

APPENDIX C

CULTURAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT

Cultural Resources Assessment

AutoZone Project

Oak Hills, San Bernardino County, California

APN 357-421-16

PREPARED FOR:

Kimley-Horn

765 The City Drive, Suite 200
Orange, CA 92868
Contact: Brian Leung
714.705.1372



PREPARED BY:

VCS Environmental

30900 Rancho Viejo Road, Suite 100
San Juan Capistrano, California 92675
Contact: Patrick O. Maxon, M.A., RPA
Director, Cultural Services
949.489.2700

November 2020

TABLE OF CONTENTS

| | |
|---|----|
| Management Summary | 1 |
| 1.0 Undertaking Information/Introduction | 4 |
| 1.1 Contracting Data | 4 |
| 1.2 Undertaking..... | 4 |
| 1.3 Project Site/Area of Potential Effects | 4 |
| 1.4 Project Personnel..... | 4 |
| 2.0 Regulatory Setting | 5 |
| 2.1 California Environmental Quality Act | 5 |
| 2.2 Assembly Bill (AB) 52 | 6 |
| 2.3 City of Hesperia General Plan Update (2010)..... | 7 |
| 2.4 Human Remains | 10 |
| 3.0 Setting | 11 |
| 3.1 Natural..... | 11 |
| 3.2 Cultural | 11 |
| 3.2.1 Prehistory | 11 |
| 3.2.2 Ethnography..... | 14 |
| 3.2.3 History | 14 |
| 4.0 Methods | 16 |
| 4.1 Cultural Resources Records Search | 16 |
| 4.2 Paleontological Resources Records Search | 16 |
| 4.3 Historic Aerial Review | 16 |
| 4.4 Sacred Lands File Search..... | 16 |
| 4.5 Field Survey | 16 |
| 5.0 Results | 17 |
| 5.1 Cultural Resources Records Search | 17 |
| 5.1.1 Studies..... | 17 |
| 5.1.2 Resources | 17 |
| 5.2 Paleontological Resources Records Search | 17 |
| 5.3 Historic Aerial Review | 18 |
| 5.4 Sacred Lands File Search..... | 18 |
| 5.5 Field Survey | 18 |
| 6.0 Findings and Recommendations | 22 |
| 6.1 Archaeological Resources | 22 |
| 6.2 Paleontological Resources | 22 |
| 6.3 Human Remains | 23 |
| 7.0 Certification | 24 |
| 8.0 References | 25 |

LIST OF TABLES

| | <u>Page</u> |
|---|-------------|
| Table 1 Cultural Resources Studies Within One-Half Mile of the Project site | 17 |
| Table 2 Cultural Resources Sites Within One-Half Mile of the Project site..... | 17 |

LIST OF FIGURES

| | <u>Follows Page</u> |
|-----------------------------|---------------------|
| 1 Project Site USGS..... | 4 |
| 2 Project site Aerial | 4 |

ATTACHMENTS

- A Cultural Resources Records Search (SCCIC)
- B Paleontological Resources Records Search (SBCM)
- C Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC)
- D Personnel Qualifications

National Archaeological Database (NADB) Information Sheet

Cultural Resources Assessment for the AutoZone Project Oak Hills, San Bernardino County, California APN 357-421-16

by
Patrick Maxon, M.A., RPA

November 2020

Submitted by:

Patrick Maxon M.A., RPA
VCS Environmental
30900 Rancho Viejo Road, Suite 100
San Juan Capistrano, California 92675
T: (949) 489-2700

Submitted to:

Kimley-Horn
765 The City Drive, Suite 200
Orange, CA 92868
Contact: Brian Leung
714.705.1372

USGS **Hesperia, CA** 7.5-Minute Quadrangle; Township 3 North; Range 5 West, Section 2 (S.B.B.M). Project site: 1.06 acres

Investigation: Literature review, pedestrian field survey, Tribal scoping

Key Words: AutoZone; Hesperia, CEQA Phase I, refuse scatter DPR 523

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

Purpose and Scope

VCS Environmental was retained by Kimley-Horn to complete a Phase I cultural resources assessment for the proposed AutoZone Project (APN 357-421-16) in Oak Hills, San Bernardino County, California. This report is intended to provide a summary of past and current cultural resources investigations in support of Kimley-Horn's California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) analysis for the project.

The format of this report follows *Archaeological Resource Management Reports (ARMR): Recommended Contents and Format* (Office of Historic Preservation 1990).

Dates of Investigation

A cultural resources literature review was completed on September 2, 2020 by SCCIC Staff Researcher Isabela Kott at the South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC) at California State University, Fullerton (Attachment A). A paleontological resources literature review was completed by Curator Crystal Cortez at the San Bernardino County Museum (SBCM), Division of Earth Sciences on August 5, 2020 (Attachment B). A positive Sacred Lands File Search and Tribal contacts list was received from the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) on July 29, 2020 (Attachment C). A cultural resources survey of the 1.06-acre Project site was conducted by Mr. Maxon on October 1, 2020. This report was completed in November 2020.

Findings of Investigation

Implementation of the proposed project would not adversely affect any known significant historical resources or fossil localities. The area, however, is known to contain historical resources; fossils are recorded nearby in the same sedimentary deposits; there is a tribal sacred site recorded in the area; and the Project site has never been developed. Mitigation measures are recommended:

- The SCCIC records search identified two cultural resources recorded less than a half-mile from the Project site.
- Five cultural resources studies have previously been completed that include at least a portion of the Project site.
- The NAHC Sacred Lands File search is positive.
- There are no known fossil localities recorded in the Project site; however, the site lies on potentially fossiliferous Quaternary alluvial deposits of older (Pleistocene) alluvium.
- A diffuse, historic-era (circa 1920s to recent) trash scatter was discovered on the Project site. It was recorded on a DPR 523 series site record (Attachment D). It is not a significant resource.

The Project site is located in the County of San Bernardino; however, it is within the City of Hesperia's Sphere of Influence. The Conservation element of the City of Hesperia General Plan Update contains a Cultural Resources Goal and five Policies to protect the City's historical and paleontological resources. The Project site has been determined to retain Low cultural resources sensitivity. Although adhering to the City of Hesperia's goals and policies is not required for a County of San Bernardino project, these goals and policies were considered during the course of this project and this study generally meets the City standards (refer to Section 2.3).

Investigation Constraints

The Project site is not developed and is free of any structures. Approximately 75 percent of the ground surface is visible.

Summary and Recommendations

Implementation of the proposed project would not adversely affect any existing known significant historical resources and no fossil localities are present on site; however, because the area is known to contain historical resources and fossils are recorded nearby in the same sedimentary deposits as occur on the Project site, the following mitigation measures are recommended:

Archaeological Resources

Because of the presence of a historic-era cultural resource on the Project site and the fact that the Sacred Lands File search returned a positive result, retention of a qualified archaeologist and Serrano Tribal representative to monitor grading of the site is recommended. Should the archaeologist, after consultation with the appropriate Native American tribe(s), find the potential is high for impact to archaeological resources, cultural resources and/or sacred sites, a pre-grading meeting between the archaeologist, the Native American tribal representative(s), the Applicant, and the excavation and grading contractor shall take place to discuss appropriate grading and ground disturbing methods within and around those archaeologically and culturally sensitive areas within the project. During grading operations, when deemed necessary, the archaeologist and the Native American tribal representative(s) shall actively monitor all project related grading and shall have the authority to temporarily divert, redirect, or halt grading activity to allow recovery of archaeological and/or cultural resources.

Paleontological Resources

While no fossil localities are recorded on the Project site, it is situated on Quaternary alluvial deposits of potentially fossiliferous older (Pleistocene) alluvium deposited between approximately 1.8 million and 11,000 years ago. Therefore, monitoring of grading below the initial 2-3 feet of excavation is recommended. A qualified paleontologist shall attend the pre-grading meeting and discuss the site's sensitivity and recommend when paleontological monitoring is necessary. The paleontological monitor shall actively monitor all project related grading in sensitive sediments and shall have the authority to temporarily divert, redirect, or halt grading activity to allow recovery of paleontological resources.

Human Remains

Project-related earth disturbance has the potential to unearth previously undiscovered human remains, resulting in a potentially significant impact. If human remains are encountered during excavation activities, all work shall halt and the County Coroner shall be notified (*California Health and Safety Code*, §7050.5). The Coroner will determine whether the remains are of forensic interest. If the Coroner determines that the remains are prehistoric, s/he will contact the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) within 24 hours. The NAHC is responsible for immediately designating the most likely descendant (MLD), who will be responsible for the ultimate disposition of the remains, as required by Section 5097.98 of the *California Public Resources Code*. The MLD shall make his/her recommendation within 48 hours of being granted access to the site. The MLD's recommendation shall be followed if feasible and may include scientific removal and non-destructive analysis of the human remains and any items associated with Native American burials. If the landowner rejects the MLD's recommendations, the landowner shall rebury the remains with appropriate dignity on the property in a location that will not be subject to further subsurface disturbance.

Disposition of Data

This report will be filed with Kimley-Horn; the County of San Bernardino, VCS; and at the SCCIC. All field notes and other documentation related to the study are on file at VCS.

1.0 UNDERTAKING INFORMATION/INTRODUCTION

1.1 Contracting Data

VCS Environmental (VCS) was retained by Kimley-Horn to complete a Phase I cultural resources assessment for the proposed AutoZone Project (APN 357-421-16) in Oak Hills, San Bernardino County, California.

VCS completed this Phase I cultural resources study, under the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), for Kimley-Horn to assist in its environmental study for the AutoZone project. The format of this report follows *Archaeological Resource Management Reports (ARMR): Recommended Contents and Format* (Office of Historic Preservation 1990).

This report details the findings of the investigation and offers management recommendations and mitigation measures to evaluate any discoveries and to reduce the impact of the project on resources to a less than significant level.

1.2 Undertaking

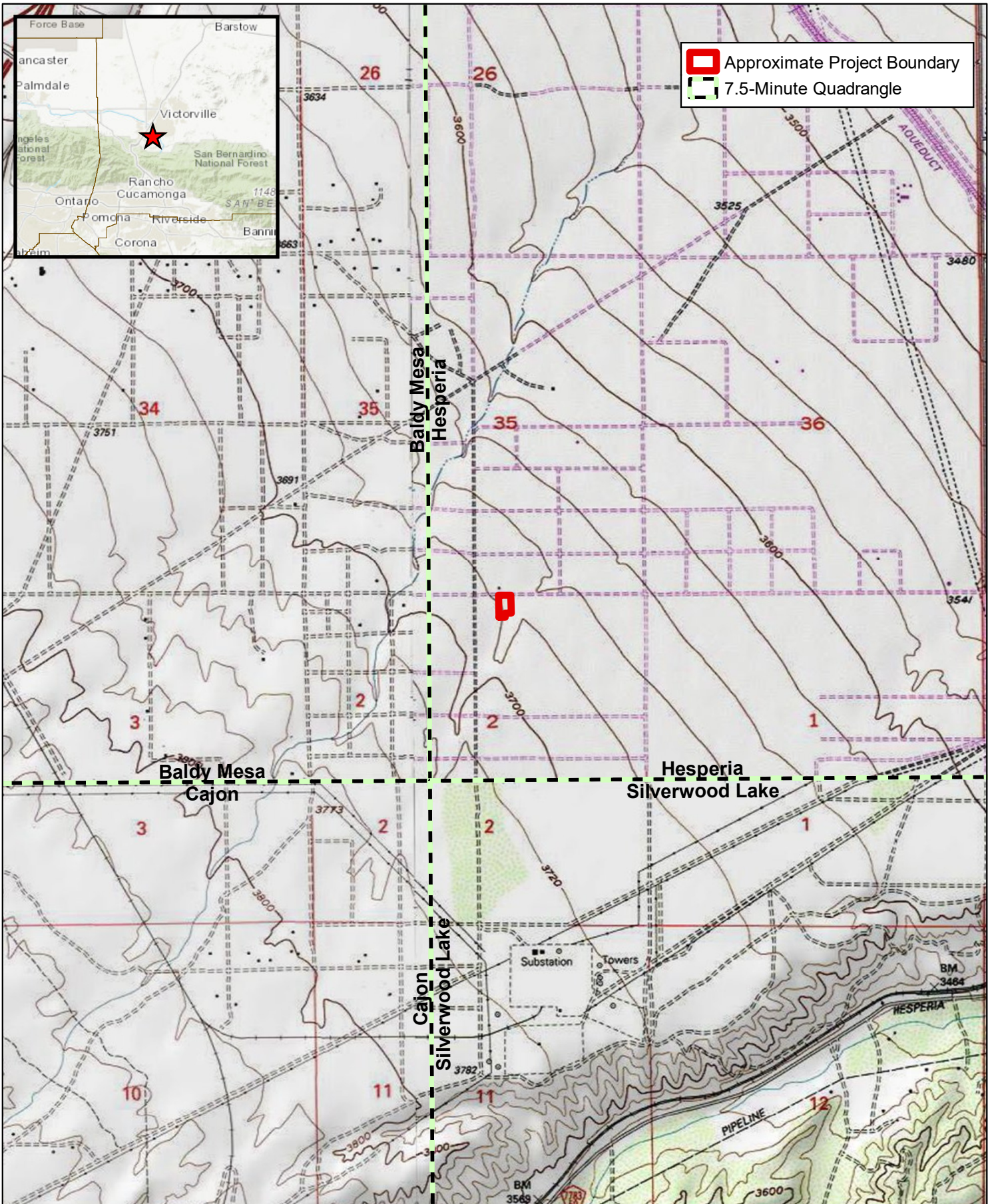
The proposed Project is a subdivision of 2.37 acres into two lots and the construction of a 6,800 sq. ft. Auto Zone Parts Store, which will be developed on the east portion of the parcel, to include shared access with the proposed adjacent parcel to the west, located in the Community of Oak Hills.


