

Appendix C

Phase 1 Historical/Historical Archaeological Resources Survey
Conco Truck Repair Facility and Associated Road Improvement

CRM Tech

July 17, 2025

Updated January 16, 2026

PHASE I HISTORICAL/ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES SURVEY

**CONCO TRUCK REPAIR FACILITY
AND ASSOCIATED ROAD IMPROVEMENT**

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

For Submittal to:

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

Prepared for:

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July 17, 2025 (updated January 16, 2026)
CRM TECH Contract No. 4242

Title: Phase I Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey: Conco Truck Repair Facility and Associated Road Improvement, Town of Apple Valley, San Bernardino County, California

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

Project Size: Approximately 10 acres and 2,000 linear feet of right-of-way

Resources: Sites 36-020981 (CA-SBR-13515H) and 4242-01H*: historic-period refuse scatters; Site 4242-02H*: riveted well standpipe

Keywords: Victor Valley, southern Mojave Desert region; Assessor's Parcel Number 0463-441-07; no "historical resources" under CEQA

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

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Between February and July 2025, at the request of Compass Consulting Enterprises, Inc., CRM TECH performed a cultural resources study for the proposed Conco truck repair facility project in the Town of Apple Valley, San Bernardino County, California. The subject property of the study consists of approximately 10 acres of undeveloped land in Assessor's Parcel Number 0463-441-07, located on the south side of Quarry Road and to the east of Dale Evans Parkway, and approximately 2,000 feet of road right-of-way extending from the southwest corner of the parcel to the east side of Dale Evans Parkway. The project area lies in the northwest quarter of Section 16, Township 6 North, Range 3 West, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian.

The study is part of the environmental review process for the proposed project, which entails the construction of three buildings and paved parking areas as well as associated utility work, landscaping, and road improvement. The Town of Apple Valley, as the lead agency for the project, required the study in compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). The purpose of the study is to provide the Town with the necessary information and analysis to determine whether the proposed project would cause substantial adverse changes to any "historical resources," as defined by CEQA, that may exist in or around the project area.

To identify such resources, CRM TECH conducted a cultural resources records search, initiated a Native American Sacred Lands File search, pursued historical background research, and carried out an intensive-level field survey. The results of these research procedures indicate that a historic-period refuse scatter, designated Locus 21 of Site 36-020981 (CA-SBR-13515H), was previously recorded as lying within the project area. During the field survey, an additional refuse scatter and a well standpipe were recorded into the California Historical Resources Inventory under the temporary designations of 4242-01H and 4242-02H, respectively, pending assignment of permanent identification numbers.

None of these three localities appears to be eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources. Therefore, they do not meet the definition of a "historical resource" for CEQA-compliance purposes. No other features or artifacts of prehistoric or historical origin were encountered within the project boundaries. Based on these findings, CRM TECH recommends to the Town of Apple Valley a conclusion of *No Impact* regarding "historical resources." No further cultural resources investigation is recommended for the project unless construction plans undergo such changes as to include areas not covered by this study. However, if buried cultural materials are discovered during earth-moving operations associated with the project, all work in the immediate area of the discovery should be halted or diverted until a qualified archaeologist can evaluate the nature and significance of the finds.

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INTRODUCTION

Between February and July 2025, at the request of Compass Consulting Enterprises, Inc., CRM TECH performed a cultural resources study for the proposed Conco truck repair facility project in the Town of Apple Valley, San Bernardino County, California (Figure 1). The subject property of the study consists of approximately 10 acres of undeveloped land in Assessor's Parcel Number 0463-441-07, located on the south side of Quarry Road and to the east of Dale Evans Parkway, and approximately 2,000 feet of road right-of-way extending from the southwest corner of the parcel to the east side of Dale Evans Parkway. The project area lies in the northwest quarter of Section 16, Township 6 North, Range 3 West, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian (Figures 2, 3).

The study is part of the environmental review process for the proposed project, which entails the construction of three buildings and paved parking areas as well as associated utility work, landscaping, and road improvement. The Town of Apple Valley, as the lead agency for the project, required the study in compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA; PRC §21000, et seq.). The purpose of the study is to provide the Town with the necessary information and analysis to determine whether the proposed project would cause substantial adverse changes to any "historical resources," as defined by CEQA, that may exist in or around the project area.

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

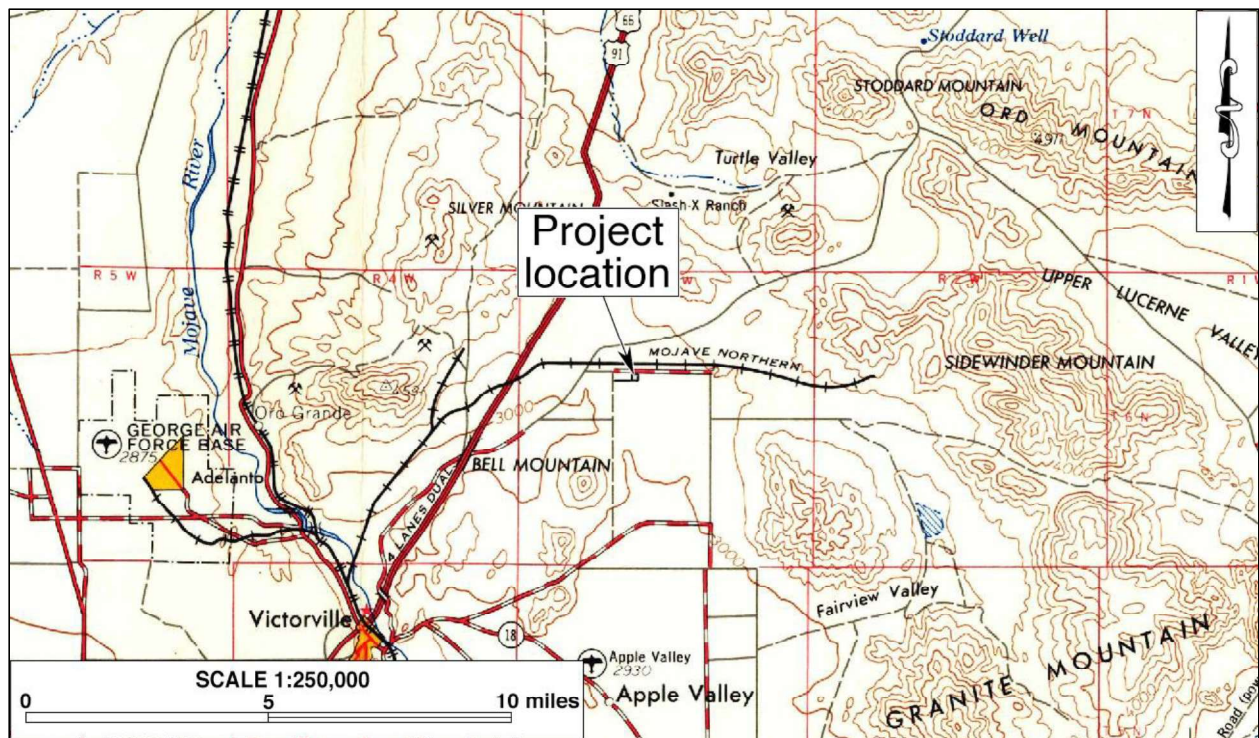


Figure 1. Project vicinity. (Based on USGS San Bernardino, Calif., 120'x60' quadrangle [USGS 1969])

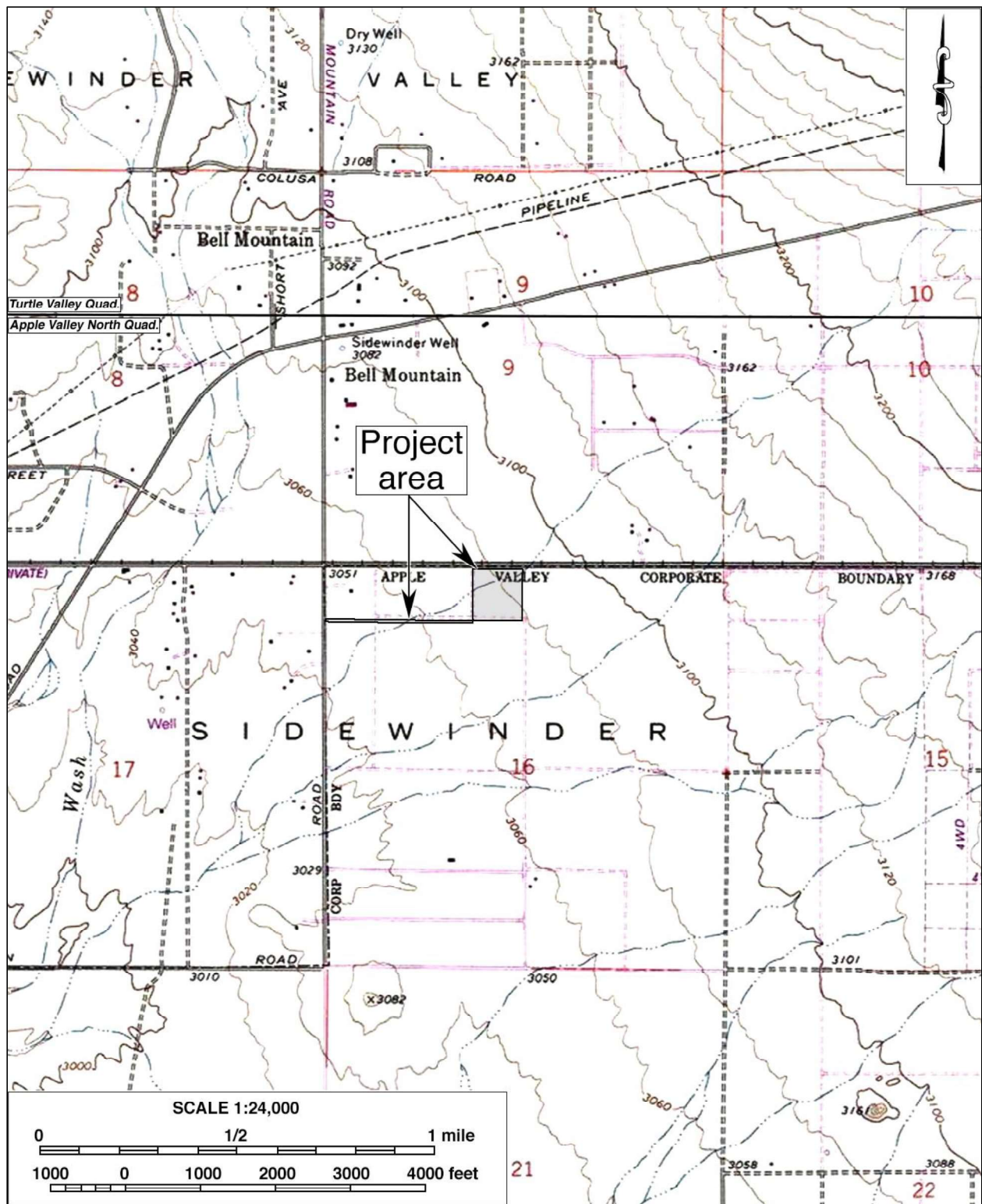


Figure 2. Project area. (Based on USGS Apple Valley North and Turtle Valley, Calif., 7.5' quadrangle [USGS 1993a; 1993b])



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

SETTING

CURRENT NATURAL SETTING

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

The project area lies in the northernmost portion of the Town of Apple Valley, on the south side of the Sidewinder Valley and to the northeast of Bell Mountain. It is bounded by Dale Evans Parkway on the west, Quarry Road on the north, and Dachshund Avenue on the east. The property largely retains its natural character, surrounded mostly by other parcels of undeveloped land, with some scattered residential, commercial, and industrial properties nearby, as recent developments are beginning to transform the desert landscape in the vicinity (Figures 3, 4).



