
Appendix D

Non-Confidential Cultural Resources Assessment Report



CULTURAL RESOURCE INVESTIGATION FOR THE PORTION OF THE INLAND EMPIRE NORTH LOGISTICS CENTER PROJECT IN THE TOWN OF APPLE VALLEY, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

September 26, 2022



CULTURAL RESOURCE INVESTIGATION FOR THE PORTION OF THE INLAND EMPIRE NORTH LOGISTICS CENTER PROJECT IN THE TOWN OF APPLE VALLEY, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

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Keywords: CEQA; Town of Apple Valley; Victorville, CA 7.5-minute USGS Topographic Quadrangle; San Bernardino County; 178 acres; historic period refuse scatters; historic period limestone quarry and plant remains; historic period transmission line; historic period access road

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

PaleoWest, LLC (PaleoWest) was contracted by Synergy Consulting to conduct a Phase I cultural resource assessment for the proposed Inland Empire North Logistics Center Project (Project). The proposed Project involves the development of a warehouse complex on approximately 397 acres of vacant land in the cities of Victorville and Apple Valley, San Bernardino, California. Approximately 218 acres of land are in the city of Victorville (and are not discussed in this report) with 179 acres (APN 0472-031-08) in the town of Apple Valley. The Project requires compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA); the City of Victorville and Town of Apple Valley are acting as the CEQA lead agencies for the portion of the Project under each of their jurisdiction.

This report summarizes the methods and results of the cultural resource investigation that was conducted on the portion of the proposed Project area within the town of Apple Valley. The investigation included background research, communication with the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) and local Native American groups, a cultural resource survey of the Project area, and resource documentation and evaluation. The purpose of the investigation was to determine the potential for the proposed Project to impact archaeological and historical resources under CEQA.

A cultural resource records search and literature review was completed at the South Central Coastal Information Center of the California Historical Resource Information System housed at California State University, Fullerton. The records search indicated that 37 previous cultural resource studies have been conducted within 0.5 mile of the Project area resulting in the documentation 13 cultural resources. Five of the identified cultural resources are within or intersect the portion of the Project area in the town of Apple Valley. All the resources date to the historic period and include three archaeological sites and two built-environment resources.

As part of the cultural resource assessment of the Project area, PaleoWest also requested a search of the Sacred Lands File (SLF) from the NAHC. Results of the SLF search were positive. The NAHC suggested contacting 14 individuals representing 5 Native American tribal groups to request information on sensitive Native American resources that may be present in the Project area. Outreach efforts consisted of sending an initial letter request followed by a telephone call to each of the 14 tribal contacts. To date, two responses were received.

PaleoWest completed a pedestrian survey of the Project area between August 24–31, 2022. Five historic period cultural resources were identified within the portion of the Project area in the town of Apple Valley. These resources include two refuse scatters, the remnants of a mining and quarry plant, a road segment, and an abandoned transmission line. No prehistoric resources were documented within the Project area. An evaluation of significance indicates that none of the resources meets the criteria for listing on the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR).

Based on the paucity of prehistoric archaeological resources documented in the vicinity, the level of existing disturbance of the Project site, and the result of the survey, the Project area appears to have a low sensitivity for encountering intact buried archaeological resources. PaleoWest does not recommend any additional cultural resource management for the portion of the proposed Project in the town of Apple Valley. In the unlikely event that cultural resources are encountered during construction activities associated with the Project, a qualified archaeologist shall be obtained to assess the significance of the find in accordance with the

criteria set forth in the CRHR. In addition, Health and Safety Code 7050.5, CEQA 15064.5(e), and Public Resources Code 5097.98 mandate the process to be followed in the unlikely event of an accidental discovery of any human remains in a location other than a dedicated cemetery.

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1 INTRODUCTION

PaleoWest, LLC (PaleoWest) was contracted by Synergy Consulting CA to conduct a Phase I cultural resource assessment for the proposed Inland Empire North Logistics Center Project (Project). The proposed Project involves the development of a warehouse complex in the cities of Victorville and Apple Valley, San Bernardino, California. The Project requires compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA); the Town of Apple Valley (Town) is acting as the CEQA lead agency for the portion of the Project located within its jurisdiction. This report summarizes the methods and results of the cultural resource investigation that was conducted on the portion of the proposed Project area within the town of Apple Valley.¹

1.1 PROJECT LOCATION

The Project area encompasses approximately 397 acres of vacant land in the northern boundaries of the cities of Victorville and Apple Valley in San Bernardino County, California (Figure 1-1). Interstate 15 (I-15) intersects the Project area running in a northeast-southwest direction with the Mojave River located 2.15 kilometers (km) (1.3 miles [mi]) to the southwest (Figure 1-2). The portion of the Project west of I-15, which totals 218 acres (and is not discussed further in this report), is in the city of Victorville. The portion of the Project area east of I-15 (178 acres; APN 0472-031-08) is in the town of Apple Valley. More specifically, this area lies within the southern portion of Section 26 of Township 6 North, Range 4 West, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian (SBBM), as depicted on the Victorville, CA 7.5' U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) topographic quadrangle map. The elevation of the Project area ranges from approximately 2820–2920 feet (ft) above mean sea level (amsl).

1.2 REPORT ORGANIZATION

This report documents the results of a cultural resource investigation completed for the portion of the proposed Project in the town of Apple Valley. Section 1 introduced the Project location with Section 2 stating the regulatory context that should be considered for the Project. Section 3 synthesizes the natural and cultural setting of the Project area and surrounding region. Section 4 presents the results of the existing cultural resource data literature and resource record review, the Sacred Lands File (SLF) search, and a summary of the Native American communications. Section 5 presents the research design for the Project. Section 6 describes the field methods employed during this investigation and survey findings. Section 7 presents the management recommendations based on the result of the background research and survey findings. This is followed by bibliographic references and appendices.

¹ The findings of the cultural resource assessment for the portion of the Project area within the city of Victorville are summarized in Knabb et al. (2022).



Figure 1-1. Project vicinity map.

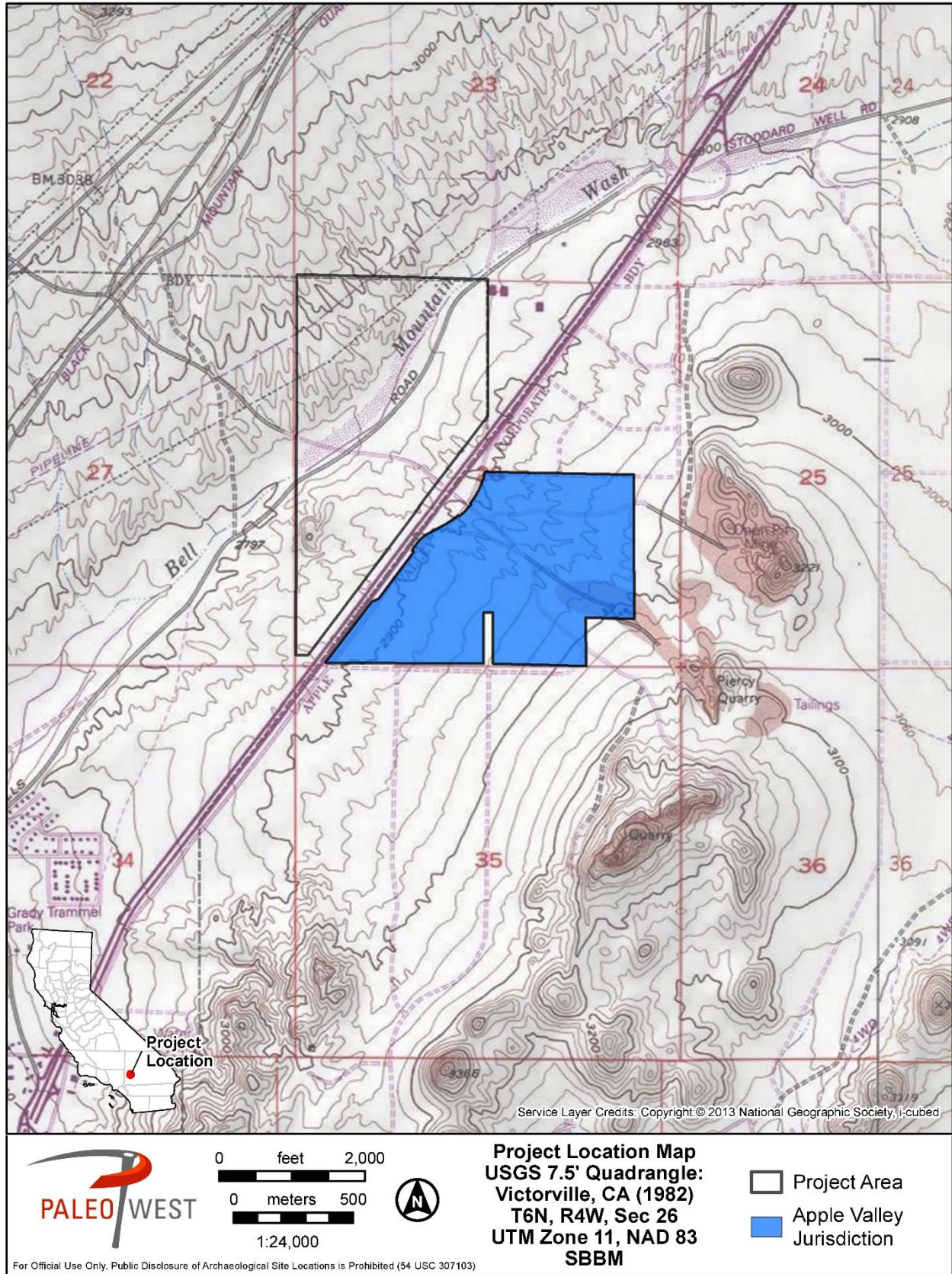


Figure 1-2. Project location map.

2 REGULATORY CONTEXT

2.1 STATE

2.1.1 California Environmental Quality Act

The proposed Project is subject to compliance with CEQA, as amended. Compliance with CEQA statutes and guidelines requires both public and private projects with financing or approval from a public agency to assess the project's impact on cultural resources (Public Resources Code Section 21082, 21083.2 and 21084 and California Code of Regulations 10564.5). The first step in the process is to identify cultural resources that may be impacted by the project and then determine whether the resources are "historically significant" resources.

CEQA defines historically significant resources as "resources listed or eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR)" (Public Resources Code Section 5024.1). A cultural resource may be considered historically significant if the resource is 45 years old or older, possesses integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.² In addition, it must meet at least one of the following criteria for listing in the CRHR:

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; or,
4. Has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history (Public Resources Code Section 5024.1).

Cultural resources are buildings, sites, humanly modified landscapes, traditional cultural properties, structures, or objects that may have historical, architectural, cultural, or scientific importance. CEQA states that if a project will have a significant impact on important cultural resources, deemed "historically significant," then project alternatives and mitigation measures must be considered.

2.1.2 California Assembly Bill 52

Signed into law in September 2014, California Assembly Bill 52 (AB 52) created a new class of resources (tribal cultural resources [TCRs]) for consideration under CEQA. TCRs may include sites, features, places, cultural landscapes, sacred places, or objects with cultural value to California Native American tribes that are listed or determined to be eligible for listing in the CRHR, included in a local register of historical resources, or a resource determined by the lead CEQA agency, in its discretion and supported by substantial evidence, to be significant and

²The Office of Historic Preservation (OHP) guidelines recognize a 45-year-old criteria threshold for documenting and evaluating cultural resources (assumes a 5-year lag between resource identification and the date that planning decisions are made) (OHP 1995:2). The age threshold is an operational guideline and not specific to CEQA statutory or regulatory codes.

eligible for listing in the CRHR. AB 52 requires that the lead CEQA agency consult with California Native American tribes that have requested consultation for projects that may affect tribal cultural resources. The lead CEQA agency shall begin consultation with participating Native American tribes prior to the release of a negative declaration, mitigated negative declaration, or environmental impact report. Under AB 52, a project that has potential to cause a substantial adverse change to a tribal cultural resource constitutes a significant effect on the environment unless mitigation reduces such effects to a less than significant level.

2.2 LOCAL

2.2.1 Town of Apple Valley 2009 General Plan

The Town has one goal related to archaeological and historic resource preservation in the Open Space and Conservation Element of the General Plan (Town of Apple Valley 2009). The following presents the goal and the associated policies and program for archaeological and historic resources.

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

- **Policy 1.A** Early in the planning process, the Town shall implement its obligation to identify, document and assess archaeological, historical, and cultural resources that proposed development projects and other activities may affect.
 - **Program 1.A.1** Where proposed development or land uses have the potential to adversely impact sensitive cultural resources, it shall be subject to evaluation by a qualified specialist, comprehensive Phase I studies and appropriate mitigation measures shall, as necessary, be incorporated into project approvals.
 - **Program 1.A.2** The Town shall implement the requirements of state law relating to cultural resources, including Government Code 65352.3, and any subsequent amendments or additions.
- **Policy 1.B** The Town shall establish and maintain a confidential inventory of archaeological and historical resources within the Town, including those identified in focused cultural resources studies.
- **Policy 1.C** The Town shall, to the greatest extent possible, protect sensitive archaeological and historic resources from vandalism and illegal collection.
 - **Program 1.C.1** Any information, including mapping, that identifies specific locations of sensitive cultural resources, shall be maintained in a confidential manner, and access to such information shall be provided only to those with appropriate professional or organizational ties.
- **Policy 1.D** Public participation in and appreciation of the Town’s cultural heritage shall be encouraged.
 - **Program 1.D.1** The Town shall implement a systematic program to enhance public awareness of Apple Valley’s heritage, engender wide-ranging support for its preservation, and enhance community pride.

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

3 SETTING

This section of the report summarizes information regarding the physical and cultural setting of the Project area, including the prehistoric, ethnographic, and historic contexts of the general area. Several factors—including topography, available water sources, and biological resources—affect the nature and distribution of human use and occupation of an area. This background provides a context for understanding the nature of the cultural resources that may be identified within the region.

3.1 ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

The Project area is within Victor Valley in the western Mojave Desert. The Mojave Desert is bounded on the west by the Sierra Nevada Mountains, on the south by the Transverse and Peninsular ranges, on the southeast and east by the Yuma and Colorado deserts, and on the north by the Great Basin. The western Mojave Desert encompasses several valleys, including the Victor Valley, Antelope Valley, Fremont Valley, Lucerne Valley, along with the Mojave River and the Barstow area.

Geologically, the Mojave Desert region is a wedge-shaped fault block, which has been termed the “Mojave Block” (Dibblee 1967:4). It is bounded by the San Andreas and Garlock fault zones on the southwest and north, respectively. Rocks within the western Mojave Desert region can be grouped into three main divisions that include crystalline rocks of pre-Tertiary age; sedimentary and volcanic rock of Tertiary age; and sediments and local basalt flows of Quaternary age. Units of the pre-Tertiary crystalline rocks and Quaternary sediments and basalt are widespread with Tertiary volcanic and sedimentary rocks more limited in their areal distribution (Dibblee 1967).

The Mojave is a warm-temperature desert situated between the subtropical Sonoran Desert to the south and the cooler-temperature Great Basin to the north. The Mojave Desert is characterized by sparse rainfall, generally ranging from 5–25 centimeters (cm) (2–10 inches [in]) per year. Some areas receive as little as 2.5 cm (1 in) of annual precipitation, while others may receive more than 25 cm (10 in) (Warren 1984:342). The present-day climate and vegetation within the Mojave Desert are substantially different during the so-called Wisconsin Glacial Stage (60,000–10,500 years Before Present [B.P.]), where the climate was influenced by the massive continental ice sheets that resulted in cooler summer and warmer winter temperatures than at present (Bupp et al. 1998, as cited in Basgall and Overly 2004).

The Victor Valley is dominated by the creosote bush community, which consists of widely spaced shrubs and cacti (Grayson 1993; Warren 1984:342). Creosote bush (*Larrea tridentata*) is the dominant perennial with co-dominant species including burrobush (*Ambrosia dumosa*) and ephedra (*Ephedra nevadensis*). Other perennials observed included Joshua tree (*Yucca brevifolia*), cholla (*Opuntia ramosissima*), cottonthorn (*Tetradymia spinosa*), paperbag plant (*Salazaria mexicana*), spiny hop-sage (*Grayia spinosa*), and winterfat (*Krachenokovia lanata*) (Mayer and Laudenslayer 1988:88).

Large game animals are rare in the Mojave Desert, as evidenced by deer (*Odocoileus hemionus*) and black bear (*Ursus americanus*), which make infrequent treks from the nearby Sierra Nevada and San Bernardino mountains. More common to the desert floor are various reptiles and rodents, such as Couch’s spadefoot toad (*Scaphiopus couchii*), desert tortoise

(*Xerobates [Gopherus] agassizii*), chuckwalla (*Sauromalus obesus*), leopard lizard (*Crotaphytus wislizenii*), horned lizard (*Prynosoma platyrhinos*), Mojave rattlesnake (*Crotalus scutulatus*), whitetail antelope squirrel (*Ammospermophilus leucurus*), and kangaroo rats (*Dipodomys spp.*). Other species found in the Mojave include blacktail jackrabbit (*Lepus californicus*), desert cottontail (*Sylvilagus audubonii*), kit fox (*Vulpes macrotis*) coyote (*Canis latrans*), and bobcat (*Lynx rufus*) (Laudenslayer and Boggs 1988:114; Martyn and Moore 1996). More than 300 species of birds are known to inhabit the northern Mojave Desert.

3.2 PREHISTORIC SETTING

Over the past century, archaeologists have generally divided the prehistory of the Western Mojave Desert into five distinct periods or sequences distinguished by specific material (i.e., technological) or cultural traits. Early cultural chronologies were proposed by Amsden (1937), Campbell and Campbell (1937), and Rogers (1939), that were later adapted by Warren and Crabtree (1986) and further detailed by Warren in 1984. Alternative sequences have since emerged (e.g., Bettinger and Taylor 1974) proposing new nomenclature (e.g., Newberry Period vs. Rose Spring Period vs. Saratoga Springs), slightly adjusted cultural chronologies, or attempting to link the Great Basin chronological framework to the Mojave Desert.

Recently, Sutton et al. proposed a cultural-ecological chronological framework based on climatic periods (e.g., Early Holocene) “to specify spans of calendric time and cultural complexes (e.g., Lake Mojave Complex) to denote specific archaeological manifestations that existed during (and across) those periods,” (2007:233). In this scheme, the cultural history for the area is divided into the Late Pleistocene (10,000–8000 calibrated [cal] B.P.), the Early Holocene (8000–6000 cal B.P.), the Middle Holocene (7000–3000 cal B.P.), and the Late Holocene (2000 cal B.P. to Contact). The new sequence draws heavily from Warren and Crabtree (1986) and Warren (1984), as well as from the vast body of recent archaeological research conducted in the region.

3.2.1 Late Pleistocene (ca. 10,000–8000 cal B.P.)

The earliest cultural complex recognized in the Mojave Desert is Clovis, aptly named for the fluted projectile points often associated with Pleistocene megafaunal remains. Paleoindian culture is poorly understood in the region due to a relative dearth of evidence stemming from a handful of isolated fluted projectile point discoveries and one presumed occupation site on the shore of China Lake. Archaeologists tend to interpret the available data as evidence of a highly mobile, sparsely populated hunting society that occupied temporary camps near permanent Pleistocene water sources (Sutton et al. 2007).