1.3 Project Site/Area of Potential Effects

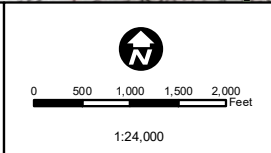
The Project is located in Hesperia, San Bernardino County, California, east of Interstate (I)-15, south of Rancho Road, east of Escondido Avenue, and west of Mesa Avenue (Figures 1 and 2). Figure 1 depicts the regional and specific location of the Project site in Township 3 North, Range 5 West, Section 2 of the United States Geological Survey (USGS) *Hesperia* 7.5-minute quadrangle (S.B.B.M.). Figure 2 is an aerial map of the site.

1.4 Project Personnel

Patrick O. Maxon, M.A., RPA requested the literature reviews from the SCCIC, the field survey, and authored this report. Refer to Attachment E for qualifications.




Prepared By:

 VCS Environmental
 Map Created: Oct 2020

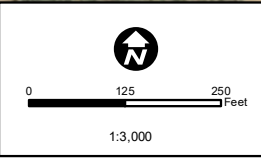


7.5 min Quadrangle:
 Hesperia
 Section: S2 T3N R5W
 Meridian: San Bernardino
 State: California
 County: San Bernardino

AUTOZONE 3658
 Figure 1
 USGS Topographic Map



Prepared By:

 VCS Environmental
 Map Created: Oct 2020



Aerial Source: ESRI

AUTOZONE 3658
 Figure 2
 Aerial Map

2.0 REGULATORY SETTING

This section contains a discussion of the applicable laws, ordinances, regulations, and standards that govern cultural resources and must be adhered to both prior to and during project implementation.

2.1 CALIFORNIA ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY ACT

CEQA requires a lead agency to determine whether a project would have a significant impact on one or more historical resources. According to Section 15064.5(a) of the State CEQA Guidelines, a “historical resource” is defined as a resource listed in or determined to be eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) (PRC §21084.1); a resource included in a local register of historical resources (14 CCR §15064.5[a][2]); or any object, building, structure, site, area, place, record, or manuscript that a lead agency determines to be historically significant (14 CCR §15064.5[a][3]).

Section 5024.1 of the PRC, Section 15064.5 of the State CEQA Guidelines (14 CCR), and Sections 21083.2 and 21084.1 of the CEQA Statutes were used as the basic guidelines for the cultural resources study. PRC 5024.1 requires evaluation of historical resources to determine their eligibility for listing in the CRHR. The purposes of the CRHR are to maintain listings of the State’s historical resources and to indicate which properties are to be protected from substantial adverse change. The criteria for listing resources in the CRHR, which were expressly developed to be in accordance with previously established criteria developed for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) (per the criteria listed at 36 CFR §60.4), are stated below (PRC §5024.1).

Any object, building, structure, site, area, place, record, or manuscript which a lead agency determines to be historically significant or significant in the architectural, engineering, scientific, economic, agricultural, educational, social, political, military, or cultural annals of California may be considered a historical resource . . . Generally, a resource shall be considered by a lead agency to be “historically significant” if the resource meets the criteria for listing on the California Register of Historical Resources including the following:

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

Impacts that would materially impair the significance of a resource listed in or eligible for listing in the CRHR are considered to have a significant effect on the environment. Impacts to historical resources from the proposed project are considered significant if the project (A) demolishes or materially impairs in an adverse manner those physical characteristics that convey its historical significance and that justify its inclusion in, or eligibility for, the California Register; (B) demolishes or materially impairs in an adverse manner those physical characteristics that account for its inclusion in a local register; or (C) demolishes or materially impairs in an adverse manner those physical characteristics that convey its historical significance and that justify its eligibility for inclusion in the California Register as determined by a lead agency (§15064.5[b][2]).

The purpose of a Phase I cultural resources investigation is to evaluate whether any cultural resources remain exposed on the surface of a Project site or whether any cultural resources can reasonably be expected to exist in the subsurface. If resources are discovered, additional investigations would be required to evaluate the resources for CRHR eligibility and appropriate management of these resources would be required prior to project implementation.

Broad mitigation guidelines for treating historical resources are codified in Section 15126.4(b) of the CEQA Guidelines. Public agencies should seek to avoid significant impacts to historical resources, with preservation in place being the preferred alternative. If not feasible, a data recovery plan shall be prepared to guide subsequent excavation. Mitigation for historical resources such as buildings, bridges, and other structures that are consistent with the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties (Weeks and Grimmer 1995) will generally be considered mitigated below a level of significance.

2.2 ASSEMBLY BILL (AB) 52

This project is subject to the requirements of Assembly Bill (AB) 52. AB52 is applicable to projects that have filed a Notice of Preparation (NOP) of an Environmental Impact Report (EIR) or notice of a Mitigated Negative Declaration (MND) or Negative Declaration (ND) on or after July 1, 2015. The law requires lead agencies to initiate consultation with California Native American Tribes that are traditionally and culturally affiliated with the geographic area of the project and have requested such consultation, prior to determining the type of CEQA documentation that is applicable to the project (i.e., EIR, MND, ND). Significant impacts to "tribal cultural resources" are considered significant impacts to the environment.

For "tribal cultural resources," PRC §21074, enacted and codified as part of a 2014 amendment to CEQA through Assembly Bill 52, provides the statutory definition as follows:

"Tribal cultural resources" are either of the following:

1. Sites, features, places, cultural landscapes, sacred places, and objects with cultural value to a California Native American tribe that are either of the following:
 - (A) Included or determined to be eligible for inclusion in the California Register of Historical Resources.
 - (B) Included in a local register of historical resources as defined in subdivision (k) of Section 5020.1.
2. A resource determined by the lead agency, in its discretion and supported by substantial evidence, to be significant pursuant to criteria set forth in subdivision (c) of Section 5024.1. In applying the criteria set forth in subdivision (c) of Section 5024.1 for the purposes of this paragraph, the lead agency shall consider the significance of the resource to a California Native American tribe.

To determine if such resources exist, under AB 52 (PRC §21080.3.1) lead agencies must consult with tribes that request consultation and must make a reasonable and good faith effort to mitigate the impacts of a development on such resources to a less than significant level. AB52 allows tribes 30 days after receiving notification to request consultation and the lead agency must then initiate consultation within 30 days of the request by tribes.

The City of Hesperia is undertaking AB 52 consultation with interested tribes.

2.3 CITY OF HESPERIA GENERAL PLAN UPDATE (2010)

The 2010 City of Hesperia General Plan Update is a comprehensive update of the 1991 City of Hesperia General Plan. The General Plan update addresses seven state mandated general plan elements (land use, housing, circulation, safety, open space, conservation, and noise) (City of Hesperia 2011). The updated General Plan is intended to achieve the land use, circulation, and other goals of the City in order to reflect the community's current values for growth over the long-term.

Although there is no requirement to adhere to the City's goals and policies on a County of San Bernardino project, the goals and policies were considered during the course of this project and this study generally meets the City goals delineated in the Conservation element of the General Plan Update that follows.

The Conservation element of the City of Hesperia General Plan Update contains a Cultural Resources Goal and five Policies to protect the City's historical and paleontological resources (City of Hesperia 2011:3.5-12). The Goal (CN-5) states that the "City shall establish policies and procedures in compliance with state and Federal laws and regulations to identify and properly protect found historical, cultural and paleontological artifacts and resources." The five implementation measures are as follows:

CN-5.1 Implementation Policy: Encourage the preservation of historical, paleontological and cultural resources.

CN-5.2 Implementation Policy: In those areas where surveys and records indicate historical, paleontological and cultural resources may be found, appropriate surveys and record searches shall be undertaken to determine the presence of such resources, if any.

CN-5.3 Implementation Policy: All historical, paleontological and cultural resources discovered shall be inventoried and evaluated according to CEQA regulations and the California Office of Historic Preservation.

CN-5.4 Implementation Policy: The City shall coordinate with the Archaeological Information Center at the San Bernardino County Museum [now at California State University, Fullerton] in reviewing potential records and in preserving such artifacts as may be found.

CN-5.5 Implementation Policy: Through its CEQA and other environmental procedures, the City shall notify appropriate Native American representatives of possible development and shall comply with all State and Federal requirements concerning the monitoring and preservation of Native American artifacts and places.

City of Hesperia General Plan Update: Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program. In order to reduce the potential impacts of the 2010 City of Hesperia General Plan Update on cultural resources located within the Planning Area, the City adopted a mitigation monitoring and reporting program that contained a series of cultural resources mitigation measures including:

Mitigation Measure CR-1a: Areas of the City have been determined to exhibit "Low" cultural resources sensitivity in the technical report supporting the General Plan Update EIR. Prior to exempting a project in Low sensitivity areas from further cultural resources fieldwork, the AIC shall perform a planning review of the Planning Area and report the results of the review to the City. If,

in addition, the particular project is located in a region deemed “Low” and exhibits the following three qualities, no further cultural resources research is necessary if:

1. The AIC determines that a field survey is not necessary or,
2. The Planning Areas has been mass graded for modern construction purposes in the recent past or,
3. The Planning Area is less than 5 acres in size.

Mitigation Measure CR-1b: In those areas of the City that exhibit “Medium” or “High” cultural resource sensitivity, a qualified Cultural Resources Management professional must undertake a Phase 1 cultural resources survey of the Planning Area as part of the CEQA environmental compliance process if and only if the AIC determines through its planning review that this must occur. In determining whether a cultural resources survey is required, a check of the NAHC Sacred lands Inventory may initially be undertaken. The survey must be conducted following the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO)-recommended Archaeological Resource Management Report (ARMR) research and reporting format. A cultural resources survey in the Medium and High sensitivity areas need not take place if the AIC planning review shows that:

1. The Planning Area has been surveyed by a qualified professional in the last ten years with negative results or,
2. The property has been mass graded for modern construction purposes in the recent past

Mitigation Measure CR-1b.1: In the event that a cultural resource assessment is required under CR-1a and/or CR-1b, the qualified Cultural Resource Management professional performing the study must undertake a NAHC Sacred Lands Search as part of the scoping process for the project. Upon receipt of the NAHC Sacred lands Search response, the qualified professional must send a scoping request letter and/or verbally contact each tribal entity the NAHC lists. Documentation of this Sacred Lands scoping process must be provided for in the technical report.

Mitigation Measure CR-1c: If the Phase I field survey shows that there are historical cultural resources in the developmental Planning Area, the City shall require that these cultural resource(s) be tested for historical significance by a qualified Cultural Resource management professional following modern guidelines unless a previous significance determination study has shown that the resource is not significant under CEQA Section 15064(a). If the Phase I survey report recommends that the City require cultural resource monitoring during construction of the project, the City shall require that the monitoring specialist(s) present his/her credentials to the City for review and approval, showing it is pertinent to the resources expected to be uncovered.

Mitigation Measure CR-1d: If the City determines that a significant cultural resource will be directly impacted by a proposed development such that the qualities that make the resource significant will be lost during the development, the significant cultural resource must be either avoided, or Phase III data collected by a qualified Cultural Resource Management professional following guidelines established for this type of research by the California SHPO. If the Phase II testing report recommends that the City require cultural resource monitoring during construction, the City shall

require that the monitoring specialist(s) present his/her credentials to the City for review and approval, showing it is pertinent to the resources expected to be uncovered.