Figure 4. Overview of the current natural setting of the project area, view to the southeast. (Photograph taken on March 20, 2025)

The terrain in the project area is relatively level, sloping down gently to the southwest. Elevations in the project area range approximately between 3,055 feet and 3,095 feet above sea level. In its natural state, the project area is part of the Creosote Scrub Plant Community. Vegetation observed in the project vicinity included creosote bushes, brittlebush, and other small grasses and shrubs consistent to the community. The surface soil consists of fine to coarse yellowish brown alluvial sand mixed with small rocks and gravel. A two track roadway traverses most of the linear portion of the project area.

CULTURAL SETTING

Prehistoric Context

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

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

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

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

Ethnohistoric Context

The present-day Apple Valley area is a part of the homeland of the Serrano people, which is centered in the San Bernardino Mountains. Together with that of the Vanyume people, linguistically a subgroup, the traditional territory of the Serrano also includes part of the San Gabriel Mountains, much of the San Bernardino Valley, and the Mojave River valley in the southern portion of the Mojave Desert, reaching as far as the Cady, Bullion, Sheep Hole, and Coxcomb Mountains to the east, the Twentynine Palms area to the north, and possibly the southern edge of Kern County to the west. The name “Serrano” was derived from a Spanish term meaning “mountaineer” or “highlander.” The basic written sources on Serrano culture are Kroeber (1925), Strong (1929), and Bean and Smith (1978). The following ethnographic discussion of the Serrano people is based mainly on these sources.

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

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

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

Historic Context

The first European visitor known to have arrived in the present-day Victor Valley area was the famed Spanish explorer Francisco Garcés, who traveled through the valley in 1776, shortly after the

beginning of Spanish colonization of Alta California in 1769 (Beck and Haase 1974:15). The earliest Euroamerican settlements appeared in the Victor Valley as early as 1860 (Peirson 1970:128). Despite these “early starts,” due to its harsh environment, development in the arid high desert country of southern California was slow and limited for much of the historic period, and the Victor Valley remained only sparsely populated until the second half of the 20th century.

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

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

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

RESEARCH METHODS

RECORDS SEARCH

On March 4, 2025, CRM TECH archaeologist Eulices Lopez conducted the historical/archaeological resources records search at the South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC). Located on the campus of California State University, Fullerton, the SCCIC is the designated cultural resource records repository for the County of San Bernardino. During the records search, Lopez examined digitized maps and records on file at the SCCIC for previously identified cultural resources and existing cultural resources reports within a one-mile radius of the project area. Previously identified cultural resources include properties designated as California Historical Landmarks, Points of Historical Interest, or San Bernardino County Landmarks, as well as those

listed in the National Register of Historic Places, the California Register of Historical Resources, or the California Historical Resources Inventory.

SACRED LANDS FILE SEARCH

On February 24, 2025, CRM TECH submitted a written request to the State of California Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) for a records search in the commission's Sacred Lands File. The NAHC is the State of California's trustee agency for the protection of "tribal cultural resources," as defined by California Public Resources Code §21074, and is tasked with identifying and cataloging properties of Native American cultural value, including places of special religious, spiritual, or social significance and known graves and cemeteries throughout the state. The response from the NAHC is summarized in the sections below and attached to this report in Appendix 2.

HISTORICAL RESEARCH

Historical background research for this study was conducted by CRM TECH archaeologist Frank Raslich. Sources consulted during the research included published literature in local and regional history, historical maps of the Apple Valley area, and aerial/satellite photographs of the project vicinity. Among the maps consulted for this study were U.S. General Land Office (GLO) land survey plat maps dated 1857 and U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) topographic maps dated 1934-1993, which are available at the websites of the U.S. Bureau of Land Management and the USGS. The aerial and satellite photographs, taken in 1952-2024, are available at the Nationwide Environmental Title Research (NETR) Online website and through Google Earth software.

FIELD SURVEY

On March 20, 2025, CRM TECH crew chief Hunter O'Donnell and project archaeologist Elizabeth Beckner carried out the intensive-level field survey of the project area. The survey was completed on foot by walking a series of parallel east-west transects at 15-meter (approximately 50-foot) intervals. In this way, the ground surface in the entire project area was systematically and carefully examined for any evidence of human activities dating to the prehistoric or historic period (i.e., 50 years ago or older). Ground visibility was good to excellent (90-95 percent), with low-density vegetation throughout the project area (Figure 4).

RESULTS AND FINDINGS

RECORDS SEARCH

SCCIC records show that the project area had not been surveyed intensively for cultural resources before the present study, although the area was covered by a program-level reconnaissance study completed for the North Apple Valley Specific Plan in 2006 (Tang et al. 2006:8). Within the one-mile scope of the records search, SCCIC files identified 10 other studies on various tracts of land and linear features (Figure 5). An archaeological site from the historical period, designated 36-020981 (CA-SBR-13515H) in the California Historical Resources Inventory, was previously recorded as lying partially within the project boundaries.

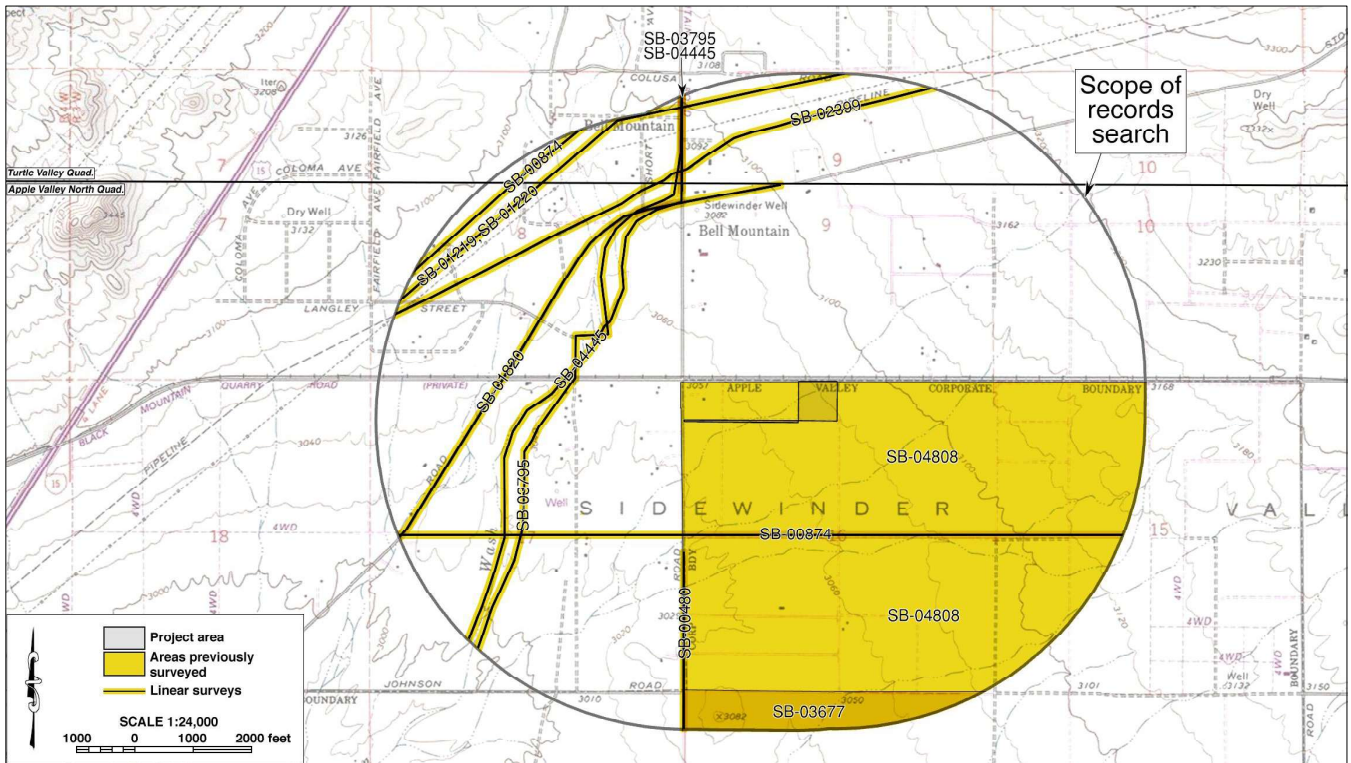


Figure 5. Previous cultural resources studies in the vicinity of the project area, listed by SCCIC file number. As a protective measure, locations of known historical/archaeological resources are not shown; nor is the 2006 program-level reconnaissance, which covered nearly the majority of the records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

Site 36-020981 was recorded in 2009 as an elongated refuse deposit extending along the south side of Quarry Road and containing 12 discrete loci of dumping episodes as well as a sparse background scatter of debris (Fulton and Fulton 2009; see Appendix 3). The material appeared to date to the 1950s-1960s based on the presence of church key-opened tin top beer cans that were replaced by aluminum top cans in the 1960s and condensed/evaporated milk cans that were produced after 1950. Only a small portion of this site, designated Locus 12 at the time, was located within the current project area.

In addition to Site 36-020981, four other sites have been identified and recorded within the one-mile radius. These four sites all dated to the historical period. Among these were a segment of Stoddard Wells Road, the Boulder Dam-San Bernardino transmission lines, the Hoover Dam transmission lines, access roads for the transmission lines, and a refuse scatter with cans, glass fragments, and earthenware sherds. Other than 36-020981, none of these known cultural resources were found in the immediate vicinity of the project area. Therefore, none of them requires further consideration during this study.

