

**A PHASE I CULTURAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT OF 6.83 ACRES OF VACANT
LAND LOCATED NORTH OF BEAR VALLEY ROAD AND EAST OF APPLE
VALLEY ROAD, TOWN OF APPLE VALLEY, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY**

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APNs 3087-171-15 & -16
PM B3087P17

USGS topographic quadrangle: 7.5' *Apple Valley South*, California.
Southwest ¼ of Section 31, Township 5 North, Range 3 West, SBBM

September, 2021

KEYWORDS: Phase I Survey, Bear Valley Road, Apple Valley, San Bernardino Co.

CERTIFICATION: I hereby certify that the statements furnished above and in the attached exhibits present the data and information required for this report, and that the facts, statements, and information presented are true and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.



.....
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NATIONAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL DATA BASE INFORMATION

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Negative Results

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MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

At the request of Rich Development Enterprises, LLC, Archaeological Associates has undertaken a Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment of a 6.83 acre project site identified as APNs 3087-171-15 & -16 (PM B3087P17). The property is located just north of Bear Valley Road and east of Apple Valley Road in the Town of Apple Valley, San Bernardino County. Current plans call for the construction of various retail enterprises within the project site.

The purpose of this study was to identify all potentially significant cultural resources situated within the boundaries of the study area. This information is needed since adoption of the proposed development plan could result in adverse effects upon locations of archaeological or historical importance. All field notes, background research and photographs are in the possession of Archaeological Associates.

The results of the records search conducted at the South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC) housed at California State University, Fullerton failed to indicate the presence of any previously recorded prehistoric or historic resources within the boundaries of the study area. The results of the field study were also completely negative for prehistoric and historic resources. Consequently, no additional work in conjunction with cultural resources is recommended for the project. Monitoring of future earth-disturbing activities connected with development of the property is not warranted or recommended as the chance of encountering buried archaeological deposits is considered very low.

In the event that human remains are encountered during the course of any future development, California State Law (*Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5 and Section 5079.98 of the Public Resources Code*) states that no further earth disturbance shall occur at the location of the find until the San Bernardino County Coroner has been notified. If the remains are determined to be prehistoric, the Coroner will notify the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC), which will determine and notify a Most Likely Descendant (MLD).

I. INTRODUCTION

The following report was written for Rich Development Enterprises, LLC by Archaeological Associates. It details the results of a Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment of a 6.83 acre project site identified as APNs 3087-171-15 & -16 (PM B3087P17). The study area is located immediately east of the Quad Cities Shopping Center and immediately north of El Pollo Loco and the Sonic Drive-In that front on Bear Valley Road, Town of Apple Valley, San Bernardino County. Retail development is planned for the property.

The purpose of this assessment was to identify all potentially significant cultural resources situated within the study area. This information is needed since adoption of the proposed development plan could result in adverse effects upon locations of archaeological or historical importance. Our assessment consisted of: (1) a records search conducted to determine whether any previously recorded historic or prehistoric material is present on the property, (2) literature and archival review, (3) Sacred Lands File Check/Native American Scoping, and (4) a field reconnaissance intended to identify any previously unrecorded cultural resources within the boundaries of the project area

The archaeological records search for the project was performed by Robert S. White. The intensive survey of the property was conducted by Susan Klein (surveyor), and Robert S. White (Principal Investigator). The study was conducted in accordance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), as amended in 2015, which includes criteria for eligibility to the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR). This report was prepared according to the *Archaeological Resource Management Reports (ARMR): Recommended Contents and Format* contained within the States Preservation Planning Bulletin Number 4(a) (California Department of Parks and Recreation 1989).

II. SETTING

A. Study Area Location

Regionally, the study area lies approximately 5 miles northeast of the historic core of Hesperia, east of the Mojave River in the Town of Apple Valley, San Bernardino County (fig.1). Interstate 15 and the BNSF tracks lie to the west at 6 miles and 2 miles, respectively. The rectangular-shaped project site is bordered on the west by an access road for the Quad Cities Shopping Center and on the north, by two fast-food restaurants that abut the north side of Bear

Valley Road. Vacant land adjoins the study area on the north and east. Legally, the subject property lies in the Southwest $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 31, Township 5 North, Range 3 West, San Bernardino Base Meridian as shown on a portion of the USGS *Apple Valley South 7.5'* Topographic Quadrangle (fig. 2).

B. Natural Setting

The study area is situated in the high desert region of San Bernardino County where the climate consists of hot and dry summers followed by mild to occasionally cold and wet winters. Topographically, the property is flat and devoid of any significant relief (figs. 3 & 4). Elevations average 2864 feet above mean sea level throughout the property.

On-site, native vegetation is extremely sparse due to weed abatement. Small patches of salt bush can be found sporadically throughout the study area. Some low-lying exotic weeds and forbes can be found scattered throughout the property. Fauna encountered were limited to ravens and a few common lizards. Soils are composed of desert alluvium that contains small, angular stones. No bedrock exposures or sources of natural surface water were encountered anywhere on the property.

III. ARCHAEOLOGICAL OVERVIEW

For the last fifty years, archaeologists have been attempting to establish a chronological sequence for human occupation of the Mojave Desert. Several different chronological schemes have been proposed for the region (Rogers 1939; Wallace 1962; Bettinger and Taylor 1974; and Warren and Crabtree 1986) and the reader is referred to these for additional details. Of all the proposed sequences, Wallace's is probably the most clear and well-founded. Consequently, most of the information presented in the sketch which follows is based upon Wallace's work. Although some researchers believe that the Mojave was occupied during the last ice age (i.e., the Pleistocene epoch), this proposition has never been proven to the satisfaction of most professionals working in the field. Thus, the Calico Hills site outside of Yermo remains one of

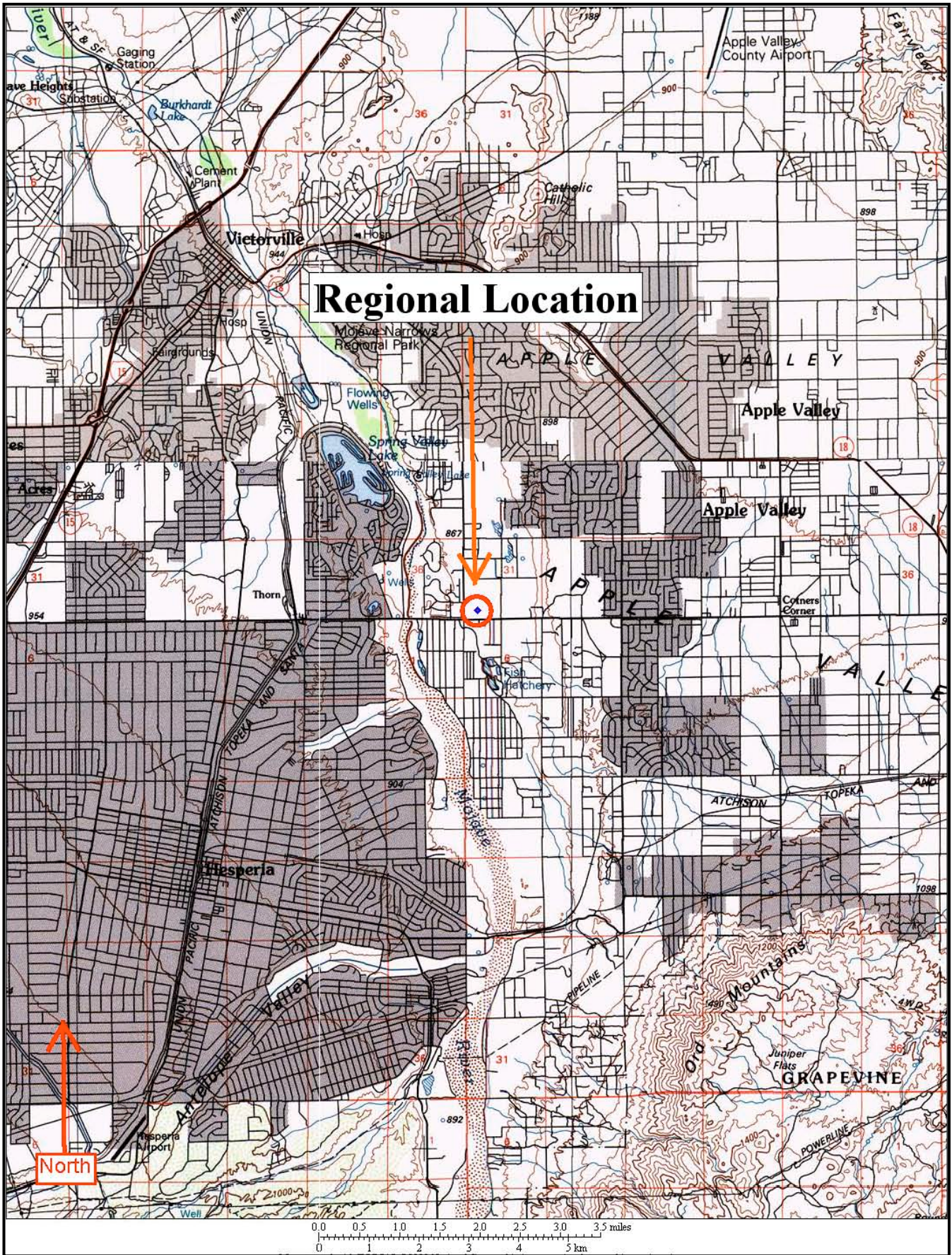


Figure 1. Regional location of the project area as indicated on a portion of the Victorville USGS 1:100,000 scale topographic map sheet (1982).