Mitigation Measures CR-1a, CR-1b and CR-1.b.1 shall be applied to all developmental projects located in the Planning Area. If it is determined that the developmental project exhibits archaeological resources alone or in addition to any historical resources in the developmental Planning Area, mitigation measure CR-2a and CR-2b shall apply.

Mitigation Measure CR-2a: If the Phase I field survey shows that there are archaeological cultural resources in the developmental Planning Area, the City shall require that these cultural resource(s) be tested for historical significance by a qualified Cultural Resource management professional following modern guidelines unless a previous significance determination study has shown that the resource is not significant under CEQA Section 15064(a). If testing must take place, the qualified professional shall contact each of the tribes listed by the NAHC in its Sacred Lands response letter and inform them of the testing event. Should one or more tribes request that they be contacted when artifacts are found during the testing event, the qualified professional shall do so. If the Phase I survey report recommends that the City require cultural resource monitoring during construction of the project, the City shall require that the monitoring specialist(s) present his/her credentials to the City for review and approval, showing it is pertinent to the resources expected to be uncovered.

Mitigation Measure CR-2b: If the City determines that a significant historical cultural resource will be directly impacted by a proposed development such that the qualities that make the resource significant will be lost during the development, the significant cultural resource shall be either avoided, or Phase III data collected by a qualified Cultural Resource Management professional following guidelines established for this type of research by the California SHPO. If a Phase III excavation takes place, the qualified Cultural Resource Management Professional shall contact each of the tribes listed by the NAHC in its Sacred Lands response letter and inform them of the excavation event. Should one or more tribes request that they be contacted when artifacts are found during the excavation event, the qualified professional shall do so. The qualified professional shall seek and consider input from the tribe(s) regarding the disposition of the artifacts, after a tribe responds to the notice of the excavation event. If the Phase II testing report recommends that the City require cultural resource monitoring during construction, the City shall require that the monitoring specialist(s) present his/her credentials to the City for review and approval, showing it is pertinent to the resources expected to be uncovered.

In order to reduce the potential impacts of the 2010 City of Hesperia General Plan Update on paleontological resources located within the Planning Area, the City adopted a mitigation monitoring and reporting program that contained paleontological resources mitigation measures:

Mitigation Measure CR-3a: Areas of the City have been determined to exhibit “Low” paleontological resource sensitivity in the technical report written in support of the General Plan Update EIR. If the particular project is located in a region deemed Low and exhibits the following qualities, no further paleontological research is necessary if:

1. The property has been surveyed by a qualified professional in the last five years,
or,

2. The property has been mass graded for modern construction purposes in the recent past or,
3. The property is less than five acres in size.

Mitigation Measure CR-3b: In those areas of the City that exhibit “Medium” paleontological resource sensitivity, a qualified paleontologist as part of the planning process must undertake a formal records search of the project at a local museum. A paleontological records search need not take place if City Planning determines that:

1. The property has been previously evaluated by a qualified paleontological professional, or,
2. The property has been mass graded for modern construction purposes in the recent past.

A qualified paleontologist shall monitor areas exhibiting Medium resource sensitivity during construction-related earthmoving if and only if the records search shows that there is some potential for impacts to paleontological resources at the specific site.

Mitigation Measure CR-3c. In those areas of the City that exhibit “High” paleontological resource sensitivity, a qualified paleontologist must undertake a records search and a field survey of the Planning Area. A survey in the High sensitivity areas need not take place if research shows that:

1. The property has been previously evaluated by a qualified paleontological professional, or,
2. The property has been mass graded for modern construction purposes in the recent past.

A qualified paleontologist shall monitor areas exhibiting High resource sensitivity during construction-related earthmoving in all cases.

2.4 Human Remains

Section 7050.5 of the *California Health and Safety Code* provides for the disposition of accidentally discovered human remains. Section 7050.5 states that, if human remains are found, no further excavation or disturbance of the site or any nearby area reasonably suspected to overlie adjacent remains shall occur until the County Coroner has determined the appropriate treatment and disposition of the human remains.

Section 5097.98 of the PRC states that, if remains are determined by the Coroner to be of Native American origin, the Coroner must notify the NAHC within 24 hours which, in turn, must identify the person or persons it believes to be the most likely descended from the deceased Native American. The descendants shall complete their inspection within 48 hours of being granted access to the site. The designated Native American representative would then determine, in consultation with the property owner, the disposition of the human remains.

3.0 SETTING

3.1 Natural

The Project site is located in the western Mojave Desert region of San Bernardino County, which extends from the western end of Antelope Valley, near Gorman, eastward to the upper Mojave River, and east and southeast of Barstow. Vegetation is Mojave mixed scrub dominated by Buckwheat (*Eriogonum fasciculatum*) and California Sagebrush (*Artemisia californica*), as well as other species including immature Joshua Trees (*Yucca brevifolia*).

3.2 Cultural

This setting is adapted largely from one recently prepared for an adjacent project, located immediately to the southeast of the current Project site (Applied Earthworks 2014).

The culture history for this region is typically based on the Mojave Desert Chronology. Warren's (1984) framework for human history in the Mojave Desert divided prehistory into five distinct archaeological periods associated with changes in climate related to the terminal Pleistocene and Holocene epoch. These include Lake Mojave, Pinto, Gypsum, Saratoga Spring, and Shoshonean (or Late Prehistoric) periods. More recent research has altered this chronology and is presented below.

3.2.1 Prehistory

The prehistory of this area can be understood as the transition area between coastal and desert subsistence patterns. Earlier studies (Kroeber 1925, Moratto 1984, Chartkoff and Chartkoff 1984, et al.) were comprehensive and statewide; however, they were published before and when California contract archaeology was in its infancy and considerable archaeology has been completed in the area since that time. Progress has also been made in addressing the regional research questions posed by earlier researchers. The following chronology based on that of Erlandson and Colton (1991) is presented in Jones and Klar (2007) - a recent reevaluation and generalized chronology of California prehistory. The following is a summary of Chapter 14 of that book (Byrd and Raab 2007). It describes cultural traits in the southern California Bight (extending from Point Conception to the Mexican border), from ocean to desert. This has been supplemented with localized Mojave prehistory from Applied Earthworks (2014).

EARLY HOLOCENE (9,600 – 5,600 BCE)

California's first inhabitants have traditionally been thought of as big game hunters who lived at the end of the last ice age (~11,000 years before present [BP]). As the environment warmed and dried, the large Ice Age fauna vanished, marking the end of the Western Pluvial Lakes Tradition (WPLT) characterized by large pluvial (rainfall-fed) lakes, streams, marshes, and grasslands exploited by native populations whose sites are generally found along their shores (Moratto 1984). Populations responded by exploiting a much wider range of flora and fauna to replace the large mammals.

This traditional model has been tested by the past three decades of archaeological research. Current models suggest a much more complex situation; most dramatically illustrated at coastal sites. The Paleocoastal Tradition (PCT) reflects a coastal adaptation of the WPLT (Davis et al. 1969). PCT sites are also located along bays and estuaries, exploiting mollusks, sea mammals, sea birds, and fish in addition to land plants and animals. Habitation on San Miguel Island has been identified as early as ~11,300 BP at Daisy Cave and ~8,500 BP at Eel Point on San Clemente Island (Byrd and Raab 2007).

Lake Mojave Complex. As the climate changed, so did the distribution of floral and faunal communities and people living in the desert regions migrated towards the coastal region to exploit littoral resources. A relatively small number of ground stone implements are present during this time, from which limited hard seed grinding activities can be inferred (Sutton et al. 2007 in Jones and Klar 2007) representing a shift toward a more diversified and generalized economy. The high incidence of extra-local materials and marine shell is interpreted as wider spheres of interaction than witnessed previously. These and others are interpreted as indicators of a forager-like strategy organized around relatively small social units.

Cultural materials dating from this complex encompass the Playa cultures, the San Dieguito complex, and the Lake Mojave complex. This phase is considered ancestral to the Early Archaic cultures of the Pinto complex. The Lake Mojave assemblages include Lake Mojave series projectile points and Silver Lake points (Sutton et al. 2007 in Jones and Klar 2007).

MIDDLE HOLOCENE (5,600 – 1,650 BCE)

The Middle Holocene has been thought of as a time of cultural change where early Holocene cultures morphed over time into the Late Holocene cultures. This “Millingstone Horizon” (Wallace 1955) in coastal southern California suggests a shift in subsistence strategies – to the gathering and processing of plant seeds, grasses and shellfish as the primary dietary staple, with fishing and the hunting of smaller animals playing a less important role. Large habitation sites are seen in inland areas. Occupation revolved around seasonal and semi-sedentary movements in coastal Orange and San Diego counties. Geographic movement through trade networks are postulated by the presence of Olivella grooved rectangle shell beads as far north as central Oregon dating to 4900- 3500 BP (Byrd and Raab 2007). Characteristics of the middle Holocene sites include ground stone artifacts (manos and metates) used for processing plant material and shellfish, flexed burial beneath rock or milling stone cairns, flaked core or cobble tools, dart points, cogstones, discoidals, and crescentics.

The Pinto Complex. The Pinto complex represents a broad continuity in the use of flaked stone technology, including less reliance on obsidian and cryptocrystalline silicates (CCS), as well as the prevalence of ground stone implements in the material culture (Sutton et al. 2007 in Jones and Klar 2007), which distinguishes it from the Lake Mojave complex. The age and motivations for technological adaptation noted in the Pinto complex remains one of dispute, as Sutton and others (Jones and Klar 2007) cite recent work conducted on Fort Irwin and Twentynine Palms that produced radiocarbon dates as early as 8820 B.P. associated with Pinto complex assemblages, thus pushing back the inception of the complex coincidental with the Lake Mojave complex.

The Pinto complex is marked by the appearance of Pinto series projectile points, characterized as thick, shouldered, expanding stem points with concave bases, as well as bifacial and unifacial core tools, and an increase in milling stones. Pinto points were typically produced by percussion reduction, with limited pressure retouch.

The Dead Man Lake Complex. This newly proposed complex by Sutton and others (Jones and Klar 2007) may indicate a local variation of the Pinto complex as suggested by archaeological discoveries in the Twenty-nine Palms area. The primary variation between Pinto and the Dead Man Lake complex is the presence of small to medium-sized contracting stemmed or lozenge-shaped points, battered cobbles, bifaces, simple flaked tools, milling implements, and shell beads.

Based on the current archaeological data there appears to have been an occupational hiatus within the inland desert regions between the Middle and Late Holocene period; few sites have been found that date between 5000 and 4000 B.P. It is believed that climatic changes during this period resulted in hotter and

drier conditions, which may have led to the abandonment of this region for approximately 1,000 years when people migrated to areas with more suitable climates (Sutton et al. 2007 in Jones and Klar 2007).

LATE HOLOCENE (1,650 BCE – 1769 CE)

Traditional models of this period maintained that the cultural systems encountered by European explorers in the late 18th century were formed during this time. These cultures were said to have access to rich resources (particularly the acorn), invented the bow and arrow, the mortar and pestle, introduced ceramics, and altered mortuary behaviors from inhumations to cremations. These groups were often elevated to utopian levels by earlier researchers (Raab and Jones 2004).

This period is now also revealed to have been one of more complex local and regional patterns of change that occurred at differing times within the region. Byrd and Raab (2007) suggest that cultures in southern California over-exploited high-ranked food items such as shellfish, fish, terrestrial and marine mammals, and plant remains. This, and climatic fluctuations, led to resource depression, which necessitated a shift to less desirable, more costly resources.

The “Takic Wedge” migration of Takic speakers from the Great Basin into southern California occurred during this period.

Gypsum Complex (4000–1800 B.P.). Technologically, the artifact assemblage of the Gypsum complex was similar to that of the preceding Pinto complex although new tools were added either as innovations or as “borrowed” cultural items as adaptations to the desert environment. Gypsum complex sites are characterized by medium to large stemmed and cornnotched projectile points, including Elko series, Humboldt Concave Base, and Gypsum styles. In addition, rectangular-based knives, flake scrapers, and occasionally, large scraper planes, choppers and hammerstones, handstones, and milling tools become relatively commonplace, and the mortar and pestle appear for the first time. Ritual activities became important, as evidenced by split-twig figurines (likely originating from northern Arizona) and petroglyphs depicting hunting scenes. Finally, increased contact with neighboring groups likely provided the desert occupants important storable foodstuffs during less productive seasons or years, in exchange for valuable lithic materials such as obsidian and CCS. Archaeological assemblages attributed to the Gypsum complex have been radiocarbon dated to roughly 4000 B.P. to 1800 B.P.

Population increases and broadening economic activities characterize the Gypsum complex. Hunting continued to be an important subsistence focus, but the processing of plant foods took on greater importance. (Sutton et al. 2007 in Jones and Klar 2007).