SACRED LANDS FILE SEARCH

In response to CRM TECH's inquiry, the NAHC states in a letter dated February 24, 2025, that the Sacred Lands File search identified no Native American cultural resources in the project vicinity. However, noting that not all tribes record their sacred sites in the Sacred Lands File and are not required to do so, the NAHC recommended that local Native American groups be contacted for further information and provided a referral list of pertinent tribal organizations in the region (see Appendix 2). The NAHC's reply and referral list are presented in Appendix 2 for reference by the Town of Apple Valley in future government-to-government consultations with the pertinent tribal groups, if necessary.

HISTORICAL RESEARCH

Historical sources consulted for this study indicate that the project area remained unsettled and undeveloped throughout the historic period (Figures 6-9; NETR Online 1952-1984). In the 1850s, when the U.S. government conducted the first systematic land survey in the Victor Valley, no human-made features of any kind were noted in or near the project area (Figure 6). By the 1920s-1930s, a number of roads and scattered buildings had appeared in the surrounding area, including a segment of what is now Quarry Road along the northern project boundary and the forerunner of Dale Evans Parkway to the west of the project area (Figure 7).

Since then, while the number of roads and buildings gradually increased over the decades, the overall character of the surrounding area underwent little change, with most of the land remaining undeveloped and largely unused until the early years of the 21st century, when scattered development began to appear (Figure 8; NETR Online 1952-2022; Google Earth 1994-2024). Meanwhile, the natural desert landscape in the project area itself has remained essentially unaltered to the present time despite the emergence of a grid of dirt roads leading to Quarry Road and Dale Evans Parkway over the past few decades, including Dachshund Avenue and the unnamed road along the linear portion of the project area sometime between 1984 and 1994 (NETR Online 1952-2022; Google Earth 1994-2024).

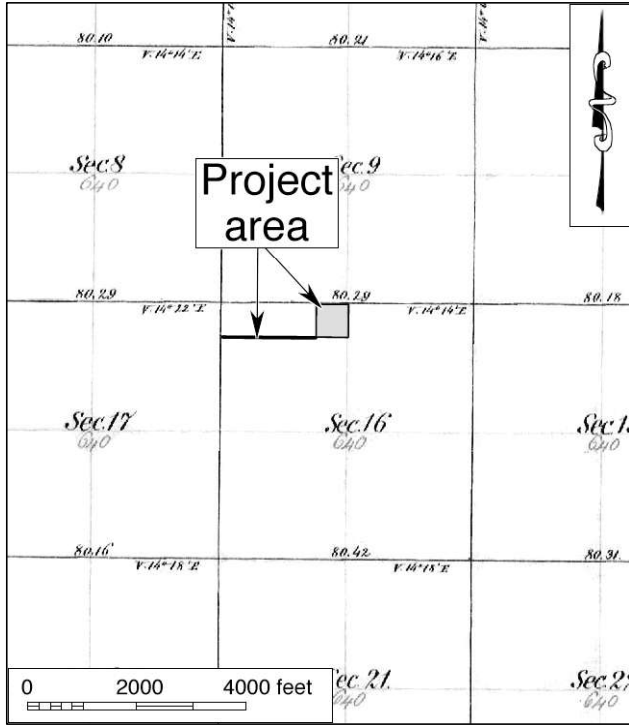


Figure 6. The project area and vicinity in 1855-1857.
(Source: GLO 1857)

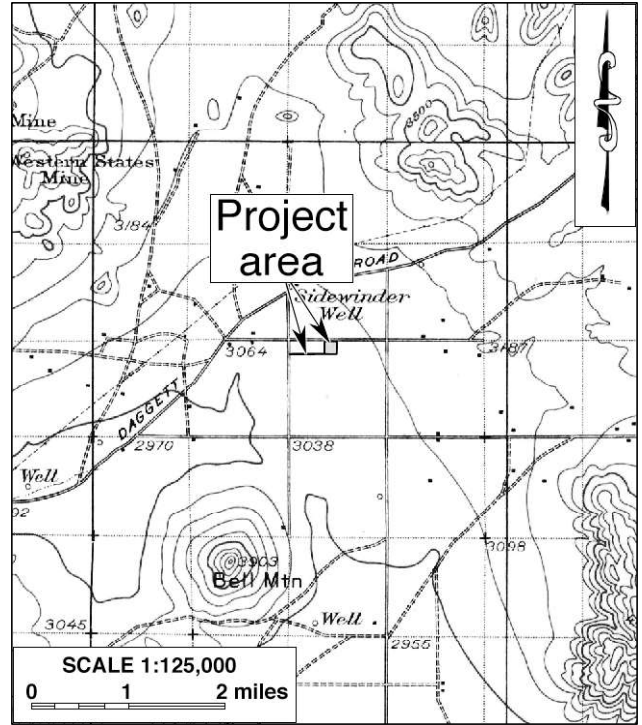


Figure 7. The project area and vicinity in 1920-1932.
(Source: USGS 1934)

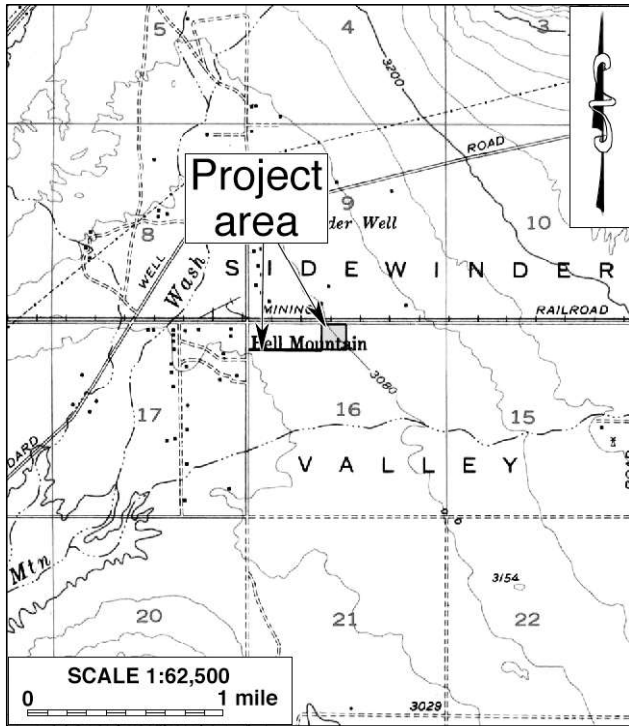


Figure 8. The project area and vicinity in 1952-1957.
(Source: USGS 1957)

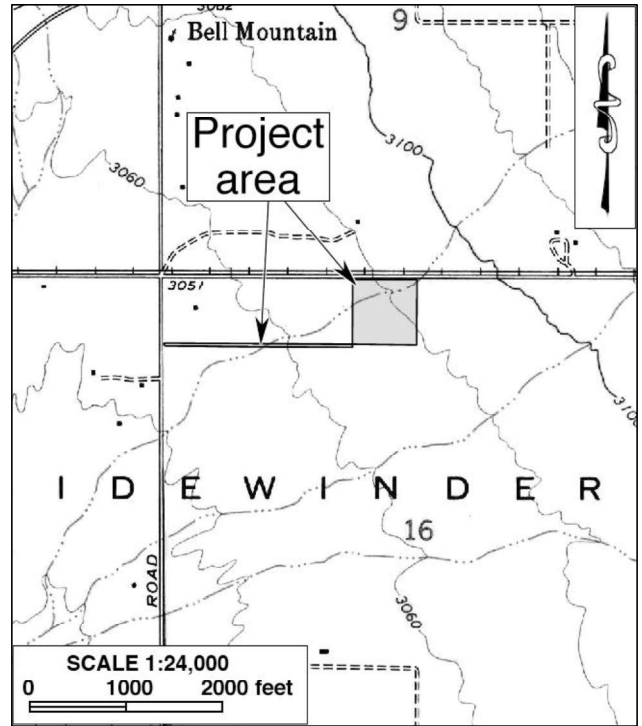


Figure 9. The project area and vicinity in 1969-1970.
(Source: USGS 1970)

FIELD SURVEY

During the field survey, the ground surface within and adjacent to the project area was closely inspected for any evidence of human activities dating to the prehistoric or historic periods. As a result, one locus of the previously recorded Site 36-020981, which lies partially within the project area, was relocated and its condition updated in the California Historical Resources Inventory (see Appendix 3). In addition, two previously undocumented historic-period archaeological sites were identified, recorded, and given temporary designations, pending assignment of permanent identification numbers by the SCCIC (see Appendix 3). No other potential “historical resources” were encountered within project boundaries. The historic-period cultural resources recorded during the survey are discussed below.

Site 36-020981: Historic-period Refuse Scatter

Site 36-020981 was originally recorded in 2009 as an extensive historic-period refuse dump lying partially within the current project area. The portion of the site in the current project area, Locus 12, was situated south of a fence line along the south side of Quarry Road. At the time of recordation, Locus 12 contained 147+ cans, 2 bottles, a milk glass light fixture, 312+ amber, amethyst, cobalt, and milk glass fragments. The dimensions of the locus are not provided in the original site record. During the field survey, the location depicted in the site record for Locus 12 was observed to contain a total of five cans, including three sanitary and two flat-top beverage cans, in a lightly distributed scatter over a 15-meter radius from the original locus location. Based on the absence of the hundreds of cans and glass fragments described in 2009, Locus 12 of Site 36-020981 has likely been cleared over past 16 years.

Site 4242-01H: Historic-period Refuse Scatter

Site 4242-01H consists of six separate historic-period refuse deposits dating to the same mid-1940s to early 1950s period as Site 36-020981. The deposits are primarily composed of whole and fragmented bottles and cans. The cans present at the deposits appear to have been distributed by wind and water, generally along the northeast- to southwest-running ephemeral drainages crossing the project area (Figure 10). Approximately 130 historic-period cans have been distributed throughout the entirety of the project area in low densities (one or two at a time). This can count includes the following varieties: flat top beverage, bimetal beverage, cone top beverage, hole-in-top evaporated milk, sanitary food of multiple sizes, internal friction, external friction, score-strip, corrugated sanitary, sardine, and Prince Albert tobacco. The individual artifact composition at each of the six loci are discussed in detail in the attached site record forms (see Appendix 3).

Site 4242-02H: Well Standpipe

This resource consists of a riveted well standpipe, approximately 8 inches in diameter and standing approximately 12 inches in height, where the top has been cut off (Figure 11). The depth of the pipe is more than 25 feet, and water is present at the bottom. No remnants of a structure are present around the pipe, nor are there any artifacts associated with the feature.



Figure 10. Site 4242-01H. (Photograph taken on March 20, 2025)



Figure 11. Site 4242-02H. (Photograph taken on March 20, 2025)

DISCUSSION

The primary objective of this study is to assist the Town of Apple Valley in identifying any “historical resources,” as defined by CEQA, that may be present within or adjacent to the project area. “Historical resources,” according to the State of California’s Public Resources Code §5020.1(j), “includes, but is not limited to, any object, building, site, area, place, record, or manuscript which is historically or archaeologically significant, or is significant in the architectural, engineering, scientific, economic, agricultural, educational, social, political, military, or cultural annals of California.”

