

Chapter III.

ENVIRONMENTAL RESOURCES

ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORIC RESOURCES ELEMENT

PURPOSE

Cultural resources are important in contributing to a community's sense of place, and they provide residents with a meaningful understanding of history and heritage; as such, these resources are integral to Apple Valley. The Archaeological and Cultural Resources Element describes the regional and local pre-history and history as well as the context of development in the 20th century. This element also sets forth goals, policies and programs that preserve the Town's cultural heritage and are intended to help protect it for future generations.

BACKGROUND

California Government Code Section 65560(b) and Public Resources Code Section 5076 partially determine the issues addressed in the Archaeological and Cultural Resources Element, which is directly related to the Land Use and Open Space and Conservation Elements of the General Plan. Under Section 21083.2(g) of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), a community is authorized to require that sufficient research, documentation and preservation are undertaken when the potential exists for significant cultural resources.

Development proposals are currently reviewed by The Town of Apple Valley to identify potential impacts on archaeologically and culturally significant resources. Additional comprehensive studies may be required if a potential for negative impacts is determined. Future development proposals will be carefully evaluated to determine the need for site-specific cultural resource assessments.

The Victorville-Apple Valley region has been continuously occupied by humans for thousands of year. Therefore, while the Town of Apple Valley is a relatively "new" community, there is evidence that both prehistoric and historic cultural resources exist within portions of the Town and Sphere of Influence. These are further discussed below.

The region has historically served as an essential transportation link between Southern California and inland areas such as Utah and Santa Fe, New Mexico. The ancient Mojave Trail was used by the Santa Fe Railroad in the 19th century, by the legendary U.S. Route 66 during the early and mid-20th century, and most recently, by U. S. Interstate 15.

The Prehistoric Period

The Prehistoric Period identifies the time preceding the arrival of non-native peoples to the area and when Native American society, based on traditions resulting from thousands of years of cultural development, was intact and viable. During this period, the area's proximity to the

Mojave River would have provided aboriginal groups a dependable source of water and subsistence resources. The river was also a major route for interregional trade and exchange.

In the Mojave Desert region, the prehistoric period is generally divided into five sequential time periods, beginning with the Newberry period and associated distinctive cultural changes in land use occurring between 1500 B.C.–A.D. 500. The two ensuing periods, Saratoga (A.D. 500–1200) and Tecopa (A.D. 1200–1700s) are characterized by seasonal group settlements near accessible food resources. Many of the prehistoric sites identified in and around Apple Valley include ancient habitation debris and rock shelters, with a number of rock art panels being recorded. As expected, a significant number of these ancient sites occur along the banks of the Mojave River.

Ethnohistory

The Town of Apple Valley is situated near the approximate boundary between the traditional territories of the Vanyume and Serrano peoples. The Vanyume were probably related linguistically to the Serrano, their southern neighbor, although politically they seem to have differed. The Vanyumes' population diminished rapidly between 1820 and 1834, at which time southern California native peoples were removed to various missions. By 1900 the group had virtually disappeared, and today very little is known about the Vanyume.

The name "Serrano" was derived from a Spanish term meaning "mountaineer" or "highlander." The Serrano's territory is centered at the San Bernardino Mountains, and includes the southern rim of the Mojave Desert from Victorville to the east to Twentynine Palms. The nature of the tribe's clan-based organization, as well as the lack of reliable data, make it difficult to assign definitive boundaries for the Serrano territory.

Before contact with Europeans, the Serranos were mostly gatherers and hunters, and occasional fishers, establishing settlements primarily where water flows emanated from the mountains. The tribe was loosely organized by clans directed by hereditary leaders. These clans were affiliated with one of two moieties. Members married outside their own clan and moiety. There was no overall tribal union among the clans.

In the early 1770s Serranos experienced contact with Europeans, however Spanish influence on their lifestyle was not discernible until mission was established on the southern edge of Serrano territory in 1819. The mission period continued until 1834, and during this time most of the Serranos in the San Bernardino Mountains, like the Vanyume, were removed to the nearby missions. Present-day Serrano descendants can be found on the San Manuel and the Morongo Indian Reservations.