3.2.2 Early Holocene (ca. 8000–6000 cal B.P.)

Two archaeological patterns are recognized during the Early Holocene: the Lake Mojave Complex (sometimes referred to as the Western Pluvial Lakes Tradition) and the Pinto Complex. The Lake Mojave Complex is characterized by stemmed projectile points of the Great Basin Series, abundant bifaces, steep-edged unifaces, and crescents. Archaeologists have also identified, in less frequency, cobble-core tools and ground stone implements. The Pinto Complex, on the other hand, is distinguished primarily by the presence of Pinto-style projectile points. Although evidence suggests some temporal overlap, the inception of the Pinto Complex is generally considered a Middle Holocene cultural complex that begins during the latter part of the Early Holocene.

During the Lake Mojave cultural complex, inhabitants of the region used more extensive foraging ranges, as indicated by an increased frequency of extra-local materials. Spheres of influence also expanded as potential long-distance trade networks were established between desert and coastal peoples. Groups were still highly mobile, but they practiced a more forager-like settlement subsistence strategy. Residential sites indicate more extensive periods of occupation and recurrent use. In addition, residential and temporary sites also indicated a diverse social economy, characterized by discrete workshops and special-use camps (e.g., hunting camps). Diet also appears to have diversified, with a shift away from dependence upon lacustral environments such as lakeside marshes, to the exploitation of multiple environments containing rich resource patches (Sutton et al. 2007).

3.2.3 Middle Holocene (ca. 7000–3000 cal B.P.)

The Pinto Complex is the primary cultural complex in the Mojave Desert during the Middle Holocene. Once thought to have neatly succeeded the Lake Mojave Complex, a growing corpus of radiocarbon dates associated with Pinto Complex artifacts suggest that its inception could date to the latter part of the Early Holocene. Extensive use of tool stone other than obsidian and high levels of tool blade reworking were characteristic of this complex and the earlier Lake Mojave Complex. A reduction in tool stone source material variability suggests a contraction of foraging ranges that had expanded during the Early Holocene. Conversely, long distance trade with coastal peoples continued uninterrupted, as indicated by the presence of *Olivella* shell beads.

The most distinguishing characteristic of the Pinto Complex is the prevalence of ground stone tools, which are abundant in nearly all identified Pinto Complex sites. The emphasis on milling tools indicates greater diversification of the subsistence economy during the Middle Holocene. Groups increased reliance on plant processing while continuing to supplement their diet with protein from small and large game animals.

Recent archaeological research in the Mojave Desert suggests there was a greater degree of regional cultural diversity during the Middle Holocene than previously thought. Sutton et al. (2007) have proposed a new Middle Holocene cultural complex associated with sites exclusively at Twentynine Palms in the southeastern Mojave Desert. Artifacts recovered from Deadman Lake Complex sites, such as *Olivella dama* shell from the Sea of Cortez and contracting-stem and lozenge-shaped projectile points similar to those recovered from Ventana Cave in Arizona, may suggest closer cultural contact with Southwest Archaic cultures than Pinto cultures to the north and west. However, it is also possible that the proposed complex simply reflects a technologically distinct segment of the Pinto, rather than a distinct culture.

3.2.4 Late Holocene (ca. 2000 cal B.P.–Contact)

The Late Holocene in the greater Southern California region is characterized by increases in population, higher degrees of sedentism, expanding spheres of influence, and greater degrees of cultural complexity. In the Mojave Desert, the Late Holocene is divided into several cultural complexes: the Gypsum Complex (2000 cal B.C.–cal A.D. 200), the Rose Spring Complex (cal A.D. 200–1100), and the Late Prehistoric Complexes (cal A.D. 1100–Contact).

The Gypsum Complex is defined by the presence of side-notched (Elko series), concave-based (Humboldt series), and well-shouldered contracting stem (Gypsum series) projectile points. Other indicative artifacts include quartz crystals, painted ceramics, rock art, and twig figures,

which are generally associated with ritual activities. Warren (1984) considers the appearance of these artifact types at Gypsum Complex sites as evidence of the Southwest's expanding influence in the region. Conversely, Sutton et al. (2007) opt to associate Gypsum sites, which tend to cluster in the northern Mojave Desert, with temporal sequences modeled for the adjacent Great Basin. It is most likely, however, that the Gypsum Complex was exposed to various cultural influences stemming from long-distance exchange and social interaction networks that linked groups occupying the Mojave Desert to those on the Pacific Coast, and in the American Southwest and the Great Basin.

The Rose Spring Complex can also be defined by the presence of distinct projectile points (i.e., Rose Spring and Eastgate series) and artifacts, including stone knives, drills, pipes, bone awls, milling implements, marine shell ornaments, and large quantities of obsidian. Of greater significance, however, are the characteristic advancements in technology, settlement strategies, and evidence for expanding and diverging trade networks.

The Rose Spring Complex marks the introduction of bow and arrow technology to the Mojave Desert, likely from neighboring groups to the north and east. As populations increased, groups began to consolidate into larger, more sedentary residential settlements indicated by the presence of well-developed middens and architectural styles. West and north of the Mojave River, increased trade activity along existing exchange networks ushered in a period of relative material wealth, exhibited by increased frequencies of marine shell ornaments and tool stone, procured almost exclusively from the Coso obsidian source. East and south of the Mojave River, archaeological evidence suggests there was a greater influence from Southwest and Colorado River cultures (i.e., Hakataya and Patayan).

Between approximately A.D. 1100 and contact, several cultural complexes emerged that archaeologists believe may represent prehistoric correlates of known ethnographic groups. Collectively known as the Late Prehistoric Cultural Complexes, during this time material distinctions between groups were more apparent, as displayed by the distribution of projectile point styles (e.g., Cottonwood vs. Desert Side-notched), ceramics, and lithic materials. Long-distance trade continued, benefiting those occupying "middleman" village sites along the Mojave River where abundant shell beads and ornaments, and lithic tools were recovered from archaeological contexts (Rector et al. 1983). Later, however, trade in Coso obsidian was significantly reduced as groups shifted focus to the procurement of local silicate stone.

The Late Prehistoric Cultural Complex was also a time of increasing regional influence and territorial expansion. Warren (1984) noted "strong regional developments" in the Mojave Desert that included Ancestral Puebloan interest in turquoise in the Mojave Trough, Hakatayan (Patayan) influence from the Colorado River, and the expansion of Numic Paiute and Shoshonean culture eastward. These developments led Sutton (1989) to propose that several interaction spheres were operating in the Mojave Desert during the Late Prehistoric. Sutton (1989) delineated interaction spheres based on the distribution of projectile point styles, ceramics, and obsidian and argued that the spheres broke along geographical lines that reflected the territorial boundaries of known ethnohistoric groups.

3.3 ETHNOHISTORIC SETTING

The Project area encompasses the traditional use area of the Vanyume and the Serrano. Ethnographic information on each of these groups is provided below.

3.3.1 Vanyume

The Vanyume, which are sometimes referred to as the Desert Serrano, are a subdivision of the Serrano who resided along the Mojave River corridor in the Victorville region and to the north and east along the river as far as Soda Lake. At the time of Spanish contact, the Project study area was likely occupied by the Vanyume, a Takic-speaking branch of the larger Uto-Aztecan (or Shoshonean) language family. The Vanyume territory is generally accepted as consisting of the area south of the lower Mojave Riverbed and to the southeast into the foothills of the San Bernardino Mountains, and to the north and east along the river as far as Soda Lake.

Diary accounts of travel through the Mojave River region left by Franciscan missionaries Father Garces (1776), Zalvidea (1806), and Nuez (1819) have provided important information on native settlement, village locations, and place names along the Mojave River (Earle 2005:7-10). Both Garces and Jedediah Smith heard versions of the term Vanyume used to refer to the native inhabitants of the Mojave River corridor (Earle 2005:4). Kroeber (1925:614-615) also referred to the native peoples of the Mojave River regions as Vanyume, whom he described as a linguistically differentiated desert division of the Serrano language and culture group, the latter being historically associated with the San Bernardino Mountains and surrounding areas. Mojave groups along the Colorado River also appeared to distinguish between what they called the Vanyume of the Mojave River and the Serrano-speakers of the San Bernardino Mountains region (Earle 2005:4).

Ethnohistorical information on the Mojave River area from the 1770s through the 1840s makes it clear that the Mojave River communities of the Vanyume had developed long-standing political and social ties with the Mojave and functioned as intermediaries in the long-distance trade networks maintained by the Mojave. Mojave traders negotiating the Mojave River route on the way to the coast to obtain shell beads and ornaments which served as an important medium of exchange relied on the Vanyume for food and shelter along the trek, as they did not carry their own supplies (Earle 2005:10; Harrington 1986:III:167:20). Gifts of shell beads and other goods were bestowed upon the Vanyume as reciprocal exchanges for this hospitality, and cemented relationships between the two groups (Earle 2005:30).

Vanyume settlements were located along the Mojave River drainage and to the southeast in the foothills of the San Bernardino Mountains. The location of *Ahamoha*, or birthplace of Moha, and Vanyume informant to Kroeber who survived an attack by the Mojaves in the 1830s, is situated somewhere in the Barstow-Daggett area. Moha herself placed the village near Daggett, while a Mojave informant to Kroeber stated that it was a few miles north of Victorville. The village was apparently occupied by the Vanyume during the 1820s (Earle 2005:9-10).

A second village site, *Timina*, was reportedly located at Newberry Springs (Harrington 1986:147, 695). This village was apparently occupied by the Vanyume prior to the 1830s. Further to the east along the lower reaches of the Mojave River were the Vanyume settlements of *Angayaba*, near the later site of Camp Cady, *Asambeat*, located in Afton Canyon, and *Guanachique*, located on the vicinity of Soda Lake (Earle 2005:7-8).

3.3.2 Serrano

The Serrano also belonged to the Takic-speaking branch of the larger Uto-Aztecan language family. Serrano territory included the San Bernardino Mountains, east of Cajon Pass, as well as the desert area that is immediately south of Victorville, extending east as far as Twentynine

Palms and south as far as Yucaipa Valley. The Serrano were primarily hunters and gatherers. Vegetal staples varied with village locality: acorns and piñon nuts in the foothills; mesquite, yucca roots, cacti fruits, and piñon nuts in or near the desert regions. Diets were supplemented with other roots, bulbs, shoots, and seeds. An increased yield of herbaceous plants was created by periodic burning (Bean and Smith 1978:571). Communal gathering expeditions, involving several lineages under one leader's authority, were not uncommon (Bean and Smith 1978:571; Benedict 1924:391–392; Drucker 1937). Deer, mountain sheep, antelope, rabbits, and other small rodents were among the principal animals hunted. Various game birds were also hunted with quail being the most important. The bow and arrow were used for large game, while smaller game and birds were killed with curved throwing sticks, traps, and snares. Occasionally, game was hunted communally, especially during annual mourning ceremonies (Bean and Smith 1978:571; Benedict 1924:391–392; Drucker 1937).

Individual family dwellings were occupied by a husband, wife, their unmarried female children, sometimes the husband's parents, and occasionally a widowed aunt or uncle. The Serrano lived in circular, domed structures that were constructed of willow frames and covered with tule thatch. These structures were utilized primarily as sleeping and storage areas, with most Serrano activities taking place outside or under a shade structure consisting simply of four posts and a roof. On occasion, an individual would erect a separate house for private use (Benedict 1924; Drucker 1937; Kroeber 1925).

Technologically, the Serrano were quite accomplished and produced a vast array of articles. Their manufactured goods included baskets, pottery, rabbit-skin blankets, awls, arrow straighteners, sinew-backed bows, arrows, drills, stone pipes, musical instruments (rattles, rasps, whistles, bull-roarers, and flutes), feathered costumes, mats, bags, storage pouches, and nets (Bean and Smith 1978:571). Food acquisition and processing required the manufacture of additional items such as knives, stone or bone scrapers, pottery trays and bowls, bone or horn spoons, and stirrers. Mortars, made of either stone or wood, and metates were also manufactured (Benedict 1924; Drucker 1937; Strong 1929).

The Serrano were organized into exogamous clans. Each of these, in turn, was affiliated with one of two exogamous moieties (Strong 1929). Although the exact nature of these clans, including their structure, function, and number is unknown, Strong (1929) determined that the clan was the largest autonomous political and landholding unit of the Serrano. The clan was patrilineal: all the male members recognized descent from a common male ancestor. The descendants and wives of these men were also regarded as clan members. When women married, they retained their own lineage names and participated in ceremonies of their natal lineage (Strong 1929:17).

Every clan had a headman or chief, which was a hereditary position passed from father to son. Under unusual circumstances this could pass to the wife of the previous headman (Strong 1929; Gifford 1918). Duties of the head of the clan included determining when and where to collect or hunt, as well as conducting religious and other ceremonies. An assistant (also a hereditary post passing from father to son) assisted the head or chief in these ceremonies. The assistant's duties included taking charge of the sacred bundle (a kit of ceremonial paraphernalia), notification of the time and location of the ceremonies, carrying shell money between groups for ceremonial purposes, and attending to the division of shell money and food at ceremonies (Bean and Smith 1978:572).

Like other California Native American groups, the Serrano had a shaman who acquired his various powers through datura-enhanced dreaming (Strong 1929). Shamans were mainly curers, who healed their patients through administering herbal remedies and sucking out disease-causing agents (Benedict 1924).

3.4 HISTORICAL SETTING

European exploration of the Mojave Desert began in the sixteenth century, but sustained Euro-American settlement of the region did not occur until the mid-nineteenth century. This extended period of exploration without expansion creates a long Proto-Historic period in the region, when Europeans and local Native American groups knew of one another but interacted very little. This period is discussed above from the point of view of Native American history. Below, the Euro-American expansion into the region and subsequent historical developments are described.

The European settlement in the Mojave Desert began when Spanish missionaries and explorers entered the area in the eighteenth century. Among the first Europeans in the area was Pedro Fages, who led an expedition into the western Mojave in 1772 in pursuit of Spanish soldiers who had deserted (Pourade 1960). Later forays into the Mojave were undertaken in 1776 by Franciscan missionary, Francisco Garcés. Garcés was tasked with exploring overland routes between Santa Fe, New Mexico, and Southern California. During his expedition, he stayed in what is today the town of Mojave (Coues 1900; Sutton 1991). The establishment of trade routes between Santa Fe and Los Angeles and the establishment of missions in the Mojave Desert were difficult in the eighteenth century because the native Mohave people hindered Spanish expansion beyond the coastal areas of California (Bean and Bourgeault 1989). The Old Spanish Trail, which passes through the Mojave Desert, was not firmly established as a travel route until the 1830s (Norris and Carrico 1978).

The Mexican War of Independence from Spain began in 1810. The Mexicans were victorious in 1821 and declared the Republic of Mexico in 1823. California was made a territory of the Republic in 1825. During Mexican rule, from 1825 to 1847, the rancheros became wealthy from trade in hides, tallow, wine, and brandy. The missions' properties were redistributed between 1834 and 1836, making the rancheros even wealthier. American traders, drawn by low prices for cowhides and other raw materials, made contacts with the Californios. Some married the daughters of the rancheros, started business enterprises, and became increasingly influential in the finance and commerce of the region (Los Angeles Cultural Heritage Masterplan 2000:15).

During the Mexican American War, on August 13, 1846, Captain John Fremont entered the pueblo of Los Angeles and declared it an American territory. The Treaty of Cahuenga ended the conflict in California in 1847 and The Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo officially ended the war in 1848 (Los Angeles Cultural Heritage Masterplan 2000:15).

American exploration into the Mojave Desert began in the nineteenth century. Jedediah Smith was the first American to enter the Mojave in 1826 and 1827. Little is known about Smith's time in the Mojave since his notes were lost in a fire (Pourade 1961). Smith followed the Old Spanish Trail, which runs south and east of the current Project area, and ultimately reached the Pacific Ocean where Spanish authorities prevented him from continuing further and temporarily imprisoned him (Beck and Haase 1974; Norris and Carrico 1978). In 1844, John C. Fremont traveled through the Mojave from the north and eventually met up with the Old Spanish Trail (Beck and Haase 1974; Fremont 1845). Fremont was named "The Great Pathfinder" because

his explorations helped open the West for Americans to move into California in the middle and late nineteenth century (Barnard 1977).

By the 1850s, the Old Spanish Trail was established as a reliable overland route to California, and it became easier for people to move into the area. Once California was ceded to the United States, the land was open for settlement and development. With the discovery of gold in the Sierra Nevada Mountains, California's population boomed. Most early mining in California took place in the north, near Sacramento and San Francisco. Mining led to the creation of roads throughout the state. Later, these mining roads would be used to establish railroads that operated in the region.

In the Mojave, scientific exploration was being undertaken in conjunction with investigations into proposed railroads from the east (Sherer 1994). An expedition led by Lt. Amiel Weeks Whipple in 1854 sought to survey a railroad route leading from Arkansas to Los Angeles along the 35th parallel, passing near Fremont Valley. The proposed railroad was meant to tie into lines that originated in both the north and the south (Barnard 1977). Whipple's expedition included scientists who recorded information about the geology, climatology, and biology of the region (Sherer 1994). A later expedition undertaken by Edward Beale in 1857 tested the feasibility of using camels for transport across the desert and established an early wagon road through the area (Norris and Carrico 1978; Sherer 1994).

Construction of the Southern Pacific Railroad (SPRR), linking San Francisco to Los Angeles via the Mojave Desert, was completed in 1876. Large numbers of Chinese workers were employed in the construction of the railroad, and following its completion, many became involved in placer mining in the upper Santa Clarita River area (Earle 2003). The SPRR Mojave line also included a 20-day (round trip) rail route that extended over 165 miles (mi) of mountains and desert, running from the Harmony Borax Works in Death Valley (Inyo County) to the railroad loading dock in Mojave (Kyle 1990:129).

By the 1860s, there were numerous mining claims along the periphery of the San Bernardino Mountains, including the gold claim staked by William Holcomb at Big Bear Lake. The boom that followed saw the building of roads from the Victor Valley side of the Cajon Pass to points southward. The 1870s and 1880s witnessed expanded mining in the desert region as well. The Oro Grande mining district, which included Hesperia, Victor, and Oro Grande north of Victorville, was a region rich in minerals, including gold, silver, gemstones, marble, and limestone (Sturm 1993:17).

Although historical settlement of the western Mojave was initially based on mining, which continues to the present day, by the late nineteenth century Victor Valley was slowly being settled by ranchers and farmers. In addition to agrarian pursuits, mining continued to be an important economic focus. As well, growing commercial activities spurred the growth of Victorville and the neighboring communities of Apple Valley, Lucerne Valley, Hesperia, Helendale, Adelanto, and Oro Grande. Further development of the region occurred in 1915, when the state legislature and the federal government authorized the Victor Valley Water Project, largest of its era in the nation. Railroads were expanded to serve the anticipated needs of the growing Victor Valley. In 1916, the Arrowhead Reservoir and Power Company was formed. However, by 1917 and the onslaught of World War I, many residents of the Valley left to serve in the war. It was not until World War II that the Victor Valley witnessed another expansion of settlement with the establishment of George Air Force Base in 1941, which brought military personnel, families, and associated military services and industry.