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

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

In summary of the research results outlined above, a historic-period refuse scatter, designated Locus 21 of Site 36-020981, was previously recorded as lying within the project area, and artifacts were

observed at its previously recorded location, although at greatly reduced number. During the field survey, an additional refuse scatter and a well standpipe were observed in the project area and recorded into the California Historical Resources Inventory under the temporary designations of 4242-01H and 4242-02H, respectively. These three localities constitute the only potential “historical resources” known to be present within the project boundaries.

Surface scatters of common household refuse from the 20th century comprise the most proliferate type of historic-period archaeological sites found in the southern California desert region. Similarly, remnants of abandoned irrigation features are a common throughout the arid region. Neither the refuse scatters nor the standpipe is known for any documented association, let alone a close association, with persons or events of recognized significance in national, state, or local history. The well standpipe, a minor, ubiquitous feature, does not demonstrate any remarkable merits in design, construction, or engineering. In the absence of an exceptional quantity or quality of artifacts, the refuse deposits do not hold the potential for any important archaeological data, and nor does the well standpipe. What little data potential they may have is largely exhausted through their recordation into the California Historical Resources Inventory.

Based on these considerations, none of the three localities recorded in the project area appears to meet any of the criteria for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources. Therefore, they do not qualify as “historical resources” under CEQA provisions.

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

CEQA establishes that “a project that may cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource is a project that may have a significant effect on the environment” (PRC §21084.1). “Substantial adverse change,” according to PRC §5020.1(q), “means demolition, destruction, relocation, or alteration such that the significance of a historical resource would be impaired.” As discussed above, Sites 4242-01H and 4242-02H and a portion of Site 36-020981 are the only cultural resources known to be present in the project area, and none of them meets the statutory definition of a “historical resource.” In light of these findings, CRM TECH presents the following recommendations to the Town of Apple Valley:

- No “historical resources” are known to be present within or adjacent to the project area, and thus the project as currently proposed will not cause a substantial adverse change to any known “historical resource.”
- No further cultural resources investigation will be necessary for the project unless construction plans undergo such changes as to include areas not covered by this study.
- If buried cultural materials are discovered inadvertently during earth-moving operations associated with the project, all work in the immediate area of the discovery should be halted or diverted until a qualified archaeologist can evaluate the nature and significance of the finds.

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1969 Map: San Bernardino, Calif. (120'x60', 1:250,000); 1958 edition revised.
1970 Map: Apple Valley North, Calif. (7.5', 1:24,000); aerial photographs taken 1969 and field-checked in 1970.
1993a Map: Apple Valley North, Calif. (7.5', 1:24,000); 1970 edition photorevised in 1989.
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**APPENDIX 1:
PERSONNEL QUALIFICATIONS**

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

Education

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

Professional Experience

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

Cultural Resources Management Reports

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

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

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

Education

- 1991 Ph.D., Anthropology, University of California, Riverside.
1981 B.S., Anthropology, University of California, Riverside; with honors.
- 2025 “Introductory Sedimentology for Archaeology,” SAA Online Semina by Ervan Garrison.
2021 “An Introduction to Geoarchaeology: How Understanding Basic Soils, Sediments, and Landforms Can Make You a Better Archaeologist,” SAA Online Seminar.
2002 “Section 106—National Historic Preservation Act: Federal Law at the Local Level,” UCLA Extension Course #888.
2002 “Recognizing Historic Artifacts,” workshop by Richard Norwood, Historical Archaeologist.
2002 “Wending Your Way through the Regulatory Maze,” symposium by the Association of Environmental Professionals.
1992 “Southern California Ceramics Workshop,” presented by Jerry Schaefer.
1992 “Historic Artifact Workshop,” presented by Anne Duffield-Stoll.

Professional Experience

- 2002- Principal Investigator, CRM TECH, Riverside/Colton, California.
1999-2002 Project Archaeologist/Field Director, CRM TECH, Riverside, California.
1996-1998 Project Director and Ethnographer, Statistical Research, Inc., Redlands, California.
1992-1998 Assistant Research Anthropologist, University of California, Riverside.
1992-1995 Project Director, Archaeological Research Unit, U.C. Riverside.
1991-1992 Crew Chief, Archaeological Research Unit, U.C. Riverside.
1984-1998 Project Director, Field Director, Crew Chief, and Archaeological Technician for various southern California cultural resources management firms.

Research Interests

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

Cultural Resources Management Reports

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

Memberships

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

PROJECT ARCHAEOLOGIST/REPORT WRITER
Frank J. Raslich, M.A.

Education

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

Professional Experience

- 2022-2022 Project Archaeologist/Report Writer, CRM TECH, Colton, California.
Archaeological Monitor, Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians, Palm Springs, California.
- 2014-2022 Board of Directors, Ziibiwing Center of Anishinabe Culture and Lifeways, Saginaw Chippewa Indian Tribe of Michigan.
- 2008-2021 Archaeological Consultant, Saginaw Chippewa Indian Tribe of Michigan.
2019 Archaeologist, Sault Tribe of Chippewa Indians and Little Traverse Bay Band of Odawa Indians.
- 2016-2018 Adjunct Lecturer, Michigan State University, East Lansing.
2017-2018 Adjunct Lecturer, University of Michigan, Flint.
2009-2017 Teaching Assistant, Michigan State University, East Lansing.
2008-2014 Research Assistant, Intellectual Property Issues in Cultural Heritage, Simon Fraser University, British Columbia, Canada.
- 2010-2013 Research Assistant, Michigan State University, East Lansing.
2009-2011 Archaeologist/Crew Chief, Saginaw Chippewa Indian Tribe of Michigan.

Publications

- 2017 Preliminary Results of a Handheld X-Ray Fluorescence (pXRF) Analysis on a Marble Head Sarcophagus Sculpture from the Collection of the Kresge Art Center, Michigan State University. Submitted to Jon M. Frey, Department of Art, Art History, and Design, Michigan State University, East Lansing.
- 2013 Geochemical Analysis of the Dickenson Group of the Upper Peninsula, Michigan: A study of an Accreted Terrane of the Superior Province. *Geological Society of America Abstracts with Programs* 45:4(53).

PROJECT ARCHAEOLOGIST/FIELD CREW CHIEF
Hunter C. O'Donnell, B.A.

Education

- 2016-2015 M.A. Program, Applied Archaeology, California State University, San Bernardino.
- 2015 B.A. (*cum laude*), Anthropology, California State University, San Bernardino.
- 2012 A.A., Social and Behavioral Sciences, Mt. San Antonio College, Walnut, California.
- 2011 A.A., Natural Sciences and Mathematics, Mt. San Antonio College, Walnut, California.

Professional Experience

- 2022- Field Crew Chief, CRM TECH, Colton, California.
- 2017- Project Archaeologist, CRM TECH, Colton, California.
- 2016-2018 Graduate Research Assistant, Applied Archaeology, California State University, San Bernardino.
- 2016-2017 Cultural Intern, Cultural Department, Pechanga Band of Luiseño Indians, Temecula, California.
- 2015 Archaeological Intern, U.S. Bureau of Land Management, Barstow, California.
- 2015 Peer Research Consultant: African Archaeology, California State University, San Bernardino.

PROJECT ARCHAEOLOGIST/NATIVE AMERICAN LIAISON
Eulices Lopez, B.S.

Education

- 2015 B.S., Anthropology, University of California, Riverside.
- 2013 A.A., Anthropology, Mt. San Jacinto College, Menifee, California.

Professional Experience

- 2024- Project Archaeologist, CRM TECH, Colton, California.
- 2017-2024 Coordinator Assistant, Eastern Information Center, University of California, Riverside.
- 2017-2024 Director Assistant, Archaeological Research Unit, University of California, Riverside.
- 2017-2024 Curator Assistant, Archaeological Curation Unit, University of California, Riverside.
- 2014-2015 Information Officer, Eastern Information Center, University of California, Riverside.
- 2013 Lithic Analyst Assistant, Anthropology Department, East Los Angeles College, Monterey Park, California.
- 2012 Hominid Cast Fossils Cataloger, Anthropology Department, East Los Angeles College, Monterey Park, California.

PROJECT ARCHAEOLOGIST
Elizabeth L. Beckner, Ph.D.

Education

2024 Ph.D., Anthropology, University of California, Riverside.
2017 M.A., Anthropology, University of California, Riverside.
2016 B.A., Anthropology, University of California, Riverside.

Professional Experience

2024- Project Archaeologist, CRM TECH, Colton, California.
2024- Lecturer, California State University, San Bernardino.
2019- Adjunct Instructor, Chaffey College, Rancho Cucamonga, California.
2019 Archaeologist, Dudek, Pasadena, California
2017-2019 Teaching Assistant, University of California, Riverside.
2018 Archaeologist, Proyecto Sacbé Cobá-Yaxuna (Sacbé Cobá-Yaxuna Project), Cobá, Quintana Roo, Mexico.
2016-2017 Field Assistant, Proyecto de Interacción Política del Centro de Yucatán (Political Interaction Project of Central Yucatan), Yaxuna, Yucatan, Mexico.
2015-2017 Information Officer, Eastern Information Center, Riverside, California.

Publication

2023 T.W. Stanton, Traci Ardren, Nicolas C. Barth, Juan C. Fernandez Diaz, Steph J. Miller, Karl A. Taube, Patrick Rohrer, Elizabeth Beckner;, and Aline Magnoni: Roads, Temples, and the Community Boundaries of Cobá, Quintana Roo. In T.H. Guderjan and J.P. Mathews (eds.): *Construction of Maya Space: Causeways, Walls, and Open Areas from Ancient to Modern Times*; pp. 71-98. University of Arizona Press, Tucson.

APPENDIX 2

SACRED LANDS FILE SEARCH RESULTS



NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

February 24, 2025

Nina Gallardo
CRM Tech

Via Email to: ngallardo@crmtech.us

Re: Proposed Truck Facility (CRM TECH No. 4242) Project, San Bernardino County

To Whom It May Concern:

As requested, a record search of the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) Sacred Lands File (SLF) was completed based on information submitted for the above referenced project. The results were negative. Please note that tribes do not always record their sacred sites in the SLF, nor are they required to do so. As such, a SLF search is not a substitute for consultation with all tribes that are traditionally and culturally affiliated with a project's geographic area.

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. If within two weeks of notification, a response has not been received, the Commission requests that you follow-up with a telephone call or email to ensure that the project information was received.

If you receive notification of a change of address or phone number from a tribe, please notify the NAHC so that we can assure that our lists contain current information.

In addition to engaging in tribal consultation, you should consult the appropriate regional California Historical Research Information System (CHRIS) archaeological Information Center to determine whether it has information regarding the presence of recorded archaeological sites within the project area.