Rose Spring Complex (1800–900 B.P.). The Rose Spring complex is characterized by small projectile points, such as the Eastgate, Rose Spring, (and possibly ancestral Cottonwood series), stone knives, drills, pipes, bone awls, various milling implements, and marine shell ornaments; the use of obsidian (most notably Coso Obsidian) is prevalent in this complex (Sutton et. al. 2007 in Jones and Klar 2007). Smaller projectile points such as the types noted above appear to mark the introduction of a bow and arrow technology and the decline of the atlatl and spear weaponry.

Subsistence practices during the Rose Spring complex appear to have shifted to the exploitation of medium and small game, including rabbits/hares and rodents, with a decreased emphasis on large game. At the Rose Spring archaeological site, numerous bedrock milling features, including mortar cups and slicks, are associated with rich midden deposits, indicating that the milling of plant foods had become an important activity.

Warren (1984:420–424) contends that the Rose Spring complex was marked by strong regional cultural developments (compare Saratoga Spring to Rose Spring) especially in the southern California desert

regions, which were heavily influenced by technology and style originating from the lower Colorado River area (termed by Warren as the Hakataya culture).

The Rose Spring (Saratoga Spring) complex is best characterized by cultural diversification with strong regional developments. Turquoise mining and long distance trade networks appear to have attracted both the Anasazi and Hakataya peoples into the California deserts from the east and southeast, respectively. Trade with the California coastal populations also appears to have been important in the Antelope Valley region and stimulated the development of large, complex villages. In the northwestern Mojave Desert, however, the basic pattern established during the Gypsum complex changed little during the Saratoga Spring Period. Toward the end of the Rose Spring/Saratoga Spring complex, the Hakataya apparently moved far enough to the north to gain control of the turquoise mines, thus replacing the Anasazi occupation of the eastern California desert.

3.2.2 Ethnography

According to Bean and Smith (1978:570) and others, the project area is located within traditional tribal territory of the Serrano.

Serrano

The Serrano (Spanish for “mountaineer”) peoples occupied the San Bernardino Mountains area east of Cajon Pass and north near Hesperia and Victorville, eastward to Twentynine Palms and south to the Yucaipa Valley. They also occupied a stretch of lowland south of the mountains from Cucamonga east to Mentone and partially up San Timoteo Canyon (Kroeber 1925). Elevations range from 1,500 feet amsl (above mean sea level) in the desert to over 11,000 feet amsl in the San Bernardino Mountains (Bean and Smith 1978). A related group, the Vanyume, lived to the north of the Serrano along the Mojave River. Little is known about the Vanyume.

The Serrano, along with the Vanyume and Kitanemuk, spoke the Serran dialect of the Takic linguistic family, part of the Uto-Aztecan Stock. These three groups are also culturally more similar to each other than the more distantly related Takic language speakers - the Gabrielino, Luiseño, Cahuilla, and Cupeño that were located to the south and west (Moratto 1984; Bean and Smith 1978).

The locations of Serrano villages were determined by accessibility to water; therefore, they typically lived in small villages near water sources. In addition to willow framed, tule thatched domed family dwellings, Serrano villages also included large ceremonial structures where the lineage leader resided. It also served as the center for each lineage (Bean and Smith 1978 571). Granaries, sweathouses, and ramadas were also present.

The Serrano subsistence economy consisted chiefly of hunting and gathering and occasional fishing. Acorns and Pinion nuts formed the staple vegetable food for foothill groups. These staples were supplemented by various roots, bulbs, shoots and seed. Game animals included deer, mountain sheep, antelope, rabbit and other rodents, and various birds – particularly quail (Bean and Smith 1978).

3.2.3 History

In California, the historic era is generally divided into three periods: the Spanish or Mission Period (1769 to 1821), the Mexican or Rancho Period (1821 to 1848), and the American Period (1848 to present). The Spanish Period is represented by exploration of the region; establishment of the San Diego Presidio and

missions at San Gabriel and San Luis Rey; and the introduction of livestock, agricultural goods, and European architecture and construction techniques. The Old Spanish Trail, used by explorers, missionaries, and traders extended through the area

The Mexican Period (1821-1848) began with Mexican independence from Spain and continued until the end of the Mexican-American War. The Secularization Act resulted in the transfer, through land grants (called ranchos) of large mission tracts to politically prominent individuals.

The American Period (1848-present) began with the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, and in 1850, California was accepted into the Union of the United States primarily due to the population increase created by the Gold Rush of 1849. The cattle industry reached its greatest prosperity during the first years of the American Period. Mexican Period land grants had created large pastoral estates in California, and demand for beef during the Gold Rush led to a cattle boom that lasted from 1849–1855. However, beginning about 1855, the demand for beef began to decline due to imports of sheep from New Mexico and cattle from the Mississippi and Missouri Valleys. When the beef market collapsed, many California ranchers lost their ranchos through foreclosure.

City of Hesperia (From Tibbet 2018)

The City of Hesperia was established by German investors in 1869 and initially prospered by providing supplies for the surrounding mining communities (Tibbet 2018). When the California Southern Railway depot was constructed in Hesperia in 1885, the amount and variety of goods available to local merchants increased greatly. The railroad also created additional depots and support towns in the region. During the early 1900s, with the advent of cross-country automobile travel, travelers passed directly through Hesperia, which was the last major stopping point for automotive services prior to crossing the Cajon Pass. However, the little community suffered a major blow in 1923 when Route 66 (now Interstate 15 (I-15)) was located several miles to the west, bypassing the little community. By 1926, Route 66 was paved from Victorville southwest to Los Angeles and plans were underway to install an upgraded gravel surface northeast from Victorville to Daggett (Mead & Hunt, Inc. 2011).

Hesperia's remote location kept development to a minimum through the 1920s, 1930s, and 1940s. A review of historic USGS maps reveals that Rancho Road did not exist until sometime between 1936 and 1941, when it extended from 7th Avenue west to the California-Nevada Power Lines/Maple Avenue (USGS 1942). During the 1950s, the area became popular with land speculators for its vast tracts of cheap real estate and development spread in all directions from the original core of the community near Main Street and First Avenue (USGS 1956a). However, Rancho Road did not extend to Route 66/I-15 until sometime between 1956 and 1968 (USGS 1956b, 1968). Until subdivisions began to take shape in the 1980s, there was little to no development south of Rancho Road and development north of the road was very sparse (NETRONLINE n.d.). The 1980s surge in development formed the foundation for the current community, which was incorporated in 1988 (McGinnis 2005).

4.0 METHODS

4.1 Cultural Resources Records Search

A literature review of documents on file at the South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC) at California State University, Fullerton was completed by SCCIC Staff Researcher Isabela Kott on September 2, 2020 (Attachment A).

The SCCIC is the designated branch of the California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS) and houses records concerning archaeological and historic resources in San Bernardino, Orange, Los Angeles, and Ventura Counties. The records search provided data on known archaeological and built environment resources as well as previous studies within one-half mile of the Project site. Data sources consulted at the EIC included archaeological records, Archaeological Determinations of Eligibility (DOE), and the Historic Property Data File (HPDF) maintained by the California Office of Historic Preservation (OHP). The HPDF contains listings for the CRHR and/or NRHP, California Historical Landmarks (CHL), and California Points of Historical Interest (CPHI).

The review consisted of an examination of the U.S. Geological Survey's (USGS's) *Baldy Mesa, Hesperia, and Silverwood Lakes* 7.5-minute quadrangles to evaluate the project area for any cultural resources sites recorded or cultural resources studies conducted on the parcel and within a one-half mile radius.

4.2 Paleontological Resources Records Search

A paleontological resources records search was requested of the San Bernardino County Museum (SBCM) in July 2020 via email.

4.3 Historic Aerial Review

An examination was made by Patrick Maxon of the historic aerial photographs at HistoricAerials.com (NETRONLINE n.d.) on October 28, 2020.

4.4 Sacred Lands File Search

An NAHC Sacred Lands File Search and Tribal contacts list was requested via email on July 27, 2020 .

4.5 Field Survey

An archaeological survey of the Project site was conducted by VCS Archaeologist Patrick Maxon, RPA on October 1, 2020. The Project site was inspected visually utilizing 5-meter-wide spaced survey transects, in a north-south manner across the Project site.

5.0 RESULTS

5.1 Cultural Resources Records Search

5.1.1 Studies

The SCCIC lists five cultural resources studies conducted within a one-half mile radius of the Project site. All include at least a portion of the Project site (Table 1).

Table 1
Cultural Resources Studies Within One-Half Mile of the Project site

| Report Number | Author(s) (Year) | Type/Size/Resources |
|-----------------------|------------------|-----------------------------------|
| SB-01025* | Harris/1973 | Survey; 1 resource |
| SB-01026* | Harris/1974 | Survey; 1 resource |
| SB-01027* | Reynolds/1980 | Survey; 33 resources |
| SB-05766* | Love/1997 | Survey; fiber optics; 0 resources |
| SB-06901* | Smallwood/2010 | Survey; 0 resources |
| * within Project site | | |

5.1.2 Resources

The SCCIC lists two cultural resources within a half-mile of the Project site. Neither are within the Project site (Table 2)

Table 2
Cultural Resources Sites Within One-Half Mile of the Project site

| Resource Number | Recorder(s) (most recent) (Year) | Type |
|-----------------|-------------------------------------|-----------------|
| P-36-060851 | Becker/1993 | Hole-in-cap can |
| P-36-060863 | Becker/1993 | Hole-in-cap can |

Both resources are hole-in-cap cans and are isolated occurrences. They are not significant resources

5.2 Paleontological Resources Records Search

A paleontological resources records search was completed by Curator Crystal Cortez of the San Bernardino County Museum (SBCM) on August 5, 2020 (Attachment C).

The search reveals that the Project site is situated on Quaternary alluvial deposits of older (Pleistocene) alluvium. These potentially fossiliferous sediments were deposited between approximately 1.8 million and 11,000 years ago. Similar older Pleistocene deposits in the area are highly fossiliferous, yielding the remains of ground sloths, bison and horse.

The results from the Regional Paleontological Locality Inventory at the SBCM indicate that no paleontological resources have been discovered within the Project site. The nearest fossil locality to the site is approximately two miles away. SBCM 1.103.8, found in sandy gravel, yielded Reptiles; as well as Rodents, including squirrel (*Spermophilus sp. (sm)*); chipmunk (*Eutamias cf. merriami*); Pack rat (*Neotoma sp.*); and Kangaroo rat (*Dipodomys cf. merriami*).

5.3 Historic Aerial Review

An examination of the historic aerial photographs at HistoricAerials.com (NETRONLINE n.d.) revealed that aerial photographs are available dating to 1938. The construction of Ranchero Road (dirt track) occurred sometime before 1968. It was paved before 1995. The aerials document no development of the Project site.

5.4 Sacred Lands File Search

A positive Sacred Lands File Search and Tribal contacts list was received from the NAHC on July 29, 2020. The NAHC recommended that the Chemehuevi Indian Tribe and the San Manuel Band of Mission Indians be contacted specifically regarding the positive finding.

The NAHC also provided a Tribal contacts list of local tribes that may wish to consult on the project. They include the following (refer to Attachment C):

- Chemehuevi Indian Tribe, Charles Wood, Chairperson
- Morongo Band of Mission Indians, Robert Martin, Chairperson
- Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma Reservation, Jill McCormick, Historic Preservation Officer
- San Fernando Band of Mission Indians, Donna Yocum, Chairperson
- San Manuel Band of Mission Indians, Jessica Mauck, Director of Cultural Resources
- Serrano Nation of Mission Indians, Wayne Walker, Co-Chairperson
- Serrano Nation of Mission Indians, Mark Cochrane, Co-Chairperson
- Twenty-Nine Palms Band of Mission Indians, Darrell Mike, Chairperson

The NAHC contact list and a draft AB 52 consultation offer letter was sent to Magda Gonzales, Senior Planner at the County of San Bernardino on September 3, and October 28, 2020 respectively, to assist in the County's AB 52 consultation efforts. According to Ms. Gonzalez, the County will assign a staff planner to the project to initiate AB 52 consultation after the development application has been submitted to the County.

5.5 Field Survey

An archaeological survey of the Project site was conducted by VCS Archaeologist Patrick Maxon, RPA on October 1, 2020. The Project site was inspected visually utilizing 5-meter-wide spaced survey transects, walking from north to south across the entire Project site. Areas that exhibited concentrations of cultural materials was examined more closely.

