

PHASE I HISTORICAL/ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES SURVEY
ASSESSOR'S PARCEL NUMBERS 0463-213-01, -29, AND -32

**Town of Apple Valley
San Bernardino County, California**

For Submittal to:

Planning Division
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Apple Valley, California 92307

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November 11, 2023
CRM TECH Contract No. 4032

Title: Phase I Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey: Assessor's Parcel Numbers 0463-213-01, -29, and -32, Town of Apple Valley, San Bernardino County, California

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USGS Quadrangle: Apple Valley North, Calif., 7.5' quadrangle (Section 16, T6N R3W, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian)

Project Size: Approximately 98 acres

Keywords: Victor Valley/Southern Mojave Desert region; Sites 36-020981 and 4032-3H*, Isolates 4032-1H* and 4032-2H*: historic-period refuse; no "historical resources" under CEQA

** Temporary designations, pending assignment of permanent identification numbers in the California Historical Resources Inventory*

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Between June and November 2023, at the request of Terra Nova Planning and Research, Inc., CRM TECH performed a cultural resources study on approximately 98 acres of undeveloped land in the Town of Apple Valley, San Bernardino County, California. The subject property of the study consists of Assessor's Parcel Numbers 0463-213-01, -29, and -32, located on the east side of Dachshund Avenue between Quarry Road and Cardova Road, in the northeast quarter of Section 16, Township 6 North, Range 3 West, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian.

The study is part of the environmental review process for the proposed construction of a warehouse 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.

To identify and evaluate such resources, CRM TECH conducted a cultural resources records search, initiated a Native American Sacred Lands File search, pursued historical background research, and carried out an intensive-level field survey. As a result of these research procedures, a previously recorded archaeological site, a newly identified site, and two isolates (i.e., localities with fewer than three artifacts) were found to be present within or partially within the project area, all of them consisting of scattered refuse items from the historic period.

The site record for the previously recorded site, 36-020981, has been updated, and the three new localities have been recorded into the California Historical Resources Inventory under the temporary designations of Isolate 4032-1H, Isolate 4032-2H, and Site 4032-3H, pending assignment of permanent identification numbers. Due to the lack of any close historical associations or potential for important archaeological data, none of these sites and isolates appears to be eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources. Therefore, they do not meet the definition of a "historical resource" for CEQA-compliance purposes. No other features or artifacts of prehistoric or historical origin were encountered within the project boundaries.

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

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INTRODUCTION

Between June and November 2023, at the request of Terra Nova Planning and Research, Inc., CRM TECH performed a cultural resources study on approximately 98 acres of undeveloped land in the Town of Apple Valley, San Bernardino County, California (Figure 1). The subject property of the study consists of Assessor's Parcel Numbers 0463-213-01, -29, and -32, located on the east side of Dachshund Avenue between Quarry Road and Cardova Road, in the northeast quarter of Section 16, Township 6 North, Range 3 West, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian (Figures 2, 3).

The study is part of the environmental review process for the proposed construction of a warehouse 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.

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

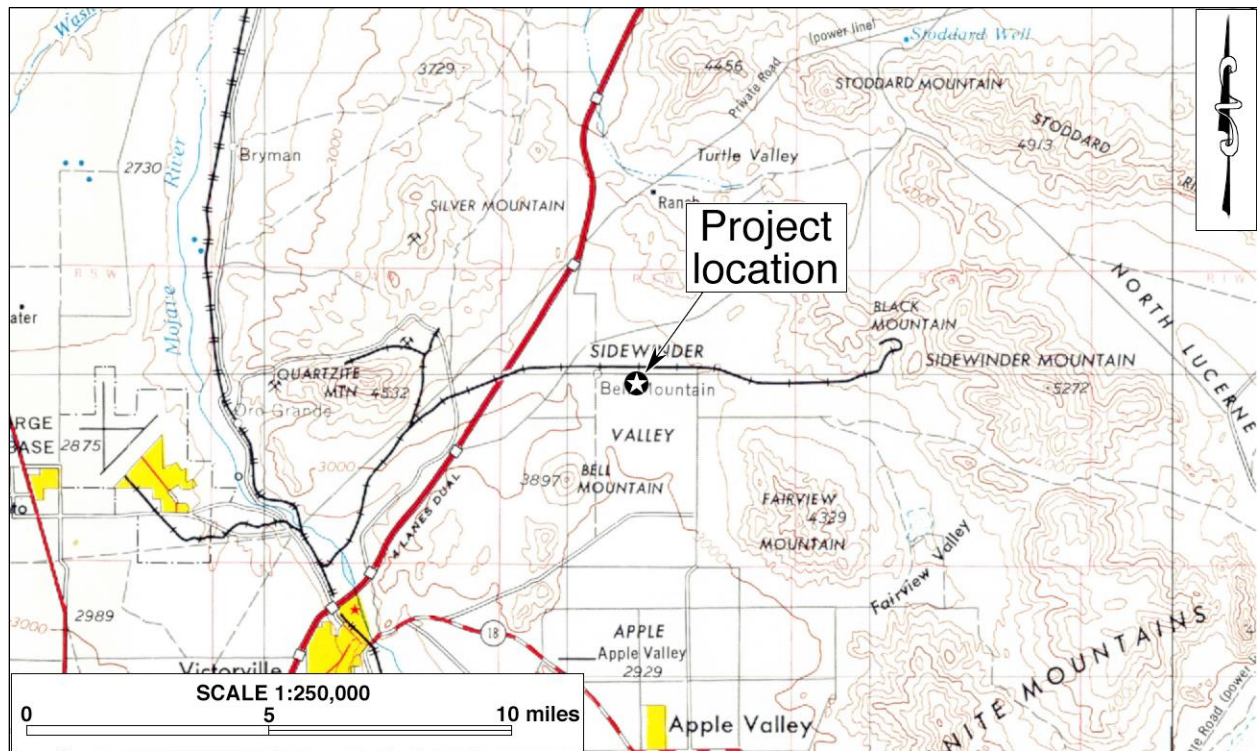


Figure 1. Project vicinity. (Based on USGS San Bernardino, Calif., 120'x60' quadrangle [USGS 1969])

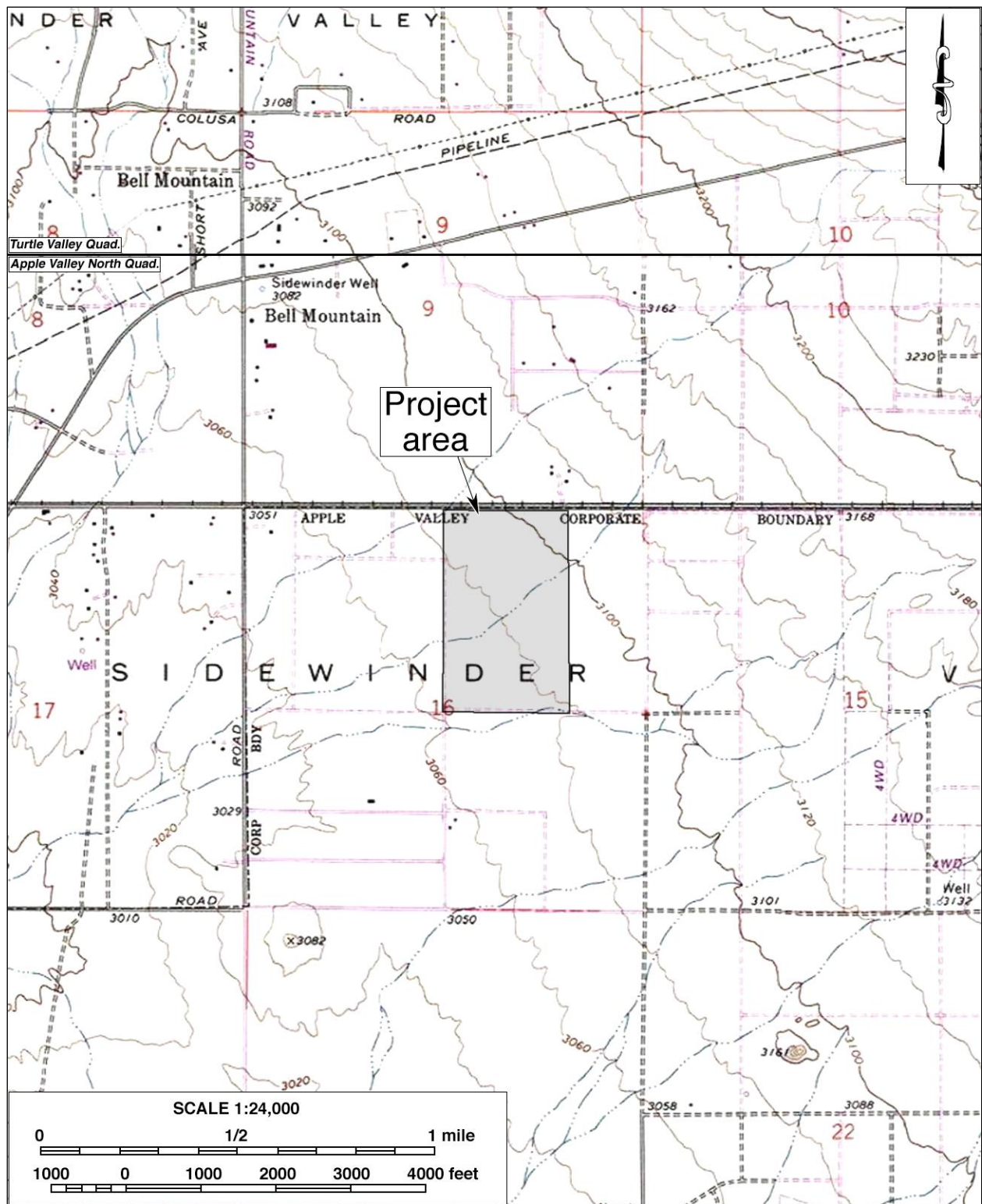


Figure 2. Project area. (Based on USGS Apple Valley North and Turtle Valley, Calif., 7.5' quadrangles [USGS 1993a; 1993b])