Archaeological Resources in the Planning Area

A variety of resources were consulted to determine the presence of known archeological resources in the planning area. These resources included historical maps, previous cultural resource surveys, aerial photographs, topographic maps and other cultural records.⁴

⁴ "Cultural Resources Technical Report for the Town of Apple Valley General Plan Update", prepared by CRM Tech, September 21, 2007.

Development in the Town, including residential and commercial structures and associated landscaping and other improvements, has impacted much of the natural landscape. As a result, surface evidence of prehistoric archaeological sites as well as early historic-period settlements

Based on a review of previous surveys, most of the Town and Sphere of Influence have not been surveyed systematically for cultural resources, especially older development in the Town that occurred prior to current federal and state regulations that require such surveys as a part of the planning process. Most surveys have occurred where development has occurred in recent decades, including areas along the Mojave River, where sensitive cultural resource sites are concentrated.

Archaeological records in the California Historical Resource Information System identify a total of 48 historical/archaeological sites in the Town and Sphere of Influence. Of these, 16 prehistoric are (Native American) archaeological sites and 32 are historic-period sites. There are also seven sites prehistoric in nature that are pending designation, and 28 isolates (localities with fewer than three artifacts).

Of the recorded prehistoric sites, six have been identified as large Native American habitation areas/villages along or in close proximity to the banks of the Mojave River, as have and five of sites pending designation. Artifacts at these sites included rock shelters, bedrock milling features, pictographs and/or petroglyphs on surfaces of boulders, human cremations and associated grave goods, aboriginal trails, and midden. Gatherings of large, wide-spread Native American living areas indicates that the Mojave River and its tributaries provided subsistence resources for daily life.

Table III-11 lists the recorded Archaeological, Prehistoric and Historic sites within the area.

The Historic Period

Sites classified as “historic” are generally those older than forty-five to fifty years of age, however, this category may also include older resources dating from the earliest European contact (around the mid 1770s in the Apple Valley area) up to the end of World War II. trails and Historic resources sites may range from highways to living areas and small-scale remains of single activities.

The historic Mormon Trail, identified in the maps as "Road to Salt Lake City", is the only evidence of human activity in the mid-1850s in the vicinity of the planning area. At its closest point the trail traversed north-south direction approximately 3.5 miles northwest of Apple Valley. Based on a review of historic mapping, there were no man-made features within or adjacent to the Town and associated Sphere of Influence at that time. The earliest settlements by other than Native peoples began to appear around 1860, however, due to the harsh environment development was slow and population in the area remained sparse until after the mid-20th century.

Historical background research conducted for the General Plan has identified three phases in which settlement and development of Apple Valley occurred during the historic period 1) the 1860s to the 1880s, 2) the 1890s to the mid 1940s, and 3) 1946 to present day.

Early Settlement (1860s-1880s)

Cattle herder Silas Cox is credited with the first semi-permanent development in the area, in 1860. A small gold rush in the San Bernardino Mountains in 1861 resulted in the development of an important transportation route to the Apple Valley area. The Van Dusen Road, a wagon road connecting Holcomb Valley to the Cajon Pass Toll Road, was constructed using funds raised by miners.

There were several permanent settlements in and near Apple Valley around 1870, including the Brown ranch, Atkinson's homestead, and McKenney and Taylor's supply station. Of these, the best-known example of properties in this era was the Brown Ranch, later known as Rancho Verde. At one time it exceeded 3,000 acres and extended from present-day Apple Valley and Bear Valley Roads to the Upper Mojave Narrows.

The great southern California land boom of the 1880s brought other settlers to the region and completion of the Santa Fe Railroad marked the beginning of serious settlement activities in the area. Subsequent development has largely eradicated physical evidence of these early settlement activities.

Agrarian Development (1890s-1940s)

With the initiation of activities by the Appleton Land and Water Company in the 1890s, the second development phase of development began. The Company constructed a valley-wide irrigation system to serve the extensive apple orchards it planted on the east side of the Mojave River. This period was characterized by a gradually growing number of large cattle ranches and apple plantations.