4 CULTURAL RESOURCES INVENTORY

PaleoWest completed a literature review and records search at the South Central Coastal Information Center at California State University, Fullerton, on July 5, 2022. This inventory effort included the Project area and a 0.5-mi radius around the Project area, collectively termed the study area. The objective of this records search was to identify prehistoric or historic period cultural resources that have been previously recorded within the study area during prior cultural resource investigations.

As part of the cultural resources inventory, PaleoWest staff also examined historical maps and aerial images to characterize the developmental history of the Project area and surrounding area. A summary of the results of the record search and background research are provided below.

4.1 PREVIOUS CULTURAL RESOURCES INVESTIGATIONS

The records search results indicate that 37 previous investigations have been conducted and documented within the study area between 1976 and 2014 (Table 4-1). Three of these studies include portions of the Project area in the town of Apple Valley. Together, 100 percent of the portion of the Project area in the City’s jurisdiction has been inventoried for cultural resources.

Table 4-1. Previous Cultural Investigations within 0.5 mile of the Project Area

Report No.	Year	Author(s)	Title
SB-00333	1976	Crowell, Jim	Archaeological Impact Assessment of Land Located in Section 35, T6N R4W
SB-00874	1979	Barker, James P., Carol H. Rector, and Philip J. Wilke	An Archaeological Sampling of the Proposed Allen-Warner Valley Energy System, Western Transmission Line Corridors, Mojave Desert, Los Angeles and San Bernardino Counties, California and Clark County, Nevada
SB-01219	1981	Hall, Matthew C., Philip J. Wilke, Doran L. Cart, and James D. Swenson	An Archaeological Survey of the Proposed Southern California Edison Ivanpah Generating Station, Plant Site, and Related Rail, Coal Slurry, Water and Transmission Line Corridors, San Bernardino County, California, and Clark County, Nevada
SB-01288	1982	Bureau Of Land Management - Ridgecrest Resource Area	Steam Well, Area of Critical Environmental Concern (ACEC), Management Plan and Environmental Assessment
SB-01479	1985	Dames & Moore	Mead/Mccullough-Victorville/Adelanto Transmission Project Technical Report: Volume IV, Cultural Resources
<i>SB-01820</i>	<i>1988</i>	<i>Peak & Associates, Inc</i>	<i>Cultural Resource Survey and Clearance for Re-Routed Portions of the Proposed American Telephone and Telegraph Las Vegas to San Bernardino Fiberoptics Communication Route</i>
SB-01954	1989	Schneider, Joan S.	Environmental Impact Evaluation: Cultural Resources Assessment of 1028 Acres of Land Located Along the Mojave River in the City of Victorville, San Bernardino County, California
<i>SB-02181</i>	<i>1990</i>	<i>Drover, Christopher E.</i>	<i>Environmental Impact Evaluation: An Archaeological Assessment of the Apple-Victor 1010 Project, San Bernardino County, California</i>

Report No.	Year	Author(s)	Title
SB-02399	1991	McGuire, Kelly R., and Leslie Glover	A Cultural Resources Inventory of a Proposed Natural Gas Pipeline Corridor from Adelanto to Ward Valley, San Bernardino County, California
SB-02922	1994	Taylor, Thomas T.	Archaeological Survey Report Victorville Landfill Distribution Line Extension Project, San Bernardino County, California
SB-02943	1994	Tearnen, Janet	Historical Assessment: 514 & 524 N. Arrowhead Ave., San Bernardino, Ca.
SB-03168	1996	Alexandrowicz, J. Stephen, S.R. Alexandrowicz, A.A. Kuhner, R.A. Krautkramer, D. Ingram, and E. Knell	Cultural & Paleontological Resources Investigations for the Stoddard Road Improvement Project of Victorville, San Bernardino County, Ca. 104PP
SB-03728	2000	Love, Bruce	Identification And Evaluation of Historic Properties: Lenwood Sewer Line Installation in the Community of Lenwood, San Bernardino County, Ca. 25PP
SB-03789	1997	White, Robert S.	An Archaeological Assessment of the 430 Acres Victorville Sanitary Landfill Project, Victorville, San Bernardino County, Ca. 18PP
SB-03795	2002	Love, Bruce, Bai "Tom" Tang, Daniel Ballester, and Mariam Dahdul	Historic/Archaeological Resources Survey Report: North Apple Valley Interceptor, in & near the Cities of Apple Valley & Victorville, San Bernardino County, Ca. 23PP
SB-04445	2004	Mckenna, Jeanette A.	Results of the Archaeological/Paleontological Monitoring Program for the North Apple Valley Interceptor Pipeline Project, Victor Valley Wastewater Reclamation Authority, Victorville, San Bernardino County, Ca. 200PP
SB-04861	1999	Balcom, Jim	Historic Property Survey Report for the Widening Drive in Victorville, California Lenwood Drive in Barstow, California
SB-04861	1998	-	Historic Architectural Survey Report for the Widening of Interstate 15 Between Mojave Drive in Victorville, California and Lenwood Road in Barstow, California.
SB-04861	1998	Balcom, Jim	Archaeological Survey Report for the Widening of Interstate 15 Between Mojave Drive in Victorville and Lenwood Road in Barstow
SB-05049	2006	Hatheway, Roger and Hatheway, Lora	Historical and Archaeological Survey of Krumsick Subject Property #1, Town of Apple Valley County of San Bernardino California
<i>SB-05050</i>	<i>2006</i>	<i>Hatheway, Roger and Hatheway, Lora</i>	<i>Historical and Archaeological Survey of Krumsick Subject Property #2(A) Town of Apple Valley County of San Bernardino California</i>
SB-05051	2006	Hatheway, Roger and Hatheway, Lora	Historical and Archaeological Survey of Krumsick Subject Property #2(B), City of Victorville County of San Bernardino California
SB-05052	2006	Hatheway, Roger and Hatheway, Lora	Historical and Archaeological Survey of Krumsick Acquisition Property of Gridley Street, Town of Apple Valley County of San Bernardino California
SB-08161	2014	Gust, Sherri M.	Combined Paleontological Identification and Evaluation Report Without Survey for the High Desert Corridor Freeway, Los Angeles and San Bernardino Counties, California

Report No.	Year	Author(s)	Title
SB-08162	2014	Sikes, Nancy, Dustin Keeler, Molly Valasik, and Sherri M Gust	Extended Phase I Testing Report P-19-004366, P-36-000066 (CA-SBR-66), P-36-000182 (CA-SBR-182), and P-36-012609 (CA-SBR-12336), High Desert Corridor Project from SR 14 to SR 18 Los Angeles and San Bernardino Counties, California, 07-LA/ 08-SBR EA No. 116720
SB-08162	2014	Sikes, Nancy, and Sherri M Gust	Extended Phase I Testing Proposal, P-19-004366, P-36-000066 (Ca-SBR-66), P-36-000182 (CA-SBR-182) and P-36-012609 (CA-SBR-12336), High Desert Corridor/ SR 138 Widening Project from SR 14 to SR 18, Los Angeles and San Bernardino Counties, California, 07-LA/PM 48.0 to SR 138 EA No. 116720

Cultural Resources Studies in *bold italics* are within the Project area.

“-” Indicates authors are not known.

4.2 CULTURAL RESOURCES REPORTED WITHIN 0.5-MI OF THE PROJECT AREA

The records search indicated that 13 cultural resources have been previously documented within the study area, all of which date to the historic period (Table 4-2). Five of these resources are in the portion of the Project area in the town of Apple Valley. These include three archaeological sites and two built-environment resources. A description of each of these resources is provided below.

Table 4-2. Previously Recorded Cultural Resources within 0.5 mile of the Project Area

Primary No.	Trinomial	Type	Description
P-36-009360	CA-SBR-009360H	Structure	Segment of Stoddard Wells Road
P-36-010315	CA-SBR-010315H	Structure	Boulder Dam-San Bernardino transmission line
<i>P-36-012649</i>	<i>CA-SBR-012348H</i>	<i>Structure</i>	<i>Access road</i>
P-36-012650	CA-SBR-012349H	Site	Dirt roadway and prospecting quarry
<i>P-36-012651</i>	<i>CA-SBR-012350H</i>	<i>Site</i>	<i>Building foundations, storage tanks/bins, a shop, garage and oil shack, and partial storage building.</i>
<i>P-36-012652</i>	<i>CA-SBR-012351H</i>	<i>Structure</i>	<i>Access road</i>
P-36-012654	CA-SBR-012353H	Site	Homestead can scatter
<i>P-36-012655</i>	<i>CA-SBR-012354H</i>	<i>Site</i>	<i>Abandoned transmission line segment</i>
<i>P-36-012657</i>	<i>CA-SBR-012356H</i>	<i>Site</i>	<i>Refuse scatter</i>
P-36-012658	CA-SBR-012357H	Structure	Segment of I-15 Freeway
P-36-020969	-	Site	Dump site
P-36-061272	-	Isolate	Survey marker
P-36-061294	-	Isolate	Single gin bottle

4.2.1 P-36-012649/CA-SBR-012348H

P-36-012652 is a 0.6-mi-long segment of a dirt road that was originally used to access the Victorville Lime Rock Company and Riverside Cement Company located east and southeast of the Project area. The road was first recorded by Hatheway (2006a) with a later update by Cogstone (Peterson 2014a). The road was constructed around 1940 and runs in a northwest-southeast direction from Stoddard Wells Road to an abandoned limestone mining complex. Portions of the road alignment were substantially altered by the California Division of Highways in 1957/1958, during construction of the I-15 Freeway (originally designated as Route 66/91) between Victorville and Barstow. As a result, the historic roadway alignment was cut-off by the freeway and a new haul road was built to connect through a freeway underpass to Stoddard Wells Road. The resource was previously recommended not eligible for listing in the CRHR.

4.2.2 P-36-012651/CA-SBR-012350H

P-36-012651 consists of various historic building foundations and features including a jaw crusher, storage tanks/bins, an electrical shop, a garage, an oil shack, and a parts storage building associated with the Victorville Lime Rock Company Mining Quarry and Plant. The site measures 1,420 by 1,300 feet in area and was initially recorded by Hatheway (2006b) with a later update by McKenna et al. (McKenna 2018). Although the Victorville Lime Rock Company Mining Quarry and Plant was established in 1924, the archaeological remnants that comprise P-36-012651 date between circa 1940 and 1985. The site appears to retain very little integrity and the resource was recommended not eligible for listing in the CRHR.

4.2.3 P-36-012652/ CA-SBR-012351H

P-36-012652 is a single-track dirt road measuring approximately 0.9 mi in length that originally led from Stoddard Wells Road to a historic limestone mining complex to the southeast (Hatheway 2006c). The road is shown on a historical 1917 map and was likely built in the late nineteenth century to provide access to a stone lime kiln located in the vicinity. This historic road alignment was substantially altered by the California Division of Highways in 1957/1958, during completion of the I-15 Freeway (originally designated as Route 66/91) between Victorville and Barstow. As a result, the historic roadway alignment was cut-off by the freeway and a new haul road was built to connect through a freeway underpass to Stoddard Wells Road. The resource was recommended not eligible for listing in the CRHR.

4.2.4 P-36-012655/ CA-SBR-012354H

P-36-012655 is a historic period site that measures 1,000 ft in length and consists of several structural components of an abandoned transmission line segment. The archaeological remains that comprise the site include a set of individual power poles, cross trees, and insulators. The power line was first recorded by Hatheway (2006d) with later updates in 2011 and 2014 by ICF International (Chmiel et al. 2013) and Cogstone (Peterson 2014b), respectively. The powerlines were built circa 1940 by Victorville Lime Rock Company to power their mining complex (quarry and crusher). It was later replaced in 1975 by the existing powerline. The resource was recommended not eligible for listing in the CRHR.

4.2.5 P-36-012657/CA-SBR-012356H

P-36-012657 is a deposit of household refuse that measuring 50 by 33 ft and is primarily concentrated within a 10 by 10 ft area (Romani and Keith 2006). The site consists of approximately 70 broken glass objects (e.g., bottles, tumblers, dishes) and metal food cans. Temporally diagnostic artifacts indicate that the remains date to the mid-1950s. The site appears to represent a single event dispositional event. The resource was recommended not eligible for listing in the CRHR.

4.3 ADDITIONAL SOURCES

Additional sources consulted during the cultural resource literature and data review include the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), the Office of Historic Preservation Archaeological Determinations of Eligibility, and the Office of Historic Preservation Built Environment Resources Directory (BERD). The Hoover Dam Transmission Line (P-36-010315/CA-SBR-10315H) is the only cultural resource listed in the NRHP in the study area.

Historical maps and aerial images were also consulted as part of the background research. Maps that were examined as part of this effort include Barstow, CA 30' (1932, 1934), Victorville, CA 7.5' and 15' (1956), Lancaster East, CA 7.5' (1958), and San Bernardino, CA (1953, 1956, 1957, 1958, 1959, and 1966) USGS series maps (TopoView 2022). Historical aerial images were available on NETROnline dating to 1952, 1968, 1969, 1984, 1985, and 1994. Results of the archival review indicate that the Project area remained relatively undeveloped except for the mining/quarrying facility located in the southeast corner of the site and three associated access roads. Other developments noted in the vicinity of the Project area include the construction of I-15 in 1957/1958 and the various mines and quarries east of the Project area (NETROnline 2022, TopoView 2022).

A review of Bureau of Land Management (BLM) General Land Office (GLO) records indicate that portions of the Project area are part of a serial patent for 1059.32 acres issued to the State of California in 1951 by authority of the January 21, 1927: Indemnity Selections (44 Stat. 1022) (BLM 2022). It does not appear that any buildings or other structures related to the patent have been constructed with the Project area.

4.4 NATIVE AMERICAN COORDINATION

PaleoWest contacted the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) on June 14, 2022, for a review of the SLF. The objective of the SLF search was to determine if the NAHC had any knowledge of Native American cultural resources (e.g., traditional use or gathering area, place of religious or sacred activity, etc.) within the immediate vicinity of the Project area. The NAHC responded on July 21, 2022, stating that the SLF was completed with positive results. The NAHC suggested that 14 individuals representing 5 Native American tribal groups be contacted to elicit information on sensitive Native American cultural resources that may be present in the Project area (Appendix A). PaleoWest sent outreach letters to the 14 recommended tribal groups on July 18, 2022. Follow-up phone calls were conducted on August 25, 2022.

To date, PaleoWest has received two responses:

- Mark Cochrane, Co-Chairperson of the Serrano Nation of Mission Indians, responded via telephone on August 25, 2022, and requested that he and Co-Chair Wayne Walker be notified in the event of any discovery of cultural materials.
- Robert Robinson, Chairperson of the Kern Valley Indian Community, responded via telephone on August 25, 2022, and stated that the tribe has concerns regarding the proposed Project, which is in areas with a high probability of habitation sites occurring there. He recommended archaeological and tribal monitoring during ground disturbing activities.

5 RESEARCH DESIGN

A research design is an explicit statement of the theoretical and methodological approaches to be followed in a cultural resources study (OHP 1990). Inventory studies, such as this one, rely on data from cultural resources visible on or above the ground surface with supplemental information provided by archival research and literature review (OHP 1991). In such studies, the focus of the research design is to ensure the adequacy of the identification effort. Should any identified resources within the Project area have sufficient age and integrity to warrant consideration for CRHR eligibility, then relevant research questions and data requirements may be posed to evaluate the significance of the resource and make recommendations regarding determinations of eligibility.

For the purposes of this study, one relevant research domain was identified: historic development and settlement of the Victor Valley. Use of the valley was, at first, associated primarily with mining activities. Following the construction of the railroad in the 1870s, Victor Valley was slowly settled by ranchers and farmers. The following questions may be considered when examining the nature and extent of cultural resources within the Project area.

- What evidence of historic period mining, agriculture, ranching, and/or homesteading is present in the Project area?
- What specific activities were performed at these sites? If mining-related sites are identified, what was being mined? Did these activities change over time?
- What is the age of these sites? How long were these sites used or occupied and when or why were they abandoned?
- How do mining, agriculture, ranching, and homesteading sites in the Project area reflect or diverge from regional or national trends?

Data Requirements (among the data needed to address the research questions posed above):

- Chronological data from features and/or temporally diagnostic artifacts that can be used to assess the age of the sites;
- Artifact assemblages and features to identify the types of activities that were associated with each site;
- Artifacts (e.g., culinary artifacts, food preparation items, food containers and remains, clothing/grooming, personal hygiene, and medicinal items), that may be used to examine the social, ethnic, or economic background of the residents of the sites;
- Infrastructure elements such as roads, transmission lines, pipelines, and water lines, and;
- Documentary information in the form of U.S. Geological Survey historical maps, BLM GLO township plat maps, BLM land patent records, master title plat maps, and County assessor records to address questions of land ownership.

6 FIELD INVESTIGATION

6.1 FIELD METHODS

A cultural resources survey of the Project area was completed by PaleoWest archaeologists Gena Severen, M.A., RPA, Earl Morales, and Nick Illig between August 24 and 31, 2022. The survey methods followed standard archaeological methods consisting of parallel pedestrian transects spaced at 10–15-meter (m) (33–50-ft) intervals when allowed by terrain and vegetation. Crew members also opportunistically examined any subsurface exposures, including rodent burrows and cut banks. Survey crews navigated the transects using georeferenced maps on iPad tablets and handheld global position system (GPS) units. Field iPads included all Project maps and relevant site forms. Field iPads with the ArcGIS web application were used to record and document resources.

The Project area was documented with digital photographs that included general views of the topography and vegetation density, and other images. A photograph log was maintained to include photograph number, date, orientation, photograph description, and comments. The surveyors carefully inspected all areas likely to contain or exhibit sensitive cultural resources to ensure discovery and documentation of and visible, potentially significant cultural resources located within the Project area. In particular, the survey crews carefully inspected rocky outcroppings, creek banks, clearings, and other habitable flat spots.

All cultural materials and features of an eligible age were recorded during the surveys in accordance with OHP (1995) guidelines. Materials and features that could not be accurately dated in the field were also recorded. Historic period indicators include standing buildings, objects, structures such as sheds, or concentrations of materials at least 45 years in age, such as domestic refuse (e.g., glass bottles, ceramics, toys, buttons, and leather shoes), refuse from other pursuits such as agriculture (e.g., metal tanks, farm machinery parts, and horseshoes) or structural materials (e.g., nails, glass windowpanes, corrugated metal, wood posts or planks, metal pipes and fittings, and railroad spurs). Prehistoric site indicators include areas of darker soil with concentrations of ash, charcoal, animal bone (burned or unburned), shell, flaked stone, ground-stone, pottery, or even human bone.

When artifacts were found during the surveys, site boundaries were defined by surveying out in widening concentric circles until artifacts were no longer encountered. Artifacts or features that were within 30 m of each other, or that were clearly related, were combined into the same isolate or site. All resources were digitally recorded in the field directly into a FileMaker database on iPad.

All newly identified cultural resources were recorded on appropriate Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) 5232 forms. In addition, previously recorded cultural resources were revisited during the survey. The current condition of each resource was assessed to determine if there had been any changes since the last recordation. All newly recorded sites were fully recorded and are described in this report.