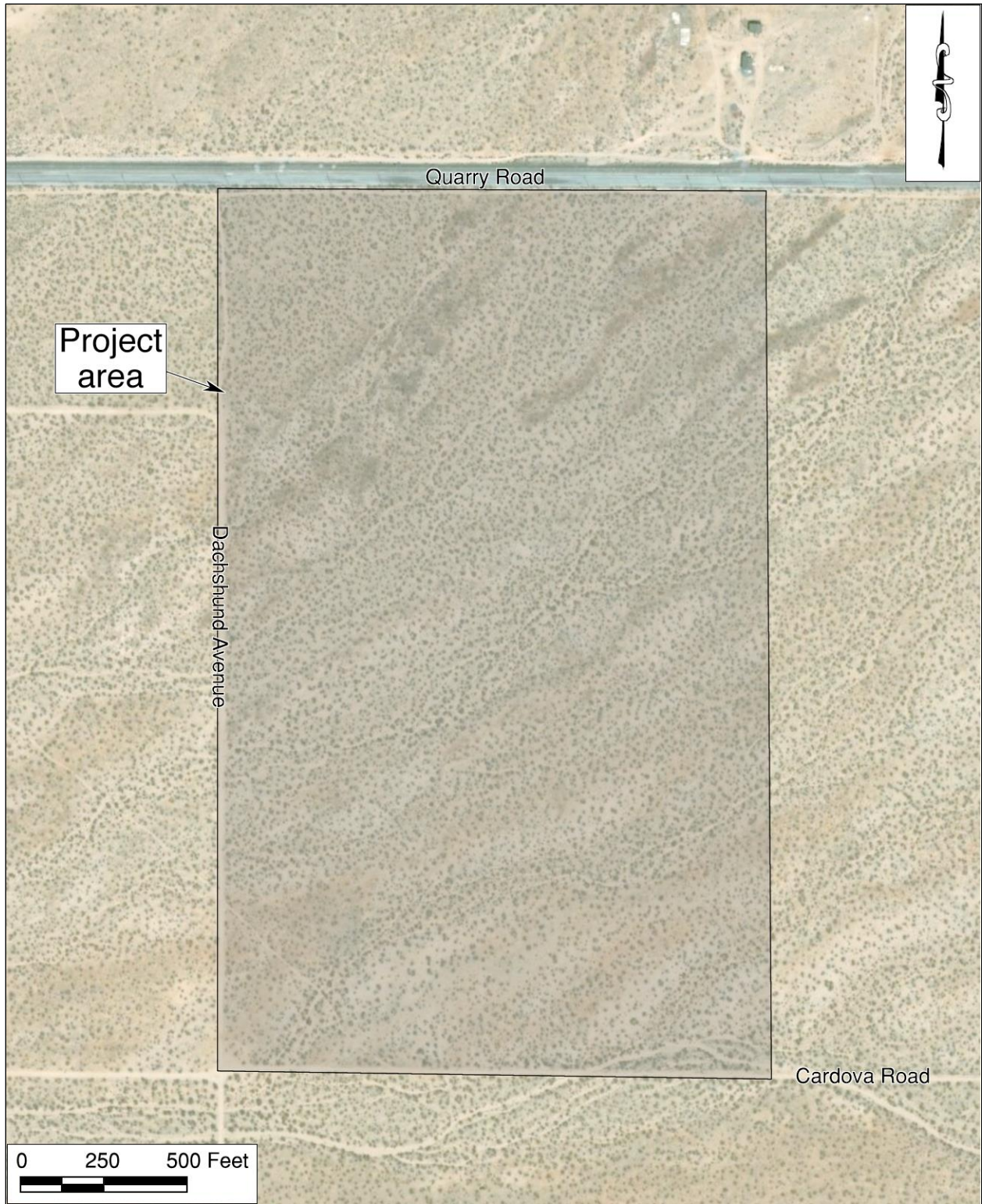


Figure 3. Recent satellite image of the project area. (Based on Google Earth imagery)

SETTING

CURRENT NATURAL SETTING

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

The project area lies in the northernmost portion of the Town of Apple Valley, on the south side of the Sidewinder Valley and to the northeast of Bell Mountain. The property retains most of its natural character, with other parcels of undeveloped land nearby in all directions of the project area (Figures 3, 4). It is bounded by Cardova Road on the south, Dachshund Avenue on the west, Quarry Road on the north, and an open field on the east (Figure 3). Further to the south, commercial warehouse development has begun to transform the desert landscape in the general vicinity.



Figure 4. Overview of the current natural setting of the project area, view to the north. (Photograph taken on August 17, 2023)

The terrain in the project area slopes down gently to the southwest and has at least four separate drainages crossing the area running in a southwest-northeast direction. The elevation of the project area ranges approximately between 3,060 feet and 3,110 feet above sea level. In its natural state, the project area is part of the Creosote Scrub Plant Community. Vegetation observed in the project vicinity included creosote bushes, Joshua trees, beaver tail cactus, and small grasses and shrubs consistent to the community. The surface soil consists of fine to coarse yellowish brown alluvial sand mixed with small rocks and gravel. The project area has been slightly disturbed by unauthorized dirt roads running northwest-southeast as well as refuse dumping (Figure 4).

CULTURAL SETTING

Prehistoric Context

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 present-day Apple Valley area is a part of the homeland of the Serrano people, which is centered in the San Bernardino Mountains. Together with that of the Vanyume people, linguistically a subgroup, the traditional territory of the Serrano 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 Haase 1974:15). The earliest Euroamerican settlements appeared in the Victor Valley as early as 1860 (Peirson 1970:128). Despite these “early starts,” due to its harsh environment, development in the arid high desert country of southern California was slow and limited for much of the historic period, and the Victor Valley remained only sparsely populated until the second half of the 20th century.

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

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

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

RESEARCH METHODS

RECORDS SEARCH

On 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 and existing cultural resources reports within a one-mile radius of the project area. Previously identified cultural resources include properties designated as California Historical Landmarks, Points of Historical Interest, or San Bernardino County Landmarks, as well as those listed in the National Register of Historic Places, the California Register of Historical Resources, or the California Historical Resources Inventory.

SACRED LANDS FILE SEARCH

On June 28, 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. The NAHC is the State of California's trustee agency for the protection of "tribal cultural resources," as defined by California Public Resources Code §21074, and is tasked with identifying and cataloging properties of Native American cultural value, including places of special religious, spiritual, or social significance and known graves and cemeteries throughout the state. The response from the NAHC is summarized in the sections below and attached to this report in Appendix 2.

HISTORICAL RESEARCH

Historical background research for this study was conducted by CRM TECH principal investigator/historian Bai "Tom" Tang. Sources consulted during the research included published literature in local and regional history, 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 1857 and the U.S. Geological Survey's (USGS) topographic maps dated 1934-1993, which are available at the websites of the U.S. Bureau of Land Management and the USGS. The aerial and satellite photographs, taken in 1952-2023, are available at the Nationwide Environmental Title Research (NETR) Online website and through the Google Earth software.

FIELD SURVEY

On August 17, 2023, CRM TECH field director Daniel Ballester and project archaeologist Michael Richards carried out the intensive-level field survey of the project area. The survey was completed on foot by walking a series of parallel east-west 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 good to excellent (80-95 percent), due to the sparse low-lying vegetation throughout the project area (Figure 4).

RESULTS AND FINDINGS

RECORDS SEARCH

SCCIC records show that the project area had not been surveyed systematically for cultural resources before the present study. Although the area was covered by a 2006 study completed for the North Apple Valley Specific Plan, that study was a program-level reconnaissance that did not

include an intensive-level field survey (Tang et al. 2006:8). Within the one-mile scope of the records search, SCCIC files identified 11 other studies on various tracts of land and linear features (Figure 5). An archaeological site from the historical period, designated 36-020981 (CA-SBR-13515H) in the California Historical Resources Inventory, was previously recorded as lying partially within the project boundaries.

Site 36-020981 was recorded in 2009 as an elongated refuse deposit extending along the south side of Quarry Road and containing 12 discrete loci of dumping episodes as well as a sparse background scatter of debris. The material appears to date to the 1950s-1960s based on the presence of church key-opened tin top beer cans that were replaced by aluminum top cans in the 1960s and condensed/evaporated milk cans that were produced after 1950. Only a small portion of this site falls within the current project area, including Loci 11 and 12.

In addition to Site 36-020981, six other sites and one isolate (i.e., a locality with fewer than three artifacts) have been identified and recorded within the one-mile radius. One of the sites was prehistoric (i.e., Native American) in origin, as was the isolate. The site, designated 36-020979 (CA-SBR-13513), was described as a sparse artifact scatter consisting of one expedient basalt scraper, a multidirectional basalt core, and two basalt interior flakes, and the isolate, 36-012355, consisted of a quartzite core with several flake removal scars.

The other five sites date to the historical period. Among these were a segment of the Mormon Trail, a segment of Stoddard Wells Road, a refuse scatter of a few bottles and ceramics, the Boulder Dam-San Bernardino transmission lines, and the access road to the transmission lines. Other than 36-020981, none of these known cultural resources was found in the immediate vicinity of the project area. Therefore, none of them requires further consideration during this study.

SACRED LANDS FILE SEARCH

In response to CRM TECH's inquiry, the NAHC states in a letter dated August 4, 2023, that the Sacred Lands File search identified no Native American cultural resources in the project vicinity. However, noting that the absence of specific information in the Sacred Lands File does not necessarily establish the absence of Native American cultural resources, the NAHC recommended that local Native American groups be contacted for future information and provided a referral list of pertinent tribal organizations in the region (see Appendix 2).