Settlers during this period launched a coordinated effort to boost the area's image, and to this end in 1910 created the Apple Valley Improvement Association. By the mid-1910s there were 14 major ranches in the Apple Valley area. These were clustered mostly along the Mojave River; however, the total population remained relatively small (approximately 50),

Ursula Poates, the "Mayoress of Apple Valley, owned a number of these ranches and is credited with naming the Town. None of these early ranches are currently in existence, however, archaeological remains associated with these establishments are still to be found in less developed portions of the Town and Sphere of Influence.

A new type of tourist industry began to develop in the area in the 1930s, evolving partly as a consequence of the Great Depression, which largely resulted in the economic failure of the orchards. Many of the ranch owners began to take advantage of their isolated desert setting and marketed it to city-dwellers seeking health, relaxation, and recreation, converting their properties into dude ranches, retreats and sanitariums, and the area attracted Hollywood film companies. After flourishing for nearly a decade, these activities gradually diminished in the post-World War II era and eventually vestiges of the orchards and ranches disappeared as other development occurred in the area.

Birth and Growth of the Town (1940s-Present)

The third identifiable phase in the settlement and development of Apple Valley began in 1945 and was marked primarily by the town-building efforts of Newton Bass, Bud Westlund, and the Apple Valley Ranchos enterprise. Later renamed the Apple Valley Building and Development Company, the enterprise was reportedly the first business establishment of the post-WWII era to plan and develop an entire community. Bass and Westlund conducted a series of high-profile promotion campaigns that, over a 20-year period, effectively transformed the sparsely settled desert lands into the area into a western-themed town of 11,000 residents. The Apple Valley Ranchos Company oversaw development of several commercial and residential projects, such as construction of the Branding Iron, the Bank of Apple Valley, and the Apple Valley Inn. The Hilltop House was a new establishment used for entertaining potential buyers. Bass and Westlund established an Architectural Board to review new project, avoid “boom town” construction that might degrade or decrease the value of older buildings, and ensure that all development in the community would “complement the natural beauty of the valley and of building of permanence”. This period prominently featured a rambling, California Ranch-style architecture, which was typical of the era immediately following World War II and was fostered by the scattered development patterns in the Town. For the most part commercial development were clustered along State Highway 18.

A number of public facilities that were developed in the Town during this period were on lands donated by Bass and Westlund. These included the James A. Woody Community Center, the Yucca Loma Elementary School, and St. Mary's Academy. Other development included the El Pueblo Shopping Center, the Black Horse Motel, the Terri Lee Doll Company, and the Buffalo Trading Post. True to Bass and Westlund's original plan for “Apple Valley Ranchos”, now the Town of Apple Valley, growth has been largely driven by residential and commercial development. Finally, in 1988 the Town of Apple Valley was incorporated.

Archeological and Historical Resources in the Planning Area

Of the 48 known cultural resource sites within the defined area, 16 are pre-historic, however most are from the historic period. The historic resources reflect the Town’s development along transportation routes, as well as its evolution from a frontier settlement to a desert retreat destination, from which it developed into a into a post-World War II boom town. Both historic and pre-historic period sites are located along and within a mile of Mojave River, while the remains of 19th and early 20th century homesteads and ranches are expected to occur in the southern part of Town. Many of the residential and commercial buildings dating to the early years of the present-day community of Apple Valley (1946-1960 are located between Apple Valley Road and Central Road along State Route 18 (also known as Happy Trails Highway).

Table III-11 lists the recorded archaeological, prehistoric and historic sites within the area.

Table III-11
Recorded Historical/Archaeological Sites in the Town and Sphere of Influence