If you have any questions or need additional information, please contact me at melina.carlos@nahc.ca.gov.

Sincerely,

Melina Carlos

Melina Carlos
Cultural Resources Analyst

Attachment

CHAIRPERSON
Reginald Pagaling
Chumash

VICE-CHAIRPERSON
Buffy McQuillen
Yokayo Pomo, Yuki,
Nomlaki

SECRETARY
Sara Dutschke
Miwok

PARLIAMENTARIAN
Wayne Nelson
Luiseño

COMMISSIONER
Isaac Bojorquez
Ohlone-Costanoan

COMMISSIONER
Stanley Rodriguez
Kumeyaay

COMMISSIONER
Reid Milanovich
Cahuilla

COMMISSIONER
Bennae Calac
Pam-a-Yuim a Band of
Luiseño Indians

Commissioner
Vacant

ACTING EXECUTIVE
SECRETARY
STEVEN QUINN

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

**Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contact List
San Bernardino County
2/24/2025**

Tribe Name	Fed (F) Non-Fed (N)	Contact Person	Contact Address	Phone #	Fax #	Email Address	Cultural Affiliation	Counties
Kern Valley Indian Community	N	Brandy Kendricks, Tribal Member Monitor	30741 Foxridge Court Tehachapi, CA, 93561	(661) 821-1733		krazykendricks@hotmail.com	Kawaiisu Tubatulabal	Inyo, Kern, Los Angeles, San Bernardino, Tulare
Kern Valley Indian Community	N	Robert Robinson, Chairperson	P.O. Box 1010 Lake Isabella, CA, 93240	(760) 378-2915		bbutterbredt@gmail.com	Kawaiisu Tubatulabal	Inyo, Kern, Los Angeles, San Bernardino, Tulare
Morongo Band of Mission Indians	F	Ann Brierty, THPO	12700 Pumarra Road Banning, CA, 92220	(951) 755-5259	(951) 572-6004	abrierty@morongo-nsn.gov	Cahuilla Serrano	Imperial, Kern, Los Angeles, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego
Morongo Band of Mission Indians	F	Robert Martin, Chairperson	12700 Pumarra Road Banning, CA, 92220	(951) 755-5110	(951) 755-5177	abrierty@morongo-nsn.gov	Cahuilla Serrano	Imperial, Kern, Los Angeles, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego
Quechan Indian Tribe of the Fort Yuma Reservation	F	Jill McCormick, Historic Preservation Officer	P.O. Box 1899 Yuma, AZ, 85366-1899	(928) 261-0254		historicpreservation@quechantribe.com	Quechan	Imperial, Kern, Los Angeles, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego
Quechan Indian Tribe of the Fort Yuma Reservation	F	Jordan Joaquin, President, Quechan Tribal Council	P.O.Box 1899 Yuma, AZ, 85366-1899	(760) 919-3600		executivesecretary@quechantribe.com	Quechan	Imperial, Kern, Los Angeles, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego
San Fernando Band of Mission Indians	N	Donna Yocum, Chairperson	P.O. Box 221838 Newhall, CA, 91322	(503) 539-0933	(503) 574-3308	dyocum@sfbmi.org	Kitanemuk Vanyume Tataviam	Kern, Los Angeles, San Bernardino, Ventura
San Manuel Band of Mission Indians	F	Alexandra McCleary, Senior Manager of Cultural Resources Management	26569 Community Center Drive Highland, CA, 92346	(909) 633-0054		alexandra.mccleary@sanmanuel-nsn.gov	Serrano	Kern, Los Angeles, Riverside, San Bernardino
Serrano Nation of Mission Indians	N	Wayne Walker, Co-Chairperson	P. O. Box 343 Patton, CA, 92369	(253) 370-0167		serranonation1@gmail.com	Serrano	Kern, Los Angeles, Riverside, San Bernardino
Serrano Nation of Mission Indians	N	Mark Cochrane, Co-Chairperson	P. O. Box 343 Patton, CA, 92369	(909) 578-2598		serranonation1@gmail.com	Serrano	Kern, Los Angeles, Riverside, San Bernardino
Twenty-Nine Palms Band of Mission Indians	F	Nicolas Garza, Cultural Resources Specialist	46-200 Harrison Place Coachella, CA, 92236	(760) 863-2486		nicolas.garza@29palmsbomi-nsn.gov	Chemehuevi	Imperial, Inyo, Riverside, San Bernardino
Twenty-Nine Palms Band of Mission Indians	F	Christopher Nicosia, Cultural Resources Manager/THPO Manager	46-200 Harrison Place Coachella, CA, 92236	(760) 863-3972		christopher.nicosia@29palmsbomi-nsn.gov	Chemehuevi	Imperial, Inyo, Riverside, San Bernardino
Twenty-Nine Palms Band of Mission Indians	F	Sarah O'Brien, Tribal Archivist	46-200 Harrison Place Coachella, CA, 92236	(760) 863-2460		sobrien@29palmsbomi-nsn.gov	Chemehuevi	Imperial, Inyo, Riverside, San Bernardino

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

Record: PRQJ-2025-001010
Report Type: List of Tribes
Counties: San Bernardino
NAHC Group: All

This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources assessment for the proposed Truck Facility (CRM TECH No. 4242) Project, San Bernardino County.

APPENDIX 3

**CULTURAL RESOURCES RECORDED
WITHIN THE PROJECT AREA**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Primary # 36-020981

HRI# _____

Trinomial SBR-13415 #

Page 3 of 4

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

A11. **Historical Information:**

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

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

A14. **Remarks:**

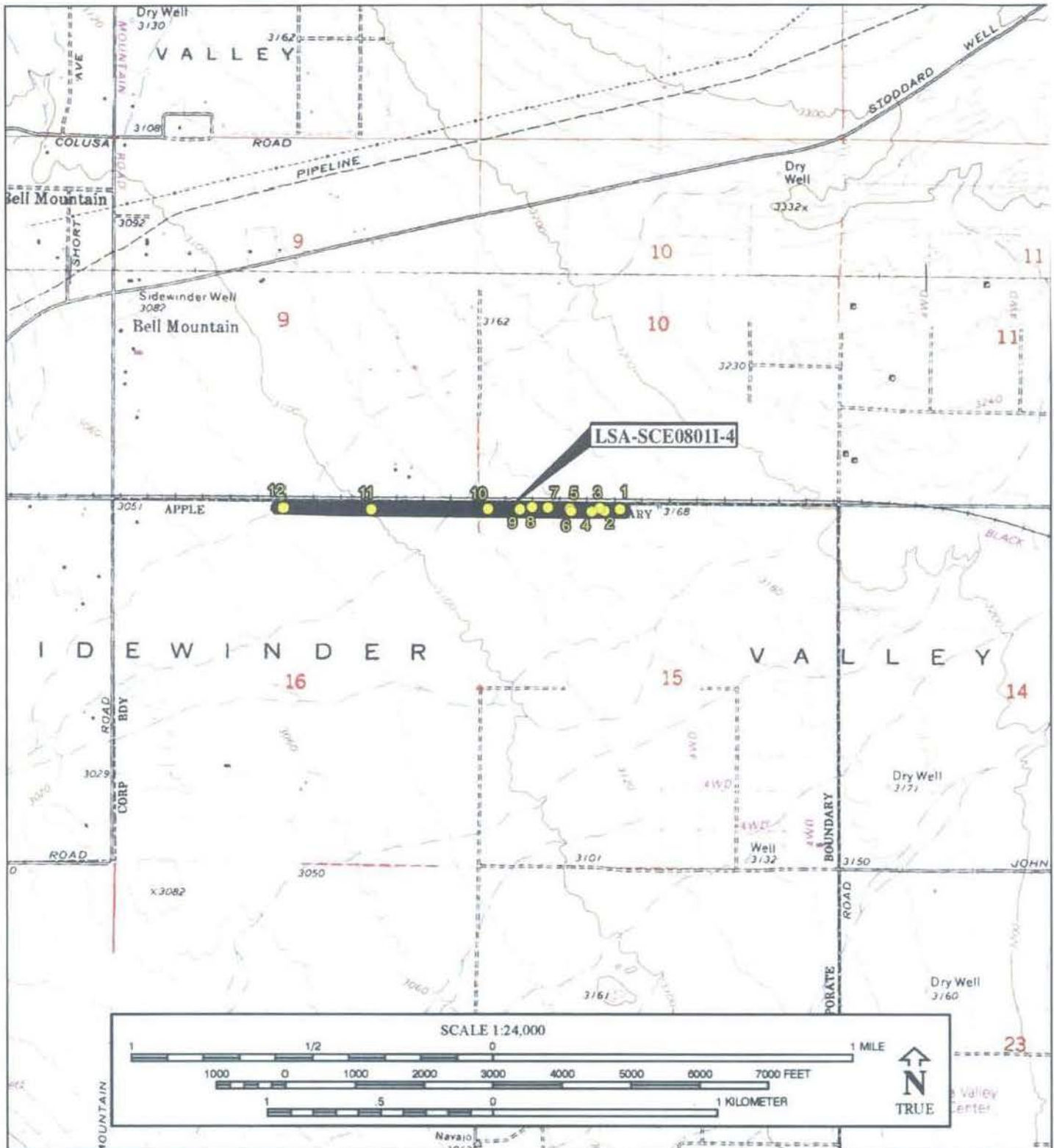
A15. **References** (Documents, informants, maps, and other references): Intermountain Antiquities Computer System (IMACS) 2001 *IMACS User's Guide*. Salt Lake City: Utah State Historic Preservation Office

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

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

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

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



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

Primary # 36-020981 (Update)

HRI # _____

Trinomial CA-SBR-13515H (Update)

Page 1 **of** 1

Resource name or # (Assigned by recorder) _____

Recorded by Elizabeth Beckner and Hunter O'Donnell

Date March 21, 2025

Continuation **Update**

Form Prepared by Hunter O'Donnell

Date March 25, 2025

Affiliation: CRM TECH, Colton

Project No: 4242

This resource was originally recorded in 2009 as Locus 12 of Site 36-020981, an extensive area of refuse dumping along a fence line on the south side of Quarry Road. At that time Locus 12 was recorded as consisting of 147+ cans, 2 bottles, a milk glass light fixture, 312+ amber, amethyst, cobalt, and milk glass fragments. The dimensions of the locus were not provided in the original site record. The location depicted in the site record for Locus 12 was revisited during an intensive-level field survey on March 21, 2025, and no refuse deposit matching the 2009 description was found.