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

HISTORICAL RESEARCH

Historical sources consulted for this study indicate that the project area remained unsettled and undeveloped throughout the historic period (Figures 6-8; NETR Online 1952-1984). In the 1850s, when the U.S. government conducted the first systematic land survey in the Victor Valley, no human-made features of any kind were noted in or near the project area (Figure 6). By the 1920s-

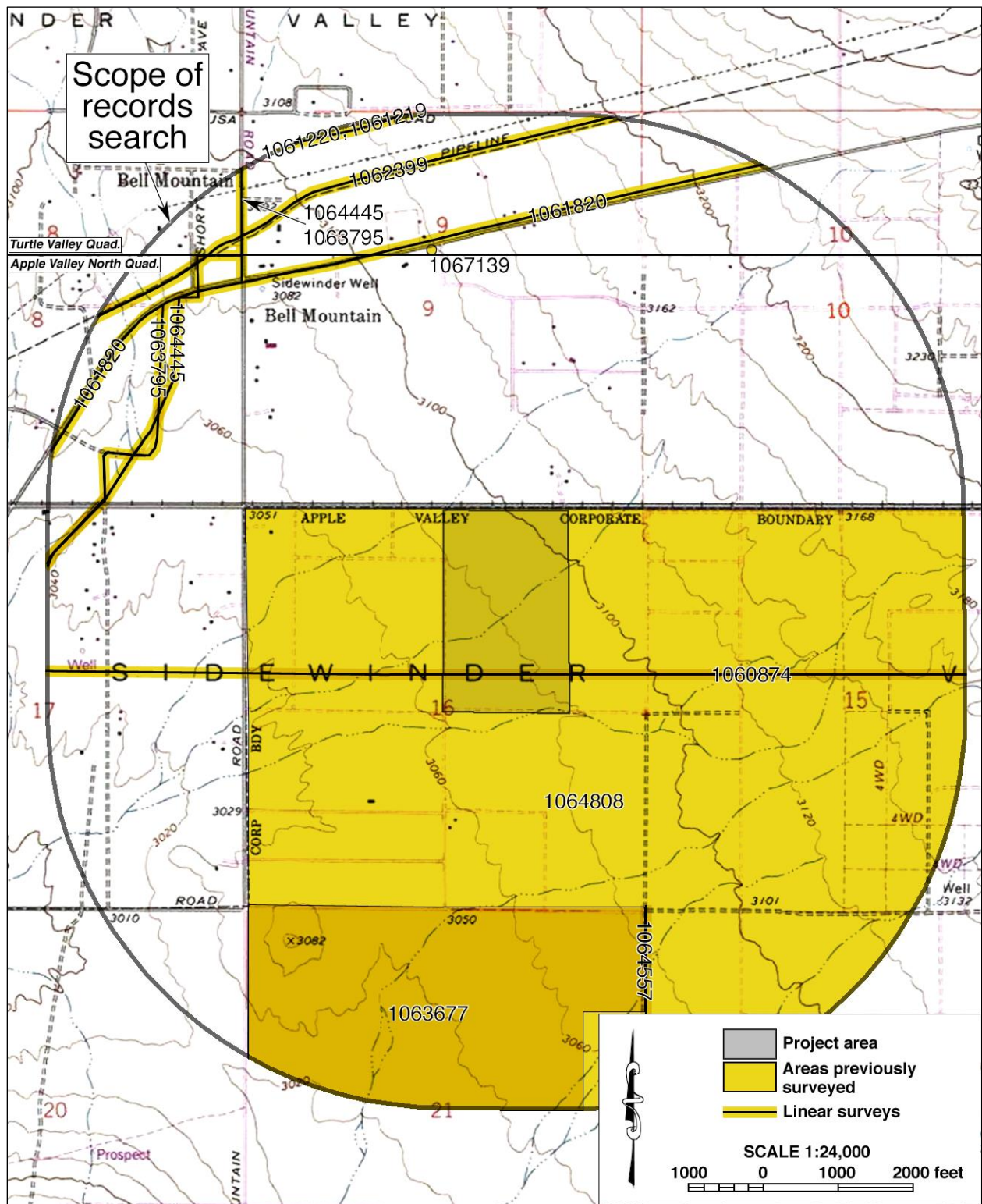


Figure 5. Previous cultural resources studies in the vicinity of the project area, listed by SCCIC file number. As a protective measure, locations of known historical/archaeological resources are not shown; nor is the 2006 program-level reconnaissance, which covered nearly the entire scope of the records search.

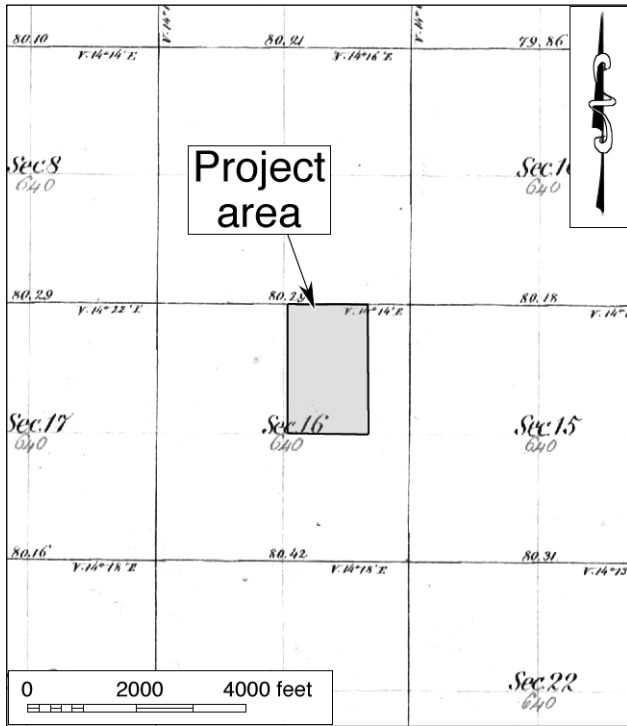


Figure 6. The project area and vicinity in 1855-1857. (Source: GLO 1857)

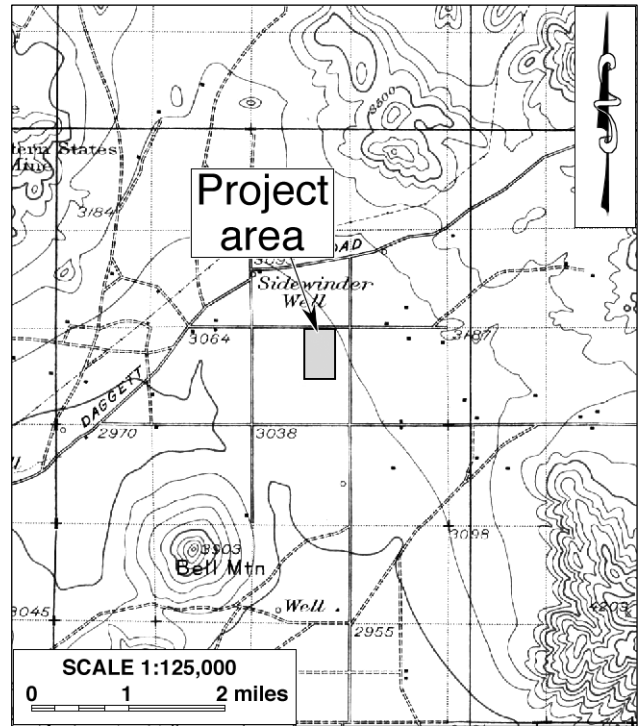


Figure 7. The project area and vicinity in 1920-1932. (Source: USGS 1934)

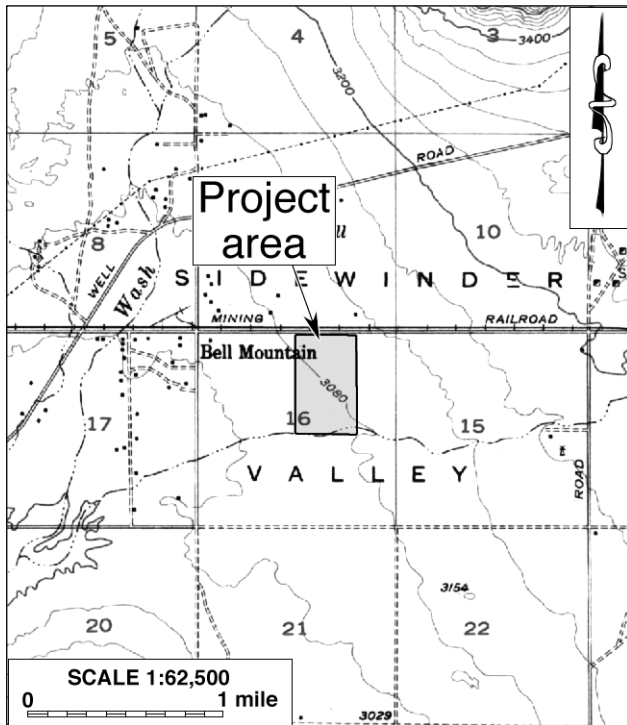


Figure 8. The project area and vicinity in 1952-1957. (Source: USGS 1957)

1930s, a number of roads and scattered buildings had appeared in the surrounding area, including a segment of what is now Quarry Road along the northern project boundary (Figure 7).

Since then, while the number of roads and buildings gradually increased over the decades, the overall character of the surrounding area underwent little change, with most of the land remaining undeveloped and largely unused, until the early years of the 21st century, when the first of the warehouse developments to the south of the project location took place (Figure 8; NETR Online 1952-2020; Google Earth 1994-2023). Meanwhile, the natural desert landscape in the project area itself has remained essentially unaltered to the present time despite the emergence of Dachshund Avenue and Cardova Road sometime between 1984 and 1994 (NETR Online 1952-2020; Google Earth 1994-2023).

FIELD SURVEY

During the field survey, the remnants of historic-period refuse deposits previously recorded at Site 36-020981 were observed along the northern edge of the project area, while three previously unknown cultural resources, including one archaeological site and two isolates, were also identified within the project boundaries. The three newly identified resources were recorded into the California Historical Resources Inventory under the temporary designations of Isolate 4032-1H, Isolate 4032-2H, and Site 4032-3H, pending assignment of permanent identification numbers (see Appendix 3).