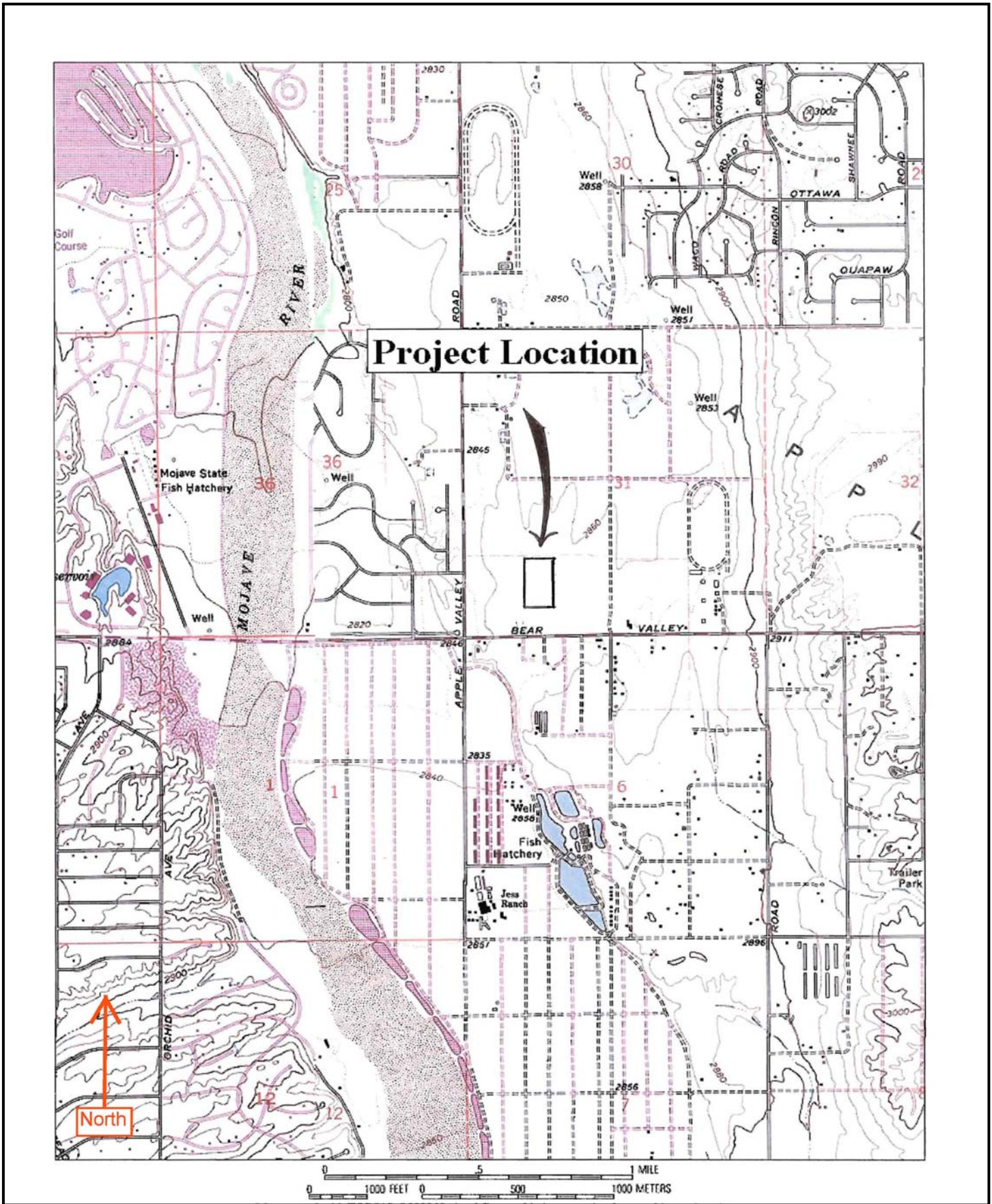


Figure 2. Study area as shown on a portion of the *Apple Valley South 7.5'* USGS Topographic Quadrangle (1978/80).

the most controversial sites in America with a suggested age of over 200,000 years (Bischoff *et al.* 1981).

The first well-documented and generally accepted occupation of southeastern California is attributed to the people of the Lake Mojave Cultural Complex. The presence of these people was first hypothesized on the basis of a series of heavy, broad-stemmed chipped stone points found on the terraces around now dry Lake Mojave. The points were accompanied by other percussion-flaked chopping and scraping tools. However, grinding stones are rare or absent in Lake Mojave collections.

Presumably, the Lake Mojave people survived principally by hunting with spears and darts (the bow and arrow was not known at this early date). Since it is believed that the climate was cooler and wetter following the close of the Pleistocene, it may be that many of the desert lakes were full during the Lake Mojave era and that this lacustrine environment supported relatively lush floral and faunal communities. Based upon the assumed geological age of the terraces, the uppermost of which would have represented the elevation of the lake at its highest stand, it has been proposed that the Lake Mojave tools may date to as early as 7,000 B.C. In any event, it seems clear that by about 5,000 B.C., the climate gradually became more arid and the lakes dried up. The effect of this meteorological event upon the desert's inhabitants is not understood but Wallace believes that the population of the arid lands may have declined drastically for several millennia (Wallace 1962:175).

The next well-recognized phase of prehistoric desert human occupation was first recognized in the Pinto Basin located only about 15 miles southeast of Twentynine Palms (Campbell and Campbell 1935). The Pinto Basin finds are aptly described by Wallace as follows:

Here [in the Pinto Basin] a series of prehistoric encampments have been found along the banks of a dry watercourse through which a sluggish river once made its way. Artifacts collected from the surface of these dwelling places are made entirely of stone. Most abundant and distinctive are the Pinto projectile points, marked by weak, narrow shoulders and concave bases. Other chipped stone articles consist of leaf-shaped points, knife blades, drills, and scrapers. A substantial number of rough service tools in the form of hammers, choppers and scraper planes are present. Seed grinding implements, hammerstones, and millingsstones are represented in relatively small numbers. The camping spots produced no clear-cut evidences of house remains, hearths, or food

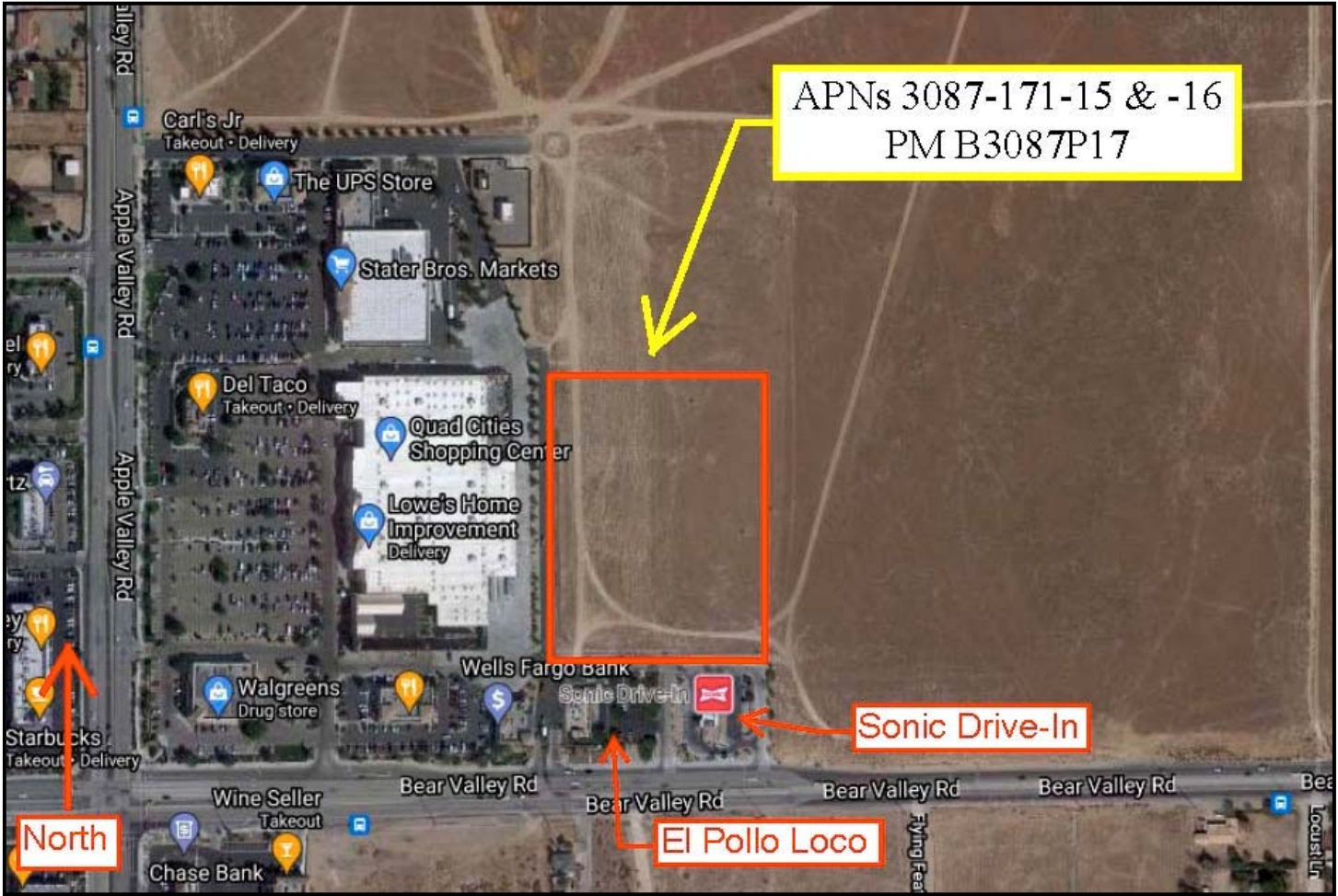


Figure 3. Study area as shown on aerial photograph.