Resource	Recorded by/Date	Description
36-000058	Mohr and Bierman 1949	Habitation area with groundstone, chipped stone, and fire-affected rock
36-000059	Bierman and Mohr 1949	Habitation area with bedrock milling features, groundstone, and chipped stone
36-000060	Bierman and Mohr 1949; Smith 1965	Habitation area with rock shelter, rock art panel, bedrock milling features, midden, groundstone, and chipped stone pieces
36-000061	Mohr and Bierman 1949	Chipped stone scatter
36-000062	Bierman and Mohr 1949	Chipped stone scatter and groundstone
36-000063	Smith 1941; Mohr 1949; Haenszel 1964/1976	Large habitation area containing multiple loci with rock art panels, trails, bedrock milling features, chipped stone and groundstone scatters, and midden
36-000065	?	?
36-000433	McKinney 1963	Groundstone, chipped stone, and fire-affected rocks
36-000572	Turner 1971	Nineteen rock art panels
36-000967	Smith 1977	Midden area with chipped stone, groundstone, faunal remains, and fire-affected rock
36-001548	McKinney 1963	Groundstone and chipped stone
36-001588	?	?
36-002198	Chace 1963	Large habitation area with cremation remains, groundstone, chipped stone, shell ornaments, and faunal remains
36-003033	Hanks 1975	Mojave Trail
36-004341	Schneider 1989	Habitation area with chipped stone, groundstone, faunal remains, and fire-affected rock
36-004411	Arbuckle 1979	Mormon Trail (Stoddard Wells Road)
36-006301	McLean and Lanier 1989	Historic-period refuse deposit
36-006311	Kinney 1989	Chipped stone and groundstone pieces
36-006838	Sundberg and Des'Austels 1990	Historic-period rock alignment
36-006839	Sundberg and Des'Austels 1990	Historic-period wood-lined depression
36-006840	Sundberg and Des'Austels 1990	Historic-period wood-lined depression
36-006841	Sundberg and Des'Austels 1990	Historic-period refuse deposit
36-006842	Sundberg and Des'Austels 1990	Historic-period refuse deposit
36-006843	Sundberg and Des'Austels 1990	Historic-period refuse deposit
36-006981	Weir 1990	Historic-period refuse deposit
36-007061	McKenna 1991	Bear Valley Road/Big Bear Cutoff
36-007146	McKenna 1992	Historic-period rock alignments
36-007147	McKenna 1992	Historic-period refuse deposit
36-007148	McKenna 1992	Historic-period refuse deposit
36-008545	Ramsey 1980	Remains of Murray's Dude Ranch, ca. 1920
36-009360	Romani 1998	Stoddard Wells Road (also 36-004411 in the planning area)
36-009985	Wright, James, and Bark 1999	Historic-period refuse deposit
36-010315	Neuenschwander and Miller 1988	Edison Company's Boulder Dam-San Bernardino Electrical Transmission Line, ca. 1930
36-010505	Neves et al. 1999	Original Apple Valley School site, ca. 1913
36-010860	Dice 2002	Chipped stone scatter
36-012231	Jones 2005	St. Mary Medical Center, ca. 1950s
36-012360	Lozano 2005	Historic-period structures/foundations and refuse
36-012598	Austerman and Sorrell 2006	Historic-period building foundations
36-012649	Hatheway 2006	Dirt access road, ca. 1940
36-012650	Hatheway 2006	Historic-period quarry and access road, ca. 1954

Table III-11
Recorded Historical/Archaeological Sites in the Town and Sphere of Influence

36-012651	Hatheway 2006	Historic-period quarry, buildings, and structures, ca. 1940
36-012652	Hatheway 2006	Dirt access road, ca. 1890s
36-012655	Hatheway 2006	Remnants of the Victorville Lime Rock Company's power line, ca. 1940
36-012657	Romani and Keith 2006	Historic-period refuse deposit
36-012658	Hatheway 2006	Segment of Interstate 15 between Victorville and Barstow, ca. 1957-1959
36-013094	Ballester 2007	Structural remains of the Circle M Ranch, 1940s-1950s
36-013314	Tsunoda 2006	Historic-period foundations and refuse
36-015012	?	Apple Valley Inn, ca. 1948
P1322-6*	Cambridge n.d.	Prehistoric village site with burials
P1322-7*	Cambridge 1969	Prehistoric occupation site
P1322-8*	Cambridge n.d.	Prehistoric village site
P1322-9*	Cambridge and Smith 1972	Prehistoric occupation site
P1331-1*	Cambridge 1972	Groundstone pieces and fire-affected rock
P1331-2*	Cambridge n.d.	Prehistoric village site
P-SBR16*	Smith 1941	Groundstone artifacts and clusters of rocks

* "Pending" sites

Designated Historic Properties

Of the previously recorded historical/archaeological sites in the area, six have been previously evaluated and determined eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places, and two others have been proclaimed as California Historical Landmarks. In addition, the Town of Apple Valley has designated 20 sites as Historical Points of Interest, while designation of a further two sites is pending. The 28 designated Historic Properties and two pending properties located within the Town of Apple Valley and associated Sphere of Influence are listed in Table III-12.