At Site 36-020981, the existing site record suggests that two of the 12 loci recorded in 2009, Locus 11 and Locus 12, were located within the current project boundaries, but neither of them could be found during the survey. A small number of scattered cans were observed in the portion of the site within the project boundaries. These artifacts, such as hole-in-top condensed milk cans and beverage cans with church-key openings, appear consistent to what was recorded at the site in 2009.

The three newly identified resources also consist of historic-period refuse. Isolates 4032-1H (Figure 9) and 4032-2H (Figure 10) represent a single metal cone top beverage can each, both of them found in the southwestern portion of the project area. Site 4032-3H (Figure 11) is a 1950s-era refuse scatter located in the central portion of the project area. Featuring mainly domestic household items, the refuse deposit at Site 4032-3H appears to reflect the result of a single dumping episode that has since been dispersed by wind and water.

As recorded during the survey, Site 4032-3H contains 50 metal cans, 30 ceramic bowl and dish fragments, 2 blue decorative glass dish fragments, 20 glass fragments, and some metal wires. Among the more diagnostic artifacts are 6 hole-in-top cans, 46 sanitary cans, 2 cone top cans, 1 tobacco tin, 1 Coke bottle fragment, 1 clear glass bottle base, and a small amount of crown tops bottle caps. Most of these items were found along a drainage that runs through the property, suggesting the possibility of secondary deposition.



Figure 9. Isolate 4032-1H. (Photograph taken on August 17, 2023)



Figure 10. Isolate 4032-2H. (Photograph taken on August 17, 2023)



Figure 11. Site 4032-3H. (Photograph taken on August 17, 2023)

DISCUSSION

APPLICABLE STATUTORY/REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

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

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

California Register of Historical Resources” (Title 14 CCR §15064.5(a)(3)). A resource may be listed in the California Register if it meets any of the following criteria:

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

RESOURCE EVALUATION

In summary of the research results presented above, a previously recorded archaeological site (36-020981), a newly identified site (4032-3H), and two isolates (4032-1H and 4032-2H) were found to be present within or partially within the project area during this study. All four of these localities feature scattered refuse items, the most common historic-period cultural remains to be found in the southern California desert region. The two isolates each consists of a single metal beverage can. According to guidelines set forth by the California Office of Historic Preservation, isolates like these, with fewer than three artifacts, by definition do not qualify as archaeological sites due to the lack of contextual integrity. As such, Isolates 4032-1H and 4032-2H do not constitute potential “historical resources” and require no further consideration in the CEQA compliance process.

Site 4032-3H and the remnant of Site 36-020981 in the project area contain light scatters of typical domestic refuse from the late historic period (1950s-1960s), and neither of them demonstrates any unique qualities among the numerous similar sites previously found in the region or any particular historical interest. Site 4032-3H is distributed along a drainage, which suggests post-depositional movement and disturbed provenience, while the artifacts at Site 36-020981 are scattered along a well-traveled roadway. In both cases any possible connection to a particular person or event in the past is obscured, nor do the common, ubiquitous, and often fragmented artifacts hold the promise of any important archaeological data for the study of mid-20th century American history, a subject that is well documented in historical literature, archival records, and contemporary publications. Based on these considerations, neither site appears eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources. Therefore, they do not meet CEQA definition of “historical resources.”

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

In conclusion, Isolate 4032-1H, Isolate 4032-2H, Site 4032-3H, and a portion of Site 36-020981 were the only cultural resources identified within or adjacent to the project area, and none of them constitutes a “historical resource” for CEQA-compliance purposes. Therefore, CRM TECH presents the following recommendations to the Town of Apple Valley:

- No “historical resources” are known to be present within or adjacent to the project area, and thus the project as currently proposed will not cause a substantial adverse change to any known “historical resource.”
- No further cultural resources investigation will be necessary for the project unless construction plans undergo such changes as to include areas not covered by this study.

- If buried cultural materials are discovered inadvertently during 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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 2001 *National Historic Trail Feasibility Study and Environmental Assessment: Old Spanish Trail, New Mexico, Colorado, Utah, Arizona, Nevada, California*. National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior, Washington, D.C.
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 2004 *The Story of Apple Valley*. The Lewis Center for Educational Research/Apple Valley Chamber of Commerce, Apple Valley.
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1993a Map: Apple Valley North, Calif. (7.5’, 1:24,000); 1970 edition photorevised in 1989.
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**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
Frank J. Raslich, M.A.

Education

- 2016-2010 Ph.D. candidate, Michigan State University, East Lansing.
2010 M.A., Anthropology, Michigan State University, East Lansing.
2005 B.A., Anthropology, University of Michigan, Flint.
- 2019 Grant and Research Proposal Writing for Archaeologists; Society for American Archaeology online seminar.
- 2014 Bruker Industries Tracer S1800 pXRF Training; presented by Dr. Bruce Kaiser, Bruker Scientific.

Professional Experience

- 2022-2022 Project Archaeologist/Report Writer, CRM TECH, Colton, California.
Archaeological Monitor, Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians, Palm Springs, California.
- 2014-2022 Board of Directors, Ziibiwing Center of Anishinabe Culture and Lifeways, Saginaw Chippewa Indian Tribe of Michigan.
- 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.
- 2016-2018 Adjunct Lecturer, Michigan State University, East Lansing.
2017-2018 Adjunct Lecturer, University of Michigan, Flint.
- 2009-2017 Teaching Assistant, Michigan State University, East Lansing.
2008-2014 Research Assistant, Intellectual Property Issues in Cultural Heritage, Simon Fraser University, British Columbia, Canada.
- 2010-2013 Research Assistant, Michigan State University, East Lansing.
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.
- 2013 Geochemical Analysis of the Dickenson Group of the Upper Peninsula, Michigan: A study of an Accreted Terrane of the Superior Province. *Geological Society of America Abstracts with Programs* 45:4(53).

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

Education

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

Professional Experience

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

Cultural Resources Management Reports

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

PROJECT ARCHAEOLOGIST/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

Michael D. Richards, M.A., Registered Professional Archaeologist

Education

2002 M.A., Anthropology, California State University, Northridge (CSUN).
1986 B.A., Anthropology: University of California, Los Angeles (UCLA).
1982 A.A., Los Angeles Valley College, Los Angeles, California.

2015 Section 106 workshop.
2000 CSUN “Olmec” field excavation and lab analysis; La Venta, Mexico.
1999 Rock art recording, UCLA Extension; Little Lake, California.
1998 Rock art symposium, UCLA Extension.

Professional Experience

2018- Project Archaeologist/Paleontologist, CRM TECH, Colton, Calif.
2016-2018 Co-Principal Investigator/Archaeologist, LSA Associates Inc.
2012-2016 Co-Principal Investigator/Archaeologist, ICF International (Jones & Stokes).
2010-2012 Co-Principal Investigator/Archaeologist, various CRM firms (on call).
2007-2010 Principal Investigator/Field Director/Crew Chief, ASM Affiliates, Inc.
2004-2007 Project Manager/Co-Principal Investigator, ArchaeoPaleo Resource Management, Inc.
2003-2004 Staff Archaeologist/Crew Chief, SRI, Inc.
2000-2003 Project Archaeologist/Field Director, Ancient Enterprises (Clewlow, Jr.).
1999-2000 Staff Archaeologist/Lab Crew Chief, CSC/Edwards Air Force Base.

Research Interests

Pottery and rock art analysis; prehistory the American southwest; Mesoamerica; Japan.

Cultural Resources Management Reports

Author and co-author of, contributor to, and principal investigator for numerous cultural resources management study reports since 1999.

Memberships

Society for American Archaeology; Society for California Archaeology; Archaeological Institute of America; Conejo Open Space Trails Advisory Committee; Conejo Valley Historical Society.

APPENDIX 2

SACRED LANDS FILE SEARCH RESULTS



NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

August 4, 2023

Nina Gallardo
CRM TECH

Via Email to: ngallardo@crmtech.us

ACTING CHAIRPERSON
Reginald Pagaling
Chumash

SECRETARY
Sara Dutschke
Miwok

COMMISSIONER
Isaac Bojorquez
Ohlone-Costanoan

COMMISSIONER
Buffy McQuillen
Yakaya Pomo, Yuki,
Nomlaki

COMMISSIONER
Wayne Nelson
Luiseño

COMMISSIONER
Stanley Rodriguez
Kumeyaay

COMMISSIONER
Vacant

COMMISSIONER
Vacant

COMMISSIONER
Vacant

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY
**Raymond C.
Hitchcock**
Miwok, Nisenan

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

Re: Proposed Warehouse Project on Assessor's Parcel Numbers 0463-213-01, -29, and -32 (CRM TECH No. 4032), San Bernardino County

Dear Ms. Gallardo:

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

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

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

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

Sincerely,

Cameron Vela

Cameron Vela
Cultural Resources Analyst
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 |
|--|--------------------------------|--|---|-----------------------|----------------|---------------------------------------|----------------------------------|--|
| 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 |
| Kern Valley Indian Community | N | Julie Turner, Secretary | P.O. Box 1010 Lake Isabella, CA, 93240 | Phone: (661) 340-0032 | | | 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 | 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 |
| 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 |
| 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 |
| 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 |
| Kern Valley Indian Community | N | Julie Turner, Secretary | P.O. Box 1010 Lake Isabella, CA, 93240 | Phone: (661) 340-0032 | | | Kawaiisu Tubatulabal Koso | Inyo,Kern,Los Angeles,San Bernardino,Tulare |
| <p>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.</p> <p>This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources assessment for the proposed Proposed Warehouse Project on Assessor's Parcel Numbers 0463-213-01, -29, and -32 (CRM TECH No. 4032), San Bernardino County.</p> | | | | | | | | <p>Record: PROJ-2023-003881 Report Type: List of Tribes Counties: San Bernardino NAHC Group: All</p> |

APPENDIX 3

**CULTURAL RESOURCES RECORDED
WITHIN THE PROJECT AREA**

State of California--The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
CONTINUATION SHEET

Primary # 36-020981 update
HRI # _____
Trinomial CA-SBR-13515H update

Page 1 of 2

Resource name or # (Assigned by recorder) _____

Recorded by Daniel Ballester and Michael Richards

Date August 17, 2023

Continuation Update

Form Prepared by Daniel Ballester

Date August 22, 2023

Affiliation: CRM TECH, Colton

Project No: CRM TECH 4032

During an intensive-level field survey of Assessor's Parcel Numbers 0463-213-01 and -29 on August 17, 2023, the westernmost portion of Site 36-020981 was revisited. The two loci recorded in 2009 in this portion of the site, Locus 11 and Locus 12, could not be relocated, but a small number of scattered cans were observed. These artifacts, such as hole-in-top condensed milk cans and beverage cans with church-key openings, appear consistent to what was recorded at the site in 2009.