The Project site is undeveloped and covered in Mojave mixed desert scrub, including buckwheat, sagebrush, and an immature Joshua Tree. No prehistoric resources were noted on the Project site; however, a diffuse scatter of historic-era artifacts was observed. The circa 1920 and later refuse scatter, consists of tin cans (one sanitary can), bottles and other glass fragments (green, blue, clear, and purple glass), ceramic pipe, a beer stein base, ceramic transfer ware fragments, bullet shell casings (.22 long), barbed wire fencing, a steel tank (with bullet holes), and other metal debris. It is situated in the southeast portion of the AutoZone Project site. There are also several piles of soil that appear to have been scraped from the nearby surface and piled together. The site is ovoid in shape and is approximately 300' (N/A) by 175' (E/W) in size. It was recorded on a Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR 523 Series Site Record (Attachment D)). The recordation of the site exhausted its data potential and it retains no significance.



Site overview from northeast corner. View to southwest



Dirt Pile



Purple Glass bottle base



Steel Tank with bullet holes



Transferware fragments



Shell Casing (.22 Long)

6.0 FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Implementation of the proposed project would not adversely affect any known significant historical resources or fossil localities. The area, however, is known to contain historical resources; fossils are recorded nearby in the same sedimentary deposits; there is a tribal sacred site recorded in the area; and the Project site has never been developed. Mitigation measures are recommended:

- The SCCIC records search identified two cultural resources recorded less than a half-mile from the Project site.
- Five cultural resources studies have previously been completed that include at least a portion of the Project site.
- The NAHC Sacred Lands File search is positive.
- There are no known fossil localities recorded in the Project site; however, the site lies on potentially fossiliferous Quaternary alluvial deposits of older (Pleistocene) alluvium.
- A diffuse, historic-era (circa 1920s to recent) trash scatter was discovered on the Project site. It was recorded on a DPR 523 series site record (Attachment D). It is not a significant resource.

The Project site is located in the County of San Bernardino; however, it is within the City of Hesperia's Sphere of Influence. The Conservation element of the City of Hesperia General Plan Update contains a Cultural Resources Goal and five Policies to protect the City's historical and paleontological resources. The Project site has been determined to retain Low cultural resources sensitivity. Although adhering to the City of Hesperia's goals and policies is not required for a County of San Bernardino project, these goals and policies were considered during the course of this project and this study generally meets the City standards (refer to Section 2.3).

6.1 Archaeological Resources

Because of the presence of a historic-era cultural resource on the Project site and the fact that the Sacred Lands File search returned a positive result, retention of a qualified archaeologist and Serrano Tribal representative to monitor grading of the site is recommended. Should the archaeologist, after consultation with the appropriate Native American tribe(s), find the potential is high for impact to archaeological resources, cultural resources and/or sacred sites, a pre-grading meeting between the archaeologist, the Native American tribal representative(s), the Applicant, and the excavation and grading contractor shall take place to discuss appropriate grading and ground disturbing methods within and around those archaeologically and culturally sensitive areas within the project. During grading operations, when deemed necessary, the archaeologist and the Native American tribal representative(s) shall actively monitor all project related grading and shall have the authority to temporarily divert, redirect, or halt grading activity to allow recovery of archaeological and/or cultural resources.

6.2 Paleontological Resources

While no fossil localities are recorded on the Project site, it is situated on Quaternary alluvial deposits of potentially fossiliferous older (Pleistocene) alluvium deposited between approximately 1.8 million and 11,000 years ago. Therefore, monitoring of grading below the initial 2-3 feet of excavation is recommended. A qualified paleontologist shall attend the pre-grading meeting and discuss the site's sensitivity and

recommend when paleontological monitoring is necessary. The paleontological monitor shall actively monitor all project related grading in sensitive sediments and shall have the authority to temporarily divert, redirect, or halt grading activity to allow recovery of paleontological resources.

6.3 Human Remains

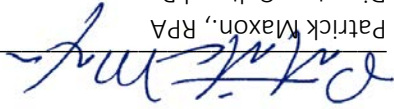
Project-related earth disturbance has the potential to unearth previously undiscovered human remains, resulting in a potentially significant impact. If human remains are encountered during excavation activities, all work shall halt and the County Coroner shall be notified (*California Health and Safety Code*, §7050.5). The Coroner will determine whether the remains are of forensic interest. If the Coroner determines that the remains are prehistoric, s/he will contact the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) within 24 hours. The NAHC is responsible for immediately designating the most likely descendant (MLD), who will be responsible for the ultimate disposition of the remains, as required by Section 5097.98 of the *California Public Resources Code*. The MLD shall make his/her recommendation within 48 hours of being granted access to the site. The MLD's recommendation shall be followed if feasible and may include scientific removal and non-destructive analysis of the human remains and any items associated with Native American burials. If the landowner rejects the MLD's recommendations, the landowner shall rebury the remains with appropriate dignity on the property in a location that will not be subject to further subsurface disturbance.

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

7.0 CERTIFICATION

Director, Cultural Resources

Patrick Maxon, RPA



SIGNED:

DATE: October 2020

8.0 REFERENCES

Applied Earthworks

- 2014 Cultural Resources Survey of the Phase 1 Area and Associated Water Tank/Access Road Route for the Tapestry Project, Hesperia, San Bernardino County, California. On files, Helix Environmental, La Mesa.

Bean, L. J. and C. Smith

- 1978 Serrano. In: *Handbook of North American Indians*, Volume 8, California. R. F. Heizer (editor), pp. 570-574. Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C.

Byrd, B. and M. Raab

- 2007 Prehistory of the Southern Bight: Models for a New Millennium. In *California Prehistory: Colonization, Culture, and Complexity* (pp. 215–227). Terry Jones and Kathryn Klar, Editors. Altamira Press, a Division of Rowman & Littlefield Publishers, Inc.

Chartkoff, J. L. and K. K. Chartkoff

- 1984 *The Archaeology of California*. Stanford University Press, Stanford, California.

Davis, E.L., C.W. Brott, and D.L. Weide

- 1969 The Western Lithic Co-Tradition. San Diego Museum Papers Vol. 6, San Diego Museum of Man, San Diego.

Erlandson, J. and R. Colton

- 1991 An Archaeological Context for Early Holocene Studies on the California Coast. In *Hunter-Gatherers of Early Holocene Coastal California*, edited by J.M. Erlandson and R.H. Colton, pp. 1-10. Cotson Institute of Archaeology, University of California, Los Angeles.

Hesperia, City of

- 2011 *2010 Hesperia General Plan Update*. Hesperia, CA. Available at: <http://www.cityofhesperia.us/DocumenCenter/Home/View/1615>.

Jones, T. and K. Klar

- 2007 *California Prehistory: Colonization, Culture, and Complexity*. T. Jones and K. Klar (editors), Altamira Press.

Kroeber, A.L.

- 1925 *Handbook of the Indians of California*. Dover Publications Inc., New York.

McGinnis, Myra

- 2005 City of Hesperia Website, Our City's History. Electronic document: <http://www.ci.hesperia.ca.us/article.cfm?id=12>. Accessed April 20, 2006.

Mead & Hunt, Inc.

- 2011 National Register of Historic Places Multiple Property Documentation Form for U.S. Highway 66 in California.

Michael Brandman Associates

- 2010 Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program for City of Hesperia General Plan Update City of Hesperia, San Bernardino County, California State Clearing House #2010011011. Prepared for the City of Hesperia, San Bernardino County.

Moratto, Michael J.

1984 *California Archaeology*. Academic Press, Inc. Orlando, Florida.

NETRONLINE

n.d. Historic Aerials: <http://www.historicaerials.com/>

Office of Historic Preservation

1990 *Archaeological Resource Management Reports (ARMR): Recommended Contents and Format*. Department of Parks and Recreation, Office of Historic Preservation, Sacramento, California.

Raab, L. and T. Jones

2004 The Future of California Prehistory. In *Prehistoric California: Archaeology and the Myth of Paradise*, edited by L.M. Raab and T.L. Jones, pp. 204-211. University of Utah Press, Salt Lake City.

Tibbet, Casey

2018 Impacts Assessment - Ranchero Bridge Replacement Over the California Aqueduct Project. City of Hesperia San Bernardino County, California.

United States Geological Survey

1942 *Hesperia, California* 7.5-minute topographical map, surveyed in 1940–41.

1956a *Hesperia, California* 7.5-minute topographical map, field checked in 1956.

1956b *Baldy Mesa, California* 7.5-minute topographical map, field checked in 1956.

1968 *Baldy Mesa, California* 7.5-minute topographical map.

1988 *Redlands, California* 7.5 minute topographic quadrangle.

Wallace, William J.

1955 A Suggested Chronology for Southern California Coastal Archaeology. *Southwestern Journal of Anthropology* II.

Warren, Claude

1984 The Desert Region. In *California Archaeology*, edited by M. Moratto, pp. 339-430. Academic Press, Orlando.

Weeks, K. and Grimmer, A.

1995 *The Secretary of The Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties: With Guidelines for Preserving, Rehabilitating, Restoring & Reconstructing Historic Buildings*. U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Cultural Resource Stewardship and Partnerships, Heritage Preservation Services (Washington, D.C.).

ATTACHMENT A

CULTURAL RESOURCES RECORDS SEARCH (SCCIC)

South Central Coastal Information Center

California State University, Fullerton
Department of Anthropology MH-426
800 North State College Boulevard
Fullerton, CA 92834-6846
657.278.5395 / FAX 657.278.5542
sccic@fullerton.edu

California Historical Resources Information System
Orange, Los Angeles, and Ventura Counties

9/2/2020

Records Search File No.: 21567.7691

Patrick Maxon
VCS Environmental
30900 Rancho Viejo Road, Suite 100
San Juan Capistrano, CA 92675

Re: Record Search Results for AutoZone Oak Hills

The South Central Coastal Information Center received your records search request for the project area referenced above, located on the Baldy Mesa, Hesperia, and Silverwood Lake, CA USGS 7.5' quadrangle. Due to the COVID-19 emergency, we have implemented new records search protocols, which limits the deliverables available to you at this time. **WE ARE ONLY PROVIDING DATA THAT IS ALREADY DIGITAL AT THIS TIME.** Please see the attached document on COVID-19 Emergency Protocols for what data is available and for future instructions on how to submit a records search request during the course of this crisis. If your selections on your data request form are in conflict with this document, we reserve the right to default to emergency protocols and provide you with what we stated on this document. You may receive more than you asked for or less than you wanted. The following reflects the results of the records search for the project area and a ½-mile radius:

As indicated on the data request form, the locations of resources and reports are provided in the following format: custom GIS maps shape files hand-drawn maps

| | |
|-----------------------------------|--|
| Resources within project area: 0 | None |
| Resources within ½-mile radius: 2 | SEE ATTACHED MAP or LIST |
| Reports within project area: 5 | SB-01025, SB-01026, SB-01027, SB-05766, SB-06901 |
| Reports within ½-mile radius: 0 | None |

- Resource Database Printout (list):** enclosed not requested nothing listed
- Resource Database Printout (details):** enclosed not requested nothing listed
- Resource Digital Database (spreadsheet):** enclosed not requested nothing listed
- Report Database Printout (list):** enclosed not requested nothing listed
- Report Database Printout (details):** enclosed not requested nothing listed
- Report Digital Database (spreadsheet):** enclosed not requested nothing listed
- Resource Record Copies:** enclosed not requested nothing listed

Report Copies: enclosed not requested nothing listed
OHP Built Environment Resources Directory (BERD) 2019: available online; please go to
https://ohp.parks.ca.gov/?page_id=30338
Archaeo Determinations of Eligibility 2012: enclosed not requested nothing listed
Los Angeles Historic-Cultural Monuments enclosed not requested nothing listed
Historical Maps: not available at SCCIC; please go to
<https://ngmdb.usgs.gov/topoview/viewer/#4/39.98/-100.02>
Ethnographic Information: not available at SCCIC
Historical Literature: not available at SCCIC
GLO and/or Rancho Plat Maps: not available at SCCIC
Caltrans Bridge Survey: not available at SCCIC; please go to
<http://www.dot.ca.gov/hq/structur/strmaint/historic.htm>
Shipwreck Inventory: not available at SCCIC; please go to
http://shipwrecks.slc.ca.gov/ShipwrecksDatabase/Shipwrecks_Database.asp
Soil Survey Maps: (see below) not available at SCCIC; please go to
<http://websoilsurvey.nrcs.usda.gov/app/WebSoilSurvey.aspx>

Please forward a copy of any resulting reports from this project to the office as soon as possible. Due to the sensitive nature of archaeological site location data, we ask that you do not include resource location maps and resource location descriptions in your report if the report is for public distribution. If you have any questions regarding the results presented herein, please contact the office at the phone number listed above.