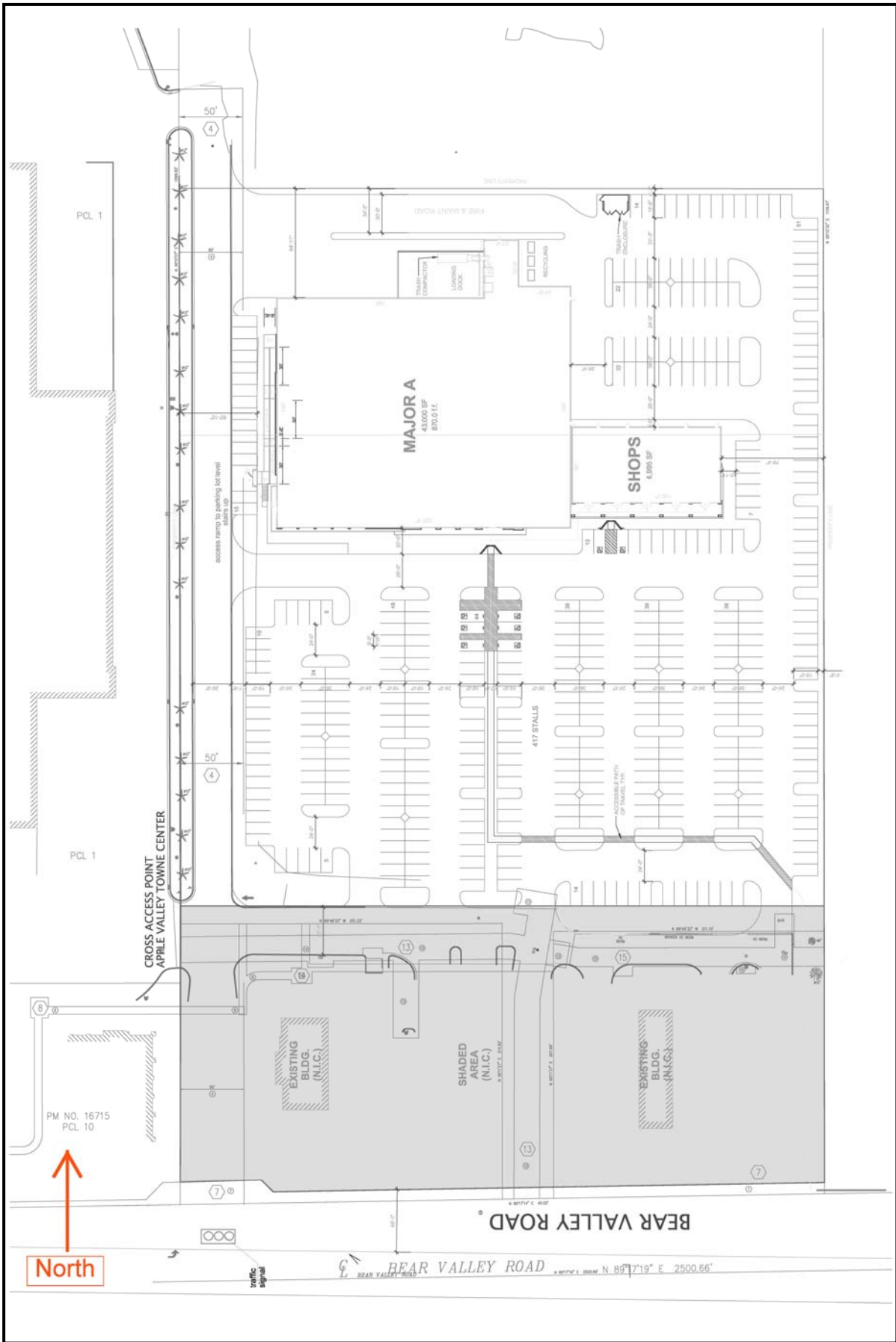


Figure 4. Study area as shown on Site Plan

stuffs. Fragments of fossilized bone, mainly camel and horse, mingled with the stone artifacts at some encampments had weathered out from a more ancient, underlying deposit (Wallace 1962:175).

Pinto style artifact assemblages have been found at numerous locations since the Campbell's pioneering discoveries in the Pinto Basin. Doubtless the most important of these is the Stahl site near Little Lake in Kern County. There, a series of house floors with holes for the roof support posts was uncovered by (Harrington 1957). The deposit at the Stahl site yielded plentiful obsidian Pinto points as well as milling equipment in sufficient abundance to prove that seed grinding had taken on considerable importance since the Lake Mojave era.

Although the Campbells had initially believed on geologic grounds that the Pinto complex dated to as early as 15,000 B.C., opinion soon shifted in favor of a later date of circa 3,000 B.C. when climatic conditions are thought to have become wetter. Dates of about 3,000 B.C. to the time of Christ for the Pinto culture(s) have subsequently found support in a suite of obsidian hydration dates acquired by Meighan from a series of Harrington's points from the Stahl site (Meighan 1981).

Wallace referred to the next phase of desert prehistory as the Amargosa Period after the river of the same name. However, more recent researchers tend to refer to the first millennium A.D. as the Gypsum Cave Period after a point series first identified at Gypsum Cave in Nevada. Altschul offers the following description of Gypsum Cave technology:

The assemblage is quite diverse reflecting a generalized technology and mobile subsistence strategies. Most investigators concur that hunting of large mammals (artiodactyls) was a significant aspect of Gypsum Period subsistence [McGuire and Hall 1988:319; Warren and Crabtree 1986:189]. Millingstones and manos became relatively common, indicating the increased use of hard seeds. The introduction of the mortar and pestle suggest that mesquite was exploited for the first time [Warren 1984:420]. The proportions of milling and hunting equipment are quite similar to those in the ensuing Saratoga Springs Period when plant exploitation became a major component of the subsistence system [Basgall *et al.* 1988:308; McGuire and Hall 1988:318]. Thus, it appears that the highly mixed subsistence strategy of the later period was first established in the Gypsum period. The flaked stone assemblage, however, was intermediate in several respects

between the preceding Pinto period and the following period [McGuire and Hall 1988:318]. (Altschul *et al.* 1989:12).

Several of the Gypsum Period point styles are quite distinctive. They include the Gypsum Cave style itself which is characterized by a contracting stem and the Elko style characterized by distinct corner notches. Both of these point types are relatively large and heavy indicating that they were used to tip spear or dart shafts which were probably hurled using a spear-thrower (atlatl). However, a third Gypsum Period style, the Rose Spring point, almost certainly represents an arrowhead. The appearance of this point style at about 500 A.D. is particularly important since it probably indicates the introduction of the bow and arrow (Lanning 1963; Heizer and Hester 1978).

The Shoshonean/Yuman prehistoric period, or Saratoga Springs as some call it, probably began by 1,000 A.D. It represents the culmination of aboriginal desert development since it terminates with the arrival of the Spanish and rapid extinction of the native people. This latest prehistoric period saw a continuation of the broad-based hunting and gathering practices which first appeared during the Gypsum Period. It also witnessed the introduction of ceramic technology.

IV. ETHNOGRAPHIC OVERVIEW

Prior to European arrival, this area of the upper Mojave Desert was likely inhabited by small numbers of Serrano and Chemehuevi Indians. The earlier of the occupants were the Serrano whose tribal territory included the San Bernardino Mountains east of Cajon pass and the territory from the base of these mountains north to Victorville, east to Twentynine Palms, and south to the Yucaipa Valley (Bean and Smith 1978:570).

In 1867, war broke out between the Chemehuevi and the Mohave Indians who were both living on either side of the lower Colorado River at the time. The Chemehuevi were a desert people who inhabited the territory from the lower Colorado River westward. Their area included the Kingston Range and the land south of Death Valley stretching southward across the Providence Mountains to Riverside and Imperial Counties (Kroeber 1925). Heavily outnumbered by the Mohave, the Chemehuevi dispersed into the desert and some ventured to the oasis at Twentynine Palms.

Although this area had previously been occupied by the Serrano, they had deserted the oasis due to a smallpox epidemic. The Serrano eventually returned, and both Serrano and Chemehuevi groups lived peacefully together at the oasis. Over time, the Chemehuevi of Twentynine Palms adopted the cultural traits of the neighboring Serrano and Cahuilla. Their settlement pattern entailed living at the oasis three months of the year after which time they moved to Bear Valley, Banning and Indio areas (Miller and Miller 1973). Brief ethnographic accounts of the Serrano and Chemehuevi are provided in the sections below.

A. Serrano

The Serrano or “Mountaineers” primarily occupied the San Bernardino Mountains although they also ventured into portions of the high desert. Serrano boundaries extended north from the Yucaipa Valley, eastward from the Cajon Pass to Twentynine Palms encompassing the transitional mountain and desert floor. The reader may find ethnographic accounts of the Serrano in a number of works including Kroeber (1925), Strong (1929), Johnston (1965) and Bean and Smith (1978).

Like all of the prehistoric southern Californians, the Serrano were hunters and gatherers:

The primary vegetable staples varied with hamlet locality: acorns and pinon nuts for groups living in the foothills; honey mesquite, cacti fruits, for those living in or near the desert. These principal foods were supplemented by various other roots, bulbs, shoots, and seeds, particularly chia (*Salvia columbariae*)... (Bean and Smith 1978:571).

Game animals included deer, rabbits, mountain sheep, and various birds and small rodents. These were hunted with bow and arrow, rabbit stick, traps, nets, etc. Because of the critical importance of water availability, most villages were located near springs or watercourses.

