reply, CRM TECH contact Sierra Pencille, Chairperson of the Chemehuevi Indian Tribe, and the Chemehuevi Cultural Center by e-mail on July 13, 2023. To date, no response has been received.

In addition to the Chemehuevi Indian Tribe, the NAHC also recommended that other local Native American groups be contacted for pertinent information and provided a referral list of 16 individuals associated with eight additional tribes (see App. 2). The NAHC’s reply is attached to this report in Appendix 2 for reference by the Town of Apple Valley in future government-to-government consultations with the pertinent tribal groups, if necessary.

HISTORICAL RESEARCH

Historical sources consulted for this study indicate that the project area was unsettled and undeveloped until the post-WWII era (Figs. 6-8; County Assessor n.d.). In the 1850s, when the U.S. government conducted the first systematic land survey in the Victor Valley, no human-made features of any kind were noted in or near the project area (Fig. 6). By the 1890s, the Bear Valley Cutoff had been established roughly a half-mile to the south of the project location (Fig. 7). The road was

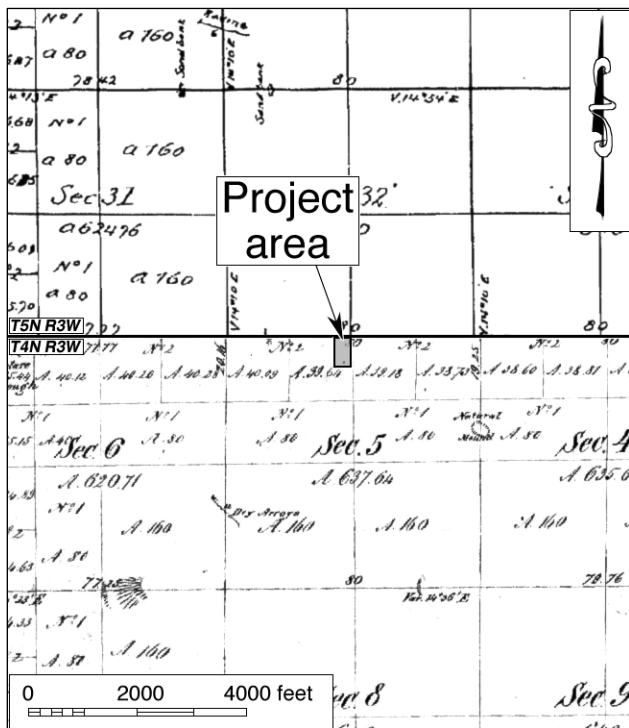


Figure 6. The project area and vicinity in 1855-1856. (Source: GLO 1856a; 1856b)

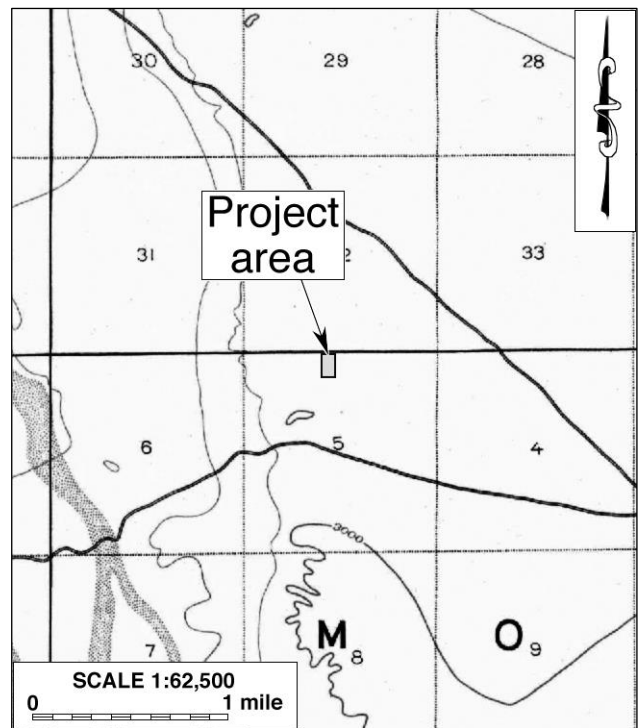


Figure 7. The project area and vicinity in 1898-1899. (Source: USGS 1902)