A total of 5 cans, including 3 sanitary and 2 flat-top beverage cans, were found in a lightly distributed scatter over a 15-meter radius from the original locus location. None of the glass fragments were observed. Locus 12 appears to have been cleared at some point, leaving very few artifacts remaining. What does remain does not stand out as important or particularly notable artifacts. Furthermore, as late-historic-period examples of common refuse, the site holds very little promise for important historical data. Based on these considerations, Locus 12 of Site 36-020981 does not appear to meet any of the eligibility criteria for listing in the National Register of Historic Places or the California Register of Historical Resources.

Report Citation:

Frank Raslich and Hunter O'Donnell

2025 Phase I Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey: Conco Truck Repair Facility and Associated Road Improvement, Town of Apple Valley, San Bernardino County, California

PRIMARY RECORD

Primary # _____

HRI # _____

Trinomial _____

NRHP Status Code 6Z

Other Listings _____

Review Code _____ Reviewer _____ Date _____

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) CRM TECH 4242-01H

P1. Other Identifier: _____

***P2. Location:** Not for Publication Unrestricted ***a. County** San Bernardino

and (P2b and P2c or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

***b. USGS 7.5' Quad** Apple Valley North, Calif. **Date** 1970, photorevised 1993

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

c. Address N/A **City** Apple Valley **Zip** _____

d. UTM: (Give more than one for large and/or linear resources) **Zone** 11; 481,696 mE/ 3,830,402 mN

UTM Derivation: USGS Quad GPS (NAD 83)

e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, etc., as appropriate) APN 0463-441-07; deposits begin approximately 110 feet south of Quarry Road and 2,165 feet east of Dale Evans Parkway

***P3a. Description:** (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries): This site is a large area of refuse deposits containing six distinct loci of dumping episodes with a low-density scatter of historic-period cans distributed around the site. The diagnostic materials largely date from the mid-1940s with some elements dating into the 1950s.

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

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

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



P5b. Description of Photo (view, date, accession number): Taken on March 21, 2025; view to the north

***P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources:** Historic Prehistoric Both Mid-20th century (1940s/1950s)

***P7. Owner and Address:** Unknown

***P8. Recorded by** (Name, affiliation, & address): Elizabeth Beckner and Hunter O'Donnell, CRM TECH, 1016 East Cooley Drive, Suite A/B, Colton, CA 92324

***P9. Date Recorded:** March 21, 2025

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

***P11. Report Citation:** (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none.") Frank Raslich and Hunter O'Donnell (2025): Phase I Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey: Conco Truck Repair Facility and Associated Road Improvement, Town of Apple Valley, San Bernardino County, California

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

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE RECORD

Page 2 of 6

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) CRM TECH 4242-01H

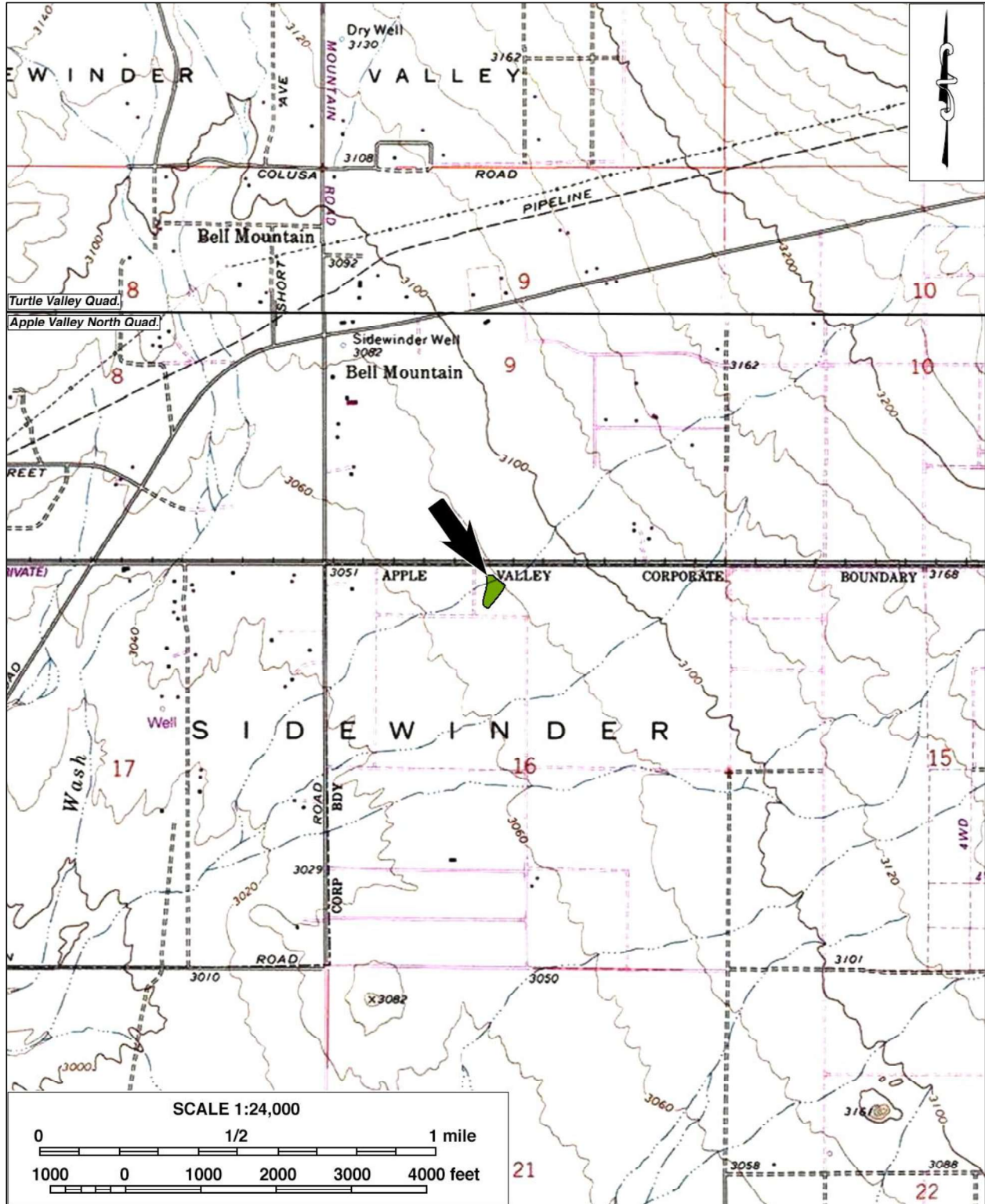
- A1. Dimensions:** a. Length 450 feet (N-S) b. Width 275 feet (E-W)
Method of Measurement: Paced Taped Visual estimate Other: GPS
Method of Determination (Check any that apply.): Artifacts Features Soil Vegetation
 Topography Cut bank Animal burrow Excavation Property boundary Other (Explain):
Reliability of Determination: High Medium Low Explain: Artifacts are exposed on the surface.
Limitations (Check any that apply): Restricted access Paved/built over Site limits incompletely defined
 Disturbances Vegetation Other (Explain): _____
- A2. Depth:** None Unknown Method of Determination: Some of the materials in the loci have become partially buried in drifting sands however the depositions appear to have been surficial with predominately horizontal distribution.
- *A3. Human Remains:** Present Absent Possible Unknown (Explain): _____
- *A4. Features:** (Number, briefly describe, indicate size, list associated cultural constituents, and show location of each feature on sketch map.) Six separate historical refuse deposits comprised primarily of bottles and cans. Cans from the deposits have been distributed by wind and water within the general site boundaries along ephemeral drainages. The following six loci are at their original depositional locations and likely contributed, at least in part, to the wide distribution discussed in A5. (Continued on Page 5)
- *A5. Cultural Constituents:** (Describe and quantify artifacts, ecofacts, cultural residues, etc., not associated with features.) A total of approximately 130 historic-period cans have been distributed throughout the site boundaries in densities low enough (one or two at a time) not to constitute a separate locus. The can variety includes flat top beverage, (Continued on Page 6)
- *A6. Were Specimens Collected?** No Yes (If yes, attach Artifact Record or catalog and identify where specimens are curated.)
- *A7. Site Condition:** Good Fair Poor (Describe disturbances.): The deposits have been dispersed by wind and water with many of the bottles now in a fragmentary condition.
- *A8. Nearest Water** (Type, distance, and direction.): The site is bisected by an unnamed intermittent drainage. Bell Mountain Wash is 4,815 to the west. The Mojave River is approximately 7.1 miles to the southwest.
- *A9. Elevation:** Approximately 3,080 feet above mean sea level
- A10. Environmental Setting:** (Describe vegetation, fauna, soils, geology, landform, slope, aspect, exposure, etc.): The site is located on relatively level terrain that slopes down slightly to the southwest. The slope is interrupted by the intermittent drainage across the site area, which runs in a generally northeast-southwest direction. The surface soil consists of quaternary alluvial fan sediments in the form of well-sorted, (Continued on Page 6)
- A11. Historical Information:** _____
- *A12. Age:** Prehistoric Protohistoric 1542-1769 1769-1848 1848-1880 1880-1914
 1914-1945 Post 1945 Undetermined **Describe position in regional prehistoric chronology or factual historic dates if known:** Most dates determined through diagnostic bottle fragments clustered between 1943 and 1945 however dates as late as 1954 were noted.
- A13. Interpretations:** (Discuss scientific, interpretive, ethnic, and other values of site, if known) _____
- A14. Remarks:** A light scatter of common domestic refuse of unknown historical background, the site does not appear eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places or the California Register of Historical Resources.
- A15. References:** (Documents, informants, maps, and other references.): See Item P11.
- A16. Photographs:** (List subjects, direction of view, and accession numbers or attach a Photograph Record.): _____
Original Media/Negatives Kept at: CRM TECH, Colton, California
- *A17. Form Prepared by:** Hunter O'Donnell **Date:** March 25, 2025
Affiliation and Address: CRM TECH, 1016 E. Cooley Drive, Suite A/B, Colton, CA 92324