The provision of CHRIS Data via this records search response does not in any way constitute public disclosure of records otherwise exempt from disclosure under the California Public Records Act or any other law, including, but not limited to, records related to archeological site information maintained by or on behalf of, or in the possession of, the State of California, Department of Parks and Recreation, State Historic Preservation Officer, Office of Historic Preservation, or the State Historical Resources Commission.

Due to processing delays and other factors, not all of the historical resource reports and resource records that have been submitted to the Office of Historic Preservation are available via this records search. Additional information may be available through the federal, state, and local agencies that produced or paid for historical resource management work in the search area. Additionally, Native American tribes have historical resource information not in the CHRIS Inventory, and you should contact the California Native American Heritage Commission for information on local/regional tribal contacts.

Should you require any additional information for the above referenced project, reference the record search number listed above when making inquiries. Requests made after initial invoicing will result in the preparation of a separate invoice.

Thank you for using the [California Historical Resources Information System](#),

Isabela Kott
GIS Technician/Staff Researcher

Enclosures:

(X) Covid-19 Emergency Protocols for San Bernardino County Records Searches – 2 pages

(X) Custom Maps – 1 page

(X) Resource Digital Database (spreadsheet) – 2 lines

(X) Report Database Printout (list) – 1 page

(X) Report Database Printout (details) – 6 pages

(X) Resource Record Copies – (all) 6 pages

Covid-19 Emergency Protocols for San Bernardino County Records Searches

These instructions are for qualified consultants with a valid Access and Use Agreement.

WE ARE ONLY PROVIDING DATA THAT IS ALREADY DIGITAL AT THIS TIME.

We can only provide you information that is already in digital format; therefore, your record search may or may not be complete. Some records are only available in paper formats and so may not be available at this time. This also means that there may be data missing from the database bibliographies; locations of resource and report boundaries may be missing or mis-mapped on our digital maps; and that no pdf of a resource or report is available or may be incomplete.

As for the GIS mapped data, bibliographic databases, and pdfs of records and reports; not all the data in our digital archive for San Bernardino County was processed by SCCIC, therefore, we cannot vouch for its accuracy. Accuracy checking and back-filling of missing information is an on-going process under normal working conditions and cannot be conducted under the emergency protocols.

This is an extraordinary and unprecedented situation. Your options will be limited so that we can help as many of you as possible in the shortest amount of time. You may not get everything you want and/or you may get more than you want. We appreciate your patience and resilience.

Please send in your request via email using the data request form along with the associated shape files and pdf map of the project area. If you have multiple SBCO jobs for processing, you may not get them all back at the same time. Use this data request form:

<http://web.sonoma.edu/nwic/docs/CHRISDataRequestForm.pdf>

Please make your selections on the data request form based on the following instructions.

1. Keep your search radius as tight as possible, but we understand if you have a requirement. The wider the search radius, the higher the cost. You are welcome to request a Project area only search, but please make it clear on the request form that that is what you are seeking.
2. You will get a custom map of all site records within your project area and radius. You will get a custom map of reports that are only within your project area.
3. You will get copies of all site records within your project area and search radius. You will get copies of the reports within your project area only, if they are digitally available. You can opt out of receiving any report copies of you prefer.

4. You will also get the associated list and spreadsheet for all of the resources in your project area and the search radius, but only for the reports in your project area.
5. If you request more than what we are offering here, we may provide it if it is available or we reserve the right to default to these instructions. If you want things that are not available digitally at the time of the search, you can send us a separate request for processing when we are allowed to return to the office. Fees will apply.
6. **You will get a copy of the OHP BERD at no cost to search yourself for your project area and the search radius.** This replaces the old OHP HPD. You can opt out if you want to use the online version on the OHP website.
7. You can go online to find historic maps, so we are not providing them at this time.
8. Your packet will be mailed to you on a CD or via Dropbox if you have an account. We use 7-zip to password protect the files so you will need both on your computer. We email you the password. We may also simply email you the results if they contain no confidential information.
9. We will be billing you at the staff rate of \$150 per hour and you will be charged for all resources and reports according to the “custom map charges”, even if you don’t get a custom or hand-drawn map. You will also be billed 0.15 per pdf page, as usual. The fee structure for custom maps was designed to mimic the cost of doing the search by hand so the fees are comparable. If it is your habit to NEVER make a map when you do your own research and you ONLY make a list of resources and reports, **then you must email me to discuss your options BEFORE you submit your request.**
10. **A copy of the digital fee structure is available on the Office of Historic Preservation website under the CHRIS tab. If the digital fee structure is new to you or you don’t understand it; please ask questions before we process your request, not after. Thank you.**

Report Detail: SB-01025

Identifiers

Report No.: SB-01025

| Other IDs: | Type | Name |
|------------|--------|----------|
| | NADB-R | 1061025 |
| | Voided | 80-9.13A |
| | Paleo | |

Cross-refs:

Citation information

Author(s): HARRIS, RUTH

Year: 1973

Title: ARCHAEOLOGICAL, HISTORICAL, AND PALEONTOLOGICAL SITE SURVEY FOR COUNTY SERVICE AREA NO. 70 IMPROVEMENT ZONE "J", ASSESSMENTS OF IMPACT AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Affiliation: SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY MUSEUM ASSOCIATION

No. pages: 7

No. maps:

Attributes: Archaeological, Architectural/Historical, Field study

Inventory size:

Disclosure:

Collections:

General notes

Mapped to SB-01027 - [NADB Keywords: PREHISTORIC; HISTORIC; ARCHAEOLOGICAL RECONNAISSANCE REPORT; GROUND STONE; FLAKED LITHICS; MOJAVE DESERT; TRANSVERSE RANGES; SAN BERNARDINO MOUNTAINS]

Associated resources

| Primary No. | Trinomial | Name |
|-------------|---------------|-------------------|
| P-36-002208 | CA-SBR-002208 | Cajon Summit Site |

No. resources: 1

Has informals:

Location information

County(ies): San Bernardino

USGS quad(s): Baldy Mesa, Cajon, Hesperia, Silverwood Lake

Address:

PLSS:

Database record metadata

| Date | User | Action taken |
|--------------------------|---------|------------------------------------|
| Entered: 7/18/2014 | jay | |
| Last modified: 3/16/2020 | ikott | |
| IC actions: Date | User | Action taken |
| 7/18/2014 | jay | Appended record from NADB database |
| 11/9/2015 | agarcia | Database updated. |

Record status: Database Complete

Report Detail: SB-01026

Identifiers

Report No.: SB-01026

| Other IDs: | Type | Name |
|------------|--------|----------|
| | NADB-R | 1061026 |
| | Voided | 80-9.13B |
| | Paleo | |

Cross-refs:

Citation information

Author(s): HARRIS, RUTH

Year: 1974

Title: ARCHAEOLOGICAL, HISTORICAL AND PALEONTOLOGICAL SITE SURVEY FOR COUNTY SERVICE AREA NO. 70, IMPROVEMENT ZONE "J", ASSESSMENTS OF IMPACT AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Affiliation: SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY MUSEUM ASSOCIATION

No. pages: 3

No. maps:

Attributes: Archaeological, Architectural/Historical, Field study

Inventory size:

Disclosure:

Collections:

General notes

Mapped to SB-01027 - [NADB Keywords: PREHISTORIC; ARCHAEOLOGICAL MITIGATION REPORT; TRANSVERSE RANGES; SAN BERNARDINO MOUNTAINS]

Associated resources

| Primary No. | Trinomial | Name |
|-------------|---------------|-------------------|
| P-36-002208 | CA-SBR-002208 | Cajon Summit Site |

No. resources: 1

Has informals:

Location information

County(ies): San Bernardino

USGS quad(s): Baldy Mesa, Cajon, Hesperia, Silverwood Lake

Address:

PLSS:

Database record metadata

| Date | User | Action taken |
|--------------------------|---------|------------------------------------|
| Entered: 7/18/2014 | jay | |
| Last modified: 3/16/2020 | ikott | |
| IC actions: Date | User | Action taken |
| 7/18/2014 | jay | Appended record from NADB database |
| 11/9/2015 | agarcia | Database updated. |

Record status: Database Complete

Report Detail: SB-01027

Identifiers

Report No.: SB-01027

| Other IDs: Type | Name |
|-----------------|----------|
| NADB-R | 1061027 |
| Voided | 80-9.13C |

Cross-refs:

Citation information

Author(s): REYNOLDS, ROBERT E.

Year: 1980

Title: CULTURAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT: BALDY MESA WATER LINES, COUNTY SERVICE AREA 70, IMPROVEMENT ZONE J, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

Affiliation: SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY MUSEUM ASSOCIATION

No. pages: 55

No. maps:

Attributes: Archaeological, Architectural/Historical, Field study

Inventory size:

Disclosure:

Collections:

General notes

[NADB Keywords: PREHISTORIC; HISTORIC; ARCHAEOLOGICAL RECONNAISSANCE REPORT; OPEN HABITATION SITES; ARCHAEOLOGICAL TESTING; LITHIC SCATTERS; TRAILS; ROADS; RANCHING SITES; REFUSE DISPOSAL SITES; BUILDING FOUNDATIONS; UTILITY LINES; FLAKED LITHICS; JASPER; OBSIDIAN; GROUND STONE; SCHIST; APLITE; CHALCEDONY; CHERT; QUARTZ; QUARTZITE; QUARTZ MONZONITE; GLASS; TINNED CANS; MOJAVE DESERT; TRANSVERSE RANGES; SAN BERNARDINO MOUNTAINS]

Associated resources

| Primary No. | Trinomial | Name |
|-------------|-----------------|-----------------------------------|
| P-36-001081 | CA-SBR-001081 | SBCM-3343 |
| P-36-003698 | CA-SBR-003698 | |
| P-36-004179 | CA-SBR-004179H | Lanes Crossing Toll Road; SBC |
| P-36-004203 | CA-SBR-004203 | Tejon Road - Palmdale Cutoff; P |
| P-36-004251 | CA-SBR-004251H | Baldy Mesa Pole Line |
| P-36-004252 | CA-SBR-004252H | Baldy Mesa Road |
| P-36-004253 | CA-SBR-004253H | Browns Toll Road |
| P-36-004254 | CA-SBR-004254H | Escondido Road Poultry Ranch |
| P-36-004255 | CA-SBR-004255H | Hesperia Pole Line; SBCM-4645 |
| P-36-004256 | CA-SBR-004256H | Hesperia Road |
| P-36-004257 | CA-SBR-004257H | |
| P-36-004258 | CA-SBR-004258H | |
| P-36-004259 | CA-SBR-004259 | Mesquite Road Site |
| P-36-004260 | CA-SBR-004260 | |
| P-36-004261 | CA-SBR-004261 | Oak Hill #2 |
| P-36-004262 | CA-SBR-004262H | Oak Hill Road |
| P-36-004263 | CA-SBR-004263H | Oak Hill Road Refuse Dump |
| P-36-004264 | CA-SBR-004264H | |
| P-36-004265 | CA-SBR-004265 | |
| P-36-004266 | CA-SBR-004266 | Oro Grande Wash #4 |
| P-36-004267 | CA-SBR-004267H | Oro Grande Wash - Oak Hill Cut |
| P-36-004268 | CA-SBR-004268H | Oro Grande Wash - White Road |
| P-36-004269 | CA-SBR-004269H | Oro Grande Wash Road; SBCM- |
| P-36-004270 | CA-SBR-004270H | Patterson Ranch/Warner Ranch |
| P-36-004271 | CA-SBR-004271H | VOIDED |
| P-36-004272 | CA-SBR-004272H | Old Spanish Trail; Salt Lake - Sa |
| P-36-004273 | CA-SBR-004273/H | |
| P-36-004274 | CA-SBR-004274H | Toll Road - Hesperia Road Bypa |
| P-36-004275 | CA-SBR-004275H | Toll Road - Houghton's Crossing |
| P-36-004276 | CA-SBR-004276H | Van Dusen Road; Coxey Road |

Report Detail: SB-01027

P-36-004277 CA-SBR-004277H
P-36-004278 CA-SBR-004278H
P-36-004279 CA-SBR-004279H

No. resources: 33

Has informals:

Location information

County(ies): San Bernardino

USGS quad(s): Baldy Mesa, Cajon, Hesperia, Silverwood Lake

Address:

PLSS:

Database record metadata

| | <i>Date</i> | <i>User</i> | |
|--------------------|--------------------------|-------------|------------------------------------|
| | Entered: 7/18/2014 | jay | |
| | Last modified: 3/16/2020 | ikott | |
| <i>IC actions:</i> | <i>Date</i> | <i>User</i> | <i>Action taken</i> |
| | 7/18/2014 | jay | Appended record from NADB database |
| | 11/9/2015 | agarcia | Database updated. |

Record status: Database Complete

Report Detail: SB-05766

Identifiers

Report No.: SB-05766

| Other IDs: | Type | Name |
|------------|--------|---------|
| | NADB-R | 1065766 |

Cross-refs:

Citation information

Author(s): Love, Bruce

Year: 1997

Title: Cultural Resources Report: Bakersfield—Rialto Fiberoptic Line Project, Kern, Los Angeles and San Bernardino Counties, California.