Report Citation:

Bai "Tom" Tang, Frank Raslich, and Michael Richards (2023): Phase I Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey: Assessor's Parcel Numbers 0463-213-01, -29, and -32, Town of Apple Valley, San Bernardino County, California

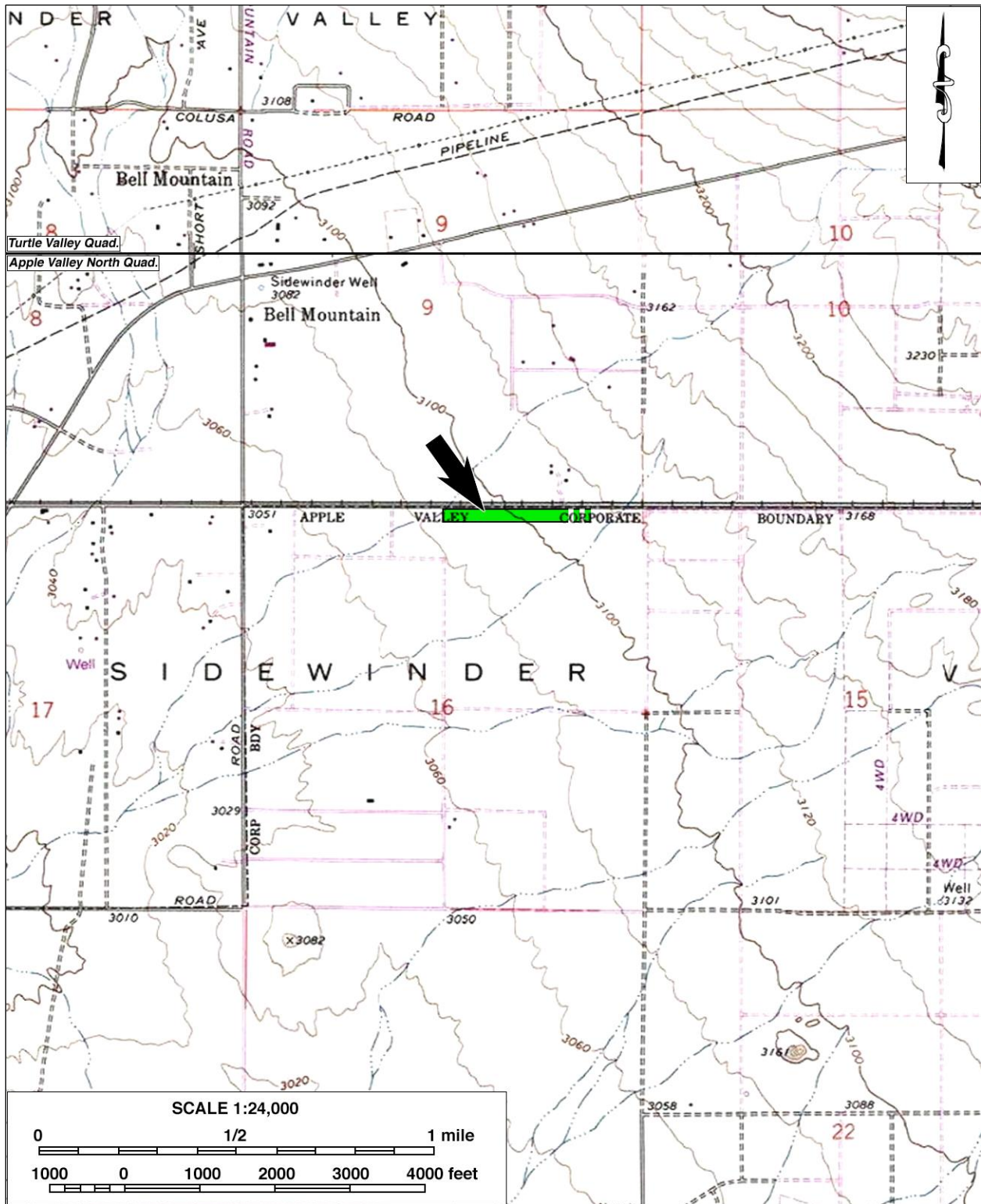
LOCATION MAP

Trinomial _____

*Map Name: Apple Valley North, Calif.

*Scale: 1:24,000

*Date of Map: 1993



State of California — The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE RECORD

Primary # 36-020981
HRI# _____
Trinomial SBR-13515H

Page 2 of 4 *Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder) LSA-SCE08011-4

*A1. **Dimensions:** Length: 1,500 m (E-W) x b. Width 20 m (N-S)
Method of Measurement: Paced Taped Visual estimate Other: Garmin GPS with 2 meter accuracy.
Method of Determination (Check any that apply): Artifacts Features Soil Vegetation Topography
 Cut bank Animal burrow Excavation Property boundary Other (Explain):
Reliability of determination: High Medium Low Explain: The limits of the trash dumps are clearly defined.
Limitations (Check any that apply) Restricted access Paved/built over Site limits incompletely defined
 Disturbances Vegetation Other: (Explain): None.

A2. **Depth:** None Unknown; Method of Determination: Surface examination only, but the site appears to be limited to the surface.

*A3. **Human Remains:** Present Absent Possible Unknown (Explain): The site consists of 12 discrete, marginally historic, trash dump loci with an associated sparse scatter of trash between the loci; and human remains would not be expected.

*A4. **Features** (Number, briefly describe, indicate size, list associated cultural constituents, and show location of each feature on site map): None observed.

*A5. **Cultural Constituents:** (Describe and quantify artifacts, ecofacts, cultural residues, etc., not associated with features): The site consists of 12 discrete dump episodes designated loci 1 through 12. A sparse scatter of temporally associated trash is present between the discrete loci.

Locus 1. Locus 1 measures approximately 10 meters in diameter and contains 20+ 12 ounce (oz.), church key opened, tin top beer cans; 5 4 3/8 x 3 inch sanitary cans; 3 3 1/2 x 2 5/8 inch sanitary cans; 1 7 x 6 1/8 inch sanitary can; 1 3 7/8 x 2 1/16 inch juice can; 1 2 1/4 x 3 5/8 inch meat tin; 1 1/2 pint clear glass liquor bottle; and 1 aqua glass bottle neck.

Locus 2. Locus 2 measures approximately 5 meters in diameter and contains 20+ 12 oz., church key opened, tin top beer cans; 3+ 4 1/2 x 3 3/8 inch sanitary cans; 1 3 14.5/16 x 2 15/16 inch condensed/evaporated milk can; 1 coffee can top, "For drip or glass coffee makers"; 1 tobacco tin; 1 friction top lid "jams, jellies, + preserves"; several sanitary cans, 4 1/2 x 3 3/8 and 6 1/8 x 5 inch; 1 galvanized bucket; 1 couch spring; 1/2 pint clear glass liquor bottle fragments; and miscellaneous clear, green, and amber glass fragments.

Locus 3. Locus 3 measures approximately 2 meters in diameter and contains 3 12 oz., church key opened, tin top "ale" cans; 2 4 3/8 x 3 inch sanitary cans; and one sardine can.

Locus 4. Locus 4 measures approximately 5 meters in diameter and contains 6+ 12 oz., church key opened, tin top beer cans; 13 14.5/16 x 2 15/16 inch condensed/evaporated milk can; 1 sardine can; 1 mason jar lid; 1 stove pipe section; 20+ blue (milk of magnesia) glass fragments; and 20+ clear glass fragments.

Locus 5. Locus 5 measures approximately 3 meters in diameter and contains 6+ 12 oz., church key opened, tin top beer cans; 6+ 4 3/8 x 3 inch sanitary cans; 4 tobacco tins; 1 4 3/4 x 5 inch "pipe and cig" tobacco tin; 1 3 14.5/16 x 2 15/16 inch condensed/evaporated milk can; 1 screw top clear glass bottle neck.

Locus 6. Locus 6 measures approximately 3 meters in diameter and contains 6 12 oz., church key opened, tin top beer cans; 3 14.5/16 x 2 15/16 inch condensed/evaporated milk cans; and 16 sanitary cans of various sizes.

Locus 7. Locus 7 measures approximately 5 meters in diameter and contains 8 12 oz., church key opened, tin top beer cans; 6 sanitary cans of assorted sizes; 1 amber glass beer bottle; 1 clear glass tumbler base and body; 1 tobacco tin; 100+ amber and clear glass fragments.

Locus 8. Locus 8 measures approximately 2 meters in diameter and contains 3 12 oz., church key opened, tin top beer cans; 3 14.5/16 x 2 15/16 inch condensed/evaporated milk cans; 10 sanitary cans of various sizes; and 3 coffee can lids, "For drip and glass coffee makers", "For drip vacuum coffee makers", and "Regular grind."