Serrano villages were small, probably rarely exceeding fifty individuals. Structures were shared by members of individual families and usually comprised circular, domed willow frames covered with tule thatching (*ibid.*). Houses each had a central fire-pit but were probably used principally for sleeping and storage. Day-to-day activities were carried out outside or under ramadas. Besides the houses, a typical Serrano village would have included a ceremonial house, sweatshouses, and granaries for acorn storage.

The Serrano never existed as a “tribe” in the political sense, inter-village bonds depending upon ceremonial and social connections:

All bonds between the [Serrano] groups were of a purely ceremonial nature, and there appears to have been no sort of tribal or political union between them...It is therefore erroneous to speak of such a mythical thing as a Serrano “tribe”, for none such existed within historic times, and there is no reason to believe that it ever did. (Strong 1929:14).

It is not known when the Serrano first encountered the Spanish though Pedro Fages visited Serrano territory as early as 1772. This visit would have had negligible effect upon Serrano culture. Bean and Smith postulated that the establishment of an *asistencia* at Redlands around 1819 may have comprised the first influential contact (1978:573; *asistencias* were small satellite outposts set up by the central missions to serve outlying areas).

B. Chemehuevi

The Chemehuevi were a branch of the Southern Paiute, a people who occupied much of southern Nevada, Utah, and Arizona. The Paiute do not seem to have moved into their Great Basin region any earlier than A.D. 1000-1200 (Kelly and Fowler 1986:386). The first white man to encounter the Chemehuevi was "the pathfinder priest," Father Garces, who traveled up the Mohave and Colorado Rivers with two Mojave guides in 1776 (Kroeber 1925:594). It was Garces who recorded the name "Chemegue," or Chemehuevi, which appears to have been the Mojave name for their northern neighbors. The Chemehuevi name for themselves was "Nuwu" or simply "People."

1. Subsistence

It would probably be difficult to find a more inhospitable territory to humans than the Mojave Desert. But the Chemehuevi were mobile, a capability necessary to survive in a region where foodstuffs were seasonal and sparse. Protein was provided chiefly by small game including wood rats, mice, and small birds. Rabbits, which were very important, were hunted both individually and in drives. Chuckwallas, desert tortoise, bird eggs, locusts, ant larvae, and caterpillars were all consumed. Large game including deer and mountain sheep were hunted

with the bow and arrow but it seems likely that these meat sources were less significant in the day-to-day diet.

2. Material Culture

The Chemehuevi were well-known for their fine basketry, particularly the closed shapes which were often decorated, either by weave or external paint. They made twined baskets comprising water baskets, basketry caps, carrying baskets, seed-beaters, winnowing trays, and cooking baskets which were water-proofed with pitch or tar (Smith and Simpson 1964:16, Miller and Miller 1973:12). Cooking was accomplished by dropping hot stones into the water. Large cylindrical "granaries" with wooden tops were made by weaving brush in a bird's nest fashion. These containers were used to store food during the winter.

The principal Chemehuevi weapon was the bow-and-arrow. They made double curved bows about three feet long which were strung with sinew. Arrows with mainshafts and foreshafts were tipped with chert points and fletched with three feathers. Spring pole snares and deadfall traps were used to hunt small game.

In warm weather, men went naked and women wore skirts of grass or woven fibre. In cooler weather, clothing was made from animal hides and pelts. Robes and blankets were made of rabbit skins. Other winter garb included high moccasins which reminded Garces of those worn by the Apache. Women wore their hair loose and parted in the center while men wore their hair on top of the head with "pencils," a style said by the Mojave to have been peculiar to them and their Yuma neighbors (Miller and Miller 1973:14; Kroeber 1925:598).

Beautification was of great interest to Chemehuevi males, and beards were plucked with the fingernails. Among the Colorado River Chemehuevi, both men and women wore tatoos on their foreheads, and women tattooed vertical lines on their chins. Non-ritual painting in all colors was applied with the fingers to the face. Bead pendants were worn in the ear lobes and the nasal septum was bored for rings and plugs. (Miller and Miller 1973:15)

Houses were really not needed in the most arid areas of Chemehuevi territory and most shelters probably consisted simply of brush covered domes called *mahas*. More permanent houses were built along the Colorado River where materials were more abundant. These

consisted of semi-subterranean huts covered with earth and an overlayer of brush and grass. Fireplaces were near the door and the roof above was equipped with a smoke hole.

3. Trade

The Chemehuevi occupied strategically central territory between the tribes east of the Colorado River and the Pacific shore and it has been said that traffic along the networks of trails that connected the two regions was "far more extensive than might be imagined." (*Ibid.*). Trade items included luxury foods, shells, mineral products, beads, and basketry items.

4. Games and Music

The Chemehuevi loved games, the varieties being divided along lines of gender. Gambling often played a roll. Women and girls played dice games using nutshells which had been filled with gum and inlaid with tiny shell fragments for numbers.

They [the women and girls] especially enjoyed a ring and pin game played with a rabbit skull. Sitting in a circle, they would take turns flipping the skull and endeavoring to catch it through an eye hole on a wooden stick. The game was played for the greatest number of points. (Miller and Miller 1973:15).

Male games tended to be more athletic and included racing while dribbling a stone ball between the feet and bow and arrow contests.

5. Ritual and Beliefs

According to Kroeber, Chemehuevi rituals and beliefs were adapted from those of the Mojave. Although unlike many California tribes, the Chemehuevi took no dream-inducing potions, nonetheless, their religion seems to have been based upon dreams. "A proper dream ensured success in becoming a medicine man, warrior, gambler, or in acquiring any desirable ability."

Medicine men or shamans also played an important role and seem to have been rather specialized. There were those who found water, those who controlled rain, those who could

assist in hunting, and those who could cure snake-bite poisoning. Each shaman had his or her privately owned songs which they used in performing their tasks.

6. Historical Notes

War broke out in 1867 between the Chemehuevi and Mohave. It seems that some Nevada Mormons wanted wives and armed about 50 Paiutes to gather the women from the Mohaves. A few Chemehuevis were among the Paiutes. The raiders attacked the encamped Mohaves at a place called *Anikockwamb* (Sand Hill) and killed many of them. The Chemehuevi chief was killed and war with the Mojave followed. Outnumbered, the Chemehuevi were driven into the most remote areas of the Mojave.

One contingent moved south to the area of Twentynine Palms in present day San Bernardino County where a reservation was eventually set up. In the fall of 1909, these Chemehuevi traveled to the Gilman Ranch near Banning to pick fruit. At that time, a young Paiute named "Willie Boy" was working on the ranch as a cowboy. He fell in love with the Chemehuevi captain's daughter, who disapproved of Willie Boy. The Chemehuevi captain was murdered and Willie Boy absconded with his daughter. A 600-mile chase ensued and, after 19 days, ended with Willie Boy taking his own life at Rose Springs and the girl dying from a gunshot wound during the pursuit. Most of the Chemehuevi never returned.

V. RESEARCH ORIENTATION

A. Introduction

It is often said that human occupation of southern California may go back as far as 10,000 years ago (Van Horn 1987:22). Evidence for these relatively early people is very sparse and presumption of a very low population density at that time seems entirely reasonable. The "original" people were soon to be supplanted or absorbed by a new population. Archaeologists generally agree that sometime around A.D. 500, coastal southern California, including the Inland Empire region, became home to migrant Shoshonean peoples moving in from the Great Basin.

B. Research Goals

The goals of our research were to identify known locations of potential prehistoric and historic significance situated within the study area. Our hypotheses were as follows:

(1) Prehistoric sites may be found almost anywhere but are generally located in areas that offered access to water and plant resources. In the Apple Valley region seasonal/perennial springs would have been most attractive as would the Mojave River and its environs. Suitable bedrock boulders and outcrops were also commonly utilized as milling stations for vegetal foodstuffs as well as rock shelters and rock art sites. Quarry/prospect locations of suitable material for the manufacture of stone tools were also sought. It is not uncommon from these locations to be interconnected with trails. Typically, prehistoric sites may comprise bedrock milling features, scatters of potsherds, fire-affected rock, chipped stone implements, and at times, human cremations. Pottery sherds, of Tizon Brown Ware and Lower Colorado Buff Ware may also occur at late period sites in the area.

(2) Historic sites in the region would most likely be associated with early homesteading and mining/prospecting activities. Lacking standing structures, remains of these homesteads and farmsteads typically comprises concrete, river cobble or adobe structure foundations, irrigation systems and trash scatters. However, not all debris scatters (e.g. tin can, glass, crockery) can be connected to a particular home or farmstead. In many instances, isolated scatters of historic debris represent depression-era migrant camps as well as illicitly discarded rubbish.

VI. ARCHIVAL RESEARCH METHODS

A. Cultural Resources Records Search

A record search of the study area was conducted at the South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC), California State University, Fullerton. The search entailed a review of all previously recorded prehistoric and historic archaeological sites situated on or within a one-mile radius of the project area. Additionally, the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR), California Historical Landmarks (CHL), California Points of Historical Interest (CPHI), and the California Directory of Properties (DOP, aka the Historic Resources Inventory [HRI]) were reviewed for the purpose of identifying historic properties.

1. Previous Surveys

a. Inside Study Area

The results of the search indicated that the study area has not been previously surveyed for cultural resources.

b. Outside Study Area

Outside the study area, numerous cultural resource studies have been conducted within a one-mile radius. These investigations cover approximately 50% of the surrounding land within the mile radius. They include survey reports for both small (less than 20 acres), large (40 acres or more), and linear projects. The closest of studies was conducted in 2006 by Stantec Consulting for the 30 acre Jess Ranch Marketplace Phase III Project. Stantec's study area is located a short distance to the southwest just east of the Mojave River (Wetherbee 2006).