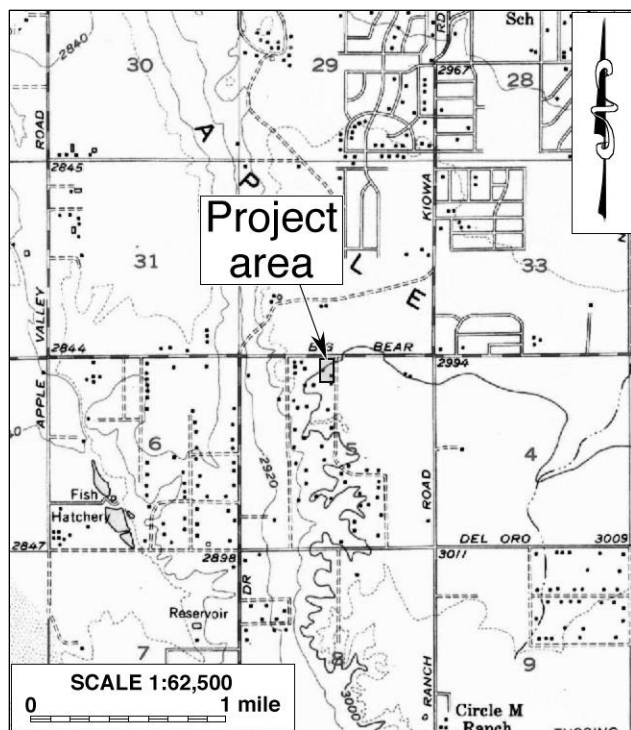


Figure 8. The project area and vicinity in 1952. (Source: USGS 1956)

eventually realigned and straightened sometime before the 1950s and became today’s Bear Valley Road (Fig. 8).

Also by the 1950s, a dirt road had been laid out along the course of present-day Itoya Vista Road, and two buildings had appeared within the project boundaries (Fig. 8; NETR Online 1952; 1959). County of San Bernardino real property records indicate that these buildings represented a residence built in 1951 (County Assessor n.d.). Between 1984 and 1994, Bear Valley Road was widened significantly, from a two-lane road as recorded in 1991 to its present-day five-lane configuration (NETR Online 1984; 1994). Meanwhile, at least one of the buildings in the project area survived into the current century before being demolished sometime between 2010 and 2012 (NETR Online 1968-2012; Google Earth 1994-2013; Fig. 2). Since then, the property has remained vacant to the present time (NETR Online 2012-2020; Google Earth 2013-2023).

FIELD SURVEY

The intensive-level field survey yielded negative results for any cultural resources, and no buildings, structures, objects, sites, features, or artifacts deposits of prehistoric and historic origin were encountered within the project boundaries. The 1951 residence that once occupied the property has left no visible archaeological remains. Some scattered refuse was observed on the property, mainly common household trash, but all the items appeared to modern in age, and none of them demonstrates any historical/archaeological interest.

Outside but adjacent to the northern project boundary, Bear Valley Road was previously recorded into the California Historical Resources Inventory and designated Site 36-007061, as discussed above. It was included in the inventory as the successor to an early wagon road, namely the pre-1890s Bear Valley Cutoff, which in fact followed a slightly different alignment (Fig. 7). The current alignment of Bear Valley Road was established in the first half of the 20th century (Fig. 8), but the present-day configuration of the road dates only to the 1990s (NETR Online 1984; 1994). As such, this segment of Bear Valley Road is essentially a modern feature. It is not considered a potential “historical resource” and requires no further study.