6.2 RESULTS

The Project area is composed of an alluvial plain intermixed with coppice dunes and seasonal washes that have a mildly sloping landscape (Figure 6-1 and Figure 6-2). The soils are fine- to

medium-grained alluvial sandy loam and gravel that are light tan in color and made of quartz and granitic material. Vegetation within the Project area consists of moderately distributed Creosote Bush Scrub with creosote bush (*Larrea tridentata*), cheesebush (*Ambrosia salsola*), white bursage (*Ambrosia dumosa*), fourwing saltbush (*Atriplex canescens*), and very sparse Joshua trees (*Yucca brevifolia*).

Ground visibility across the Project area was good to excellent (70–100%). All of the Project area east of the I-15 was surveyed except for 23.5 acres in the southeastern portion of the Project site adjacent to the CalPortland mining facility (Figure B.1 in Appendix B). This area contained the previously documented remains of the Victorville Lime Rock Company Mining Quarry and Plant (P-36-012651). Due to safety concerns, which included active mining activities and live explosions on the adjacent CalPortland mine, the site could not be revisited at the time of the survey. Furthermore, the area could not be visually inspected from a distance due to the presence of large earthen berms surrounding the facility. To assess the current condition of P-36-012651, PaleoWest inspected the area using recent google earth imagery. Results of this examination indicate that the unsurveyed portion of the Project area that contains P-36-012651 has been heavily disturbed by mining activities and the potential to preserve previously unidentified cultural resources is low.

Four historic period archaeological sites and one historic period built-environment resource were identified in the portion of the Project area within the town of Apple Valley (Table 6-1). These include the previously recorded dirt access road (P-36-012649), the remains of the Victorville Lime Rock Company Mining Quarry and Plant (P-36-012651), transmission line segment (P-36-012655), and a refuse deposit (P-36-012657). The second dirt road (P-36-012652) that was recorded in the Project area, which ran from Stoddard Wells Road to an abandoned limestone mining complex, could not be relocated. The road appears to have been destroyed and is no longer extant. One newly identified archaeological site, a historic period refuse scatter, was also documented in the portion of the Project area in the town of Apple Valley. No prehistoric archaeological resources were identified in the Project area. Descriptions and significance evaluations of the documented cultural resources are provided below. Locations of these resources are shown in Figure B.1 in Appendix B. DPR 523 forms are provided in Appendix C.

6.2.1 Site 22-0218-GG-005H

Site 21-0218-GG-005H is a historic period refuse scatter that measures 11 by 30 ft in area. The site is on the north bank of a small, unnamed wash and about 80 ft north of an east-west oriented off-highway vehicle trail. The site consists of a scatter of historic glass with five green, amber, and colorless liquor/beer bottle bases. The amber bottle base is embossed with an Owens Illinois maker's mark indicating a manufacturing date of 1933. A colorless bottle base is embossed with a Puerto Rico Glass Corporation maker's mark, which was in operation between 1945 and circa 1980 (Lockhart et al. 2022).

The assemblage, while not particularly diagnostic, dates from the early to mid-twentieth century and consists primarily of domestic refuse. An examination of historical maps indicates that there is no settlement within the vicinity of Site 21-0218-GG-005H during this time. Given the proximity of the site to an unnamed east-west running dirt road, it is likely that the refuse represents one or more episodes of opportunistic roadside dumping by local residents or travelers. The site appears to be largely surficial, with no evidence found to suggest there are



Figure 6-1. Overview of the Project area, facing west-northwest



Figure 6-2. Overview of the Project area, facing southwest.

Table 6-1. Archaeological Sites Recorded in the Project Area

Temporary No	Type	Description	CRHR Eligibility Recommendation
22-0218-GG-005H	Site	Refuse scatter	Not eligible
P-36-012649	Structure	Access road	Not eligible
P-36-012651	Site	Ruins of the Victorville Lime Rock Company Mining Quarry and Plant	Not eligible
P-36-012655	Site	Transmission line remnants	Not eligible
P-36-012657	Site	Refuse scatter	Not eligible

substantial buried deposits. Site 21-0218-GG-005H is in poor condition with modern refuse found across the site’s boundary.

CRHR Eligibility

Site 21-0218-GG-005H consists of a scatter of domestic refuse that was likely deposited by local residents or travelers during the early part of the twentieth century. The site contains no evidence to indicate that the historic refuse is linked to early settlement-related activities in the Victor Valley that made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history. Furthermore, it cannot be associated or linked to any important persons in California’s history. As such, the site is not recommended eligible for listing in the CRHR under Criterion 1 or 2. The artifacts do not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or represent the work of a master, or possess high artistic values, or represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; therefore, the site is not significant under Criterion 3. Finally, because the refuse scatter exhibits no clear temporal or historically significant association, it cannot produce information that would answer directed research questions presented in Section 5 and has very limited data potential. As a result, the site is not significant under Criterion 4.

PaleoWest recommends Site 21-0218-GG-005H be considered ineligible for inclusion in the CRHR.

6.2.2 P-36-012649

P-36-012649 was previously described as a 0.6-mil-long realignment of the Victorville Lime Rock Company and Riverside Cement Company access road, which was substantially altered by the construction of I-15 (Hatheway 2006a). PaleoWest revisited the resource during the current survey. The portion of the road located east of the I-15 runs from a frontage road in a northwest-southeast direction across the Project area towards the existing Victorville Lime Rock Company Mining Quarry Plant Ruin. The road is approximately 0.5 mi in length and consists of a paved single lane roadway. The condition of the road has not changed since its documentation in 2014.

CRHR Eligibility

P-36-012649 was previously recommended to be ineligible for listing on the CRHR. Hatheway (2006a) argued that although the road is associated with the development of the limestone industry in the vicinity of Victorville, no individually significant historical events are known to be

directly associated with the access road. As such, he concluded that the site as ineligible for listing on the CRHR under Criterion 1. Furthermore, the road segment could not be associated with any individuals that made significant contributions to history and therefore, it was ineligible under CRHR Criterion 2. Hatheway (2006a) noted that the road alignment has been substantially altered and does not retain sufficient architectural and/or original design integrity to warrant consideration as having the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or regional expression of architectural design. In addition, it is characterized by no outstanding or distinguishing construction features to make it eligible under Criterion 3. Finally, he found that the additional study of the road was unlikely to yield information important to the prehistory or history of the area and was therefore ineligible for listing on the CRHR under Criterion 4.

The current study indicates that the condition of P-36-012649 had not changed since the site was last revisited in 2014. Based on these findings, PaleoWest agrees with the previous eligibility recommendation. P-36-012649 is not eligible for listing in the CRHR.

6.2.3 P-36-012651

Site P-36-012651 consists of the remnants of the Victorville Lime Rock Company Mining Quarry and Plant that was in operation between 1940 and 1985. At the time of its initial recordation, the site included 11 building foundations and one metal storage building (Hatheway 2006b). The metal storage building appeared to have been constructed in the mid-1980s.

PaleoWest attempted to revisit P-36-012651 during the current survey and found that access to the resource is limited, as the adjacent CalPortland mine is active. Haul trucks were observed running loads in and out of the facility and live explosions were heard, prompting surveyors to maintain a safe distance. Large earthen berms prevented visual inspection from a distance. Although the resource could not be revisited during the pedestrian survey, aerial photographs of the area were examined to assess the current condition of the resource. Aerial images dated to June 2022 indicate that while several building foundations and the metal storage structure are still present, additional clearance and/or grading appears to have occurred within the site's boundaries.

CRHR Eligibility

P-36-012651 was previously recommended as ineligible for listing on the CRHR. Research by Hatheway (2006b) found that the mining facility remnants were associated with the development of the limestone industry in the vicinity of Victorville. However, no individually significant historical events are known to be specifically associated with the mine and as such, the site is ineligible for listing under Criterion 1. In addition, Hatheway (2006b) stated that limestone mining plant could not be associated with any individuals that made significant contributions to history and therefore, was ineligible under Criterion 2. Because the limestone mining plant has been substantially altered with most of the buildings demolished, it did not retain sufficient architectural and/or original design integrity to warrant consideration as having the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or regional expression of architectural design. Therefore, Hatheway (2006b) recommended it ineligible under Criterion 3. Finally, he concluded that the additional study of the limestone mine facility was unlikely to yield information important to the prehistory or history of the area and therefore it was ineligible for listing on the CRHR under Criterion 4.

The current study indicates that the condition of P-36-012651 has deteriorated since 2006. Based on these findings, PaleoWest agrees with the previous eligibility recommendation. P-36-012651 is not eligible for listing in the CRHR.

6.2.4 P-36-012655

Site P-36-012655 was originally described as a set of individual power poles that have been cut down and abandoned (Hatheway 2006d). Cross trees and insulators were no longer attached to the poles, but three were located nearby. The powerline was built circa 1940 as part of the construction of the Victorville Lime Rock Company Mining Quarry and Plant. It provided power to the mining complex (quarry and crusher) and replaced in 1975 by a new powerline. PaleoWest revisited the site during the current survey and found that the power poles, cross trees, and insulators are in similar condition as the original documentation in 2006.

CRHR Eligibility

P-36-012655 was previously recommended to be ineligible for listing on the CRHR. Hatheway (2006d) argued that although the powerline is associated with the development of the limestone industry in the vicinity of Victorville, no individually significant historical events are known to be directly associated with the site. As such, he concluded that P-36-012655 is ineligible for listing on the CRHR under Criterion 1. Furthermore, the powerline could not be associated with any individuals that made significant contributions to history and therefore, it was ineligible under CRHR Criterion 2. Hatheway (2006d) noted that the powerline has been partially dismantled and does not retain sufficient architectural and/or original design integrity to warrant consideration as having the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or regional expression of architectural design. In addition, it is characterized by no outstanding or distinguishing construction features to make it eligible under Criterion 3. Finally, he found that the additional study of the powerline was unlikely to yield information important to the prehistory or history of the area and was therefore ineligible for listing on the CRHR under Criterion 4.

The current study indicates that the condition of P-36-012655 had not changed since the site was initially documented in 2006. Based on these findings, PaleoWest agrees with the previous eligibility recommendation. P-36-012655 is not eligible for listing in the CRHR.

6.2.5 P-36-012657

Site P-36-012657 was originally described as a small, single-event refuse scatter consisting of household debris dating to the mid-1950s (Romani and Keith 2006). The site consisted of approximately 70 glass bottles and metal food tins, most of which were concentrated in a 10 by 10 ft area. PaleoWest revisited the site and found the refuse deposit to be in the same condition as previously recorded.

CRHR Eligibility

P-36-012657 was previously recommended as not eligible for listing on the CRHR. Romani and Keith (2006) argued that the site was not eligible under Criterion 1 or 2 as no individually significant historical events or persons could be specifically associated with the refuse scatter. In addition, the sparse scatter of domestic refuse appears to lack depth or stratigraphy and any defining characteristics that would qualify it for listing under Criterion 3. Finally, Romani and

Keith (2006) note that the refuse scatter is unlikely to yield information important to the prehistory or history of the area and therefore it is ineligible for listing on the CRHR under Criterion 4. Based on the findings of the current study, PaleoWest agrees with the previous recommendation. P-36-012657 is not eligible for listing in the CRHR.

7 MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS

The cultural resource assessment of the portion of the Project area in the town of Apple Valley included record searches, background research, and a pedestrian survey of the Project area. As a result of these efforts, five historic period cultural resources were identified in the Project area, including two refuse scatters, the remnants of a mining and quarry plant, a road segment, and an abandoned transmission line. None of the resources are recommended eligible for listing in the CRHR.

Based on the paucity of prehistoric archaeological remains documented in the vicinity, the level of existing disturbance of the Project site, and the result of the survey, the Project area appears to have a low sensitivity for encountering intact buried prehistoric archaeological resources. The presence of historic period cultural resources in the Project area and vicinity suggests use of area focused on limestone mining and processing activities that took place in the mid- and late-twentieth century. Most of these remains are limited to surface manifestations suggesting that there is a relatively low likelihood of encountering buried historic period archaeological remains in the Project area. Furthermore, given the level of disturbance observed in the Project vicinity, any buried archaeological deposits that may be encountered during Project implementation would likely not be intact.

PaleoWest does not recommend any additional cultural resource management for the proposed Project. In the unlikely event that potentially, significant cultural materials are encountered during Project-related ground-disturbing activities, all work should be halted in the vicinity of the discovery until a qualified archaeologist can visit the site of discovery and assess the significance of the archaeological resource. In addition, Health and Safety Code 7050.5, CEQA 15064.5(e), and Public Resources Code 5097.98 mandate the process to be followed in the unlikely event of an accidental discovery of any human remains in a location other than a dedicated cemetery. Finally, should additional actions be proposed outside the currently defined Project area that have the potential for additional subsurface disturbance, further cultural resource management may be required.

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Appendix A. Native American Coordination

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

July 21, 2022

Kyle Knabb
PaleoWest Archaeology

Via Email to: kknabb@paleowest.com

Re: Carney Commerce Center Project, San Bernardino County

Dear Mr. Knabb:

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 and the San Manuel Band of Mission Indians on the attached list for information. Please note that tribes do not always record their sacred sites in the SLF, nor are they required to do so. A SLF search is not a substitute for consultation with tribes that are traditionally and culturally affiliated with a project's geographic area. Other sources of cultural resources should also be contacted for information regarding known and recorded sites, such as the appropriate regional California Historical Research Information System (CHRIS) archaeological Information Center for the presence of recorded archaeological sites.

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

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

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

Sincerely,



Andrew Green
Cultural Resources Analyst

Attachment



CHAIRPERSON
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Karuk

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**Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contact List
San Bernardino County
7/21/2022**

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Robert Robinson, Chairperson
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Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma Reservation

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Morongo Band of Mission Indians

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Serrano Nation of Mission Indians

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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 Carney Commerce Center Project, San Bernardino County.

**Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contact List
San Bernardino County
7/21/2022**

***Serrano Nation of Mission
Indians***

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

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

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

Darrell Mike, Chairperson
46-200 Harrison Place Chemehuevi
Coachella, CA, 92236
Phone: (760) 863 - 2444
Fax: (760) 863-2449
29chairman@29palmsbomi-
nsn.gov

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

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



T: 626.408.8006
info@paleowest.com

LOS ANGELES COUNTY
517 S. Ivy Avenue
Monrovia, CA 91016

July 18, 2022

Ann Brierty, THPO,
Morongo Band of Mission Indians
12700 Pumarra Road
Banning, CA, 92220
Transmitted via email to abrierty@morongo-nsn.gov

RE: Cultural Resource Investigation for the Carney Commerce Center Project, City of Victorville and City of Apple Valley, San Bernardino County, California

Dear Ms. Brierty,

PaleoWest, LLC (PaleoWest) is conducting a cultural resource investigation for the Carney Commerce Center Project (Project) in the City of Victorville and City of Apple Valley, San Bernardino County, California. The Project is located within Section 26, Township 6 North, Range 4 West, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian (SBBM), as depicted on the Victorville, CA 7.5' U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) topographic quadrangle maps (see attached map). The Project area lies within APNs 0472-031-60, -61, -62, -63, -64, and -65 (Victorville), and 0472-031-08 (Apple Valley) totaling approximately 397 acres. The Project is subject to the California Environmental Quality Act and the Cities of Victorville and Apple Valley is the Lead agency.

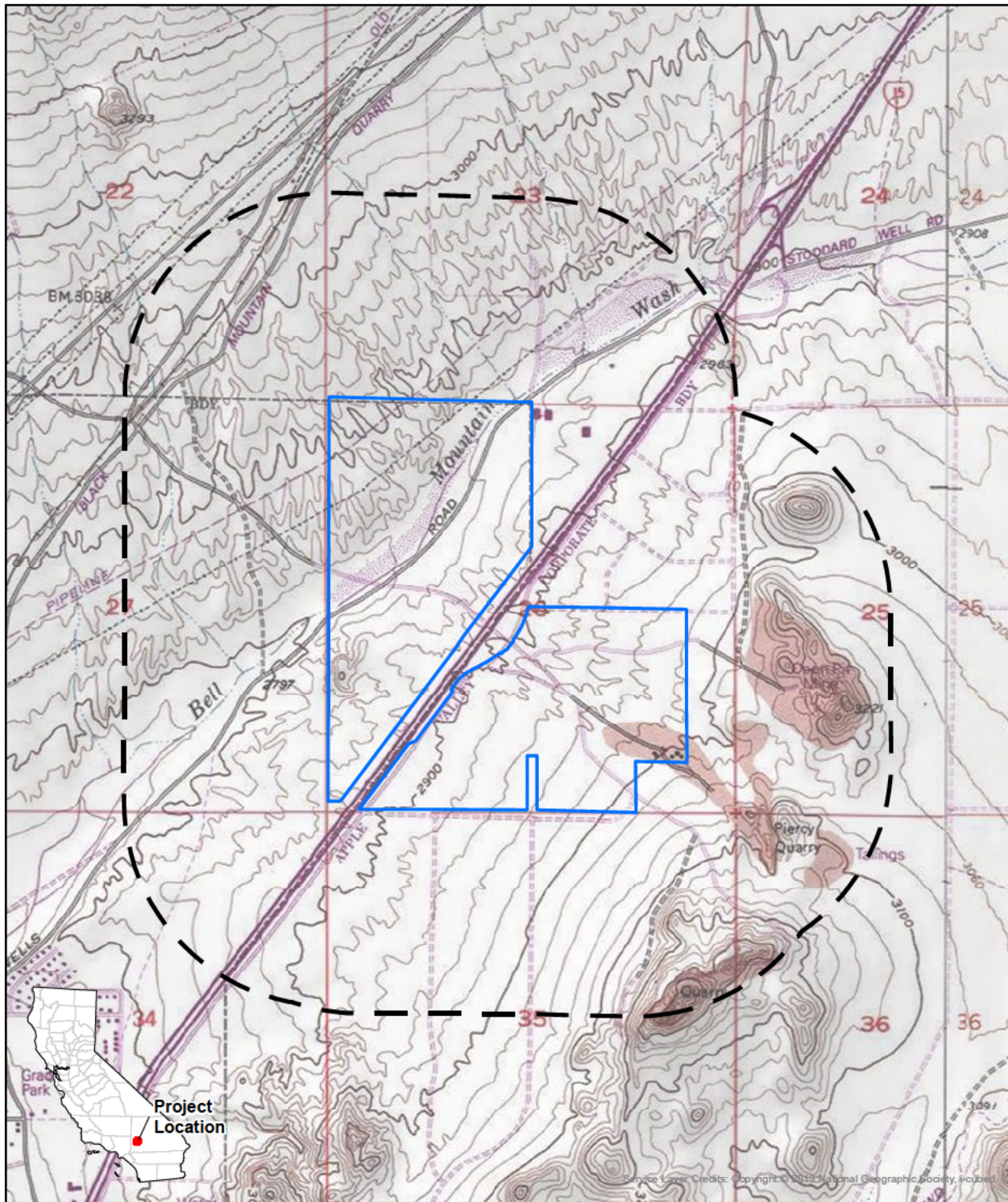
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As part of the cultural resource investigation of the Project area, PaleoWest requested a search of the Native American Heritage Commission's (NAHC's) *Sacred Lands File*. The NAHC has not yet responded but it is anticipated that they recommend we contact you for comment. If your records show that cultural resources exist within or near the Project area (see enclosed map), please contact me at (626) 376-6729 or kknabb@paleowest.com.