2. Previously Recorded Archaeological Sites Located Within the Study Area

The results of the records search indicated that no prehistoric or historic archaeological sites, historic structures, or isolates have been previously recorded within the boundaries of the study area.

3. Previously Recorded Archaeological Sites Located Within a One-Mile Radius

Two archaeological sites and have documented within a one-mile radius of the study area. The first comprises a portion of the Mojave Trail (CA-SBR-3033H) than ran along the west side of the Mojave River in prehistoric times eventually becoming the Mojave Road/Government Road during the 19th century. The second site, CA-SBR-6981H, is characterized as a late 19th to mid-20th buried trash deposit containing plate fragments, bottles and bottle fragments (Weir 1990). It is located approximately 2/3 mile to the northwest. No prehistoric archaeological sits have been recorded within the one-mile search radius.

4. Historic Period Resources

Two recorded historic period linear features have been recorded within the one-mile search radius. The first, CA-SBR-7061H, is described as a portion of the Big Bear Cutoff or Bear Valley Road that dates to before 1940 (Mckenna 1991). Presently configured as a major

arterial roadway, the highway lies just south of the southern project boundary. The second linear feature comprises a portion of the Mojave Trail/Mojave Road/Government Road (CA-SBR-3033H) that once ran along the western side of the Mojave River to the west of the study area.

4. Heritage Properties

No listed National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) or California Point of Historical Interest (CPHI) properties have been recorded within a one-mile radius of the project. However, one California Historical Landmark (CHL) has been documented a short distance to the west of the study area. It is described as a portion of the aforementioned Mojave Road (CHL No. 963). It has since been obliterated by the meandering channel of the Mojave River.

B. Historic Map Research

In addition to the records search, numerous historic GLO and Geological Survey (USGS) maps of the Apple Valley region were inspected. These maps are on file with one or more of the following entities: Bureau of Land Management, Map Room of the Science Library at UC Riverside, the USGS TopoView Historic Topographic Map Database, and the California Historic Topographic Map Collection housed in Special Collections at the Merriam Library at California State University, Chico. These included:

GLO Map of Township No. V North Range III West of the San Bernardino Meridian, surveyed 1855 Approved/Adopted March 18, 1856.

GLO Map of Township No. 5 North Range 3 West, San Bernardino Meridian, surveyed 1919 Approved/Adopted July 28, 1919.

Southern California Sheet No.1, 1:250,000, 1901, surveyed 1893-1900.

Deep Creek 15' USGS Topographic Quadrangle (1902, Surveyed 1898-1899).

San Bernardino 1:250,000 Sheet (1953).

Lake Arrowhead 15' USGS Topographic Quadrangle (1956).

Apple Valley South 7.5' USGS Topographic Quadrangle (1971).

Apple Valley South 7.5' USGS Topographic Quadrangle (1971, Photorevised 1980).

A review of these maps was performed for the purpose of identifying locations of potential historical resources. No man-made structures appear within the boundaries of the study area on any of the maps. It appears that the project site has always comprised vacant land.

C. Land Patents

Archival research also included a review of land patents on file with the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) in Sacramento. The subject property lies in the Southwest ¼ of Section 31 Township 5 North, Range 3 West, San Bernardino Base Meridian. Office records indicate that a Serial Patent for 151.73 acres comprising the East ½ of the Southwest ¼ (Lot 1, including the study area) and the Northwest portion of Southwest ¼ (Lot 2) was issued to Walter Clifford Smith on January 16, 1911 by authority of the April 24, 1820: Sale-Cash Entry (3 Stat. 566). The land patent is recorded as Document Nr: 04050, Accession Nr: 170686 and BLM Serial # CALA 0004050 inclusive of both Lots 1 and 2. It does not appear that Smith constructed a dwelling within the boundaries of the study area.

VII. NATIVE AMERICAN SCOPING

A. Sacred Lands File Check

On May 29, 2021, a Sacred Lands File Check for the project area was requested by Robert S. White. The search was conducted on June 7, 2021 by Andrew Green, Cultural Resources Analyst for the Native American Heritage Commission in Sacramento. A list of both individual and Native American groups was also provided for further correspondence (see Appendix C). The results of the search were positive. However, the NAHC did not provide any details as to the location or nature of the resource deferring to consultation with the Chemehuevi Indian Tribe.

B. Native American Correspondence

In order to learn more about the potential archaeological sensitivity of the project area, on June 15, 2021, letters of inquiry were sent to Native American individuals and groups provided by the NAHC (Appendix D). To date, no responses have been received.

VIII. FIELD SURVEY

An intensive pedestrian survey of the study area was conducted by Archaeological Associates on June 26, 2021. Personnel included Robert S. White (Principal Investigator), and Carrie E. Lambert (surveyor). The intent of the survey was to identify all potentially significant cultural resources situated within the boundaries of the property. Historic resources include places and structures relating to significant historic events or having historical or special aesthetic qualities in and of themselves. Prehistoric resources include Indian sites of all types. All field notes, photographs, and maps generated or used during the field study are in the possession of Archaeological Associates.

The pedestrian survey began in the northwest corner of the study area and proceeded in an easterly direction. Due to the lack of low-lying vegetation, surface visibility throughout the parcel was excellent, approaching 100%. Aside from weed abatement, disturbance within the property is minimal comprising several geo-technical bore holes and a number of discarded vodka bottles. In no way did the nature of the disturbance hinder the efforts of the field study.

The survey of the property was conducted by walking parallel transects spaced at 5-10 meter intervals. The escarpment along the eastern boundary was examined for any signs of buried, archaeological deposits as was the backdirt from rodent burrows. By employing these techniques, a thorough examination of the study area was accomplished.

IX. REPORT OF FINDINGS

A. Prehistoric and Historic Resources

The results of the records search conducted at the South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC) housed at California State University, Fullerton failed to indicate the presence of any previously recorded prehistoric or historic resources with the study area. The results of the field survey were equally as negative as no prehistoric or historic resources of any kind were identified during the course of the investigation.

X. MANAGEMENT CONSIDERATIONS

A. Prehistoric and Historic Resources

As the results of the Phase I Cultural Resource Investigation has been entirely negative, no additional work in conjunction with cultural resources is recommended. Monitoring of future

earth-disturbing activities connected with development of the property is not warranted or recommended as the chance of encountering buried archaeological deposits is considered very low.

In the event that human remains are encountered during the course of any future development, California State Law (*Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5 and Section 5079.98 of the Public Resources Code*) states that no further earth disturbance shall occur at the location of the find until the San Bernardino County Coroner has been notified. If the remains are determined to be prehistoric, the Coroner will notify the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC), which will determine and notify a Most Likely Descendant (MLD).

REFERENCES CITED

- ALTSCHUL, J.H., R.R. CIOLEK-TORRELLO, J. SCHAEFER
1989 *Research Design: Cultural Resources Inventory Program for the Marine Corps Air Ground Combat Center, Twentynine Palms, California*. Report prepared for the Los Angeles District U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. Statistical Research, Technical Series No. 17. Tuscon.
- BEAN, L.J. AND C.R. SMITH
1978 Serrano. In *Handbook of North American Indians*, Vol. 8 (California) edited by R.F. Heizer. Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C.
- BETTINGER, R.L. AND R.E. TAYLOR
1974 Suggested Revisions in Archaeological Sequences of the Great Basin and Interior Southern California. *Nevada Archaeological Survey Research Papers*, No. 5, pp. 1-26. Reno.
- BISCHOFF, J.L., R.J. SHLEMON, T.L. KU, R.D. SIMPSON, R.J. ROSENBAUER, and F.E. BUDINGER, JR.
1981 Uranium-Series and Soils-Geomorphic Dating of the Calico Archaeological Site, California. *Geology* 9:576-582.
- CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
1989 *Archaeological Resource Management Reports (ARMR): Recommended Contents and Format*. California Office of Historic Preservation. Sacramento.
- CAMPBELL, E.W.C. AND W.H. CAMPBELL
1935 The Pinto Basin Site: An Ancient Aboriginal Camping Ground in the California Desert. *Southwest Museum Papers*, No. 9. Los Angeles.
- HARRINGTON, M.R.
1957 A Pinto Site at Little Lake, California. *Southwest Museum Papers*, No. 17. Los Angeles.
- HEIZER, R.F. AND T.R. HESTER
1978 Great Basin Projectile Points: Forms and Chronology. *Ballena Press Publications in Archaeology, Ethnology and History*, No. 10. Socorro.
- JOHNSTON, FRANCIS J.
1965 The Serrano Indians of Southern California. *Malki Museum Press*. Morongo Reservation, Banning.
- KELLY, I. T., AND C.S. FOWLER
1986 Southern Paiute. IN: *Handbook of North American Indians*, Vol. 11 (Great Basin), edited by W.L. D'Aesevedo. Smithsonian Institution. Washington, D.C.