Table III-12
Designated or Eligible Historic Properties in the Town and Sphere of Influence

Resource	Location	Status*
36-000058	East of Mojave River and south of SR 18	NRHP-E
36-000060	East of Mojave River and south of Apple Valley Road	NRHP-E
36-000063	West of Mojave River and south of SR 18	NRHP-E
36-000967	West of Apple Valley Road and south of SR 18	NRHP-E
Mojave Trail	Across the western tip of the planning area	CHL #963
Mormon Trail/Stoddard Wells Road	Across the northern portion of the planning area	CHL #577
Boulder Dam-San Bernardino Electrical Transmission Line	Across the northern portion of the planning area	NRHP-E
Murray's Dude Ranch	Northwest corner of Dale Evans Parkway and Waalew Road	NRHP-E
Terri Lee Doll Factory	15001 Wichita Road	HPI
Railroad Tie House	21849 Waalew Road	HPI
John Charles Thomas' Romany Hall	21066 Outer Highway 18 North	HPI
El Pueblo Shops	21810 Highway 18	HPI
Conrad Publishing House	21825 Highway 18	HPI
Yucca Loma Elementary School	21351 Yucca Loma Road	HPI
James A. Woody Community Center	13467 Navajo Road	HPI
Western White House	22974 Bear Valley Road	HPI

Table III-12
Designated or Eligible Historic Properties in the Town and Sphere of Influence

Lone Wolf Company	23200 Bear Valley Road	HPI
Ranchos del Oro Sign	Corner of Navajo Road and Wren Street	HPI
Mendel/Circle M Ranch	Corner of Kiowa and Tussing Ranch Roads	HPI
Original Apple Valley School Site	Southeast corner of Bear Valley and Deep Creek Roads	HPI
Jess Ranch	11000 Apple Valley Road	HPI
Adobe House	14546 Riverside Drive	HPI
St. Mary's Regional Catholic School	18320 Highway 18	HPI
Bud Westlund/Roy Rogers Home	19900 Highway 18	HPI
Lewis Center for Educational Research	20702 Thunderbird Road	HPI
Apple Valley Inn	22434 Nisqually Road	HPI**
Buffalo Trading Post Sign and Totem Pole	20129 Highway 18	HPI**
Fairhope House	14695 Tiger Tail Road	HPI
Pink House	13733 Navajo Road	HPI
Yucca Loma Cottage	13342 Rincon Road	HPI

* Abbreviations: NRHP-E—eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places; CHL—California Historical Landmarks; HPI—Town of Apple Valley Historical Points of Interest

** Designation pending

Archaeological and Cultural Resources Sensitivity Assessment

Based on the various research methodologies used to determine archaeological and cultural sensitivity in the General Plan area, project archaeologists determined that the area within one mile of the Mojave River appear to be highly sensitive for both prehistoric and historic-period cultural resources. In this area the potential for subsurface archaeological deposits also exists. There are sensitive historic period sites located along portions of State Route 18, and across portions of the southern portion of the Planning Area. Sensitivity for prehistoric archaeological remains has been identified in the northernmost planning area, including portions of the Town.

Records of previous surveys indicate that systematic and intensive-level surveys have been conducted over approximately one-third of the total acreage of the Town and its Sphere of Influence. Previously unsurveyed lands may contain prehistoric and historic sites that have not been identified or recorded. Potentially sensitive resource areas are identified in Exhibit III-7.

HISTORIC PRESERVATION PROGRAMS

Federal Programs Available to the Town of Apple Valley

All federal agencies are required to assume responsibility for the preservation of historic properties owned or controlled by the U.S. government, according to the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) of 1966. When involved in federal projects, such as some programs funded by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, local governments may take the lead in enforcing the NHPA.

The National Park Service and the State Historic Preservation Officers of each state administer the Certified Local Government (CLG) program, a joint federal-state initiative providing technical assistance and small grants to local governments for historic preservation purposes that meet certain requirements. CLGs can benefit from historic preservation expertise, technical assistance, information exchange, special grants, and statewide preservation programs coordinated by the State Office of Historic Preservation (OHP).