MANAGEMENT CONSIDERATIONS

The purpose of this study is to identify any cultural resources within or adjacent to the project area, and to assist the Town of Apple Valley in determining whether such resources meet the official

definition of “historical resources,” as provided in the California Public Resources Code, in particular CEQA. According to PRC §5020.1(j), “‘historical resource’ includes, but is not limited to, any object, building, site, area, place, record, or manuscript which is historically or archaeologically significant, or is significant in the architectural, engineering, scientific, economic, agricultural, educational, social, political, military, or cultural annals of California.”

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

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

In summary of the research results presented above, no potential “historical resources” were previously recorded within the project area, and none was found during the present survey. While a 1950s residence once occupied the property, all buildings and other features associated with the residence have been removed today, and none of them has left any identifiable archaeological remains on the ground. Outside but adjacent to the project boundary, Bear Valley Road traces its roots to the historic Bear Valley Cutoff, but the road in its current configuration is essentially a modern feature of 1990s vintage. Based on these findings, and in light of the criteria listed above, the present report concludes that no “historical resources” exist within or adjacent to the project area.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

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

As stated above, no “historical resource,” as defined by CEQA and associated regulations, were encountered within or adjacent to the project area throughout the course of this study. The NAHC reported the presence of unspecified Native American cultural resource(s) in the project vicinity and referred further inquiry to the Chemehuevi Indian Tribe. The tribe was contacted in writing during

this study but did not respond to the inquiry. According to CEQA guidelines, the identification of potential “tribal cultural resources,” as defined by PRC §21074, is beyond the scope of this study and needs to be addressed through government-to-government consultations between the Town of Apple Valley and the pertinent Native American groups, especially the Chemehuevi Indian Tribe, pursuant to Assembly Bill (AB) 52. Based on these findings, CRM TECH presents the following recommendations to the Town of Apple Valley:

- The project as currently proposed will not cause a substantial adverse change to any known “historical resources.”
- A tentative conclusion of *No Impact* on cultural resources appears to be appropriate for this project, pending the completion of the AB 52 consultation process to ensure the proper identification of potential “tribal cultural resources.”
- No further cultural resources investigation will be necessary for the project unless construction plans undergo such changes as to include areas not covered by this study.
- If any buried cultural materials are encountered during earth-moving operations associated with the project, all work within 50 feet of the discovery should be halted or diverted until a qualified archaeologist can evaluate the nature and significance of the finds.

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County Assessor, San Bernardino

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1856a Plat Map: Township No. IV North Range No. III West, San Bernardino Meridian; surveyed in 1855-1856.

1856b Plat Map: Township No. V North Range No. III West, San Bernardino Meridian; surveyed in 1855.

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 1969 Map: San Bernardino, Calif. (120'x60', 1:250,000); 1958 edition revised.
 1980 Map: Apple Valley South, Calif., (7.5', 1:24,000); 1971 edition photorevised in 1978.
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 1986 Prehistory of the Southwestern Area. In *Handbook of North American Indians*, Vol. 11, *Great Basin*, edited by Warren L. d'Azevedo; pp. 183-193. Smithsonian Institution, Washington D.C.
- Warren, Elizabeth von Till
 2004 The Old Spanish National Historic Trail. <http://oldspanishtrail.org/our-history>.

**APPENDIX 1:
PERSONNEL QUALIFICATIONS**

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

Education

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

Professional Experience

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

Cultural Resources Management Reports

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

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

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

Education

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

Professional Experience

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

Research Interests

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

Cultural Resources Management Reports

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

Memberships

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

PROJECT ARCHAEOLOGIST/REPORT WRITER
Nicole A. Raslich, M.A.

Education

- 2017-2011 Ph.D. candidate, Michigan State University, East Lansing.
2011 M.A., Anthropology, Michigan State University, East Lansing.
2005 B.A., Natural History of Biology and Anthropology, University of Michigan, Flint.
- 2022 Adult First Aid/CPR/AED Certification, American Red Cross.
2019 Grant and Research Proposal Writing for Archaeologists; SAA Online Seminar.
2014 Bruker Industries Tracer S1800 pXRF Training; presented by Dr. Bruce Kaiser, Bruker Scientific.
2013 Introduction to ArcGIS, Michigan State University, East Lansing.