- KROEBER, A.L.
1925 Handbook of the Indians of California. *Bureau of American Ethnology Bulletin* 78. Smithsonian Institution. Washington, D.C.
- LANNING, E.P.
1963 The Archaeology of the Rose Springs Site (INY-372). *University of California Publications in American Archaeology and Ethnology*, Vol. 49, No. 3., pp. 237-336. Berkeley.
- McKENNA, JEANETTE A.
1991 *A Phase I Cultural Resources Investigation of the Bisco Project Area, Hesperia, San Bernardino County, California, -The Riverside Center Commerce Park-*. Unpublished report on file with McKenna et al., Whittier.
- MEIGHAN, C.W.
1981 The Little Lake Site, Pinto Points, and Obsidian Hydration Dating in the Great Basin. *Journal of California and Great Basin Anthropology*, Vol. 3, No. 2, pp. 200-214.
- MILLER, R.D., AND P.J. MILLER
1973 *The Chemehuevi Indians of Southern California*. Malki Museum Press. Banning.
- ROGERS, M. J.
1939 Early Lithic Industries of the Lower Basin of the Colorado River and Adjacent Desert Areas. *San Diego Museum Papers*, No. 3. San Diego.
- SMITH, GERALD A. AND RUTH DEE SIMPSON
1964 *Basketmakers of San Bernardino County*. San Bernardino County Museum. Redlands
- STRONG, WILLIAM D.
1929 Aboriginal Society in Southern California. *University of California Publications in American Archaeology and Ethnology* 26(1):1-358.
- VAN HORN, DAVID
1987 *Excavations at the Del Rey Site (LAN-63) and the Bluff Site (LAN-64) in the City of Los Angeles*. Unpublished report on file with Archaeological Associates. Sun City.
- WALLACE, W. J.
1962 Prehistoric Cultural Development in the Southern California Deserts. *American Antiquity*, Vol. 28, No. 2, pp. 172-180.

WARREN, C. N. AND R.H. CRABTREE

1986 Prehistory of the Southwestern Area. IN: *Handbook of North American Indians*, Vol. 11 (Great Basin), edited by W.L. D'Asevedo. Smithsonian Institution. Washington, D.C.

WEATHERBEE, MATTHEW

2006 *A Phase I Cultural Resources Inventory for the 30 Acre Jess Ranch Marketplace Phase III Project, Town of Apple Valley, San Bernardino County, California.* Unpublished manuscript on file with the SCCIC, California State University, Fullerton, #1065560/SB5560.

WEIR, DIANA

1990 Site record form for CA-SBR-6981H/Primay# 36-006981 on file with the South Central Coastal Information Center, California State University, Fullerton



Plate I. Top: Looking northeast across the study area from the southwest property corner.
Bottom: Southeasterly view across property from the northwest property corner.



Plate II. Top: Looking southeast across study area from the northwest property corner.
Bottom: Southerly view along western margin of the property from the northwest corner.

APPENDIX A: Personnel Qualifications

RÉSUMÉ OF
ROBERT S. WHITE
Principal, Archaeological Associates

Mr. White has been affiliated with Archaeological Associates since 1983. Starting in 1991 he became the firm's Director and in 2013, Principal. Mr. White has extensive experience in many aspects of cultural resource management, including but not limited to, project administration, field survey, excavation, lab analysis, land survey and cartography, archival research, budgeting, planning, and report writing/production. In those jurisdictions requiring professional certification, Mr. White is certified by the Counties of Riverside, Orange, and Ventura to conduct all phases of archaeological investigation.

Since 1983, Mr. White has conducted well over 500 prehistoric and historic archaeological investigations in Riverside, San Bernardino, Los Angeles, Orange, Kern, San Diego, Imperial, Sonoma, and Inyo Counties. Additionally, in concert with colleague Dr. David Van Horn, they have pioneered innovative techniques that revolutionized data recovery programs on large, low-density archaeological sites.

EDUCATION

B.A., Liberal Studies (emphasis in Anthropology), California State University Long Beach, 1987

A.A., Liberal Arts, Los Angeles Harbor College, 1977

PROFESSIONAL HISTORY

Joined Archaeological Associates in 1983
1991 to 2013, Director of Archaeological Associates
2013 to Present, Principal of Archaeological Associates
Riverside County Approved Archaeologist #164
Orange County Approved Archaeologist

PROFESSIONAL AFFILIATIONS

American Committee for the Preservation of Archaeological Collections (ACPAC)
Pacific Coast Archaeological Society.

PUBLICATIONS

Van Horn, David, Laura S. White, and Robert S. White

2005 The Prehistory of Gretna Green, a Site in Northern San Diego County, pp. 145-168
IN: Onward and Upward! Papers in honor of Clement W. Meighan (Keith L. Johnson, editor). Stansbury Publishing, Chico.

White, R.S.

1991 Prehistoric Fire-Making Techniques of California and Western Nevada. Pacific Coast Archaeological Society Quarterly, Vol. 27, No. 1, pp. 27-38.

Van Horn, D.M. and R.S. White

1986 Some Techniques for Mechanical Excavation in Salvage Archaeology.
Journal of Field Archaeology, 13:239-244.

TRAINING

Tortoise Awareness Training. Joshua Tree, San Bernardino County (September, 2008).

SB 18 Consultation Seminar. Riverside (December, 2005). Offered through the Governor's Office of Planning and research et. al.

- * 1987 B.A. in Liberal Studies with emphasis in Anthropology, California State University, Long Beach.
 - * 1977 A.A. Degree in Liberal Arts, Los Angeles Harbor College.
 - * Riverside County Certified Archaeologist #164
 - * Orange County Certified Archaeologist
 - * Over 30 years of full-time experience conducting cultural resource management projects in southern California.
-

ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATES

CARRIE ELIZABETH LAMBERT

Temecula, Riverside County

(951) 318-7353

EDUCATION

1998 Bachelors of Science in Anthropology; University of California, Riverside.
1993 Associates of Art Degree, Anthropology; San Diego City College.
1991 Associates of Art Degree, Commercial Art; San Diego City College.

CERTIFICATIONS

County of San Diego Certified Archaeological/Paleontological Monitor

RESEARCH INTERESTS

California and Great Basin Prehistoric Archaeology, Mesoamerican Archeology, Rock Art of California and Great Basin, Prehistoric Lithic Technology, Food Processing Milling Sites, Archaeological Illustration.

RELEVANT COURSE WORK

Cultural Anthropology; Physical Anthropology; Introduction to Archaeology; Archaeological Analysis; California Indians; California Prehistory; Geology; Mesoamerican Archaeology; Archaeological Interpretations (Mixtec); Human Paleontology; Lithic Technology; Production Art; Technical Illustration; Commercial Art 1,2,3, Photo-work Shop.

FIELD SCHOOL

Archaeological Field School, Los Penasquitos Ranch, CA-SDI-5220, 8125.
Field School at El Eden, Yucatan, Mexico.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL & PALEONTOLOGICAL WORK EXPERIENCE

Sept, 2013 **Archaeological Resource Management Corp.**
Present 3756 Hightide Drive
(on call) Rancho Palos Verdes, CA 99275

Paleontological /Archeological monitoring.
Lab technician, cataloging of fossils,
Prepping fossils and artifacts for curation.

April, 2014 **Archaeological Associates**
Present P.O. Box 180
(on call) Sun City, CA 92586

Paleontological /Archeological monitoring.

Field Survey
Site Excavator/Screeners
Illustrator

July, 2014
Present
(on call) **John Minch and Associates, Inc**
26623 Sierra Vista
Mission Viejo, CA 92692

Paleontological /Archeological monitoring

Sept. 2016
Present
(on call) **VCS Environmental**
30900 Rancho Viejo Road, Suite 100
San Juan Capistrano, CA 92675

Paleontological /Archeological monitoring.
Field Survey
Prepping fossils and artifacts for curation
Data entry and cataloging

January 2018
Present
(on call) **First Carbon Solutions**
650 E. Hospitality Lane, Suite 125
San Bernardino, CA 92408

Paleontological /Archeological monitoring
Field Survey
Record Searches
Site Recordation

April 2018
Present
(on call) **MIG**
1500 Iowa Ave, Suite 110
Riverside, CA 92507

Paleontological / Archeological monitoring
Coordinated the relocation of milling feature boulders

April 20, 2011
Aug 15, 2013 **San Diego Natural History Museum**
P.O. Box 121390
San Diego, CA 92112-1390

Paleontological Specialist II; Department of Paleo Services
Paleontological field monitor
Lab technician, cataloging of fossils, and field work. Computer data entry with excel,
archiving, processing slides.

Sep 12, 2009-
Present
(on call) **Tierra Environmental Services, Inc**
9915 Business Park Avenue Suite C
San Diego, Ca 92131

Paleontological /Archeological monitoring
Lab technician; archaeological computer data entry,
Analysis of artifacts, field work, site surveys, cataloging of artifacts, on site illustrations
photography.

Oct 9, 2000-
2008 **Brian F. Smith and Associates**
Archaeological and Historical Consulting
14678 IbeX Court
San Diego, CA 92129

Paleontological / Archeological monitoring

Feb 3, 1994-
Dec 8 1995 Lab technician; crew chief, archaeological computer data entry, report editing,
analysis of artifacts, field work, site surveys, cataloging of artifacts, lithic illustrations
and photography. Trained new personnel on shell identifications, lithic analysis,
and cataloging and laboratory procedures.

Carlsbad Ranch Project; Testing, excavation, CA-SDI-6132; 10, 671.
Elijo Pipeline; Cataloging and shell identification, W-65.
Poinsettia Shores; Lithic illustrations, artifact photography.
Carmel Valley Ranch; Artifact analysis, shell identification, cataloging, CA-SDI-1178
Scripps Poway Parkway; Lithic analysis, sorting artifacts, CA-SDI-4608C.
Otay Ranch; Cultural Resource Assessment, Archaeological survey, excavation.
Rose Canyon Project; Crew chief, supervised organization of artifacts in the field,
cataloging, data entry, CA-SDI 10,437; 11; 783; 12,556; 12,557; 12,558.

Museum of San Bernardino County
2024 Orange Tree Lane
Redlands, California 92374
Gerald T. Braden; Research Biologist

June 17, 1997-
2001 Paleontological monitor; East and West Dam, reservoir project. Hemet California,
Metropolitan Water District.
Manager of field notes, on-site map illustrations, site photographer, excavation of sites,
lab technician, preparation of fossils (set in jackets), data entry, cataloging.