State of California — The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE RECORD

Primary # 36-020981

HRI# _____

Trinomial SBR-13415 #

Page 3 of 4

*Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder) LSA-SCE08011-4

Locus 9. Locus 9 measures approximately 3 x 10 meters and contains 8 12 oz., church key opened, tin top beer cans; 3 4 1/2 x 3 3/8 inch sanitary cans; and 3 meat tins.

Locus 10. Locus 10 consists of 2 concentrations approximately 14 meters apart and contains 40 12 oz., church key opened, tin top beer cans; 10 14.5/16 x 2 15/16 inch condensed/evaporated milk cans; 15 sanitary cans of various sizes; 2 mayonnaise jars; and 1 stove pipe segment. A looters pit has been excavated into the locus.

Locus 11. Locus 11 measures approximately 5 meters in diameter and contains 6 12 oz., church key opened, tin top beer cans; 7 sanitary cans of various sizes; 1 tobacco tin; 1 14.5/16 x 2 15/16 inch condensed/evaporated milk can; 1 metal tray; 1 porcelain plate fragment with gilded gold trim; 1 milk glass fragment; and 20+ miscellaneous brown and clear glass fragments.

Locus 12. Locus 12 measures approximately 20 meters in diameter and contains 50+ 12 oz., church key opened, tin top beer cans; 10+ 14.5/16 x 2 15/16 inch condensed/evaporated milk cans; 75+ sanitary cans of assorted sizes; 1 coffee can; 1 aerosol can; 4 cone top beer cans; 5 meat tins; 1 sardine can "norvega"; 1 amber Pabst Blue Ribbon quart bottle; 1 screw top bottle neck; 10+ very lightly tinted amethyst glass fragments from 1 vessel; 1 cobalt glass fragment; 1 milk glass light fixture; and 300+ miscellaneous glass fragments.

*A6. **Were Specimens Collected?** No Yes (If yes, attach Artifact Record or catalog and identify where specimens are curated.)

*A7. **Site Condition:** Good Fair Poor (Describe disturbances): The site has only been disturbed by the looter's pit in Locus 10.

*A8. **Nearest Water:** (Type, distance, and direction). Two unnamed intermittent washes cross the site.

*A9. **Elevation:** 3,080-3,150 ft above mean sea level

A10. **Environmental Setting:** (Describe culturally relevant variables such as vegetation, fauna, soils, geology, landform, slope, aspect, exposure, etc.): The site is located in an open setting on an alluvial plain that slopes to the south. Vegetation in the area consists of scattered creosote.

A11. **Historical Information:**

*A12. **Age:** Prehistoric Protohistoric 1542-1769 1769-1848 1848-1880 1880-1914 1914-1945
 Post 1945 Undetermined Describe position in regional prehistoric chronology or factual historic dates if known:
The site appears to date to the 1950s based on the church key opened, tin top beer cans that were replaced by aluminum topped cans in the 1960s, and by the condensed/evaporated milk cans of sizes that were used post-1950 (IMACS 2001)

A13. **Interpretations** (Discuss data potential, function(s), ethnic affiliation, and other interpretations): The site is a series of 1950s domestic refuse dumps. The dumps appear to be associated due to the similarity of their components.

A14. **Remarks:**

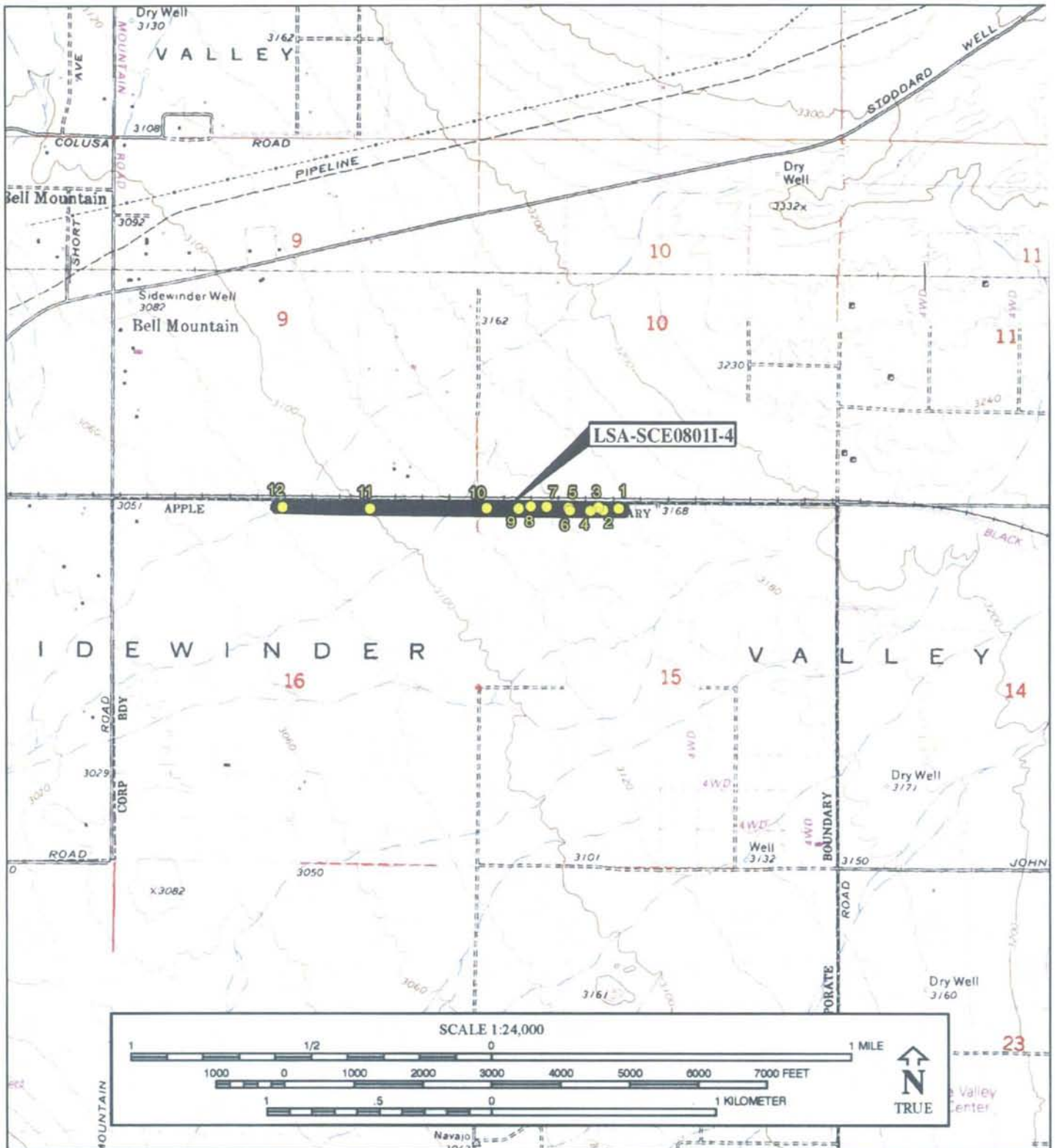
A15. **References** (Documents, informants, maps, and other references): Intermountain Antiquities Computer System (IMACS) 2001 *IMACS User's Guide*. Salt Lake City: Utah State Historic Preservation Office

A16. **Photographs** (List subjects, direction of view, and accession numbers or attach a Photograph Record):

Original Media/Negatives On File at: LSA Associates, Inc., 20 Executive Park, Suite 200, Irvine, CA 92604

*A17. **Form Prepared By:** P. Fulton **Date:** November 10, 2009

Affiliation and Address: LSA Associates, Inc., 20 Executive Park, Suite 200, Irvine, CA 92604



PRIMARY RECORD

Primary # _____

HRI # _____

Trinomial _____

NRHP Status Code 6Z

Other Listings _____

Review Code _____ Reviewer _____ Date _____

Page 1 of 2

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) CRM TECH 4032-1H

P1. Other Identifier: _____

*P2. Location: Not for Publication Unrestricted *a. County San Bernardino
and (P2b and P2c or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

*b. USGS 7.5' Quad Apple Valley North, Calif. Date 1993

T6N; R3W; SW 1/4 of NE 1/4 of Sec 16 ; S.B. B.M.

c. Address N/A City Apple Valley Zip _____

d. UTM: (Give more than one for large and/or linear resources) Zone 11 ; 481,876 mE/ 3,829,851 mN

UTM Derivation: USGS Quad GPS (NAD 83)

e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, etc., as appropriate) Approximately 135 feet east of Dachshund Avenue and 755 feet north of Cardova Road, at the elevation of 3,075 feet above mean sea level

*P3a. Description: (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries): This isolate consists of a single cone top beverage can.

*P3b. Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) AH16: Other (isolated refuse item)

*P4. Resources Present: Building Structure Object Site District Element of District
 Other (isolates, etc.)

P5a. Photograph or Drawing (Photograph required for buildings, structures, and objects.)