LOCATION MAP

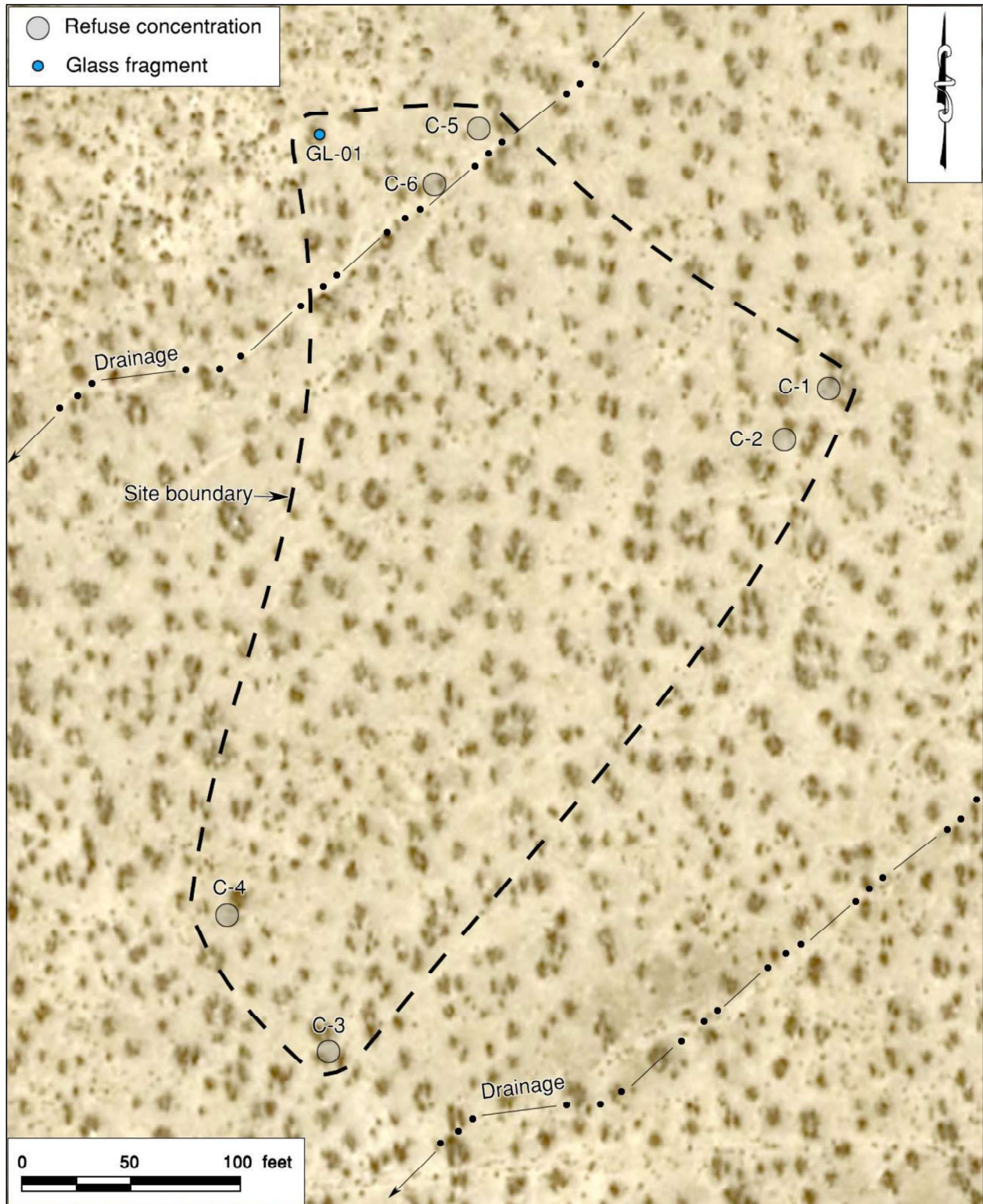
*Map Name: Apple Valley North and Turtle Valley, Calif.

*Scale: 1:24,000

*Date of Map: 1993



SKETCH MAP



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

Primary # _____
HRI # _____
Trinomial _____

Page 5 of 6

Resource name or # (Assigned by recorder) CRM TECH 4242-01H

Recorded by Elizabeth Beckner and Hunter O'Donnell

Date March 21, 2025

Continuation Update

Form Prepared by Hunter O'Donnell

Date March 25, 2025

Affiliation: CRM TECH, Colton

Project No: 4242

*A4. **Features:** Locus 1 consists of 4 hole-in-top evaporated milk cans in an area 12' E-W x 10' N-S.

Locus 2 consists of several fragmented bottles: an emerald green kidney shaped bottle base from Jose Arechabalas in Cardenas, Cuba with 1944 date code, 2 amber pint bottles with orangepeel bases, post molds, and 1945 date code, a colorless milk bottle with an ACL logo and Owens-Illinois 1944 date code, and 5 fragmented colorless bottles: an Owens-Illinois jug with finger-ring handle, Maywood Glass Company colorless base with 1944 date code, Maywood Glass Company colorless base with 1945 date code, colorless drinking glass, rose glass fragments, and ceramic planter bowl in an area measuring 30' E-W x 13.5' N-S.

Locus 3 consists of a small round-eared bucket with wire handle and 3 bottle fragments: an amber beer bottle finish fragment, colorless circular Maywood Glass Company base fragment with 1944 date code, and colorless oval-base pint bottle with cocktail finish fragment, single-thread closure fragment, and date code of 1944 in an area 15' N-S x 10' E-W.

Locus 4 consists of amber Clorox bottle body and neck fragments, colorless liquor bottle fragments and 10 cans: 7 sanitary and 3 flat top beverage in an area 8' E-W x 6' N-S.

Locus 5 consists of 15 mostly fragmentary bottles and 1 hole-in-top can in an area approximately 58' N-S x 30' E-W. The bottle assortment contains: a colorless mason jar fragment from Latchford Marble Company with orangepeel texturing on the base, a colorless bottle neck with orangepeel texturing and crown finish fragment, 2 fragmented colorless Pabst Blue Ribbon quart bottles with blob finishes and a 1950 Duraglas Owens-Illinois base, a colorless liquor bottle neck and finish fragment with aluminum cap still fastened, 3 colorless Latchford Marble Glass Company base fragments with orangepeel texturing, a colorless 4-lug closure finish fragment, 2 colorless cocktail finish fragments, a Hires colorless base and heel fragment with the Owens-Illinois mark, orangepeel texturing on the body, and a series of three wavy embossed lines above the heel, cobalt bottle fragments, and a milkglass light fixture fragment.

Locus 6 consists of 39 cans, 26 bottles of various fragmentary condition, a fragmented drinking glass, a blue ceramic bowl fragment, lumbered wood fragments, and clay water pipe fragments in an area approximately 30' N-S x 25' E-W. The can assortment contains 22 sanitary cans of various sizes, 12 hole-in-top cans, 3 flat top beverage cans, a score-strip meat can, and a round-ear bucket with a wire handle. The bottle assortment contains 3+ colorless mason jars, 2+ milkglass jars, 2 colorless liquor bottle base fragments with 1943 date codes, 2 colorless Owens-Illinois base fragments with orangepeel texturing and 1944 date code, 2 ketchup bottles, an amber Latchford Marble Glass Company jug base, a colorless art deco bottle body fragment, amber Purex bottle body fragments, an amber Maywood Glass Company base fragment with a 1944 date code, an amber jug base fragment with an Owens-Illinois plant code of 20 (Oakland) and date code of 2, a colorless liquor base fragment with a 1944 date code, a Hazel Atlas colorless base fragment, an Anchor Hocking colorless base with a 1943 date code, an amber Ball base fragment, a colorless Long Beach Glass Company base fragment, a colorless Owens-Illinois base fragment with a 1954 date code, a colorless Owens-Illinois jug base, and a colorless Owens-Illinois oval liquor base fragment with a date code of 1944.

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

Primary # _____
HRI # _____
Trinomial _____

Page 6 of 6

Resource name or # (Assigned by recorder) CRM TECH 4242-01H

Recorded by Elizabeth Beckner and Hunter O'Donnell

Date March 21, 2025

Continuation Update

Form Prepared by Hunter O'Donnell

Date March 25, 2025

Affiliation: CRM TECH, Colton

Project No: 4242

- *A5. **Cultural Constituents:** bimetal beverage, cone top beverage, hole-in-top evaporated milk, sanitary food of multiple sizes, internal friction, external friction, score-strip, corrugated sanitary, sardine, and Prince Albert tobacco. A single isolated fragmentary bottle (emerald green ca. 1960 Bubble Up lemon lime soft drink) was found unassociated with a feature. The bottle is the temporally most recent artifact within the site and therefore likely unassociated with the deposits.
- A10. **Environmental Setting:** angular, coarse-grained sand, gravels, and cobbles of quartz and sandstone. These sediments form a desert pavement in places within the site boundaries. Native vegetation of the area is part of the Creosote Scrub Plant Community with creosote and brittlebush being the predominate flora, along with other small desert shrubs and grasses.

PRIMARY RECORD

Primary # _____
HRI # _____
Trinomial _____
NRHP Status Code 6Z

Other Listings
Review Code _____ Reviewer _____ Date _____

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) CRM TECH 4242-02H

P1. Other Identifier: _____
*P2. Location: Not for Publication Unrestricted *a. County San Bernardino
and (P2b and P2c or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)
*b. USGS 7.5' Quad Apple Valley North, Calif. Date 1970, photorevised 1993
T6N; R3W; NE 1/4 of NW 1/4 of Sec 16 ; S.B. B.M.
c. Address N/A City Apple Valley Zip _____
d. UTM: (Give more than one for large and/or linear resources) Zone 11; 481,652 mE/ 3,830,422 mN
UTM Derivation: USGS Quad GPS (NAD 83)
e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, etc., as appropriate) APN 0463-441-07; approximately 100 feet south of Quarry Road and 2,065 feet east of Dale Evans Parkway

*P3a. Description: (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries): This resource consists of a riveted well standpipe, approximately 8 inches in diameter and reaching approximately 12 inches in height, where it has been cut off. Six rivets are visible in the aboveground segment. The depth of the pipe is over 25 feet, and water is present at the bottom. No remnants of a structure are present around the pipe, nor are there any artifacts associated with the feature.