Dec 8, 1998-
2000 **E2M engineering- environmental management**
2430 Vineyard avenue, Suite 201
Escondido, California 92029
Alex N. Kirkish, MA; Senior Archaeologist

Crew chief, monitor (fill in lead monitor), field excavator, process column samples and
flotation of matrix, site photographer and illustrator, Levee Bridge project:

Marine Corps Base, Camp Pendleton; Crew chief, fill in lead monitor, excavator.
Poway project, Green Farm test site, Miramar. Archival record research. historic site.

Seep 22, 1997-
Nov. 20, 1998 **Statistical Research, Inc.**
Cultural Resource Management Consultants
535 W. State St., Suite J
Redlines, CA 92373-0123
Donn R. Grenda, Ph.d.; Principal

Lithic Illustrator

Oct 10, 1995 -
Sep 20, 1998 **Archaeological Research Unit**
University of California, Riverside
Riverside, CA 92521
Matte C. Hall, Ph.d.; Director

Lab technician, computer data entry, field work, archaeological survey, cartography, cataloging and analyzing historic and prehistoric artifacts.

Anza-Borrego Desert State Park, (ARU #1240); Crew Member, Survey.
CALTRANS, Inyo and Mono Counties, CA; Crew Member, Survey.
Death Valley project; Survey, filling out site records, lithic illustration
Calcite Mines project; Lab technician, excavation.

Oct 30, 1994- **Brian Mooney and Associates**
Dec 30, 1994 9903 Businesspark Ave
San Diego Ca

Lithic illustration for various sites in San Diego County.

May 8, 1994- **Ron Bissle**
Aug 14, 1994 23352 Madero, Suite J
Mission Viejo, CA 92691

Rose Canyon Project; Cultural Resource Assessment of Canyon Phase II, Excavation,
CA-SDI-12, 558; 12,559.

Jan 18, 1990- **California Department of Transportation**
Dec 12, 1993 District 11
2829 Juan Street
P. O. Box 85406
San Diego, CA 92138-5406

ARCHAEOLOGY STUDENT FIELD ASSISTANT; Caltrans:
Chris White; Senior Environmental Planner
Archaeological field work, site surveys and excavations. Lithic illustrations and site photography.

BIOLOGICAL FIELD EXPERIENCE

Museum of San Bernardino County
2024 Orange Tree Lane
Redlands, California 92374
Gerald T. Braden; Research Biologist

June 17, 1997- Field Biologist, independent work trapping small mammals, including handling
2001 endangered species. Identifying small mammals throughout San Bernardino County.
Conducted Raptor surveys. Identified and recorded plant species on extensive botany
project. Data entry (excel).

References available upon request.

APPENDIX B: Records Search Results

CULTURAL RESOURCES RECORDS SEARCH

A cultural resources record search was conducted by Robert S. White at the South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC) housed at California State University, Fullerton. Consequently, there are no official letters from the Information Center to attach here. The in-person searches included a review of all previously recorded prehistoric and historic archaeological sites situated within a one-mile radius of the study area. Additionally, the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR), California Historical Landmarks (CHL), California Points of Historical Interest (CPHI), and the California Directory of Properties (DOP, aka the Historic Resources Inventory [HRI]) were reviewed for the purpose of identifying any historic properties. Copies of site record forms were obtained for those resources situated within a one-mile radius of the project. Pertinent archaeological reports were also reviewed and all relevant information was incorporated into the study.

APPENDIX C: NAHC Sacred Lands File Check

ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATES

May 29, 2021

Mr. Andrew Green
Cultural Resources Analyst
California Native American Heritage Commission
1550 Harbor Boulevard, Suite 100
West Sacramento, CA 95691

RE: Sacred Lands File Check for PM B3087P17, 6.83 acres of vacant land located north of Bear Valley Road and east of Apple Valley Road in the Town of Apple Valley, San Bernardino County.

Dear Mr. Green:

I am writing to you to request a Sacred Lands File Check for the above-referenced project in the high desert area of San Bernardino County. Briefly, Archaeological Associates has been asked by the Town of Apple Valley to provide information with regard to prehistoric and historic resources in the vicinity of the proposed commercial development. Thus, the reason for contacting your organization.

The 6.83-acre property comprises flat land that is presently vacant. It is located immediately east of a large shopping center and just north of Bear Valley Road. in Apple Valley. Legally, the subject property lies in the southwest ¼ of Section 31, Township 5 North, Range 3 West, SBBM as shown on the *Apple Valley South 7.5'* USGS Topographic Quadrangle, 1978/80 (attached).

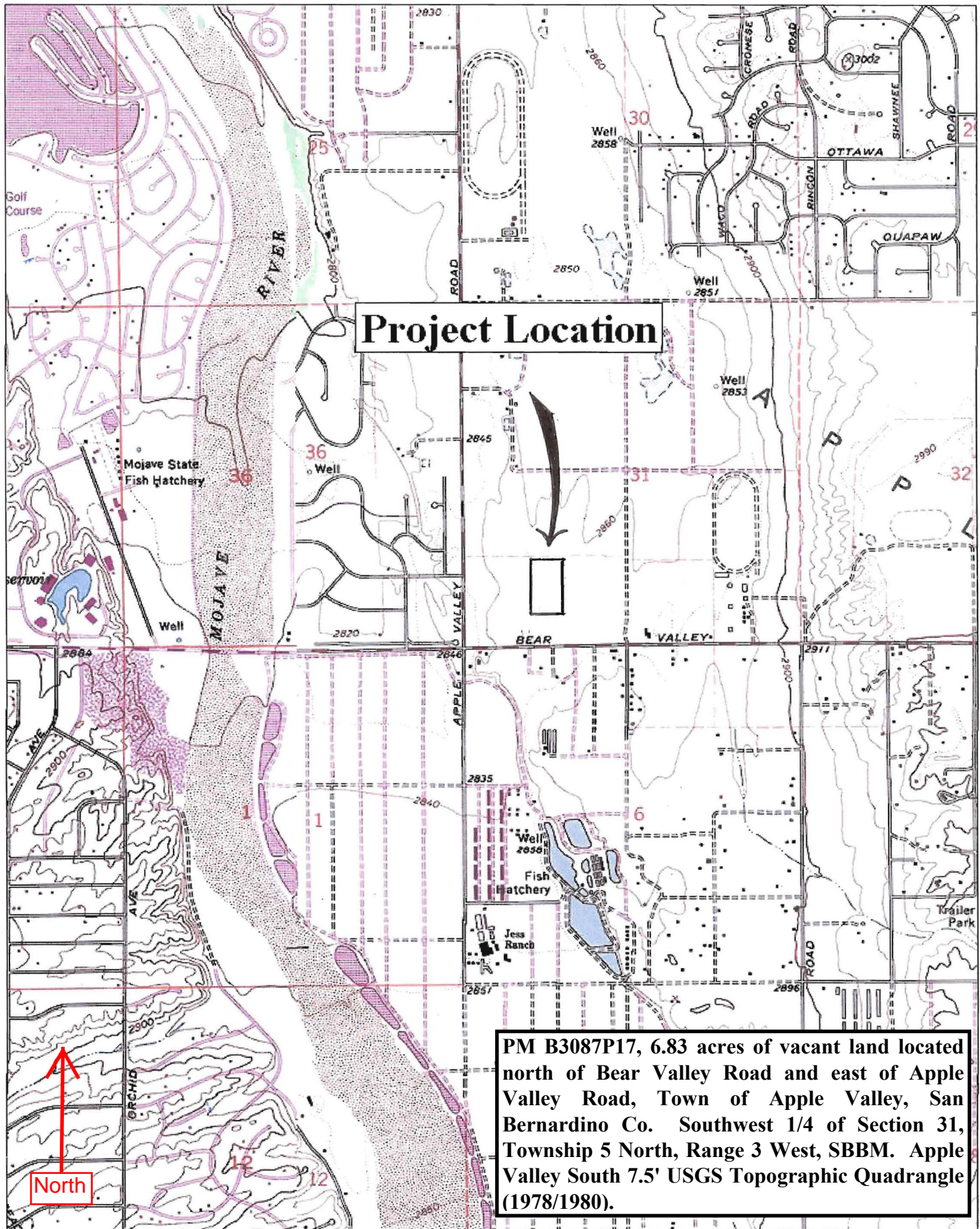
We look forward to hearing from you. In the meantime, if you have any questions or desire additional information, please do not hesitate to contact me at (951) 244-1783.

Very truly yours,



Robert S. White
Principal

RSW:file;nahc.com
by email



Project Location

Mojave State
Fish Hatchery

PM B3087P17, 6.83 acres of vacant land located north of Bear Valley Road and east of Apple Valley Road, Town of Apple Valley, San Bernardino Co. Southwest 1/4 of Section 31, Township 5 North, Range 3 West, SBBM. Apple Valley South 7.5' USGS Topographic Quadrangle (1978/1980).

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

June 7, 2021

Robert White
Archaeological Associates

Via Email to: archaeological_associates@hotmail.com

Re: PM B3087P17 Project, San Bernardino County

Dear Mr. White:

A record search of the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) Sacred Lands File (SLF) was completed for the information submitted for the above referenced project. The results were positive. Please contact the Chemehuevi Indian Tribe on the attached list for information. Please note that tribes do not always record their sacred sites in the SLF, nor are they required to do so. A SLF search is not a substitute for consultation with tribes that are traditionally and culturally affiliated with a project's geographic area. Other sources of cultural resources should also be contacted for information regarding known and recorded sites, such as the appropriate regional California Historical Research Information System (CHRIS) archaeological Information Center for the presence of recorded archaeological sites.