Affiliation: CRM TECH

No. pages: 54

No. maps:

Attributes: Archaeological, Architectural/Historical, Field study

Inventory size:

Disclosure: Not for publication

Collections: No

General notes

Associated resources

No. resources: 0

Has informals:

Location information

County(ies): San Bernardino

USGS quad(s): Adelanto, Baldy Mesa, Cajon, Devore, El Mirage, Fontana, Hesperia, Shadow Mountains SE, Victorville

Address:

PLSS:

Database record metadata

| | Date | User | |
|----------------|-----------|-------|---|
| Entered: | 7/18/2014 | jay | |
| Last modified: | 9/21/2017 | ikott | |
| IC actions: | Date | User | Action taken |
| | 7/18/2014 | jay | Appended record from Report Biblio MS Word document |

Record status: Database Complete

Report Detail: SB-06901

Identifiers

Report No.: SB-06901

| Other IDs: | Type | Name |
|------------|--------|---------|
| | NADB-R | 1066901 |

Cross-refs:

Citation information

Author(s): Smallwood, Josh

Year: 2010

Title: Cultural Resources Study: Proposed Rancher Road Improvements Project, City of Hesperia, San Bernardino County, California.

Affiliation:

No. pages:

No. maps:

Attributes:

Inventory size:

Disclosure:

Collections:

General notes

Associated resources

No. resources: 0

Has informals:

Location information

County(ies): San Bernardino

USGS quad(s):

Address:

PLSS:

Database record metadata

| Date | User |
|------|------|
|------|------|

| | |
|--------------------|-----|
| Entered: 7/18/2014 | jay |
|--------------------|-----|

Last modified:

| IC actions: | Date | User | Action taken |
|-------------|------|------|--------------|
|-------------|------|------|--------------|

| | | | |
|--|-----------|-----|---|
| | 7/18/2014 | jay | Appended record from Report Biblio MS Word document |
|--|-----------|-----|---|

Record status:

Resource Detail: P-36-060851

Identifying information

Primary No.: P-36-060851

Trinomial:

Name: I-2090

Other IDs: Type

Name

Adelanto-Lugo Transmission Project

Resource Name

I-2090

can

Other

IA1331-21H

Cross-refs:

Attributes

Resource type: Other

Age: Prehistoric

Information base: Survey

Attribute codes: AP16 (Other)

Disclosure: Not for publication

Collections: No

Accession no(s):

Facility:

General notes

PDF OK

Recording events

| Date | Recorder(s) | Affiliation | Notes |
|-----------|-----------------|-------------|-------|
| 5/27/1993 | Becker, Kenneth | RMW PALEO | |

Associated reports

Location information

County: San Bernardino

USGS quad(s): Hesperia

Address:

PLSS: T3N R5W NW¼ of NE¼ of Sec. 2 SBBM

UTMs: Zone 11 466220mE 3804330mN

Management status

Database record metadata

| Date | User | Action taken |
|--------------------------|---------|--|
| Entered: 7/21/2014 | jay | |
| Last modified: 2/27/2017 | rmoritz | |
| IC actions: Date | User | Action taken |
| 7/21/2014 | jay | Imported record from SBR catalog spreadsheet |
| Record status: Verified | | |

Resource Detail: P-36-060863

Identifying information

Primary No.: P-36-060863

Trinomial:

Name: I-1880

Other IDs: Type

Name

Adelanto-Lugo Transmission Project

Resource Name

I-1880

can

Other

IA1322-12H

Cross-refs:

Attributes

Resource type: Other

Age: Historic

Information base: Survey

Attribute codes: AH16 (Other)

Disclosure: Not for publication

Collections: No

Accession no(s):

Facility:

General notes

PDF OK

Recording events

| Date | Recorder(s) | Affiliation | Notes |
|-----------|-----------------------|----------------------|-------|
| 5/27/1993 | Becker, Kenneth et al | RMW Paleo Associates | |

Associated reports

Location information

County: San Bernardino

USGS quad(s): Baldy Mesa

Address:

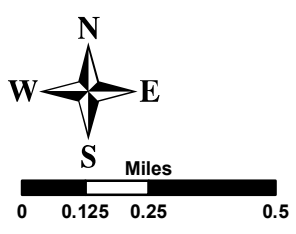
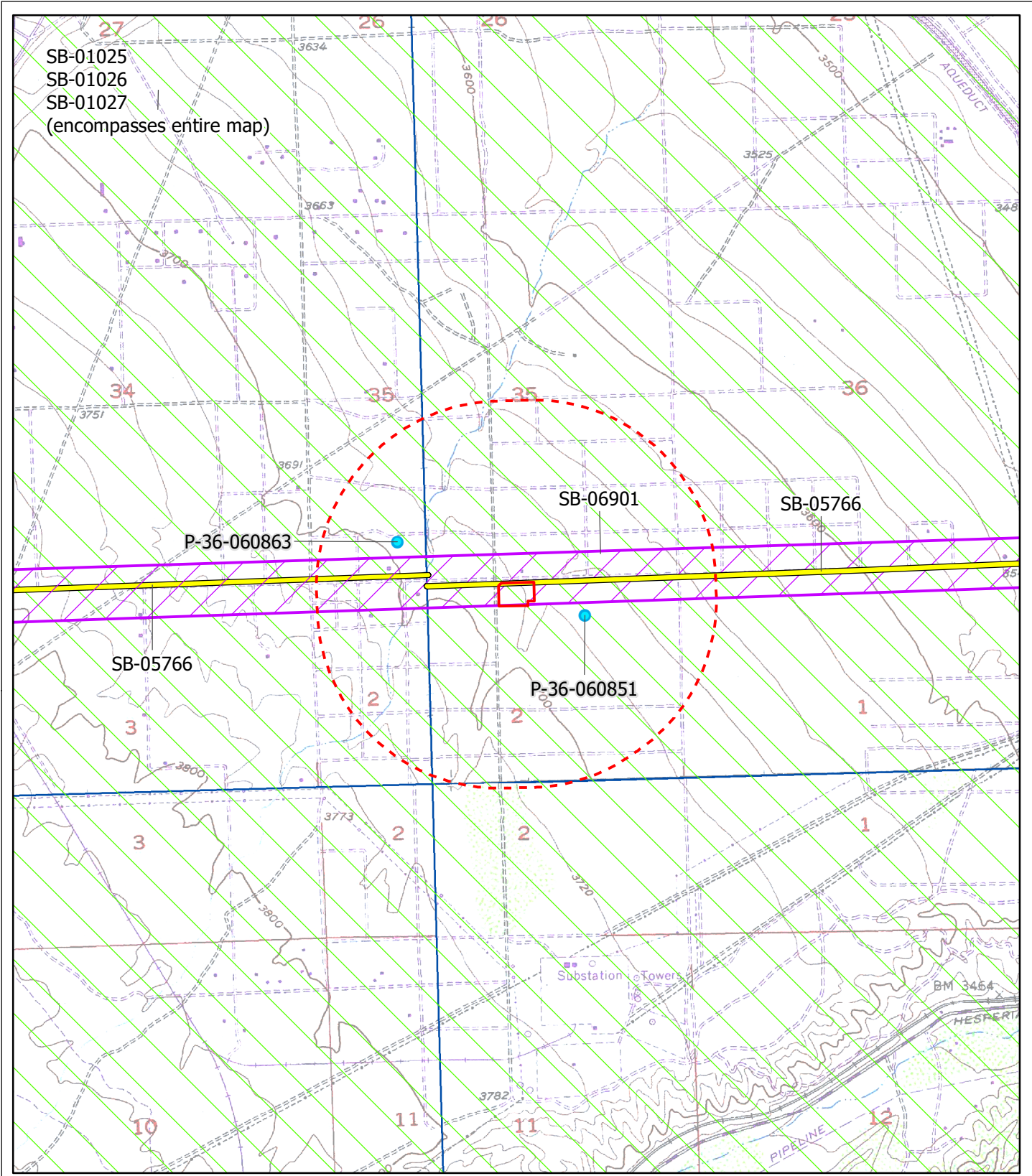
PLSS: T4N R5W SW¼ of SW¼ of Sec. 35 SBBM

UTMs: Zone 11 465400mE 3804680mN

Management status

Database record metadata

| Date | User | Action taken |
|----------------------------------|-------|--|
| Entered: 7/21/2014 | jay | |
| Last modified: 1/5/2017 | ikott | |
| IC actions: Date | User | Action taken |
| 7/21/2014 | jay | Imported record from SBR catalog spreadsheet |
| Record status: Database Complete | | |



Resources within the project area: None
 2 resources within a 1/2-mile radius
 Reports within the project area: SB-01025,
 SB-01026, SB-01027, SB-05766, SB-06901
 No additional reports within a 1/2-mile radius

Baldy Mesa, CA PR: 1988
 Hesperia, CA PR: 1980
 Silverwood Lake, CA PR: 1988
 1:24,000 USGS 7.5'
 INV #21567
 Sept 2020

ATTACHMENT B

PALEONTOLOGICAL RESOURCES RECORDS SEARCH (SBCM)



**San Bernardino
County Museum
Division of Earth
Sciences**

Crystal Cortez
Curator of Earth Sciences

email: Crystal.cortez@sbcm.sbcounty.org

5 August, 2020

VCS environmental

Attn: Pat Maxon

30900 Rancho Viejo Road, Ste. 100

San Juan Capistrano, CA 92675

PALEONTOLOGY RECORDS REVIEW for proposed AutoZone project, San Bernardino County, California

Dear Ben,

The Division of Earth Sciences of the San Bernardino County Museum (SBCM) has completed a records search for the above-named project in San Bernardino County, California. The proposed AutoZone project is located in the City of Oak Hills, California as shown on the United States Geological Survey (USGS) 7.5 Hesperia, California quadrangles.

Geologic mapping of that region (Dibblee and Minch, 2003) indicates the proposed development is located on Quaternary alluvial deposits of older (Pleistocene) alluvium. These potentially-fossiliferous sediments were deposited between ~1.8 million years ago to ~11,000 years ago. Older Pleistocene deposits in the area have been found to be highly fossiliferous yielding the remains of ground sloths, bison and horse.

For this review, I conducted a search of the Regional Paleontological Locality Inventory (RPLI) at the SBCM. The results of this search indicate that no paleontological resources have been discovered within the proposed project. The nearest fossil locality to the site is 2 miles away. SBCM 1.103.8 included remnants Reptilia; Rodentia; *Spermophilus sp. (sm)*; *Eutamias cf. merriami*; *Neotoma sp.*; *Dipodomys cf. merriami*. Fossils were found in sandy gravel.

This records search covers only the paleontological records of the San Bernardino County Museum. It is not intended to be a thorough paleontological survey of the proposed project area covering other institutional records, a literature survey, or any potential on-site survey.

Please do not hesitate to contact us with any further questions that you may have.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS

ROBERT A. LOVINGOOD
First District

JANICE RUTHERFORD
Second District

DAWN ROWE
Third District

CURT HAGMAN
Chairman, Fourth District

JOSIE GONZALES
Vice Chair, Fifth District

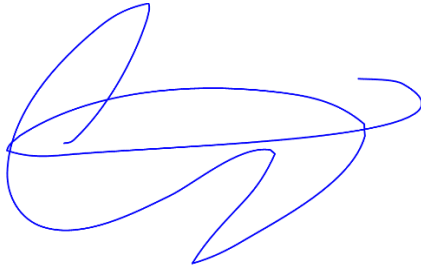
Gary McBride
Chief Executive Officer

AutoZone Oak Hills, CA

5 August, 2020

PAGE 2 of 2

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, consisting of several overlapping loops and a long horizontal stroke.

Crystal Cortez, Curator of Earth Sciences
Division of Earth Sciences
San Bernardino County Museum

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS

ROBERT A. LOVINGOOD
First District

JANICE RUTHERFORD
Second District

DAWN ROWE
Third District

CURT HAGMAN
Chairman, Fourth District

JOSIE GONZALES
Vice Chair, Fifth District

Gary McBride
Chief Executive Officer

ATTACHMENT C

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION (NAHC)

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

July 29, 2020

Magda Gonzalez
County of San Bernardino

Via Email to: magda.gonzalez@lus.sbcounty.gov

Re: Native American Consultation, Pursuant to Senate Bill 18, Government Code §65352.3 and §65352.4, AutoZone Oak Hills Project, San Bernardino County

Dear Ms. Gonzalez:

Attached is a consultation list of tribes with traditional lands or cultural places located within the boundaries of the above referenced counties.