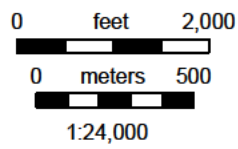
Your comments are very important to us, and to the successful completion of this Project. I look forward to hearing from you in the near future. Thank you, in advance, for taking the time to review this request.

Sincerely,



Kyle Knabb, Ph.D., RPA
Senior Archaeologist
PaleoWest



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RS Request
USGS 7.5' Quadrangle:
Victorville, Ca (1982)
T6N, R4W, Secs 22-27 & 34-26
UTM Zone 11, NAD 83
SBBM

 Project Area
 Half Mile Buffer



T: 626.408.8006
info@paleowest.com

LOS ANGELES COUNTY
517 S. Ivy Avenue
Monrovia, CA 91016

July 18, 2022

Mark Cochrane, Co-Chairperson
Serrano Nation of Mission Indians
P. O. Box 343
Patton, CA, 92369
Transmitted via email to serranonation1@gmail.com

RE: Cultural Resource Investigation for the Carney Commerce Center Project, City of Victorville and City of Apple Valley, San Bernardino County, California

Dear Mr. Cochrane,

PaleoWest, LLC (PaleoWest) is conducting a cultural resource investigation for the Carney Commerce Center Project (Project) in the City of Victorville and City of Apple Valley, San Bernardino County, California. The Project is located within Section 26, Township 6 North, Range 4 West, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian (SBBM), as depicted on the Victorville, CA 7.5' U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) topographic quadrangle maps (see attached map). The Project area lies within APNs 0472-031-60, -61, -62, -63, -64, and -65 (Victorville), and 0472-031-08 (Apple Valley) totaling approximately 397 acres. The Project is subject to the California Environmental Quality Act and the Cities of Victorville and Apple Valley is the Lead agency.

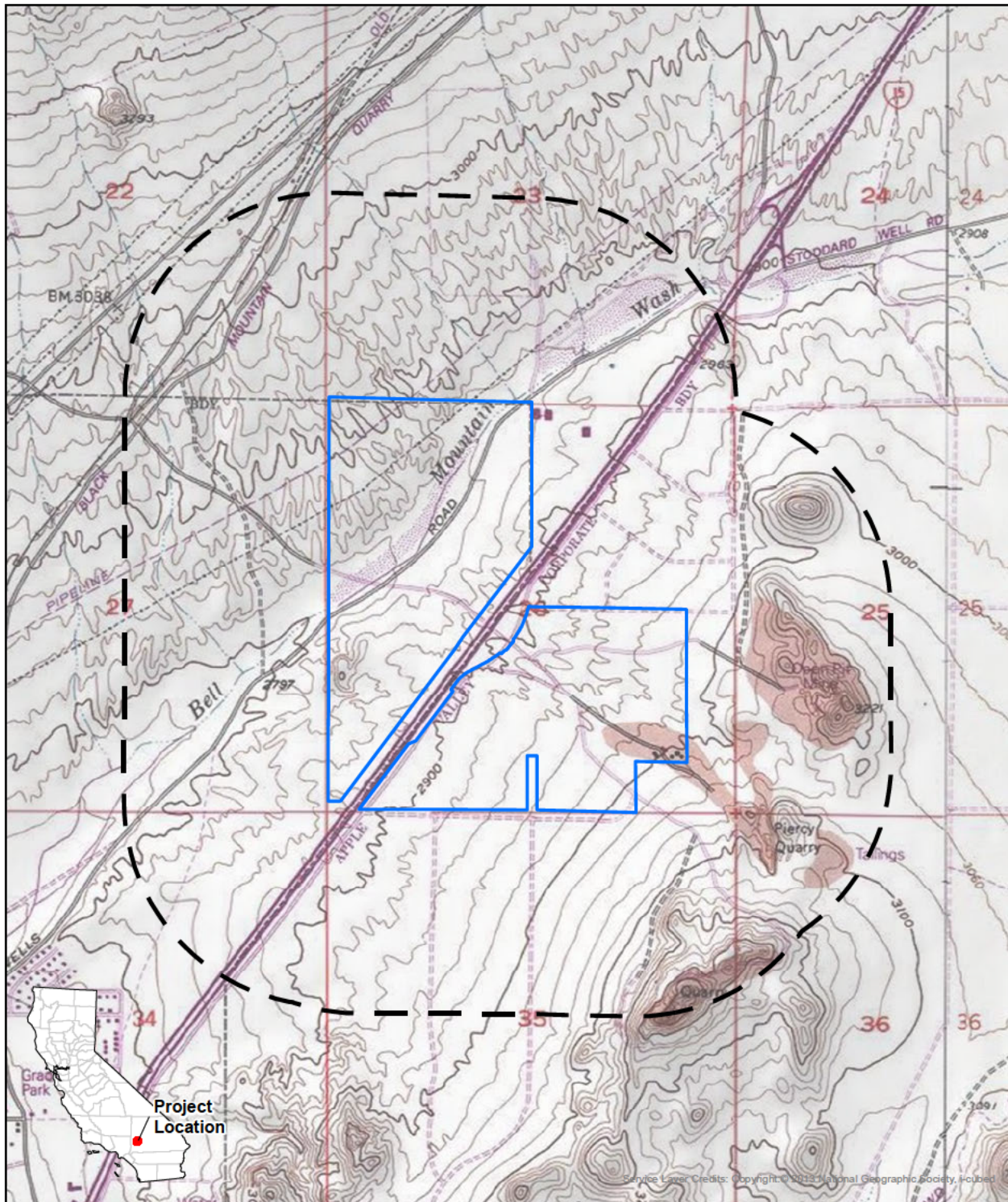
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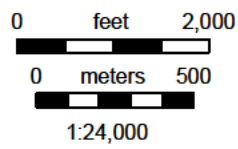
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Sincerely,



Kyle Knabb, Ph.D., RPA
Senior Archaeologist
PaleoWest



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SBBM

 Project Area
 Half Mile Buffer



T: 626.408.8006
info@paleowest.com

LOS ANGELES COUNTY
517 S. Ivy Avenue
Monrovia, CA 91016

July 21, 2022

Brandy Kendricks
Kern Valley Indian Community
30741 Foxridge Court
Tehachapi, CA, 93561
Transmitted via email to krazykendricks@hotmail.com

RE: Cultural Resource Investigation for the Carney Commerce Center Project, City of Victorville and City of Apple Valley, San Bernardino County, California

Dear Ms. Kendricks,

PaleoWest, LLC (PaleoWest) is conducting a cultural resource investigation for the Carney Commerce Center Project (Project) in the City of Victorville and City of Apple Valley, San Bernardino County, California. The Project is located within Section 26, Township 6 North, Range 4 West, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian (SBBM), as depicted on the Victorville, CA 7.5' U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) topographic quadrangle maps (see attached map). The Project area lies within APNs 0472-031-60, -61, -62, -63, -64, and -65 (Victorville), and 0472-031-08 (Apple Valley) totaling approximately 397 acres. The Project is subject to the California Environmental Quality Act and the Cities of Victorville and Apple Valley is the Lead agency.

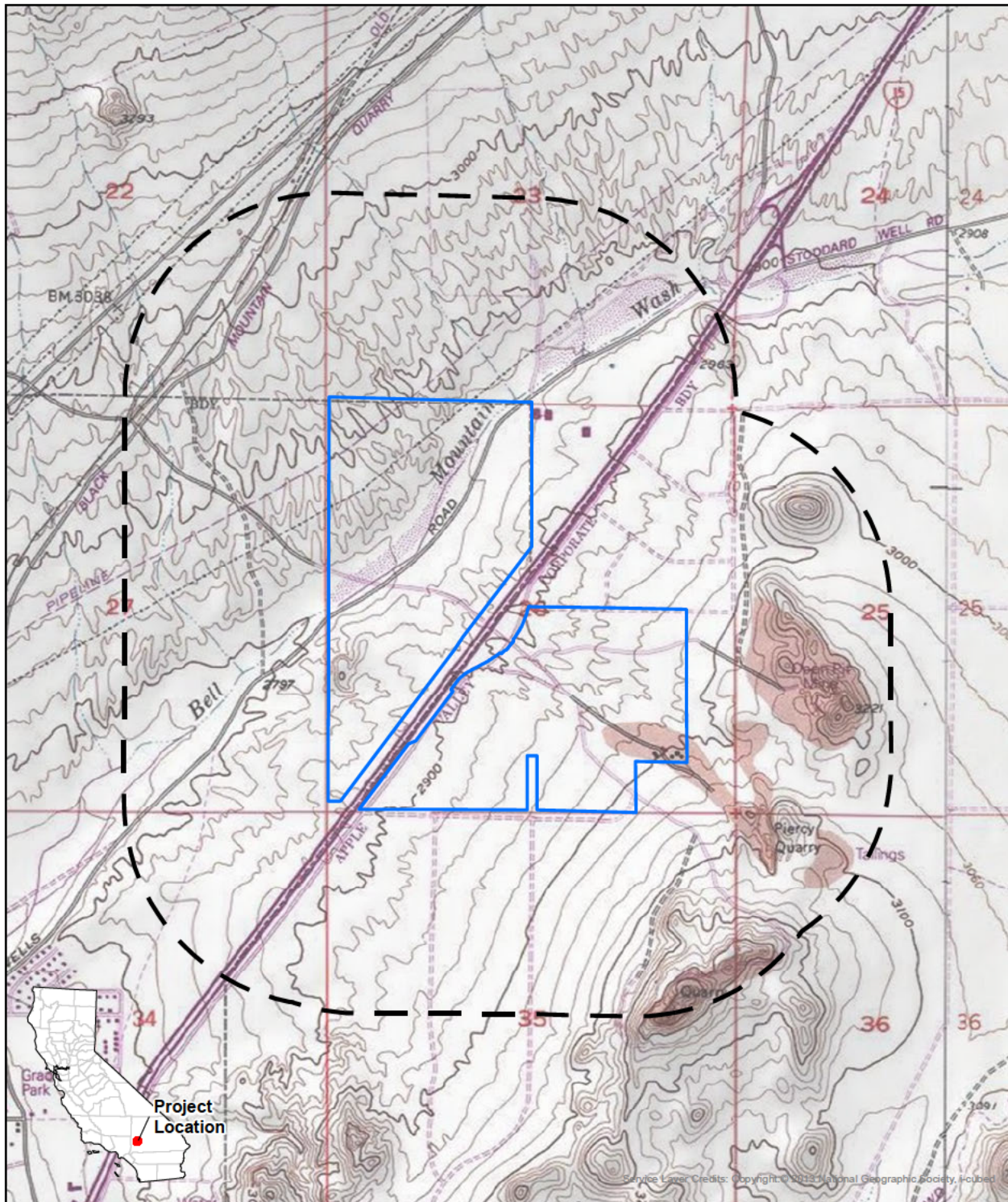
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As part of the cultural resource investigation of the Project area, PaleoWest requested a search of the Native American Heritage Commission's (NAHC's) *Sacred Lands File*. The NAHC responded and the search indicated that there are cultural resources located within the Project area. If your records show that cultural resources exist within or near the Project area (see enclosed map), please contact me at (626) 376-6729 or kknabb@paleowest.com.

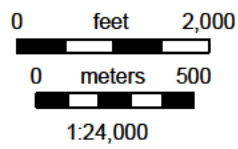
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Kyle Knabb, Ph.D., RPA
Senior Archaeologist
PaleoWest



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T: 626.408.8006
info@paleowest.com

LOS ANGELES COUNTY
517 S. Ivy Avenue
Monrovia, CA 91016

July 18, 2022

Anthony Madrigal, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer
Twenty-Nine Palms Band of Mission Indians
46-200 Harrison Place
Coachella, CA, 92236
Transmitted via email to amadrigal@29palmsbomi-nsn.gov

RE: Cultural Resource Investigation for the Carney Commerce Center Project, City of Victorville and City of Apple Valley, San Bernardino County, California

Dear Mr. Madrigal,

PaleoWest, LLC (PaleoWest) is conducting a cultural resource investigation for the Carney Commerce Center Project (Project) in the City of Victorville and City of Apple Valley, San Bernardino County, California. The Project is located within Section 26, Township 6 North, Range 4 West, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian (SBBM), as depicted on the Victorville, CA 7.5' U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) topographic quadrangle maps (see attached map). The Project area lies within APNs 0472-031-60, -61, -62, -63, -64, and -65 (Victorville), and 0472-031-08 (Apple Valley) totaling approximately 397 acres. The Project is subject to the California Environmental Quality Act and the Cities of Victorville and Apple Valley is the Lead agency.

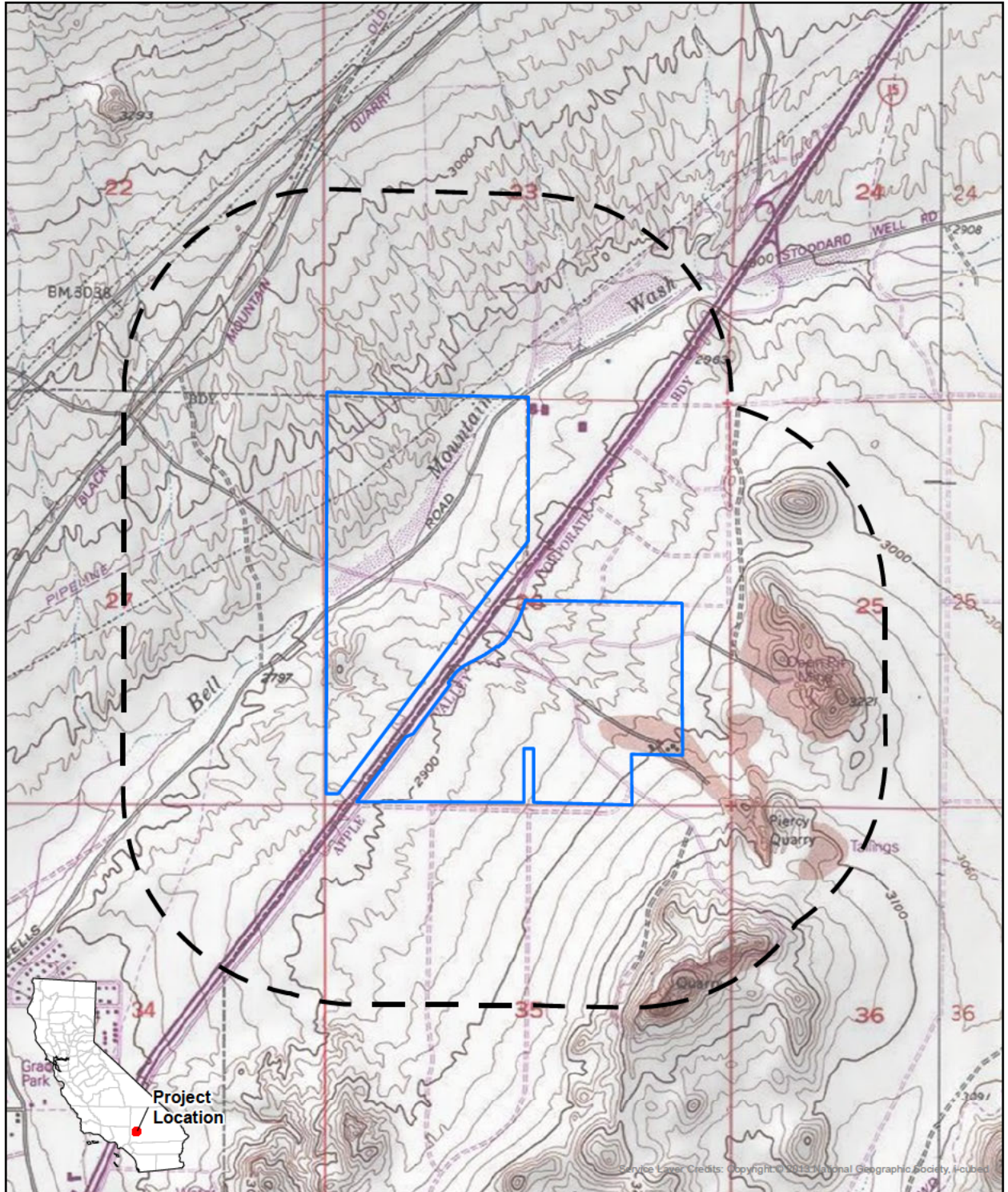
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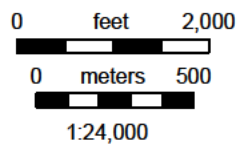
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Senior Archaeologist
PaleoWest



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T: 626.408.8006
info@paleowest.com

LOS ANGELES COUNTY
517 S. Ivy Avenue
Monrovia, CA 91016

July 18, 2022

Robert Martin, Chairperson
Morongo Band of Mission Indians
12700 Pumarra Road
Banning, CA, 92220
Transmitted via email to abrierty@morongo-nsn.gov

RE: Cultural Resource Investigation for the Carney Commerce Center Project, City of Victorville and City of Apple Valley, San Bernardino County, California

Dear Mr. Martin,

PaleoWest, LLC (PaleoWest) is conducting a cultural resource investigation for the Carney Commerce Center Project (Project) in the City of Victorville and City of Apple Valley, San Bernardino County, California. The Project is located within Section 26, Township 6 North, Range 4 West, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian (SBBM), as depicted on the Victorville, CA 7.5' U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) topographic quadrangle maps (see attached map). The Project area lies within APNs 0472-031-60, -61, -62, -63, -64, and -65 (Victorville), and 0472-031-08 (Apple Valley) totaling approximately 397 acres. The Project is subject to the California Environmental Quality Act and the Cities of Victorville and Apple Valley is the Lead agency.