Professional Experience

- 2022-2022 Project Archaeologist/Report Writer, CRM TECH, Colton, California.
2022 Archaeological Technician, Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians, Palm Springs, California.
- 2008-2021 Archaeological Consultant, Saginaw Chippewa Indian Tribe of Michigan.
2019 Archaeologist, Sault Tribe of Chippewa Indians and Little Traverse Bay Band of Odawa Indians
- 2018 Teaching Assistant, Michigan State University, East Lansing.
2017 Adjunct Professor, University of Michigan, Flint.
- 2015-2016 Graduate Fellow, Michigan State University Campus Archaeology Program, East Lansing.
- 2015 Archaeologist, Michigan State University, Illinois State Museum, and Dickson Mounds Museum.
- 2013-2015 Curation Research Assistant, Michigan State University Museum, East Lansing.
2008-2014 Research Assistant, Intellectual Property Issues in Cultural Heritage, Simon Fraser University, British Columbia, Canada.
- 2009-2012 Editorial Assistant/Copy Editor, *American Antiquity*.
2009-2011 Archaeologist/Crew Chief, Saginaw Chippewa Indian Tribe of Michigan.

Publications

- 2017 Preliminary Results of a Handheld X-Ray Fluorescence (pXRF) Analysis on a Marble Head Sarcophagus Sculpture from the Collection of the Kresge Art Center, Michigan State University. Submitted to Jon M. Frey, Department of Art, Art History, and Design. Michigan State University, East Lansing.
- 2016 Preserving Sacred Sites: Arctic Indigenous Peoples as Cultural Heritage Rights Holders (L. Heinämäki, T.M. Herrmann, and N.A. Raslich). University of Lapland Printing Centre, Rovaniemi, Finland.

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

Education

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

Professional Experience

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

Cultural Resources Management Reports

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

**PROJECT ARCHAEOLOGIST
Salvadore Z. Boites, M.A.**

Education

2013 M.A., Applied Anthropology, California State University, Long Beach.
2003 B.A., Anthropology/Sociology, University of California, Riverside.
1996-1998 Archaeological Field School, Fullerton Community College, Fullerton, California.

Professional Experience

2014- Project Archaeologist, CRM TECH, Colton, California.
2010-2011 Adjunct Instructor, Anthropology, Everest College, Anaheim, California.
2003-2008 Project Archaeologist, CRM TECH, Riverside/Colton, California.
2001-2002 Teaching Assistant, Moreno Elementary School, Moreno Valley, California.
1999-2003 Research Assistant, Anthropology Department, University of California, Riverside.

Research Interests

Cultural Resource Management, Applied Archaeology/Anthropology, Indigenous Cultural Identity, Poly-culturalism.

APPENDIX 2

**CORRESPONDENCE WITH
NATIVE AMERICAN REPRESENTATIVES**

SACRED LANDS FILE & NATIVE AMERICAN CONTACTS LIST REQUEST

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

1550 Harbor Boulevard, Suite 100
West Sacramento, CA 95691
(916)373-3710
(916)373-5471 (Fax)
nahc@nahc.ca.gov

Project: 12050 Itoya Vista Road Self Storage Project on Assessor's Parcel Number 0434-042-15
(CRM TECH No. 4026)

County: San Bernardino

USGS Quadrangle Name: Apple Valley South, Calif.

Township 4 North **Range** 3 West **SB BM; Section(s):** 5

Company/Firm/Agency: CRM TECH

Contact Person: Nina Gallardo

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

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

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

Email: ngallardo@crmtech.us

Project Description: The primary component of the project is to construct a self-storage facility on approximately 4.5 acres of land located on the southwest corner of Bear Valley Road and Itoya Vista Road (APN 0434-042-15; 12050 Itoya Vista Road), in the Town of Apple Valley, San Bernardino County, California.