*P3b. Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) AH5: Well

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

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



P5b. Description of Photo (view, date, accession number): Taken on March 21, 2025; view to the north

*P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources: Historic Prehistoric Both
Early 20th century

*P7. Owner and Address: Unknown

*P8. Recorded by (Name, affiliation, & address): Elizabeth Beckner and Hunter O'Donnell, CRM TECH, 1016 East Cooley Drive, Suite A/B, Colton, CA 92324

*P9. Date Recorded: March 21, 2025

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

*P11. Report Citation: (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none.") Frank Raslich and Hunter O'Donnell (2025): Phase I Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey: Conco Truck Repair Facility and Associated Road Improvement, Town of Apple Valley, San Bernardino County, California

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

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE RECORD

Page 2 of 5

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) CRM TECH 4242-02H

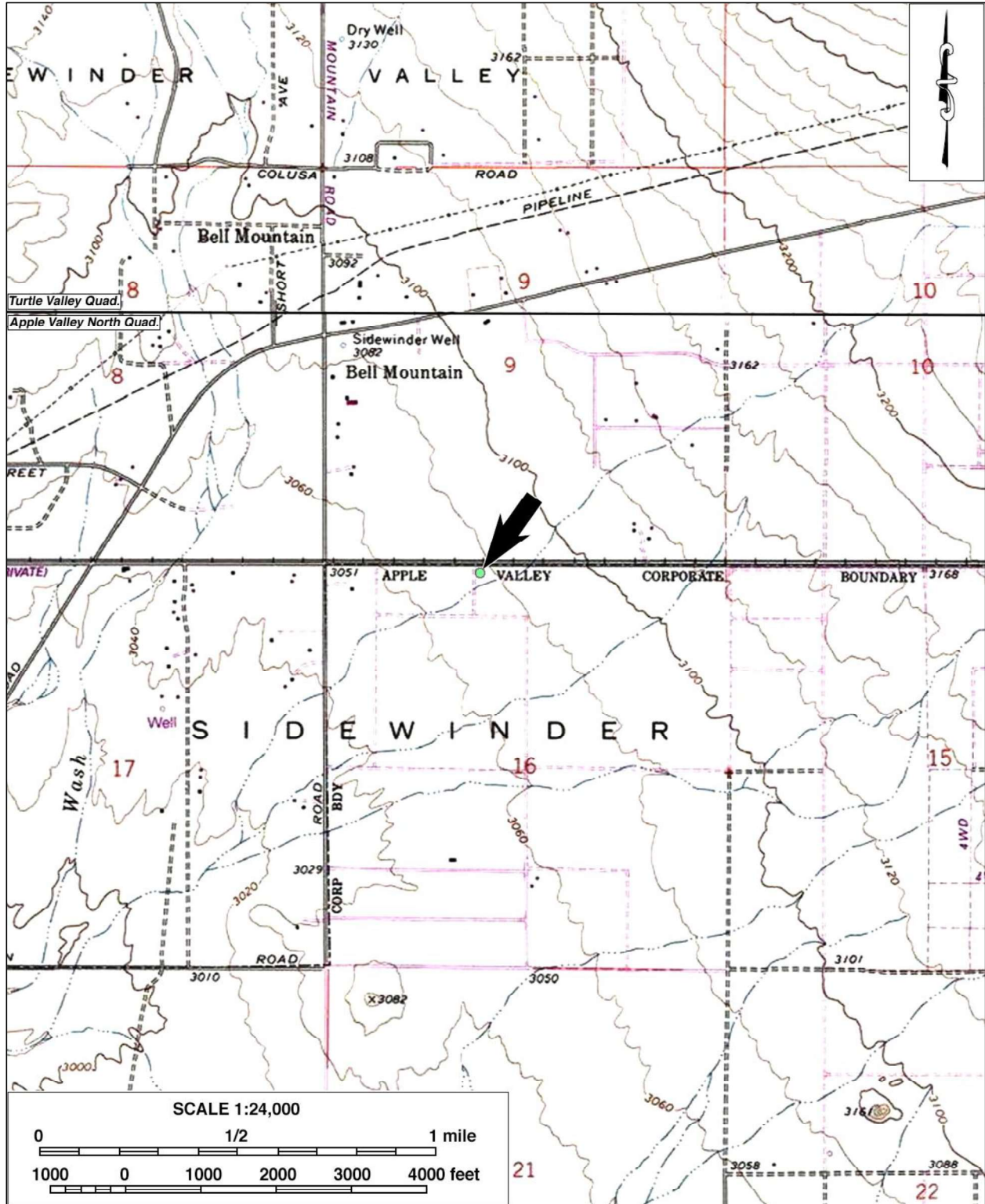
- A1. Dimensions:** a. Length 1 foot (N-S) b. Width 1 foot (E-W)
Method of Measurement: Paced Taped Visual estimate Other: GPS
Method of Determination (Check any that apply.): Artifacts Features Soil Vegetation
 Topography Cut bank Animal burrow Excavation Property boundary Other (Explain):
Reliability of Determination: High Medium Low Explain: Feature is in situ in the ground.
Limitations (Check any that apply): Restricted access Paved/built over Site limits incompletely defined
 Disturbances Vegetation Other (Explain): _____
- A2. Depth:** >25' None Unknown Method of Determination: Depth was estimated at greater than 25 feet, but exact depth is unknown.
- *A3. Human Remains:** Present Absent Possible Unknown (Explain): _____
- *A4. Features:** (Number, briefly describe, indicate size, list associated cultural constituents, and show location of each feature on sketch map.) See Item P3a.
- *A5. Cultural Constituents:** (Describe and quantify artifacts, ecofacts, cultural residues, etc., not associated with features.)
No artifacts in immediate vicinity.
- *A6. Were Specimens Collected?** No Yes (If yes, attach Artifact Record or catalog and identify where specimens are curated.)
- *A7. Site Condition:** Good Fair Poor (Describe disturbances.): The standpipe was cut off approximately 12 inches above ground level.
- *A8. Nearest Water** (Type, distance, and direction.): The site is 160 feet north of an unnamed intermittent drainage. Bell Mountain Wash is 4,070 feet to the west. The Mojave River is approximately 7.1 miles to the southwest.
- *A9. Elevation:** Approximately 3,085 feet above mean sea level
- A10. Environmental Setting:** (Describe vegetation, fauna, soils, geology, landform, slope, aspect, exposure, etc.): The site is located on relatively level terrain that slopes down slightly to the southwest. The slope is interrupted by an intermittent drainage, which runs in a generally northeast-southwest direction.
- A11. Historical Information:** A search of historical aerial photographs and maps has not yielded any information regarding the age of the well, but an early 20th century date seems likely (see A12).
- *A12. Age:** Prehistoric Protohistoric 1542-1769 1769-1848 1848-1880 1880-1914
 1914-1945 Post 1945 Undetermined **Describe position in regional prehistoric chronology or factual historic dates if known:** Riveted pipes fell out of use for water conveyance purposes around the 1920s.
- A13. Interpretations:** (Discuss scientific, interpretive, ethnic, and other values of site, if known) _____
- A14. Remarks:** This isolated well standpipe lacking any historical documentation or other background information does not appear eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places or the California Register of Historical Resources. At least eight other wells existed at one point in Sidewinder Valley per the USGS topographic map, making this unmapped well all the less remarkable.
- A15. References:** (Documents, informants, maps, and other references.): California Department of Transportation (2000): Water Conveyance Systems in California: Historic Context Development and Evaluation Procedures.
- A16. Photographs:** (List subjects, direction of view, and accession numbers or attach a Photograph Record.): _____
Original Media/Negatives Kept at: CRM TECH, Colton, California
- *A17. Form Prepared by:** Hunter O'Donnell **Date:** March 25, 2025
Affiliation and Address: CRM TECH, 1016 E. Cooley Drive, Suite A/B, Colton, CA 92324

LOCATION MAP

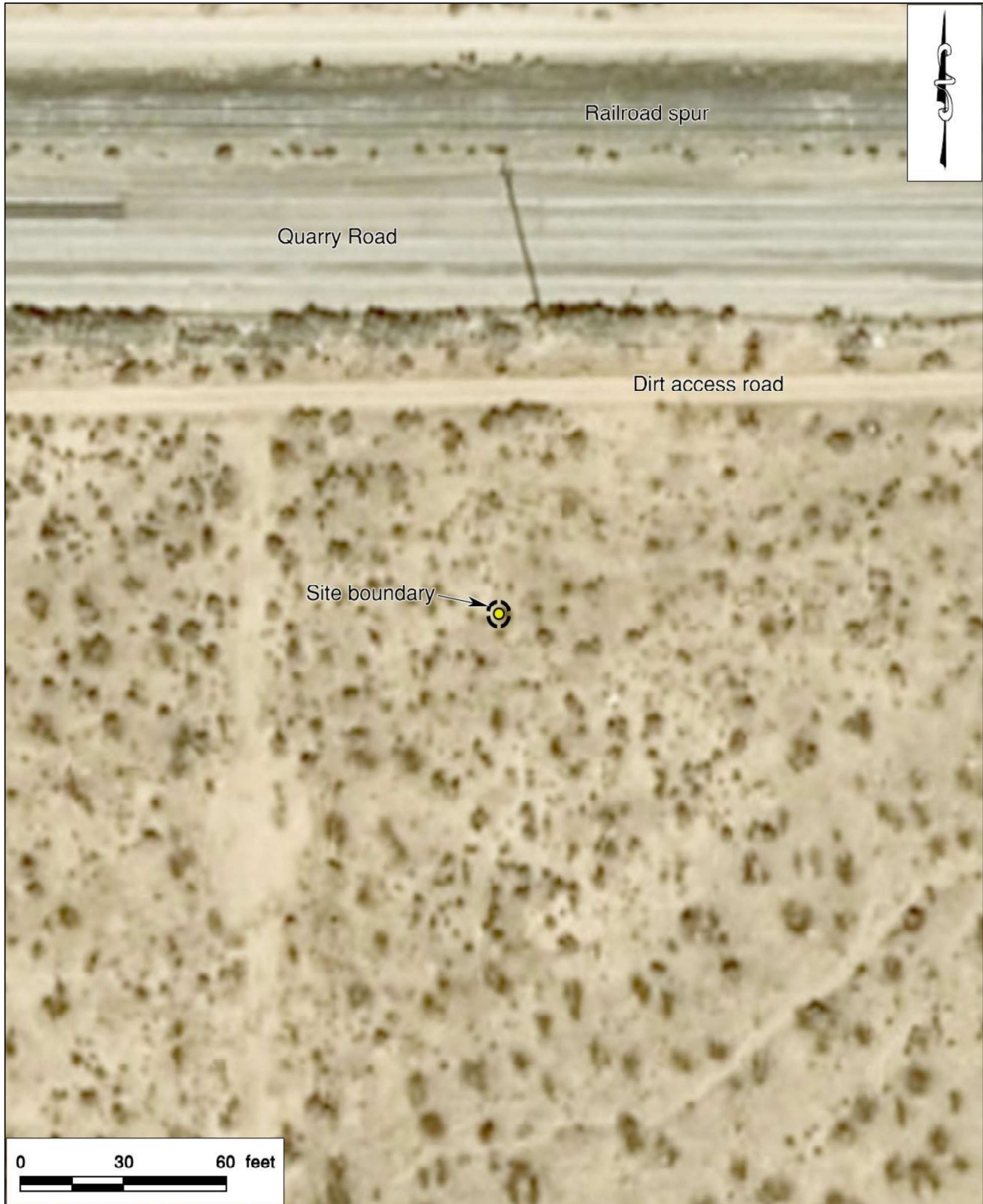
*Map Name: Apple Valley North and Turtle Valley, Calif.

*Scale: 1:24,000

*Date of Map: 1993



SKETCH MAP



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

Primary # _____

HRI # _____

Trinomial _____

Page 5 of 5

Resource name or # (Assigned by recorder) CRM TECH 4242-02H

Recorded by Elizabeth Beckner and Hunter O'Donnell

Date March 21, 2025

Form Prepared by Hunter O'Donnell

Affiliation: CRM TECH, Colton

Continuation Update

Date March 25, 2025

Project No: 4242



Detail of lapped riveting on pipe wall, view to the southwest