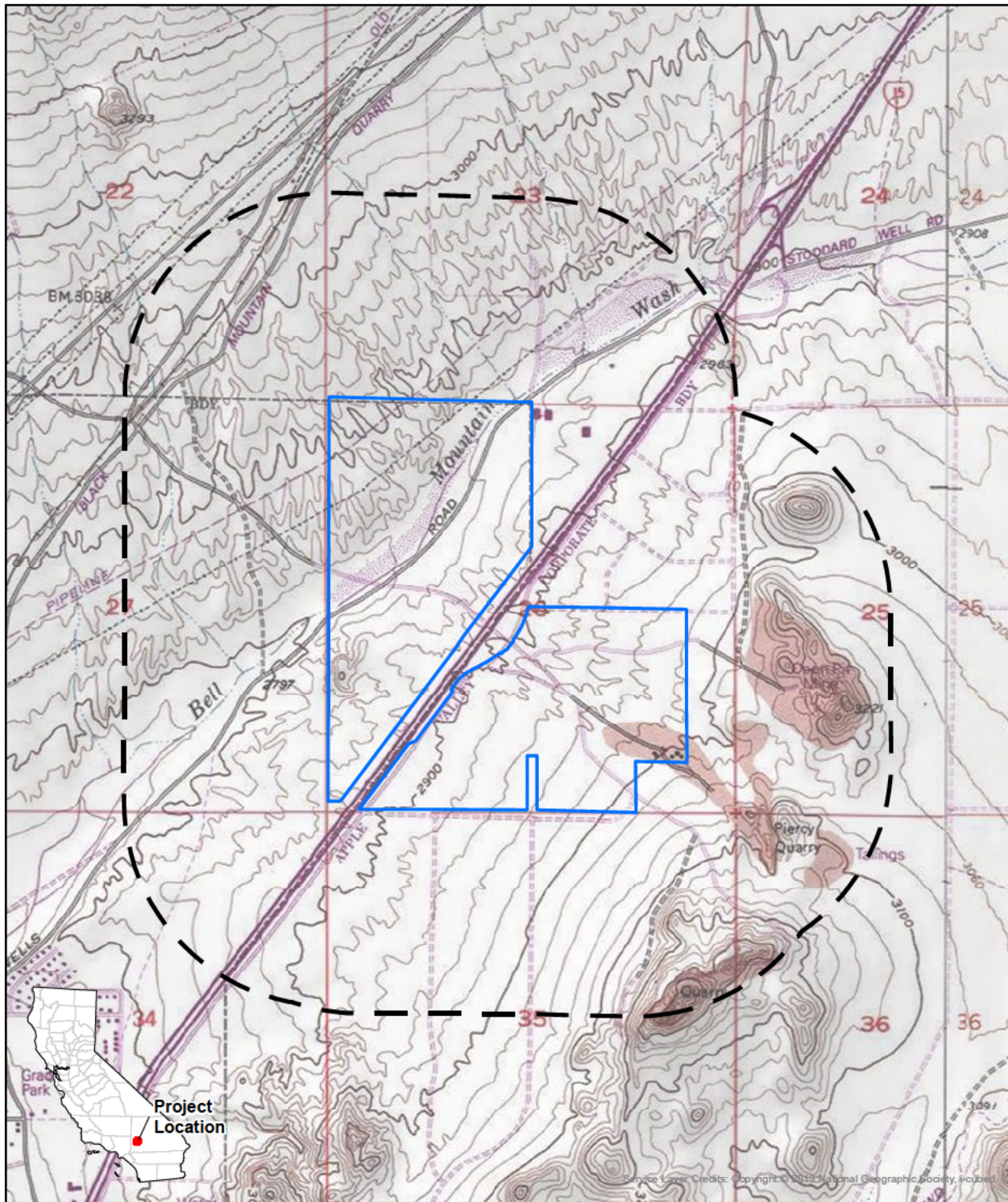
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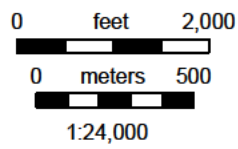
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Kyle Knabb, Ph.D., RPA
Senior Archaeologist
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- Project Area
- Half Mile Buffer



T: 626.408.8006
info@paleowest.com

LOS ANGELES COUNTY
517 S. Ivy Avenue
Monrovia, CA 91016

July 18, 2022

Jessica Mauck, Director of Cultural Resources
San Manuel Band of Mission Indians
26569 Community Center Drive
Highland, CA, 92346
Transmitted via email to Jessica.Mauck@sanmanuelnsn.gov

RE: Cultural Resource Investigation for the Carney Commerce Center Project, City of Victorville and City of Apple Valley, San Bernardino County, California

Dear Ms. Mauck,

PaleoWest, LLC (PaleoWest) is conducting a cultural resource investigation for the Carney Commerce Center Project (Project) in the City of Victorville and City of Apple Valley, San Bernardino County, California. The Project is located within Section 26, Township 6 North, Range 4 West, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian (SBBM), as depicted on the Victorville, CA 7.5' U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) topographic quadrangle maps (see attached map). The Project area lies within APNs 0472-031-60, -61, -62, -63, -64, and -65 (Victorville), and 0472-031-08 (Apple Valley) totaling approximately 397 acres. The Project is subject to the California Environmental Quality Act and the Cities of Victorville and Apple Valley is the Lead agency.

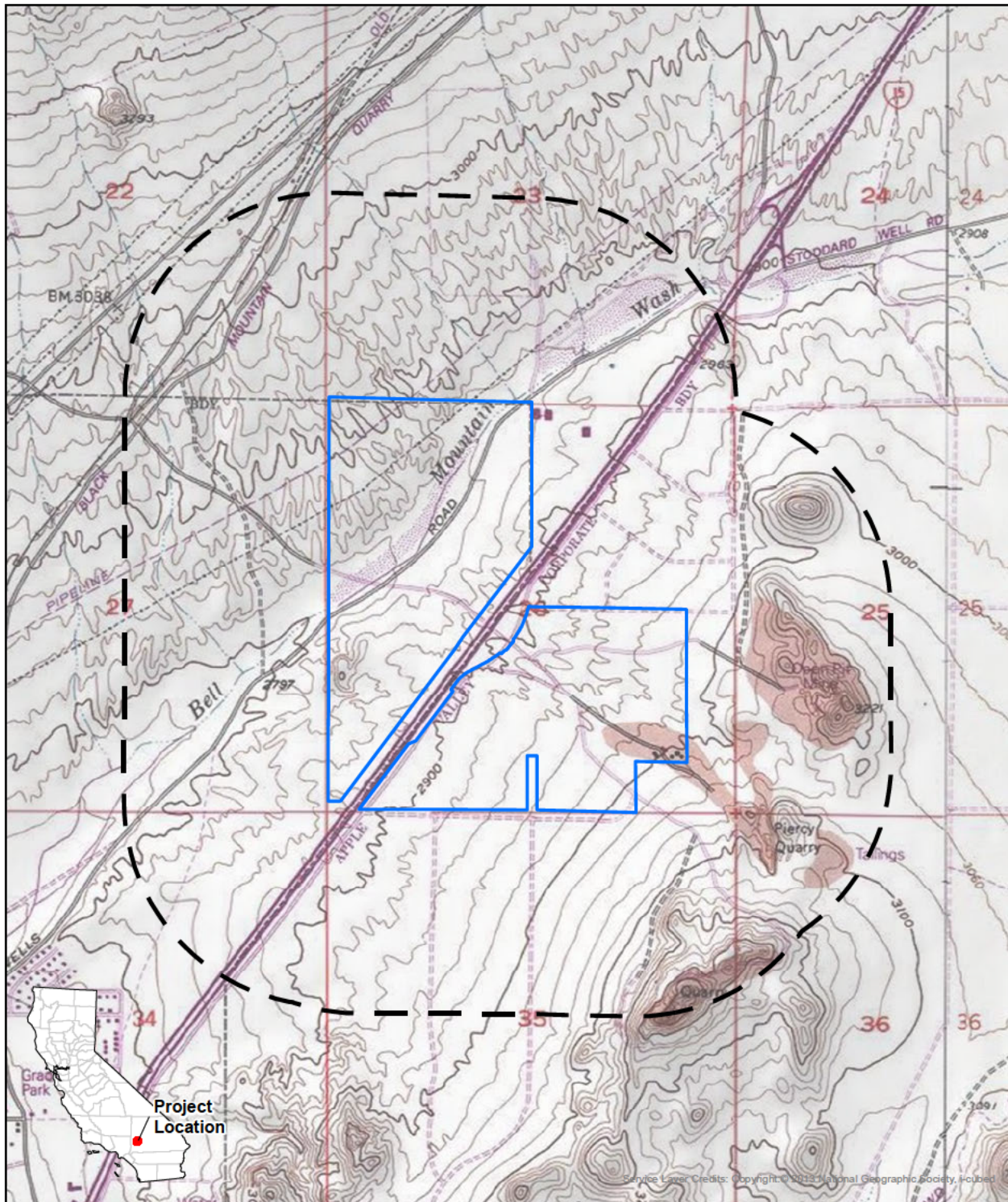
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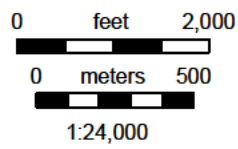
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Sincerely,



Kyle Knabb, Ph.D., RPA
Senior Archaeologist
PaleoWest



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SBBM

 Project Area
 Half Mile Buffer



T: 626.408.8006
info@paleowest.com

LOS ANGELES COUNTY
517 S. Ivy Avenue
Monrovia, CA 91016

July 18, 2022

Jill McCormick, Historic Preservation Officer
Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma Reservation
P.O. Box 1899
Yuma, AZ, 85366
Transmitted via email to historicpreservation@quechantribe.com

RE: Cultural Resource Investigation for the Carney Commerce Center Project, City of Victorville and City of Apple Valley, San Bernardino County, California

Dear Ms. McCormick,

PaleoWest, LLC (PaleoWest) is conducting a cultural resource investigation for the Carney Commerce Center Project (Project) in the City of Victorville and City of Apple Valley, San Bernardino County, California. The Project is located within Section 26, Township 6 North, Range 4 West, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian (SBBM), as depicted on the Victorville, CA 7.5' U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) topographic quadrangle maps (see attached map). The Project area lies within APNs 0472-031-60, -61, -62, -63, -64, and -65 (Victorville), and 0472-031-08 (Apple Valley) totaling approximately 397 acres. The Project is subject to the California Environmental Quality Act and the Cities of Victorville and Apple Valley is the Lead agency.

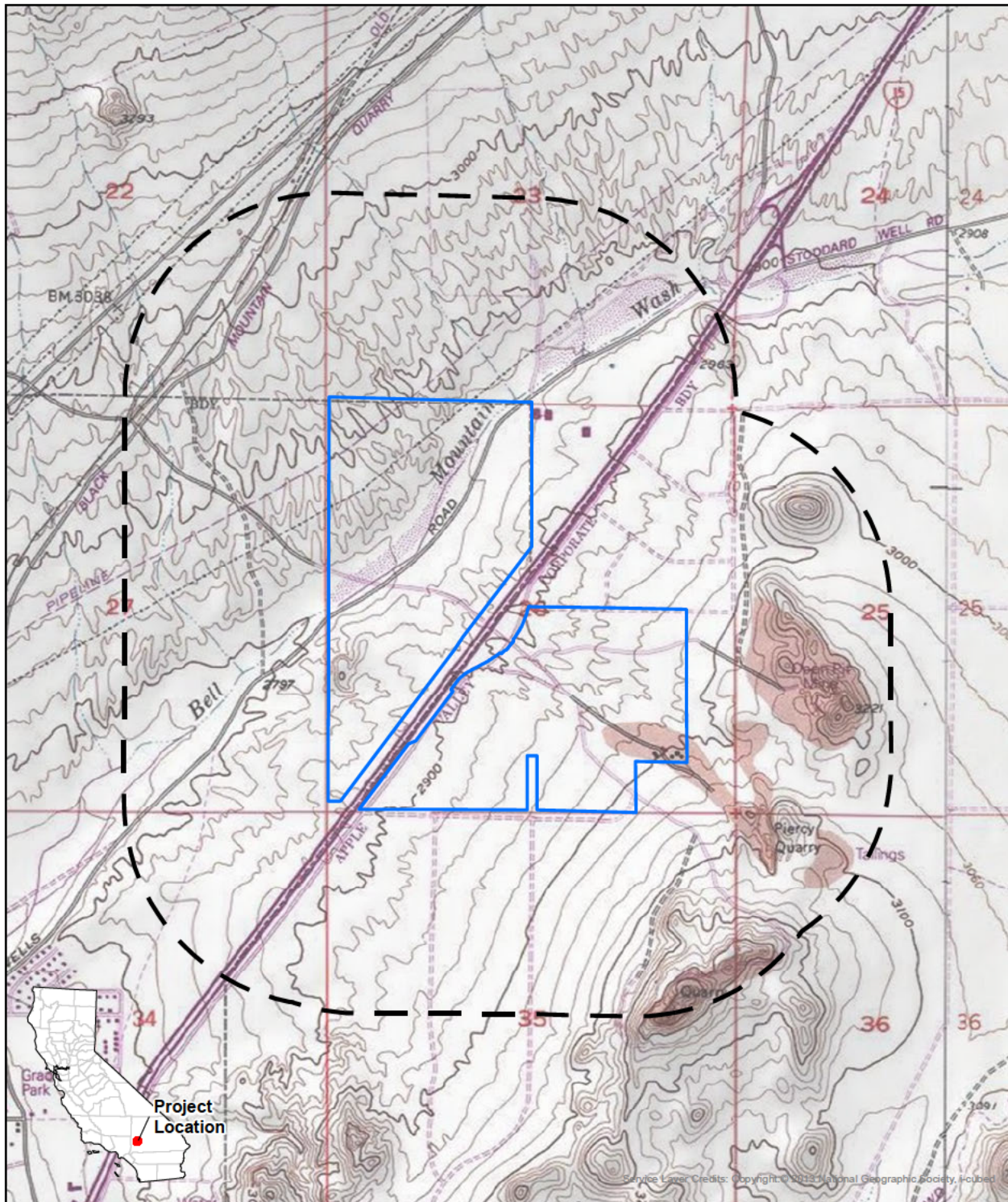
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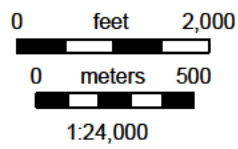
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Kyle Knabb, Ph.D., RPA
Senior Archaeologist
PaleoWest



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T: 626.408.8006
info@paleowest.com

LOS ANGELES COUNTY
517 S. Ivy Avenue
Monrovia, CA 91016

July 18, 2022

Darrell Mike, Chairperson
Twenty-Nine Palms Band of Mission Indians
46-200 Harrison Place
Coachella, CA, 92236
Transmitted via email to 29chairman@29palmsbominsn.Gov

RE: Cultural Resource Investigation for the Carney Commerce Center Project, City of Victorville and City of Apple Valley, San Bernardino County, California

Dear Mr. Mike,

PaleoWest, LLC (PaleoWest) is conducting a cultural resource investigation for the Carney Commerce Center Project (Project) in the City of Victorville and City of Apple Valley, San Bernardino County, California. The Project is located within Section 26, Township 6 North, Range 4 West, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian (SBBM), as depicted on the Victorville, CA 7.5' U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) topographic quadrangle maps (see attached map). The Project area lies within APNs 0472-031-60, -61, -62, -63, -64, and -65 (Victorville), and 0472-031-08 (Apple Valley) totaling approximately 397 acres. The Project is subject to the California Environmental Quality Act and the Cities of Victorville and Apple Valley is the Lead agency.

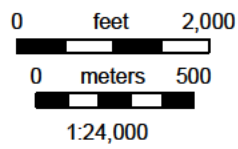
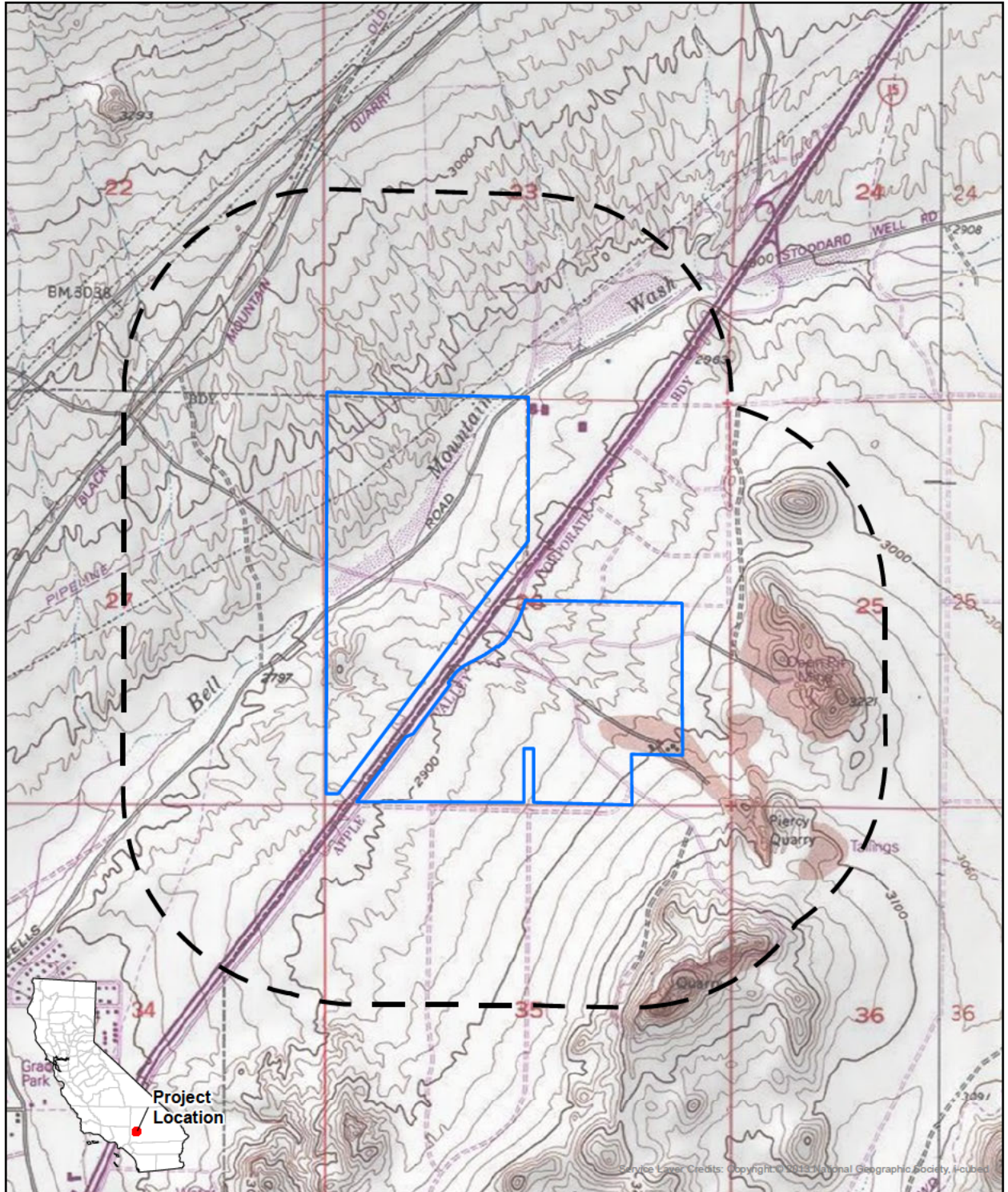
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Sincerely,

Kyle Knabb, Ph.D., RPA
Senior Archaeologist
PaleoWest



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T: 626.408.8006
info@paleowest.com

LOS ANGELES COUNTY
517 S. Ivy Avenue
Monrovia, CA 91016

July 18, 2022

Sierra Pencille, Chairperson
Chemehuevi Indian Tribe
P.O. Box 1976 1990 Palo Verde Drive
Havasu Lake, CA, 92363
Transmitted via email to chairman@cit-nsn.gov

RE: Cultural Resource Investigation for the Carney Commerce Center Project, City of Victorville and City of Apple Valley, San Bernardino County, California

Dear Ms. Pencille,

PaleoWest, LLC (PaleoWest) is conducting a cultural resource investigation for the Carney Commerce Center Project (Project) in the City of Victorville and City of Apple Valley, San Bernardino County, California. The Project is located within Section 26, Township 6 North, Range 4 West, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian (SBBM), as depicted on the Victorville, CA 7.5' U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) topographic quadrangle maps (see attached map). The Project area lies within APNs 0472-031-60, -61, -62, -63, -64, and -65 (Victorville), and 0472-031-08 (Apple Valley) totaling approximately 397 acres. The Project is subject to the California Environmental Quality Act and the Cities of Victorville and Apple Valley is the Lead agency.