P5b. Description of Photo (view, date, accession number): August 17, 2023

*P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources: Historic Prehistoric Both

*P7. Owner and Address: Unknown

*P8. Recorded by (Name, affiliation, & address): Daniel Ballester and Michael Richards, CRM TECH, 1016 East Cooley Drive, Suite A/B, Colton, CA 92324

*P9. Date Recorded: August 17, 2023

*P10. Survey Type (describe): Intensive-level survey for CEQA compliance

*P11. Report Citation: (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none.") Bai "Tom" Tang, Frank Raslich, and Michael Richards (2023): Phase I Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey: Assessor's Parcel Numbers 0463-213-01, -29, and -32, Town of Apple Valley, San Bernardino County, California

*Attachments: None Location Map Sketch Map Continuation Sheet Building, Structure, and Object Record
 Archaeological Record District Record Linear Resource Record Milling Station Record Rock Art Record
 Artifact Record Photograph Record Other (List): _____

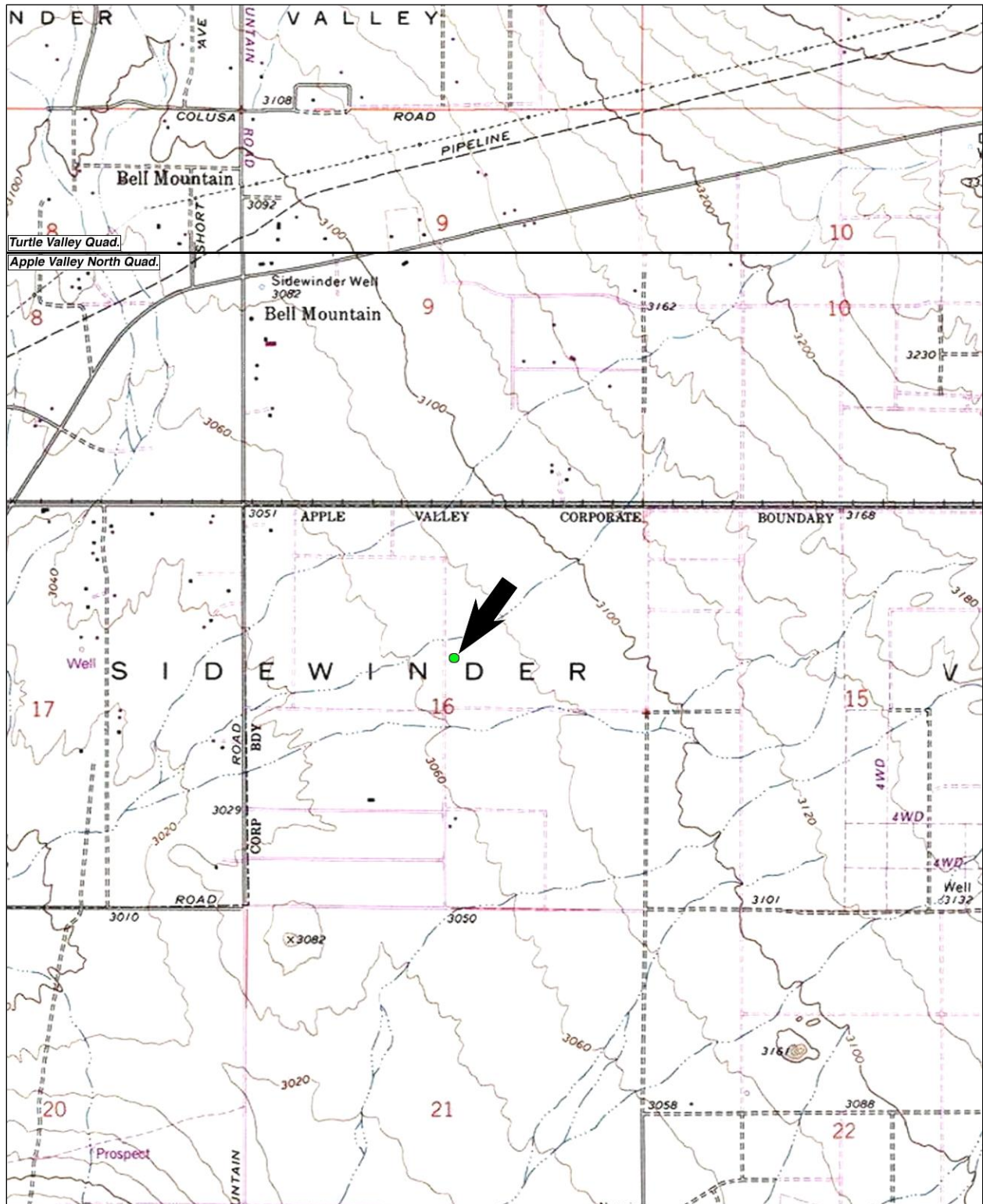
LOCATION MAP

Trinomial _____

*Map Name: Apple Valley North, Calif.

*Scale: 1:24,000

*Date of Map: 1993



PRIMARY RECORD

Primary # _____

HRI # _____

Trinomial _____

NRHP Status Code 6Z

Other Listings _____

Review Code _____ Reviewer _____ Date _____

Page 1 of 2

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) CRM TECH 4032-2H

P1. Other Identifier: _____

*P2. Location: Not for Publication Unrestricted *a. County San Bernardino
and (P2b and P2c or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

*b. USGS 7.5' Quad Apple Valley North, Calif. Date 1993

T6N; R3W; SW 1/4 of NE 1/4 of Sec 16 ; S.B. B.M.

c. Address N/A City Apple Valley Zip _____

d. UTM: (Give more than one for large and/or linear resources) Zone 11 ; 481,974 mE/ 3,829,887 mN

UTM Derivation: USGS Quad GPS (NAD 83)

e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, etc., as appropriate) Approximately 445 feet east of Dachshund Avenue and 870 feet north of Cardova Road, at the elevation of 3,080 feet above mean sea level

*P3a. Description: (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries): This isolate consists of a single cone top beverage can.

*P3b. Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) AH16: Other (isolated refuse item)

*P4. Resources Present: Building Structure Object Site District Element of District
 Other (isolates, etc.)

P5a. Photograph or Drawing (Photograph required for buildings, structures, and objects.)



P5b. Description of Photo (view, date, accession number): August 17, 2023

*P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources: Historic Prehistoric Both

*P7. Owner and Address: Unknown

*P8. Recorded by (Name, affiliation, & address): Daniel Ballester and Michael Richards, CRM TECH, 1016 East Cooley Drive, Suite A/B, Colton, CA 92324

*P9. Date Recorded: August 17, 2023

*P10. Survey Type (describe): Intensive-level survey for CEQA compliance

*P11. Report Citation: (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none.") Bai "Tom" Tang, Frank Raslich, and Michael Richards (2023): Phase I Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey: Assessor's Parcel Numbers 0463-213-01, -29, and -32, Town of Apple Valley, San Bernardino County, California

*Attachments: None Location Map Sketch Map Continuation Sheet Building, Structure, and Object Record
 Archaeological Record District Record Linear Resource Record Milling Station Record Rock Art Record
 Artifact Record Photograph Record Other (List): _____

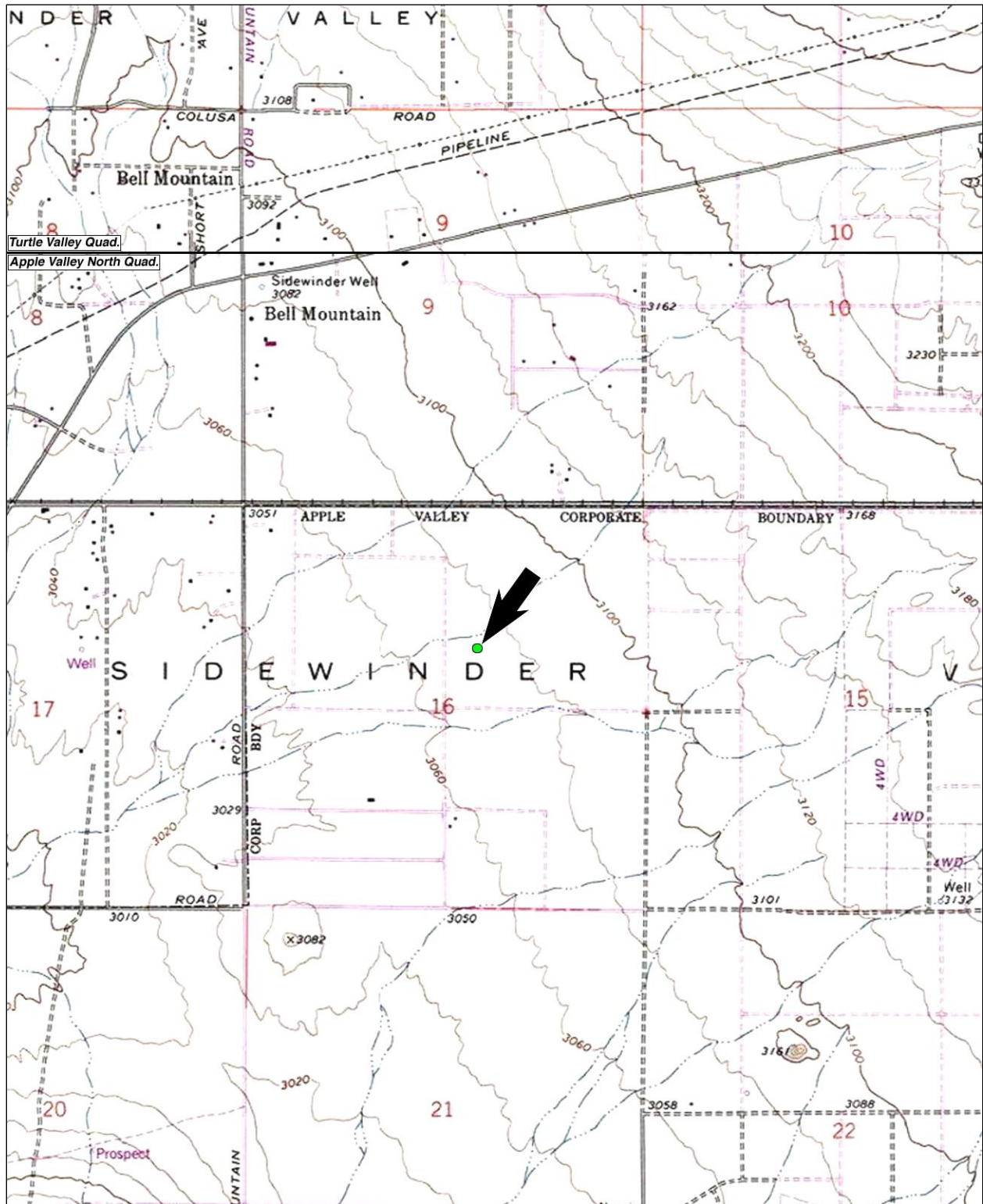
LOCATION MAP

Trinomial _____

*Map Name: Apple Valley North, Calif.