June 7, 2023



NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

July 13, 2023

Nina Gallardo
CRM TECH

Via Email to: ngallardo@crmtech.us

ACTING CHAIRPERSON
Reginald Pagaling
Chumash

SECRETARY
Sara Dutschke
Miwok

Re: Proposed 12050 Itoya Vista Road Self Storage Project on Assessor's Parcel Number 0434-042-15 (CRM TECH No. 4026), San Bernardino County

COMMISSIONER
Isaac Bojorquez
Ohlone-Costanoan

Dear Ms. Gallardo:

COMMISSIONER
Buffy McQuillen
Yakayo Pomo, Yuki,
Nomlaki

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.

COMMISSIONER
Wayne Nelson
Luiseño

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.

COMMISSIONER
Stanley Rodriguez
Kumeyaay

COMMISSIONER
Vacant

COMMISSIONER
Vacant

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.

COMMISSIONER
Vacant

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

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY
Raymond C. Hitchcock
Miwok, Nisenan

Sincerely,
Cameron Vela
Cameron Vela
Cultural Resources Analyst

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

Attachment

**Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contact List
San Bernardino County
7/13/2023**

Tribe Name	Fed (F) Non-Fed (N)	Contact Person	Contact Address	Phone #	Fax #	Email Address	Cultural Affiliation	Counties
Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians	F	Reid Milanovich, Chairperson	5401 Dinah Shore Drive Palm Springs, CA, 92264	(760) 699-6800	(760) 699-6919	laviles@aguacaliente.net	Cahuilla	Imperial,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego
Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians	F	Patricia Garcia-Plotkin, Director	5401 Dinah Shore Drive Palm Springs, CA, 92264	(760) 699-6907	(760) 699-6924	ACBCI-THPO@aguacaliente.net	Cahuilla	Imperial,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego
Chemehuevi Indian Tribe	F	Sierra Pencille, Chairperson	P.O. Box 1976 1990 Palo Verde Drive Havasu Lake, CA, 92363	(760) 858-4219	(760) 858-5400	chairman@cit-nsn.gov	Chemehuevi	Imperial,Riverside,San Bernardino
Kern Valley Indian Community	N	Julie Turner, Secretary	P.O. Box 1010 Lake Isabella, CA, 93240	(661) 340-0032			Kawaiisu Tubatulabal Koso	Inyo,Kern,Los Angeles,San Bernardino,Tulare
Kern Valley Indian Community	N	Robert Robinson, Chairperson	P.O. Box 1010 Lake Isabella, CA, 93240	(760) 378-2915		bbutterbredt@gmail.com	Kawaiisu Tubatulabal Koso	Inyo,Kern,Los Angeles,San Bernardino,Tulare
Kern Valley Indian Community	N	Brandy Kendricks,	30741 Foxridge Court Tehachapi, CA, 93561	(661) 821-1733		krazykendricks@hotmail.com	Kawaiisu Tubatulabal Koso	Inyo,Kern,Los Angeles,San Bernardino,Tulare
Morongo Band of Mission Indians	F	Ann Brierty, THPO	12700 Pumarra Road Banning, CA, 92220	(951) 755-5259	(951) 572-6004	abrierty@morongo-nsn.gov	Cahuilla Serrano	Imperial,Los Angeles,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego
Morongo Band of Mission Indians	F	Robert Martin, Chairperson	12700 Pumarra Road Banning, CA, 92220	(951) 755-5110	(951) 755-5177	abrierty@morongo-nsn.gov	Cahuilla Serrano	Imperial,Los Angeles,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego
Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma Reservation	F	Manfred Scott, Acting Chairman - Kw'ts'an Cultural Committee	P.O. Box 1899 Yuma, AZ, 85366	(928) 210-8739		culturalcommittee@quechantribe.com	Quechan	Imperial,Kern,Los Angeles,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego
Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma Reservation	F	Jill McCormick, Historic Preservation Officer	P.O. Box 1899 Yuma, AZ, 85366	(928) 261-0254		historicpreservation@quechantribe.com	Quechan	Imperial,Kern,Los Angeles,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego
Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma Reservation	F	Jordan Joaquin, President, Quechan Tribal Council	P.O.Box 1899 Yuma, AZ, 85366	(760) 919-3600		executivesecretary@quechantribe.com	Quechan	Imperial,Kern,Los Angeles,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego
San Fernando Band of Mission Indians	N	Donna Yocum, Chairperson	P.O. Box 221838 Newhall, CA, 91322	(503) 539-0933	(503) 574-3308	dyocum@sfbmi.org	Kitanemuk Vanyume Tataviam	Kern,Los Angeles,San Bernardino,Ventura
San Manuel Band of Mission Indians	F	Alexandra McCleary, Cultural Lands Manager	26569 Community Center Drive Highland, CA, 92346	(909) 633-0054		alexandra.mccleary@sanmanuel-nsn.gov	Serrano	Kern,Los Angeles,Riverside,San Bernardino
Serrano Nation of Mission Indians	N	Wayne Walker, Co-Chairperson	P. O. Box 343 Patton, CA, 92369	(253) 370-0167		serranonation1@gmail.com	Serrano	Los Angeles,Riverside,San Bernardino
Serrano Nation of Mission Indians	N	Mark Cochrane, Co-Chairperson	P. O. Box 343 Patton, CA, 92369	(909) 528-9032		serranonation1@gmail.com	Serrano	Los Angeles,Riverside,San Bernardino
Twenty-Nine Palms Band of Mission Indians	F	Anthony Madrigal, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer	46-200 Harrison Place Coachella, CA, 92236	(760) 775-3259		amadrigal@29palmsbomi-nsn.gov	Chemehuevi	Imperial,Inyo,Riverside,San Bernardino
Twenty-Nine Palms Band of Mission Indians	F	Darrell Mike, Chairperson	46-200 Harrison Place Coachella, CA, 92236	(760) 863-2444	(760) 863-2449	29chairman@29palmsbomi-nsn.gov	Chemehuevi	Imperial,Inyo,Riverside,San Bernardino