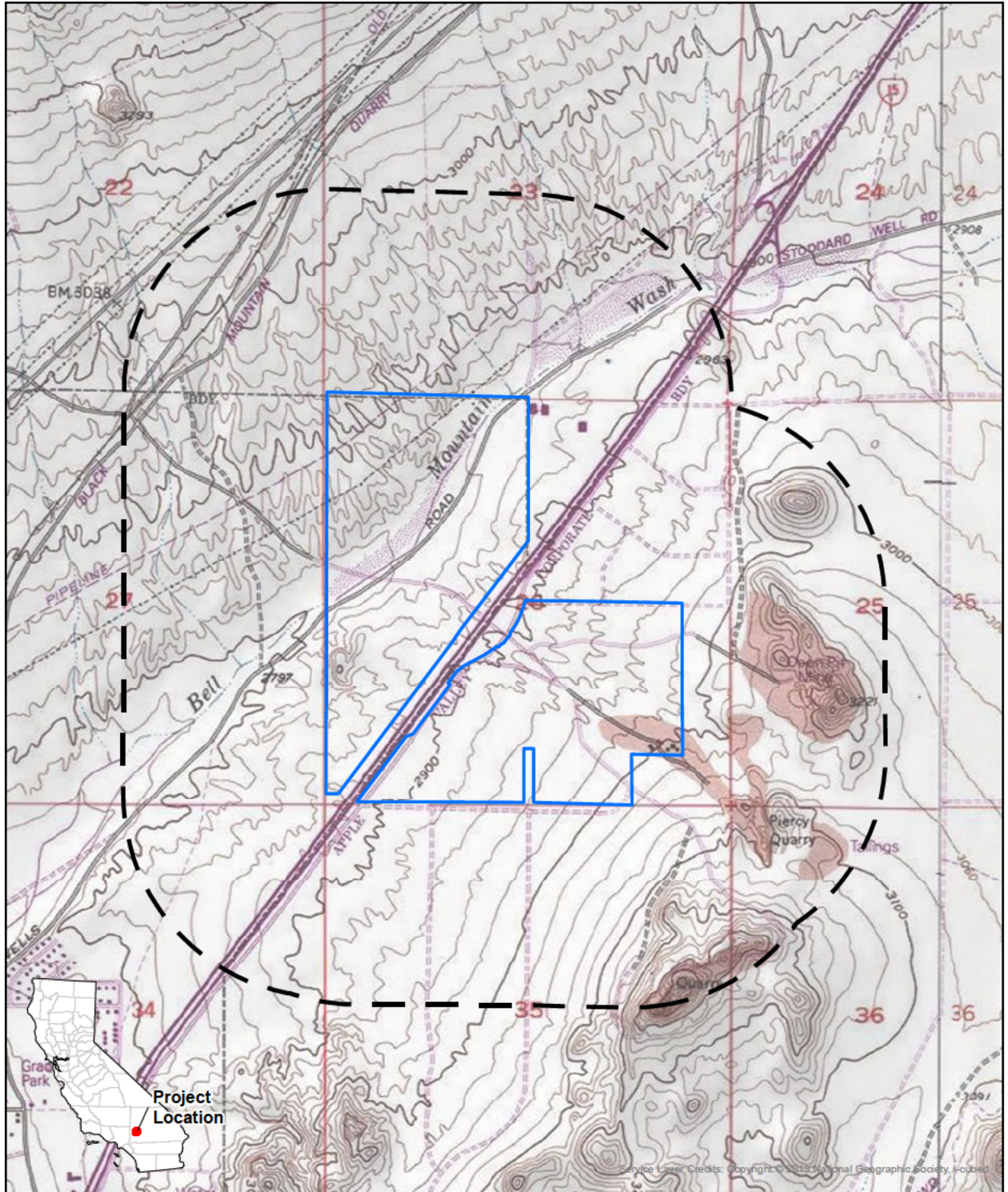
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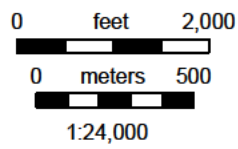
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T: 626.408.8006
info@paleowest.com

LOS ANGELES COUNTY
517 S. Ivy Avenue
Monrovia, CA 91016

July 21, 2022

Robert Robinson, Chairperson
Kern Valley Indian Community
P.O. Box 1010
Lake Isabella, CA, 93240
Transmitted via email to butterbredt@gmail.com

RE: Cultural Resource Investigation for the Carney Commerce Center Project, City of Victorville and City of Apple Valley, San Bernardino County, California

Dear Mr. Robinson,

PaleoWest, LLC (PaleoWest) is conducting a cultural resource investigation for the Carney Commerce Center Project (Project) in the City of Victorville and City of Apple Valley, San Bernardino County, California. The Project is located within Section 26, Township 6 North, Range 4 West, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian (SBBM), as depicted on the Victorville, CA 7.5' U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) topographic quadrangle maps (see attached map). The Project area lies within APNs 0472-031-60, -61, -62, -63, -64, and -65 (Victorville), and 0472-031-08 (Apple Valley) totaling approximately 397 acres. The Project is subject to the California Environmental Quality Act and the Cities of Victorville and Apple Valley is the Lead agency.

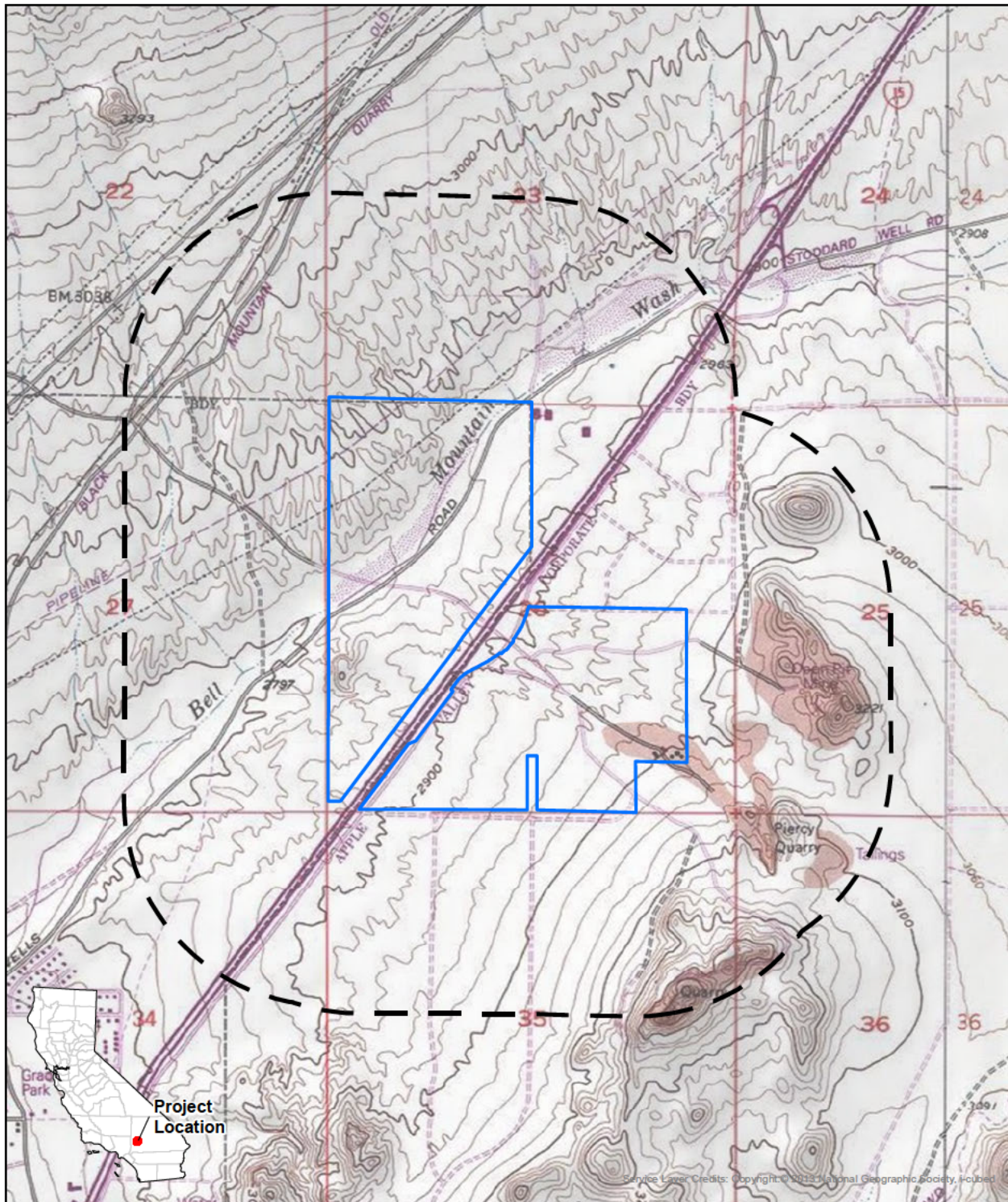
A cultural resource records search and literature review was completed at the South-Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC) of the California Historical Resource Information System housed at California State University, Fullerton. The records search indicated that thirteen cultural resources were identified within one-half-mile of the Project area. Of the thirteen resources, all of them are comprised of historic-period structures, sites, and isolated artifacts. Nine of these historic-period cultural resources were previously documented within the Project area. No prehistoric resources have been previously documented within the Project area.

As part of the cultural resource investigation of the Project area, PaleoWest requested a search of the Native American Heritage Commission's (NAHC's) *Sacred Lands File*. The NAHC responded and the search indicated that there are cultural resources located within the Project area. If your records show that cultural resources exist within or near the Project area (see enclosed map), please contact me at (626) 376-6729 or kknabb@paleowest.com.

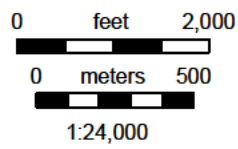
Your comments are very important to us, and to the successful completion of this Project. I look forward to hearing from you in the near future. Thank you, in advance, for taking the time to review this request.

Sincerely,



Kyle Knabb, Ph.D., RPA
Senior Archaeologist
PaleoWest



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RS Request
USGS 7.5' Quadrangle:
 Victorville, Ca (1982)
 T6N, R4W, Secs 22-27 & 34-26
 UTM Zone 11, NAD 83
 SBBM

 Project Area
 Half Mile Buffer



T: 626.408.8006
info@paleowest.com

LOS ANGELES COUNTY
517 S. Ivy Avenue
Monrovia, CA 91016

July 18, 2022

Manfred Scott, Acting Chairman
Kw'ts'an Cultural Committee Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma Reservation
P.O. Box 1899
Yuma, AZ, 85366
Transmitted via email to scottmanfred@yahoo.com

RE: Cultural Resource Investigation for the Carney Commerce Center Project, City of Victorville and City of Apple Valley, San Bernardino County, California

Dear Mr. Scott,

PaleoWest, LLC (PaleoWest) is conducting a cultural resource investigation for the Carney Commerce Center Project (Project) in the City of Victorville and City of Apple Valley, San Bernardino County, California. The Project is located within Section 26, Township 6 North, Range 4 West, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian (SBBM), as depicted on the Victorville, CA 7.5' U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) topographic quadrangle maps (see attached map). The Project area lies within APNs 0472-031-60, -61, -62, -63, -64, and -65 (Victorville), and 0472-031-08 (Apple Valley) totaling approximately 397 acres. The Project is subject to the California Environmental Quality Act and the Cities of Victorville and Apple Valley is the Lead agency.

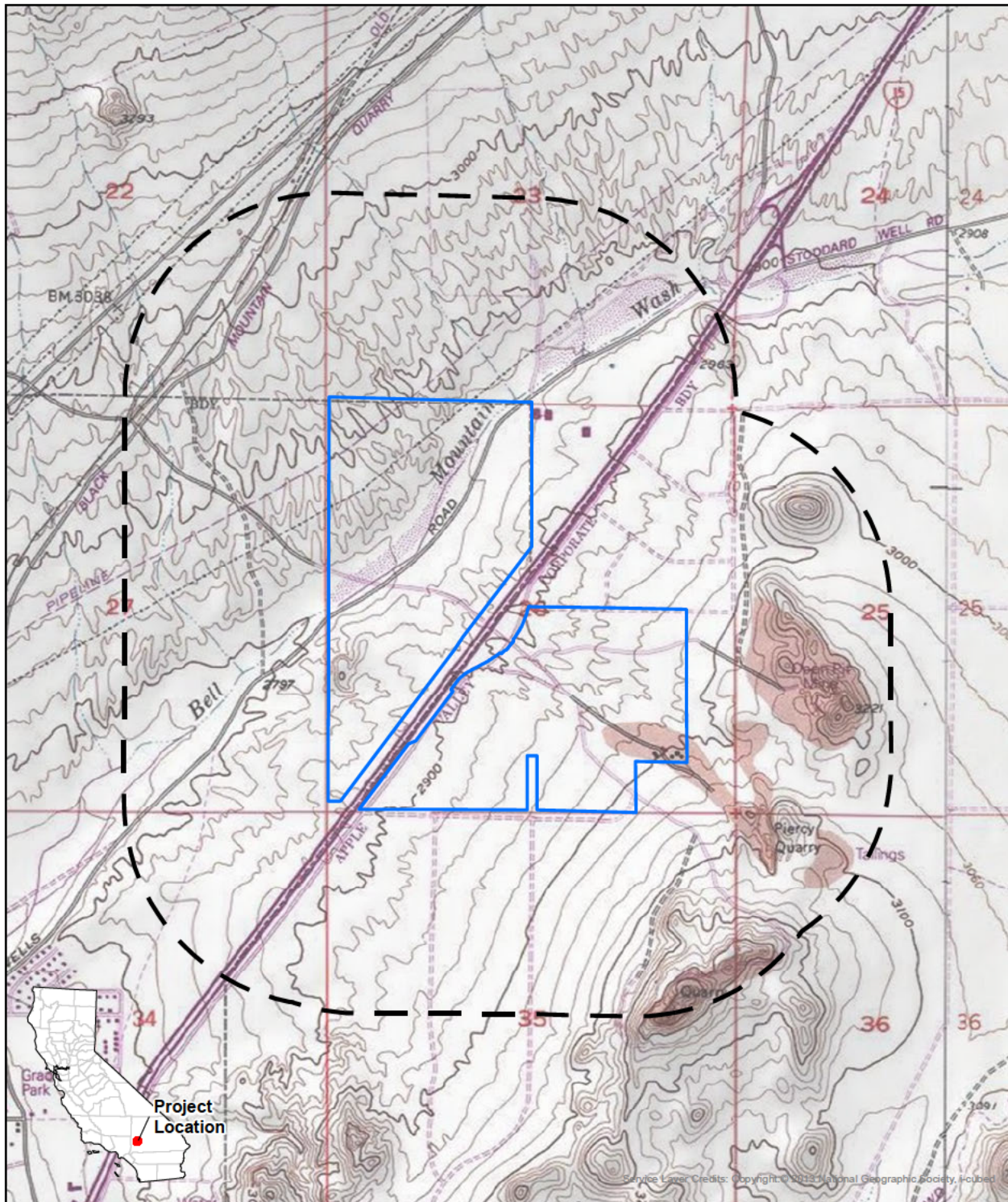
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As part of the cultural resource investigation of the Project area, PaleoWest requested a search of the Native American Heritage Commission's (NAHC's) *Sacred Lands File*. The NAHC has not yet responded but it is anticipated that they recommend we contact you for comment. If your records show that cultural resources exist within or near the Project area (see enclosed map), please contact me at (626) 376-6729 or kknabb@paleowest.com.

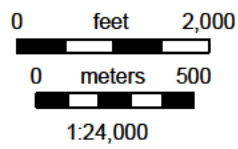
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Sincerely,



Kyle Knabb, Ph.D., RPA
Senior Archaeologist
PaleoWest



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SBBM

 Project Area
 Half Mile Buffer



T: 626.408.8006
info@paleowest.com

LOS ANGELES COUNTY
517 S. Ivy Avenue
Monrovia, CA 91016

July 21, 2022

Julie Turner, Secretary
Kern Valley Indian Community
P.O. Box 1010
Lake Isabella, CA, 93240

RE: Cultural Resource Investigation for the Carney Commerce Center Project, City of Victorville and City of Apple Valley, San Bernardino County, California

Dear Ms. Turner,

PaleoWest, LLC (PaleoWest) is conducting a cultural resource investigation for the Carney Commerce Center Project (Project) in the City of Victorville and City of Apple Valley, San Bernardino County, California. The Project is located within Section 26, Township 6 North, Range 4 West, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian (SBBM), as depicted on the Victorville, CA 7.5' U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) topographic quadrangle maps (see attached map). The Project area lies within APNs 0472-031-60, -61, -62, -63, -64, and -65 (Victorville), and 0472-031-08 (Apple Valley) totaling approximately 397 acres. The Project is subject to the California Environmental Quality Act and the Cities of Victorville and Apple Valley is the Lead agency.

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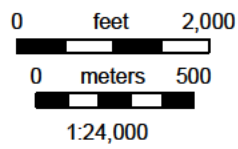
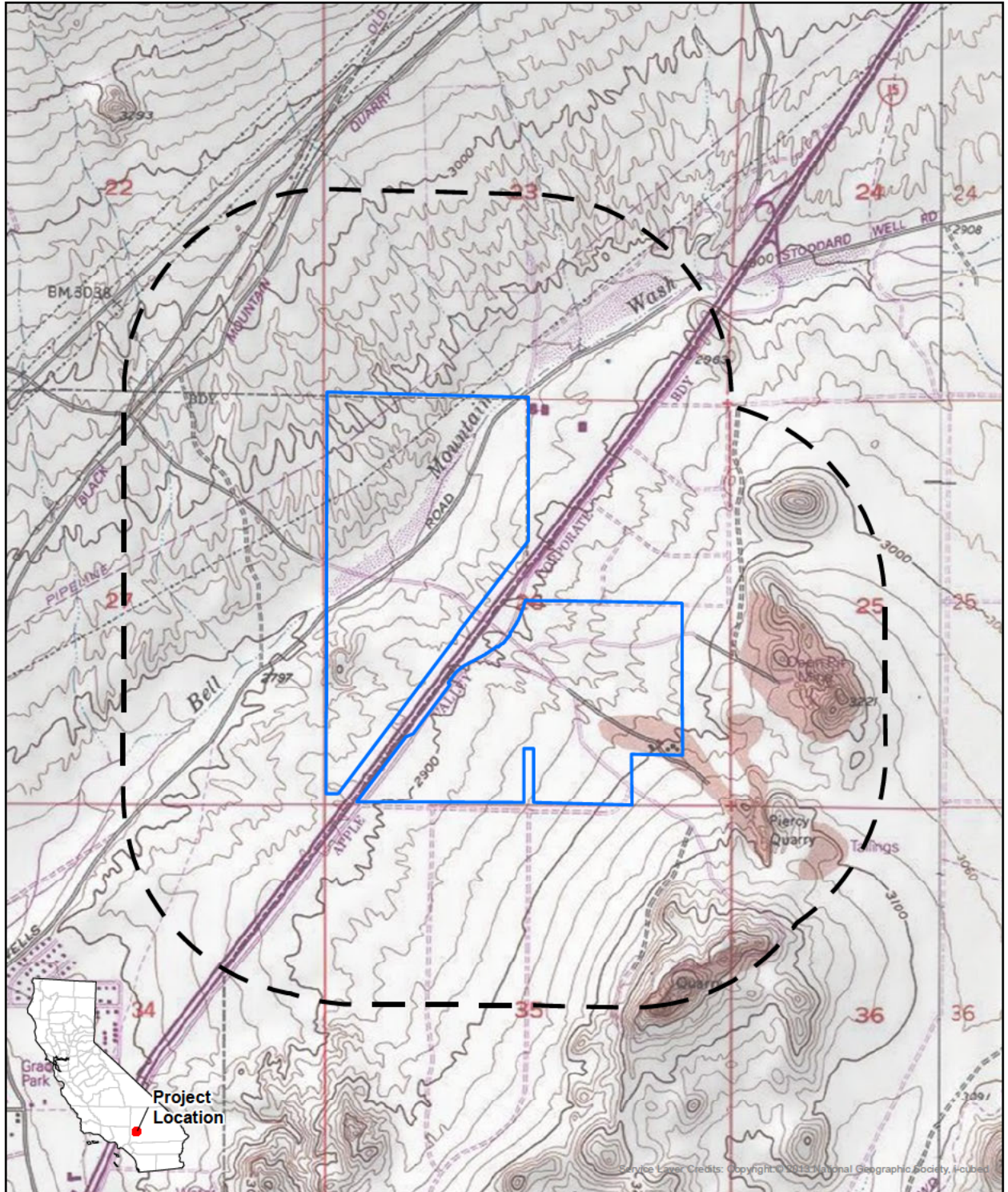
As part of the cultural resource investigation of the Project area, PaleoWest requested a search of the Native American Heritage Commission's (NAHC's) *Sacred Lands File*. The NAHC responded and indicated that cultural resources are located within the Project area. If your records show that cultural resources exist within or near the Project area (see enclosed map), please contact me at (626) 376-6729 or kknabb@paleowest.com.