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

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

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

Sincerely,



Andrew Green
Cultural Resources Analyst

Attachment



CHAIRPERSON
Laura Miranda
Luiseño

VICE CHAIRPERSON
Reginald Pagaling
Chumash

SECRETARY
Merri Lopez-Keifer
Luiseño

PARLIAMENTARIAN
Russell Attebery
Karuk

COMMISSIONER
William Mungay
Paiute/White Mountain
Apache

COMMISSIONER
Julie Tumamait-Stenslie
Chumash

COMMISSIONER
[Vacant]

COMMISSIONER
[Vacant]

COMMISSIONER
[Vacant]

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY
Christina Snider
Pomo

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

**Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contact List
San Bernardino County
6/7/2021**

Chemehuevi Indian Tribe

Sierra Pencille, Chairperson
P.O. Box 1976 1990 Palo Verde Drive Chemehuevi
Havasu Lake, CA, 92363
Phone: (760) 858 - 4219
Fax: (760) 858-5400
chairman@cit-nsn.gov

San Fernando Band of Mission Indians

Donna Yocum, Chairperson
P.O. Box 221838 Kitanemuk
Newhall, CA, 91322 Vanyume
Phone: (503) 539 - 0933 Tataviam
Fax: (503) 574-3308
ddyocum@comcast.net

Morongo Band of Mission Indians

Robert Martin, Chairperson
12700 Pumarra Road Cahuilla
Banning, CA, 92220 Serrano
Phone: (951) 755 - 5110
Fax: (951) 755-5177
abrierty@morongo-nsn.gov

San Manuel Band of Mission Indians

Jessica Mauck, Director of
Cultural Resources
26569 Community Center Drive Serrano
Highland, CA, 92346
Phone: (909) 864 - 8933
jmauck@sanmanuel-nsn.gov

Morongo Band of Mission Indians

Ann Brierty, THPO
12700 Pumarra Road Cahuilla
Banning, CA, 92220 Serrano
Phone: (951) 755 - 5259
Fax: (951) 572-6004
abrierty@morongo-nsn.gov

Serrano Nation of Mission Indians

Wayne Walker, Co-Chairperson
P. O. Box 343 Serrano
Patton, CA, 92369
Phone: (253) 370 - 0167
serranonation1@gmail.com

Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma Reservation

Manfred Scott, Acting Chairman
Kw'ts'an Cultural Committee
P.O. Box 1899 Quechan
Yuma, AZ, 85366
Phone: (928) 750 - 2516
scottmanfred@yahoo.com

Serrano Nation of Mission Indians

Mark Cochrane, Co-Chairperson
P. O. Box 343 Serrano
Patton, CA, 92369
Phone: (909) 528 - 9032
serranonation1@gmail.com

Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma Reservation

Jill McCormick, Historic
Preservation Officer
P.O. Box 1899 Quechan
Yuma, AZ, 85366
Phone: (760) 572 - 2423
historicpreservation@quechantribe.com

Twenty-Nine Palms Band of Mission Indians

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

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

This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources assessment for the proposed PM B3087P17 Project, San Bernardino County.

**Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contact List
San Bernardino County
6/7/2021**

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

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

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

This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources assessment for the proposed PM B3087P17 Project, San Bernardino County.

APPENDIX D: Native American Correspondence

ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATES

June 15, 2021

Ms. Sierra Pencille, Chairperson
Chemehuevi Indian Tribe
P.O. Box 1976
Havasu Lake, CA, 92363

RE: Native American Scoping for PM B3087P17, 6.83 acres of vacant land located north of Bear Valley Road and east of Apple Valley Road in the Town of Apple Valley, San Bernardino County.

Dear Ms. Pencille:

Archaeological Associates (AA) has been retained to conduct a Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment of the above-referenced project site. The Town of Apple Valley has requested AA to provide information with regard to prehistoric and historic resources in the vicinity of the proposed commercial/retail development. Thus, the reason for contacting your organization.

The 6.83-acre property comprises flat land that is presently vacant. It is located immediately east of the Quad Cities Shopping Center and just north of Bear Valley Road. in Apple Valley. Legally, the subject property lies in the southwest $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 31, Township 5 North, Range 3 West, SBBM as shown on the *Apple Valley South 7.5'* USGS Topographic Quadrangle, 1978/80 (attached).

A records search will be conducted at the South Central Coastal Information Center at California State University, Fullerton in conjunction with a field survey of the entire project site. A sacred lands file check has also been obtained from the NAHC.

We are seeking input from the tribe with regards to places of importance that may or may not have been previously identified. In particular, if you are aware of the presence of prehistoric resources within or adjacent to the project area, we would very much like to hear from you. In the meantime, if you have any questions or desire additional information, please do not hesitate to contact me at (951) 244-1783.

Very truly yours,



Robert S. White
Principal

RSW:file;richdevelopmentapplevalley
enclosure

P.O. Box 180 Sun City, CA 92586 Tel: (951) 244-1783 Fax (951) 244-0084

ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATES

June 15, 2021

Mr. Robert Martin, Chairperson
Morongo Band of Mission Indians
12700 Pumarra Road
Banning, CA, 92220

RE: Native American Scoping for PM B3087P17, 6.83 acres of vacant land located north of Bear Valley Road and east of Apple Valley Road in the Town of Apple Valley, San Bernardino County.

Dear Mr. Martin:

Archaeological Associates (AA) has been retained to conduct a Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment of the above-referenced project site. The Town of Apple Valley has requested AA to provide information with regard to prehistoric and historic resources in the vicinity of the proposed commercial/retail development. Thus, the reason for contacting your organization.

The 6.83-acre property comprises flat land that is presently vacant. It is located immediately east of the Quad Cities Shopping Center and just north of Bear Valley Road. in Apple Valley. Legally, the subject property lies in the southwest $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 31, Township 5 North, Range 3 West, SBBM as shown on the *Apple Valley South 7.5'* USGS Topographic Quadrangle, 1978/80 (attached).

A records search will be conducted at the South Central Coastal Information Center at California State University, Fullerton in conjunction with a field survey of the entire project site. A sacred lands file check has also been obtained from the NAHC.

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ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATES

June 15, 2021

Ms. Jessica Mauck, Director of Cultural Resources
San Manuel Band of Mission Indians
26569 Community Center Drive
Highland, CA, 92346

RE: Native American Scoping for PM B3087P17, 6.83 acres of vacant land located north of Bear Valley Road and east of Apple Valley Road in the Town of Apple Valley, San Bernardino County.

Dear Ms. Mauck:

Archaeological Associates (AA) has been retained to conduct a Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment of the above-referenced project site. The Town of Apple Valley has requested AA to provide information with regard to prehistoric and historic resources in the vicinity of the proposed commercial/retail development. Thus, the reason for contacting your organization.

The 6.83-acre property comprises flat land that is presently vacant. It is located immediately east of the Quad Cities Shopping Center and just north of Bear Valley Road. in Apple Valley. Legally, the subject property lies in the southwest $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 31, Township 5 North, Range 3 West, SBBM as shown on the *Apple Valley South 7.5'* USGS Topographic Quadrangle, 1978/80 (attached).

A records search will be conducted at the South Central Coastal Information Center at California State University, Fullerton in conjunction with a field survey of the entire project site. A sacred lands file check has also been obtained from the NAHC.

We are seeking input from the tribe with regards to places of importance that may or may not have been previously identified. In particular, if you are aware of the presence of prehistoric resources within or adjacent to the project area, we would very much like to hear from you. In the meantime, if you have any questions or desire additional information, please do not hesitate to contact me at (951) 244-1783.

Very truly yours,



Robert S. White
Principal

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ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATES

June 15, 2021

Mr. Wayne Walker, Co-Chairperson
Serrano Nation of Mission Indians
P. O. Box 343
Patton, CA, 92369

RE: Native American Scoping for PM B3087P17, 6.83 acres of vacant land located north of Bear Valley Road and east of Apple Valley Road in the Town of Apple Valley, San Bernardino County.

Dear Mr. Walker:


Archaeological Associates (AA) has been retained to conduct a Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment of the above-referenced project site. The Town of Apple Valley has requested AA to provide information with regard to prehistoric and historic resources in the vicinity of the proposed commercial/retail development. Thus, the reason for contacting your organization.

The 6.83-acre property comprises flat land that is presently vacant. It is located immediately east of the Quad Cities Shopping Center and just north of Bear Valley Road. in Apple Valley. Legally, the subject property lies in the southwest $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 31, Township 5 North, Range 3 West, SBBM as shown on the *Apple Valley South 7.5'* USGS Topographic Quadrangle, 1978/80 (attached).

A records search will be conducted at the South Central Coastal Information Center at California State University, Fullerton in conjunction with a field survey of the entire project site. A sacred lands file check has also been obtained from the NAHC.

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Very truly yours,



Robert S. White
Principal

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ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATES

June 15, 2021

Mr. Anthony Madrigal, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer
Twenty-Nine Palms Band of Mission Indians
46-200 Harrison Place
Coachella, CA, 92236

RE: Native American Scoping for PM B3087P17, 6.83 acres of vacant land located north of Bear Valley Road and east of Apple Valley Road in the Town of Apple Valley, San Bernardino County.

Dear Mr. Madrigal:

Archaeological Associates (AA) has been retained to conduct a Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment of the above-referenced project site. The Town of Apple Valley has requested AA to provide information with regard to prehistoric and historic resources in the vicinity of the proposed commercial/retail development. Thus, the reason for contacting your organization.

The 6.83-acre property comprises flat land that is presently vacant. It is located immediately east of the Quad Cities Shopping Center and just north of Bear Valley Road. in Apple Valley. Legally, the subject property lies in the southwest ¼ of Section 31, Township 5 North, Range 3 West, SBBM as shown on the *Apple Valley South 7.5'* USGS Topographic Quadrangle, 1978/80 (attached).

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Robert S. White
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