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

This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources assessment for the proposed 12050 Itoya Vista Road Self Storage Project on Assessor's Parcel Number 0434-042-15 (CRM TECH No. 4026), San Bernardino County.

Record: PROJ-2023-003490
Report Type: List of Tribes
Counties: San Bernardino
NAHC Group: All

From: ngallardo@crmtech.us
Sent: Thursday, July 13, 2023 1:52 PM
To: 'chairman@cit-nsn.gov'
Cc: 'cultural@cit-nsn.gov'
Subject: Positive SLF Response for the Proposed 12050 Itoya Vista Road Self Storage Project in the Town of Apple Valley, San Bernardino County (CRM TECH #4026)

Hello,

I'm writing to inform you that CRM TECH will be conducting a cultural resources study for the 12050 Itoya Vista Road Self Storage Project on APN 0434-042-15, in the Town of Apple Valley, San Bernardino County (CRM TECH No. 4026).

In a letter dated July 13, 2023, the Native American Heritage Commission reports a positive finding for tribal cultural resources in the project vicinity and recommends contacting the Chemehuevi Indian Tribe for further information (see attached). Therefore, we are asking for any information you may have regarding any Native American cultural resources in or near the project area. We would appreciate any information that the tribe may provide for CRM TECH to include in our report.

Thank you for your time and input on this project.

Nina Gallardo
(909) 824-6400 (phone)
(909) 824-6405 (fax)
CRM TECH
1016 E. Cooley Drive, Ste. A/B
Colton, CA 92324