*Scale: 1:24,000

*Date of Map: 1993



PRIMARY RECORD

Primary # _____

HRI # _____

Trinomial _____

NRHP Status Code 6Z

Other Listings _____

Review Code _____ Reviewer _____ Date _____

Page 1 of 4

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) CRM TECH 4032-3H

P1. Other Identifier: _____

*P2. Location: Not for Publication Unrestricted *a. County San Bernardino
and (P2b and P2c or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

*b. USGS 7.5' Quad Apple Valley North, Calif. Date 1993
T6N; R3W; SW 1/4 of NE 1/4 of Sec 16; S.B. B.M.

c. Address N/A City Apple Valley Zip _____

d. UTM: (Give more than one for large and/or linear resources) Zone 11; 482,135 mE/ 3,830,007 mN
UTM Derivation: USGS Quad GPS (NAD 83)

e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, etc., as appropriate) APN 0463-213-01;
approximately 910 feet east of Dachshund Avenue and 1,200 feet north of
Cardova Road

*P3a. Description: (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries): This site represents a scatter of approximately 50 metal cans, 30 ceramic bowl and dish fragments, 2 blue decorative glass dish fragments, 20 glass fragments and some metal wires. Among the more diagnostic artifacts are 6 hole-in-top cans, 46 sanitary cans, 2 cone top cans, 1 tobacco tin, 1 Coke bottle fragment, 1 clear glass bottle base, and a small amount of crown tops bottle caps.

*P3b. Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) AH4: Trash scatter

*P4. Resources Present: Building Structure Object Site District Element of District
 Other (isolates, etc.)

P5a. Photograph or Drawing (Photograph required for buildings, structures, and objects.)



P5b. Description of Photo (view, date, accession number): Taken on August 17, 2023; view to the north

*P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources: Historic Prehistoric Both
Mid-20th century (1950s)

*P7. Owner and Address: Unknown

*P8. Recorded by (Name, affiliation, & address): Daniel Ballester, and Michael Richards, CRM TECH, 1016 East Cooley Drive, Suite A/B, Colton, CA 92324

*P9. Date Recorded: August 17, 2023

*P10. Survey Type (describe): Intensive-level survey for CEQA compliance

*P11. Report Citation: (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none.") Bai "Tom" Tang, Frank Raslich, and Michael Richards (2023): Phase I Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey: Assessor's Parcel Numbers 0463-213-01, -29, and -32, Town of Apple Valley, San Bernardino County, California

*Attachments: None Location Map Sketch Map Continuation Sheet Building, Structure, and Object Record
 Archaeological Record District Record Linear Resource Record Milling Station Record Rock Art Record
 Artifact Record Photograph Record Other (List): _____

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE RECORD

Page 2 of 4

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) CRM TECH 4032-3H

- A1. Dimensions:** a. Length 125 feet (NE-SW) b. Width 75 feet (NW-SE)
Method of Measurement: Paced Taped Visual estimate Other: GPS
Method of Determination (Check any that apply.): Artifacts Features Soil Vegetation
 Topography Cut bank Animal burrow Excavation Property boundary Other (Explain):
Reliability of Determination: High Medium Low Explain: Artifacts are exposed on the surface.
Limitations (Check any that apply): Restricted access Paved/built over Site limits incompletely defined
 Disturbances Vegetation Other (Explain): _____
- A2. Depth:** None Unknown Method of Determination: There is no indication of any subsurface archaeological deposit.
- *A3. Human Remains:** Present Absent Possible Unknown (Explain): _____
- *A4. Features:** (Number, briefly describe, indicate size, list associated cultural constituents, and show location of each feature on sketch map.) None
- *A5. Cultural Constituents:** (Describe and quantify artifacts, ecofacts, cultural residues, etc., not associated with features.)
See Item P3a. Most of the artifacts appear to date to the mid-20th century.
- *A6. Were Specimens Collected?** No Yes (If yes, attach Artifact Record or catalog and identify where specimens are curated.)
- *A7. Site Condition:** Good Fair Poor (Describe disturbances.): This sparse refuse scatter, mostly confined to a drainage, shows evidence of being dispersed by wind and water.
- *A8. Nearest Water** (Type, distance, and direction.): The site lies within an unnamed intermittent drainage. The Mojave River is approximately 6.7 miles to the southwest.
- *A9. Elevation:** Approximately 3,090 feet above mean sea level
- A10. Environmental Setting:** (Describe vegetation, fauna, soils, geology, landform, slope, aspect, exposure, etc.): The site is located on relatively level terrain that slopes down slightly to the southwest. The slope is interrupted by the intermittent arroyo across the site area, which runs in a generally northwest-southeast direction. The surface soil consists of quaternary alluvial fan sediments in the form of well-sorted, angular, coarse-grained sand, gravels, and cobbles of quartz and sandstone. These sediments form a desert pavement that covers much of the undisturbed ground surface. Native vegetation of the area is part of the Creosote Scrub Plant Community, including creosote, beavertail cactus, and Joshua trees, along with other small desert shrubs and grasses.
- A11. Historical Information:** _____
- *A12. Age:** Prehistoric Protohistoric 1542-1769 1769-1848 1848-1880 1880-1914
 1914-1945 Post 1945 Undetermined **Describe position in regional prehistoric chronology or factual historic dates if known:** _____
- A13. Interpretations:** (Discuss scientific, interpretive, ethnic, and other values of site, if known) _____
- A14. Remarks:** A light scatter of common domestic refuse of unknown historical background, the site does not appear eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places or the California Register of Historical Resources.
- A15. References:** (Documents, informants, maps, and other references.): See Item P11.
- A16. Photographs:** (List subjects, direction of view, and accession numbers or attach a Photograph Record.): _____
Original Media/Negatives Kept at: CRM TECH, Colton, California
- *A17. Form Prepared by:** Daniel Ballester **Date:** August 22, 2023
Affiliation and Address: CRM TECH, 1016 E. Cooley Drive, Suite A/B, Colton, CA 92324

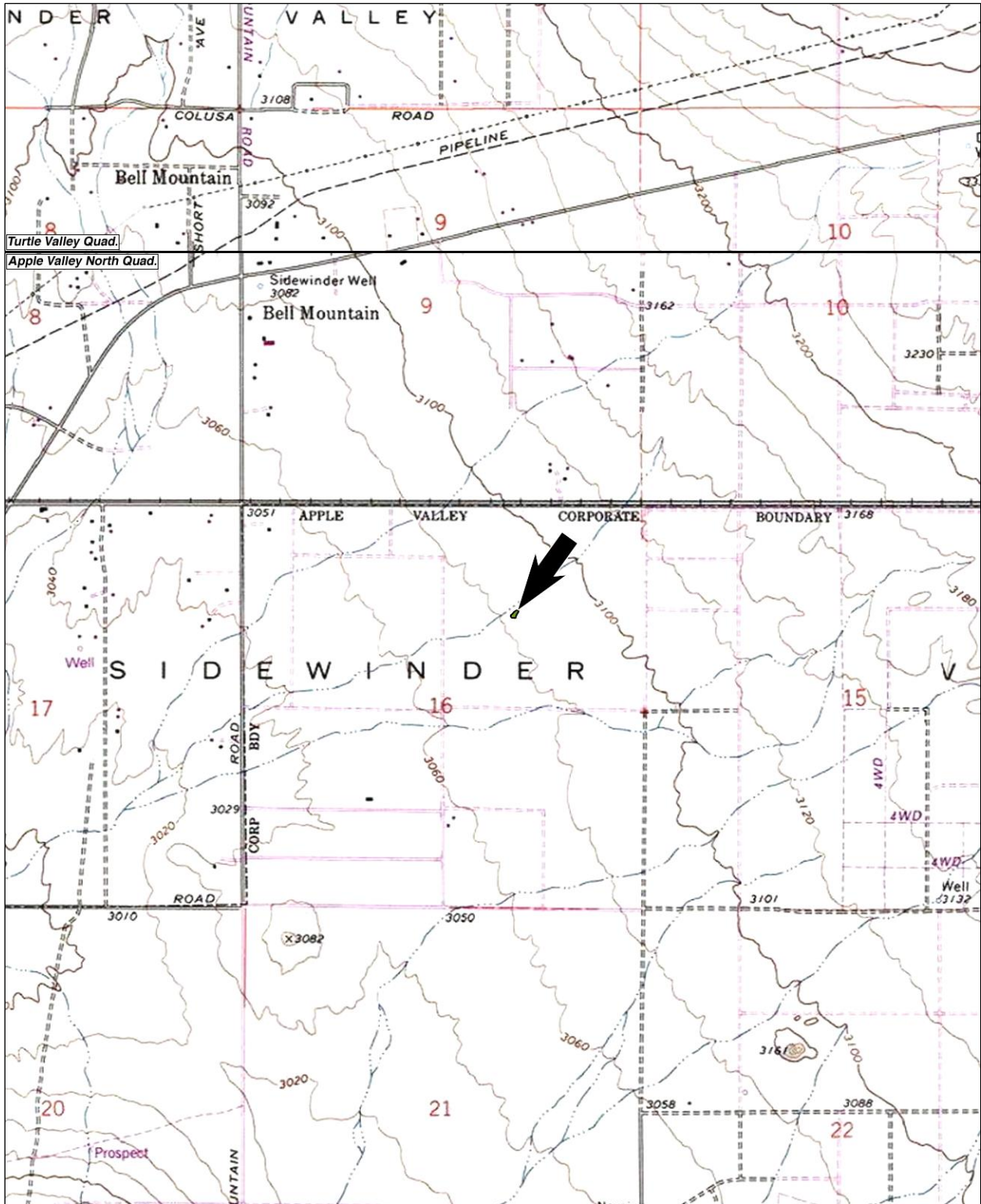
LOCATION MAP

Trinomial _____

*Map Name: Apple Valley North, Calif.

*Scale: 1:24,000

*Date of Map: 1993



SKETCH MAP