The Secretary of the Interior maintains the National Register of Historic Places, a nationwide inventory of sites, buildings, districts, structures, objects or other features with national, state, or local historical significance. Currently, there are no National Register-listed resources located within Town, although six sites have been determined as eligible for listing and a number of others may also be eligible for inclusion.

State Programs Available to the Town

Established in 1992, the California Register of Historic Resources is the State of California's counterpart to the National Register of Historic Places. All properties listed in, or officially determined to be eligible for the National Register, are included. The OHP also maintains a listing of California Historical Landmarks, which designates properties of statewide importance, and a listing of Points of Historical Interest, identifying properties of countywide or regional importance. Registered properties may receive a variety of state historic preservation incentives, such as property tax reductions, State Historic Building Code alternative building regulations, California Heritage Fund benefits, special historic preservation bond measures, and seismic retrofit tax credits. Further, under the Mills Act, the Town is authorized to offer incentives to private property owners of qualifying historic properties. Funding may be used to rehabilitate and maintain properties for no less than 10 years. As previously noted, the Mojave Trail and the Mormon Trail are the two designated California Historical Landmarks that occur within or partially within the Town or Sphere of Influence.

PALEONTOLOGICAL RESOURCES

The potential for geological formations to produce fossils is evaluated based on what fossil resources have been produced in the past at other nearby locations of similar geologic composition. There are substantial exposures of Mesozoic-age (65,000,000 to 245,000,000 years ago) rocks in more elevated portions of the Town that may contain no fossils. Shallow grading of younger Quaternary alluvium that occurs throughout most of the area is not likely to reveal significant fossil remains. Potential for the presence of significant non-renewable paleontological resources exists where surface or subsurface Pleistocene-age (1,808,000 to 11,550 years ago) soils occur in the planning area. High priority is also given to older sediments along the Mojave River and at unknown depth below the surface.

Based on research of surface deposits, the soils in the planning area, which are relatively young, have a low potential for containing significant fossil remains. Surface deposits may in some areas constitute only a "veneer cover" that directly overlays older sediments; however, research indicates that no fossils have been reported in Town. Reports have, however, identified localities with fossil resources of an age that is similar soil deposits to those that occur in the Town and Sphere of Influence. In the overall, research indicates that there is a range of likelihood from low

to high of encountering paleontological resources during future development projects; as discussed above, the potential depends on the location and sediments encountered.