Your comments are very important to us, and to the successful completion of this Project. I look forward to hearing from you in the near future. Thank you, in advance, for taking the time to review this request.



Sincerely,

Kyle Knabb, Ph.D., RPA
Senior Archaeologist
PaleoWest





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 SBBM

 Project Area
 Half Mile Buffer



T: 626.408.8006
info@paleowest.com

LOS ANGELES COUNTY
517 S. Ivy Avenue
Monrovia, CA 91016

July 18, 2022

Wayne Walker, Co-Chairperson
Serrano Nation of Mission Indians
P. O. Box 343
Patton, CA, 92369
Transmitted via email to serranonation1@gmail.com

RE: Cultural Resource Investigation for the Carney Commerce Center Project, City of Victorville and City of Apple Valley, San Bernardino County, California

Dear Mr. Walker,

PaleoWest, LLC (PaleoWest) is conducting a cultural resource investigation for the Carney Commerce Center Project (Project) in the City of Victorville and City of Apple Valley, San Bernardino County, California. The Project is located within Section 26, Township 6 North, Range 4 West, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian (SBBM), as depicted on the Victorville, CA 7.5' U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) topographic quadrangle maps (see attached map). The Project area lies within APNs 0472-031-60, -61, -62, -63, -64, and -65 (Victorville), and 0472-031-08 (Apple Valley) totaling approximately 397 acres. The Project is subject to the California Environmental Quality Act and the Cities of Victorville and Apple Valley is the Lead agency.

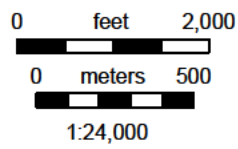
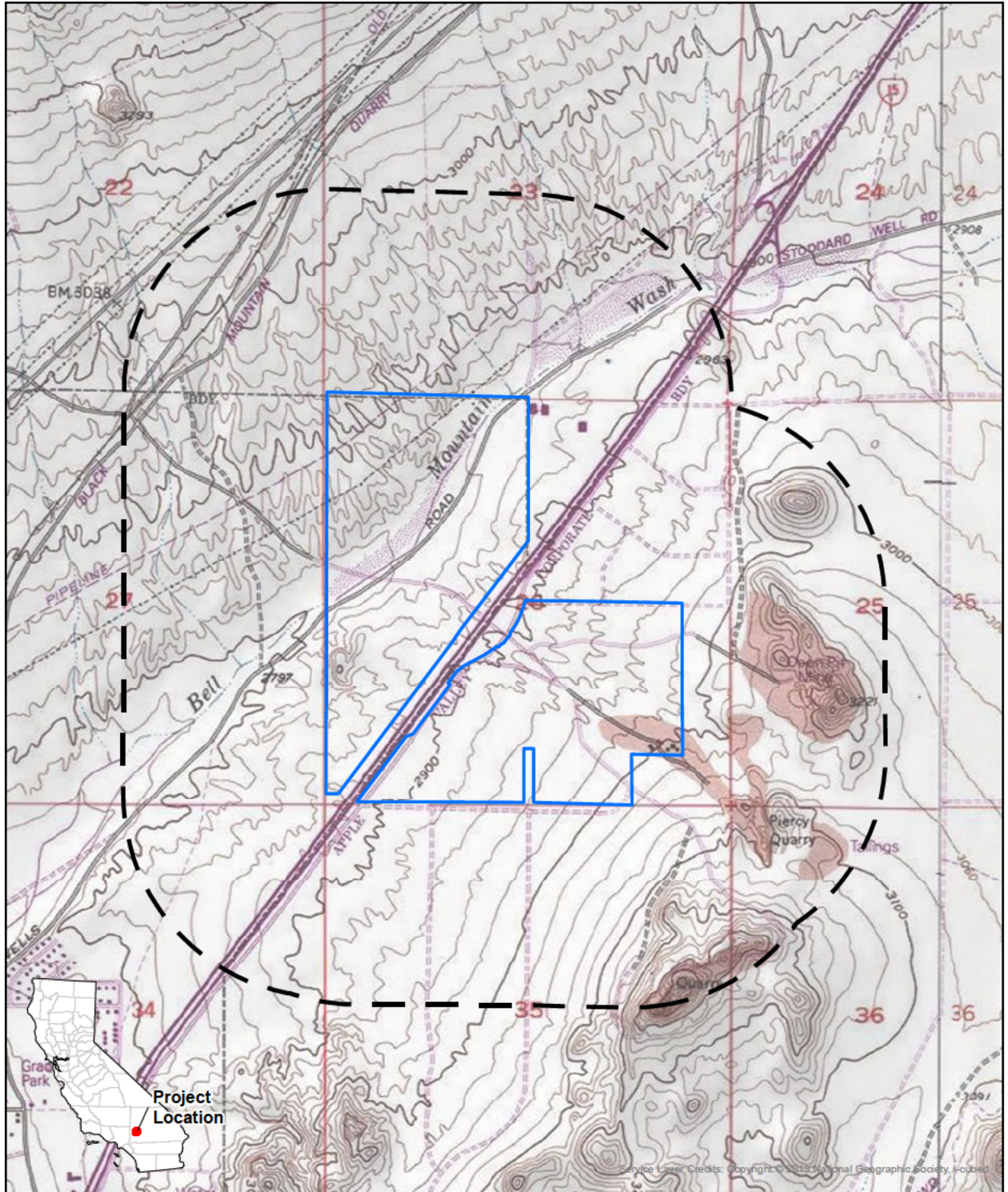
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As part of the cultural resource investigation of the Project area, PaleoWest requested a search of the Native American Heritage Commission's (NAHC's) *Sacred Lands File*. The NAHC has not yet responded but it is anticipated that they recommend we contact you for comment. If your records show that cultural resources exist within or near the Project area (see enclosed map), please contact me at (626) 376-6729 or kknabb@paleowest.com.



Your comments are very important to us, and to the successful completion of this Project. I look forward to hearing from you in the near future. Thank you, in advance, for taking the time to review this request.

Sincerely,

Kyle Knabb, Ph.D., RPA
Senior Archaeologist
PaleoWest



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T: 626.408.8006
info@paleowest.com

LOS ANGELES COUNTY
517 S. Ivy Avenue
Monrovia, CA 91016

July 18, 2022

Donna Yocum, Chairperson
San Fernando Band of Mission Indians
P.O. Box 221838
Newhall, CA, 91322
Transmitted via email to ddyocum@comcast.net

RE: Cultural Resource Investigation for the Carney Commerce Center Project, City of Victorville and City of Apple Valley, San Bernardino County, California

Dear Ms. Yocum,

PaleoWest, LLC (PaleoWest) is conducting a cultural resource investigation for the Carney Commerce Center Project (Project) in the City of Victorville and City of Apple Valley, San Bernardino County, California. The Project is located within Section 26, Township 6 North, Range 4 West, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian (SBBM), as depicted on the Victorville, CA 7.5' U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) topographic quadrangle maps (see attached map). The Project area lies within APNs 0472-031-60, -61, -62, -63, -64, and -65 (Victorville), and 0472-031-08 (Apple Valley) totaling approximately 397 acres. The Project is subject to the California Environmental Quality Act and the Cities of Victorville and Apple Valley is the Lead agency.

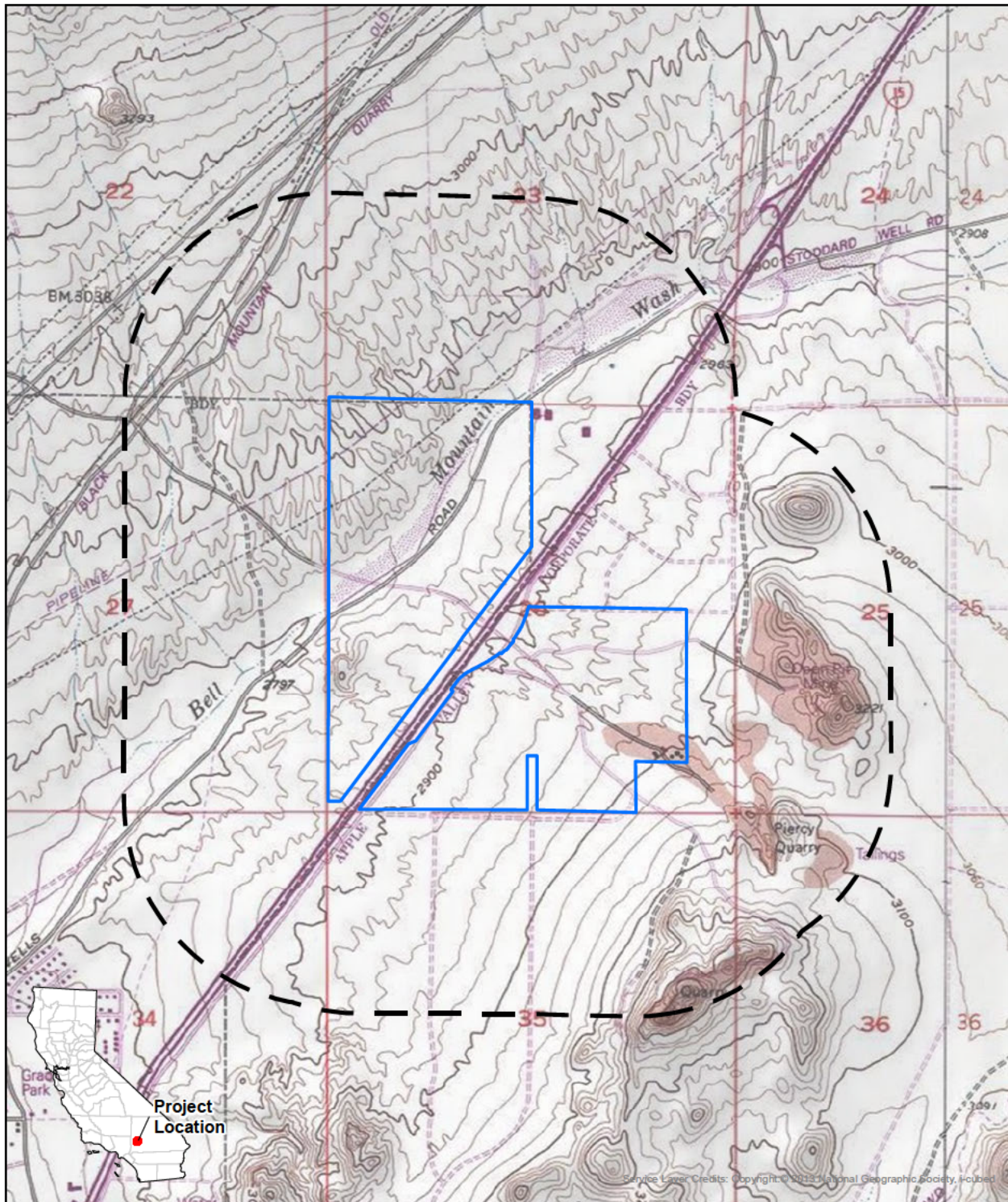
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As part of the cultural resource investigation of the Project area, PaleoWest requested a search of the Native American Heritage Commission's (NAHC's) *Sacred Lands File*. The NAHC has not yet responded but it is anticipated that they recommend we contact you for comment. If your records show that cultural resources exist within or near the Project area (see enclosed map), please contact me at (626) 376-6729 or kknabb@paleowest.com.

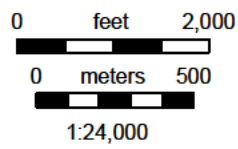
Your comments are very important to us, and to the successful completion of this Project. I look forward to hearing from you in the near future. Thank you, in advance, for taking the time to review this request.

Sincerely,



Kyle Knabb, Ph.D., RPA
Senior Archaeologist
PaleoWest



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 Half Mile Buffer



T: 626.408.8006
info@paleowest.com

LOS ANGELES COUNTY
517 S. Ivy Avenue
Monrovia, CA 91016

August 25, 2022

Glen Lodge, Chairperson
Chemehuevi Indian Tribe
P.O. Box 1976 1990 Palo Verde Drive
Havasu Lake, CA, 92363
Transmitted via email to chairman@cit-nsn.gov

RE: Cultural Resource Investigation for the Carney Commerce Center Project, City of Victorville and City of Apple Valley, San Bernardino County, California

Dear Chairperson Lodge,

PaleoWest, LLC (PaleoWest) is conducting a cultural resource investigation for the Carney Commerce Center Project (Project) in the City of Victorville and City of Apple Valley, San Bernardino County, California. The Project is located within Section 26, Township 6 North, Range 4 West, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian (SBBM), as depicted on the Victorville, CA 7.5' U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) topographic quadrangle maps (see attached map). The Project area lies within APNs 0472-031-60, -61, -62, -63, -64, and -65 (Victorville), and 0472-031-08 (Apple Valley) totaling approximately 397 acres. The Project is subject to the California Environmental Quality Act and the Cities of Victorville and Apple Valley is the Lead agency.

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As part of the cultural resource investigation of the Project area, PaleoWest requested a search of the Native American Heritage Commission's (NAHC's) *Sacred Lands File*. The NAHC has not yet responded but it is anticipated that they recommend we contact you for comment. If your records show that cultural resources exist within or near the Project area (see enclosed map), please contact me at (626) 376-6729 or kknabb@paleowest.com.

Your comments are very important to us, and to the successful completion of this Project. I look forward to hearing from you in the near future. Thank you, in advance, for taking the time to review this request.

Sincerely,

Kyle Knabb, Ph.D., RPA
Senior Archaeologist
PaleoWest

Native American Contact/Response Matrix

Recommended Contacts (Name and Tribal Affiliation)	Initial Contact	Follow up Attempts	Comments/Notes
Sierra Pencille, Chairperson Chemehuevi Indian Tribe P.O. Box 1976 1990 Palo Verde Drive Havasupai Lake, CA, 92363	Email sent 7/18	Email sent 8/25	Sierra Pencille no longer Chairperson of Chemehuevi Indian Tribe. Newest Chairperson is Glen Lodge. Requested by assistant to follow up via email. No additional response received.
Ann Brierty, THPO, Morongo Band of Mission Indians 12700 Pumarra Road Banning, CA, 92220	Email sent 7/18	Called, Left Message 8/25	N/A
Robert Martin, Chairperson Morongo Band of Mission Indians 12700 Pumarra Road Banning, CA, 92220	Email sent 7/18	Called, Left Message 8/25	N/A
Jill McCormick, Historic Preservation Officer, Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma Reservation P.O. Box 1899 Yuma, AZ, 85366	Email sent 7/18	NA	Email received on 7/19/22 from Tribe's Historic Preservation Officer stating that the Tribe does not have any comments on the Project and defers to more local Tribes for decisions regarding the Project.
Manfred Scott, Acting Chairman Kw'ts'an Cultural Committee Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma Reservation P.O. Box 1899 Yuma, AZ, 85366	Email sent 7/18	NA	See above.
Donna Yocum, Chairperson San Fernando Band of Mission Indians P.O. Box 221838 Newhall, CA, 91322	Email sent 7/18	Called, Left Message 8/25	N/A
Jessica Mauck, Director of Cultural Resources San Manuel Band of Mission Indians 26569 Community Center Drive Highland, CA, 92346	Email sent 7/18	Called, Left Message 8/25	N/A

Native American Contact/Response Matrix

Recommended Contacts (Name and Tribal Affiliation)	Initial Contact	Follow up Attempts	Comments/Notes
Wayne Walker, Co-Chairperson Serrano Nation of Mission Indians P. O. Box 343 Patton, CA, 92369	Email sent 7/18	Called, Left Message 8/25	N/A
Mark Cochrane, Co-Chairperson Serrano Nation of Mission Indians P. O. Box 343 Patton, CA, 92369	Email sent 7/18	Called, spoke with MC 8/25	Mark Cochrane requested that we notify him and his brother, Wayne Walker, in the event of any cultural materials being found.
Darrell Mike, Chairperson Twenty-Nine Palms Band of Mission Indians 46-200 Harrison Place Coachella, CA, 92236	Email sent 7/18	Called, Left Message 8/25	N/A
Anthony Madrigal, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer Twenty-Nine Palms Band of Mission Indians 46-200 Harrison Place Coachella, CA, 92236	Email sent 7/18	Called, spoke with AM 8/25	Informed us that Assistant Sarah Bles will be reaching out to us via email regarding this Project. No additional response received.
Robert Robinson, Chairperson Kern Valley Indian Community P.O. Box 1010 Lake Isabella, CA, 93240	Email sent 7/21/22	Called, spoke with RR 8/25	RR responded via telephone on 8/25 and stated that the tribe has concerns regarding the proposed projects. Both portions of the Project area are in areas with a high probability habitation sites occurring there, and the area has a high sensitivity. He recommends archaeological and tribal monitoring during ground disturbing construction activities.
Julie Turner, Secretary Kern Valley Indian Community P.O. Box 1010 Lake Isabella, CA, 93240	Sent via USPS 7/22/22	Called, Left Message 8/25	N/A
Brandy Kendrick Kern Valley Indian Community 30741 Foxridge Court Tehachapi, CA, 93561	Email sent 7/21/22	Called, Left Message 8/25	N/A

Appendix B. Confidential Resource Location Map

Redacted for Confidentiality

Appendix C. Confidential Department of Parks and Recreation Forms

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Redacted for Confidentiality