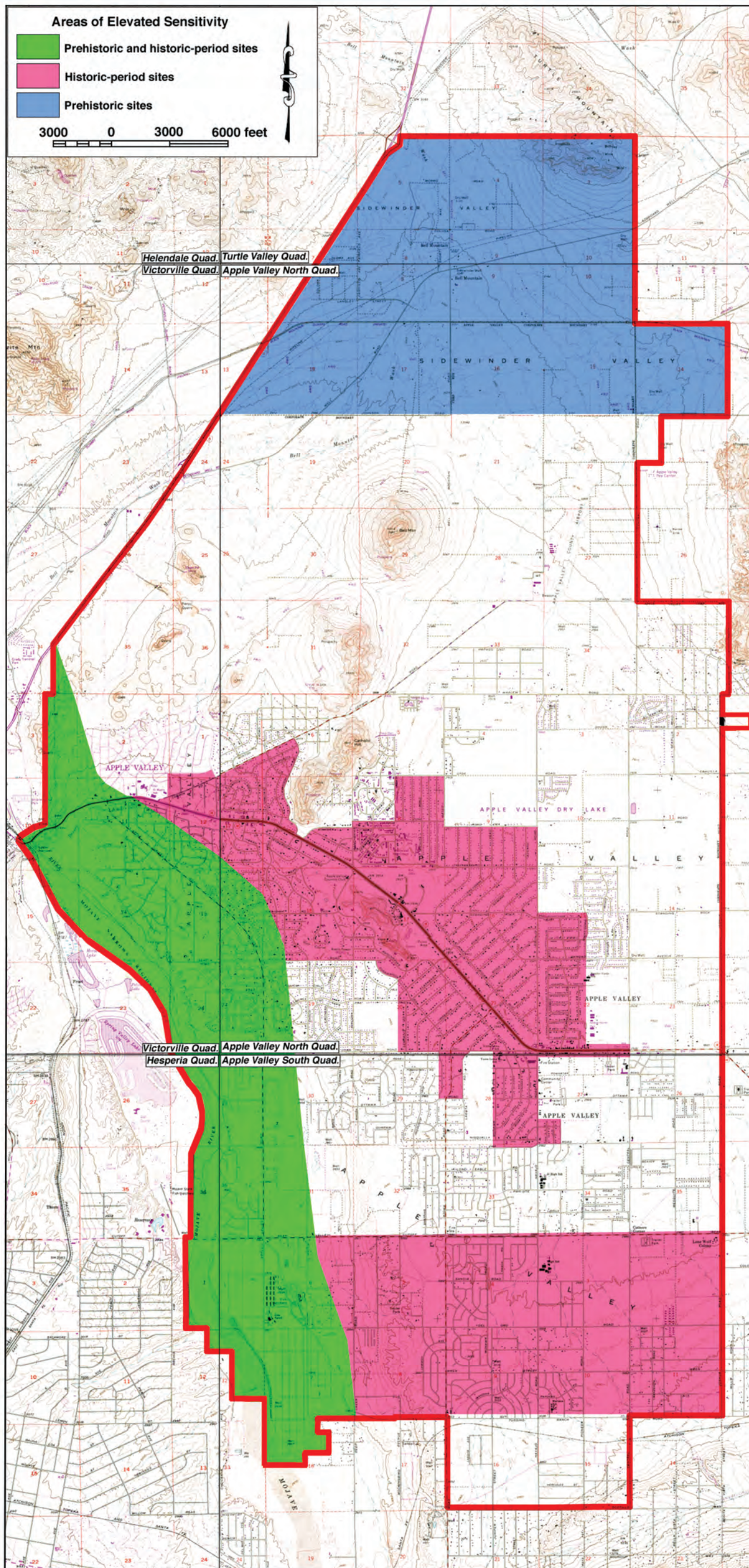
FUTURE DIRECTIONS

Public Resources Code Section 5020.1 defines “historical resources” including but not limited to an object, building site, area, place, record, or manuscript that is historically or archaeologically significant. Architectural, engineering, scientific, economic, agricultural, educational, social, political, military, or cultural annals of California may also qualify as historical resources under the PRC definition.

The manner in which the Town must review and address issues related to archaeological and historic resources is identified by the California Environmental Quality Act. The CEQA Guidelines state that the term “historical resources” applies to any such resources listed in or determined to be eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources. The relevant criteria for determining significance are briefly described below.

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

The Town, when acting as Lead Agency, is required to ensure that archaeological, historical and cultural sites within its jurisdiction, are located, identified, and evaluated to the greatest extent feasible. The possibility of documenting and preserving archaeological and historic sites and artifacts will diminish as the development continues in the community. The Town should encourage the research and registration of appropriate sites and structures within its jurisdiction in order to maintain its important traditions and heritage for future generations. Where future development has the potential to negatively impact sensitive cultural resources, it will be required to conduct site-specific cultural resources studies and mitigate any potential impacts.



Source: CRM Tech 9/21/07

GOAL, POLICIES AND PROGRAMS

Goal

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

Policy 1.A

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

Program 1.A.1

Where proposed development or land uses have the potential to adversely impact sensitive cultural resources, it shall be subject to evaluation by a qualified specialist, comprehensive Phase I studies and appropriate mitigation measures shall, as necessary, be incorporated into project approvals.

Responsible Agency: Planning Division

Schedule: Ongoing

Program 1.A.2

The Town shall implement the requirements of state law relating to cultural resources, including Government Code 65352.3, and any subsequent amendments or additions.

Responsible Agency: Planning Division

Schedule: Ongoing

Policy 1.B

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

Policy 1.C

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

Program 1.C.1

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

Responsible Agency: Planning Division

Schedule: Ongoing.

Policy 1.D

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

Program 1.D.1

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

Responsible Agency: Planning Division, Historical Society, Town Council, regional Native American groups.

Schedule: 2009-2010

Program 1.D.2

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

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

Schedule: Ongoing.