Government Code § 65352.3 and § 65352.4 require local governments to consult with California Native American tribes identified by the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) for the purpose of avoiding, protecting, and/or mitigating impacts to cultural places when creating or amending General Plans, Specific Plans and Community Plans.

The law does not preclude initiating consultation with the tribes that are culturally and traditionally affiliated within your jurisdiction. The NAHC believes that this is the best practice to ensure that tribes are consulted commensurate with the intent of the law.

The NAHC also believes that agencies should also include with their notification letters, information regarding any cultural resources assessment that has been completed on the area of potential effect (APE), such as:

1. The results of any record search that may have been conducted at an Information Center of the California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS), including, but not limited to:
 - A listing of any and all known cultural resources that have already been recorded or are adjacent to the APE, such as known archaeological sites;
 - Copies of any and all cultural resource records and study reports that may have been provided by the Information Center as part of the records search response;
 - Whether the records search indicates a low, moderate or high probability that unrecorded cultural resources are located in the APE; and
 - If a survey is recommended by the Information Center to determine whether previously unrecorded cultural resources are present.
2. The results of any archaeological inventory survey that was conducted, including:
 - Any report that may contain site forms, site significance, and suggested mitigation measures.



CHAIRPERSON
Laura Miranda
Luiseño

VICE CHAIRPERSON
Reginald Pagaling
Chumash

SECRETARY
Merri Lopez-Keifer
Luiseño

PARLIAMENTARIAN
Russell Attebery
Karuk

COMMISSIONER
Marshall McKay
Wintun

COMMISSIONER
William Mungary
Paiute/White Mountain
Apache

COMMISSIONER
Julie Tumamait-Stenslie
Chumash

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

All information regarding site locations, Native American human remains, and associated funerary objects should be in a separate confidential addendum, and not be made available for public disclosure in accordance with Government Code §6254.10.

3. The result of the Sacred Lands File (SLF) check conducted through the Native American Heritage Commission was positive. Please contact the Chemehuevi Indian Tribe and the San Manuel Band of Mission Indians on the attached list for more information.
4. Any ethnographic studies conducted for any area including all or part of the APE; and
5. Any geotechnical reports regarding all or part of the APE.

Lead agencies should be aware that records maintained by the NAHC and CHRIS are not exhaustive. A tribe may be the only source of information regarding the existence of a tribal cultural resource.

This information will aid tribes in determining whether to request formal consultation. In the event, that they do, having the information beforehand will help to facilitate the consultation process.

If you receive notification of change of addresses and phone numbers from tribes, please notify the NAHC. With your assistance, we are able to assure that our consultation list remains current.

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

**Native American Heritage Commission
Tribal Consultation List
San Bernardino County
7/29/2020**

Chemehuevi Indian Tribe

Charles Wood, 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

Serrano Nation of Mission Indians

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

Morongo Band of Mission Indians

Robert Martin, Chairperson
12700 Pumarra Road Cahuilla
Banning, CA, 92220 Serrano
Phone: (951) 849 - 8807
Fax: (951) 922-8146
dtorres@morongo-nsn.gov

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

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

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

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 Resources Code and Section 6097.98 of the Public Resources Code and section 5097.98 of the Public Resources Code.

This list is only applicable for consultation with Native American tribes under Government Code Sections 65352.3 and 65352.4 et seq for the proposed AutoZone Oak Hills Project, San Bernardino County.

«AddressBlock»
October 28, 2020
Page 1

October 28, 2020

Ms/Mr. ...
CA 90000

Subject: Notice of Proposed Project Pursuant to Public Resources Code Section 21080.3.1 (Assembly Bill [AB] 52) Consultation, for the AutoZone property project, Hesperia, California

Dear Ms/Mr..:

This letter is intended as initial notification to potentially interested Native American tribes and an invitation to undertake formal government-to-government consultation with the City of Hesperia on the AutoZone Oak Hills Project. Because this project is a CEQA action, it requires an offer of tribal consultation under Assembly Bill [AB] 52 (Public Resources Code Section 21080.3.1).

The proposed Project is a subdivision of 2.37 acres into two lots and the construction of a 6,800 sq. ft. Auto Zone Parts Store, which will be developed on the east portion of the parcel, to include shared access with the proposed adjacent parcel to the west, located in the Community of Oak Hills.

The project site is located on the U.S. Geological Survey's (USGS's) 7.5-Minute *Hesperia*, California Quadrangle at Section 2, Township 3 North; Range 5 West (refer to Exhibits 1 and 2 attached).

An archaeological/historic records search was conducted at the South Central Coastal Information Center at the California State University, Fullerton. It resulted in a finding that five cultural resources studies have been conducted and two cultural resources are recorded within ½ mile of the Project site. No resources are recorded within the Project site. A Sacred Lands File Search conducted by the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) for this project resulted in a negative finding for the presence of Native American sacred sites within the identified Project site.

The City of Hesperia maintains a list of interested tribes pursuant to AB 52. You are receiving this letter because you appear on the AB 52 list.

Your participation in this local planning process is important. If you possess any information or knowledge regarding Native American Sacred Lands or other cultural resources in and around the project site, and wish to consult with the City of Hesperia, please contact ..., at the City. The City would welcome a response at your earliest possible convenience, but no later than 30 days after receiving this letter pursuant to the requirements of AB 52.

...
Planner
City of Hesperia
15900 Smoke Tree
Hesperia, CA 92345-0187
760-995-8150

Thank you very much for your assistance. We look forward to your response.

ATTACHMENT D
DPR 523 SERIES SITE RECORD

**State of California & The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
PRIMARY RECORD**

Primary #
HRI #
Trinomial
NRHP Status Code
Other Review Code
Reviewer
Date
Listings

Page 1 of 2 *Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder) Trash Scatter
P1. Other Identifier: POM-AZ-1

*P2. Location: Not for Publication Unrestricted
*a. County San Bernardino and (P2c, P2e, and P2b or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)
*b. USGS 7.5' Quad Hesperia Date N/A T 3N; R 5W; NW of NE of Sec 2; S.B. B.M.
c. Address _____ City _____ Zip _____
d. UTM: (Give more than one for large and/or linear resources) Zone 11, North 465910 mE/3804657 mN
South 465912 mE/3804597 mN; East 465928 mE/3804628 mN; West 465893 mE/3804627 mN
e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, decimal degrees, etc., as appropriate)

*P3a. Description: (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries)
Resources consists of a diffuse, historic-era (circa 1920s to recent) trash scatter The refuse scatter, consists of tin cans (one sanitary can), bottles and other glass fragments (green, blue, clear, and purpled glass), ceramic pipe, a beer stein base, ceramic transfer ware fragments, bullet shell casings (.22 long), barbed wire fencing, a steel tank (with bullet holes), and other metal debris. There are also several piles of soil that appear to have been scraped from the nearby surface and piled together. The site is ovoid in shape and is approximately 300' (N/A) by 175' (E/W) in size.

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

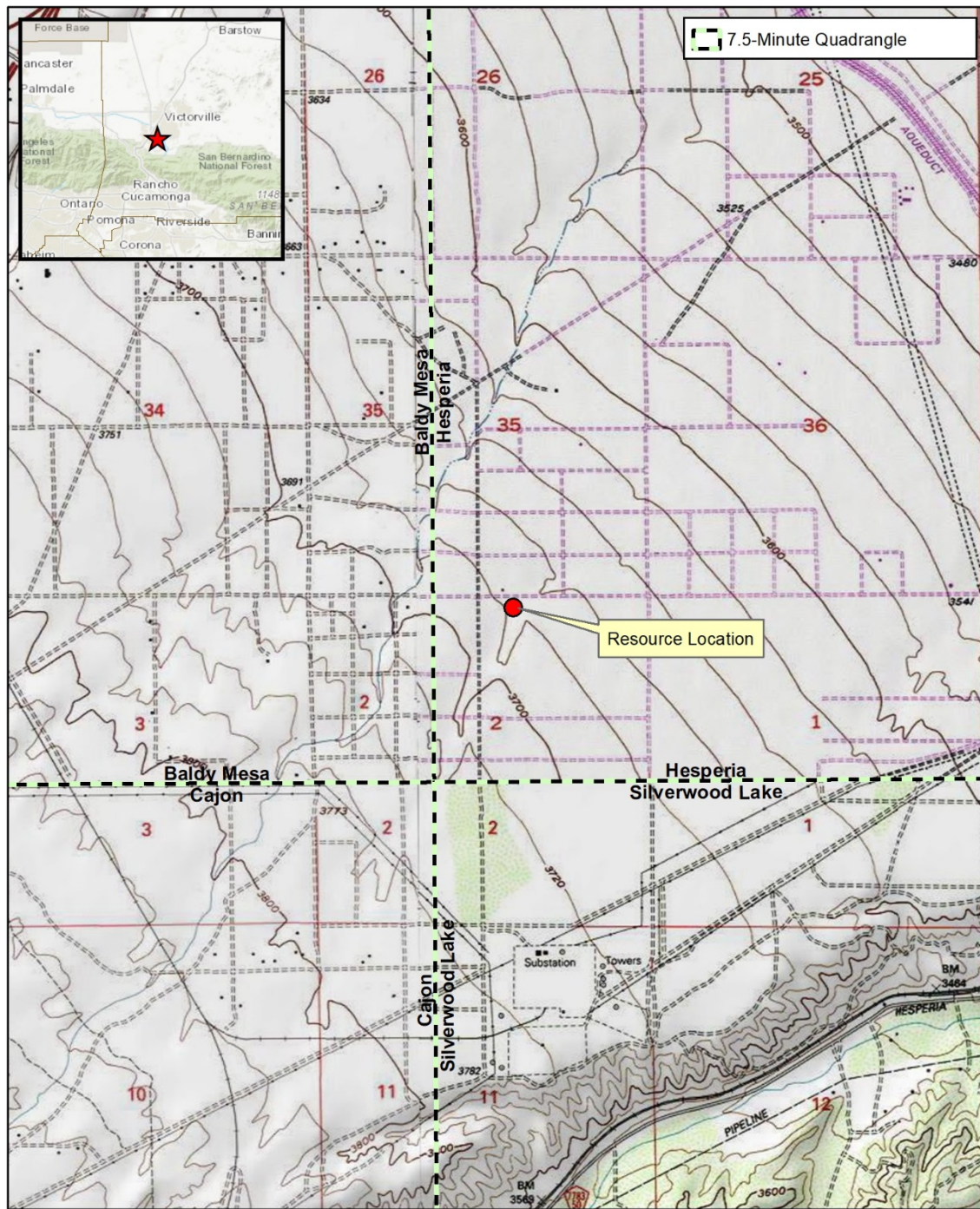


objects.)

*P3b. Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) AH4
*P4. Resources Present: Building Structure Object Site District Element of District Other (Isolates, etc.)
P5b. Description of Photo: (view, date, accession #) Transferware scatter
*P6. Date Constructed/Age and Source: Historic Prehistoric Both
1920s to recent
*P7. Owner and Address: AutoZone
*P8. Recorded by: (Name, affiliation, and address) Patrick Maxon, VCS Environmental, San Jan Capistrano
*P9. Date Recorded: 10/1/2020
*P10. Survey Type: (Describe) Intensive pedestrian archaeological survey
*P11. Report Citation: (Cite survey

report and other sources, or enter "none."
Cultural Resources Assessment for the AutoZone Project Oak Hills, San Bernardino County, California APN 357-421-16

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



ATTACHMENT E
PERSONNEL QUALIFICATIONS



PATRICK MAXON, M.A., RPA

Director | Cultural Services



ABOUT

Patrick Maxon M.A., RPA is a Registered Professional Archaeologist with more than 26 years of experience in all aspects of cultural resources management, including prehistoric and historic archaeology, paleontology, ethnography, and tribal consultation. He has expertise in compliance with NEPA, CEQA, the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), the Archaeological Resources Protection Act, and the Clean Water Act, among others. Patrick has completed hundreds of cultural resources projects throughout Southern California and in Arizona and Nevada that have involved (1) agency, client, Native American, and subcontractor coordination and consultation; (2) treatment plans and research design development; (3) archival research; (4) field reconnaissance; (5) site testing; (6) data recovery excavation; (7) construction monitoring; (8) site recordation; (9) site protection/preservation; (10) mapping/cartography; (11) laboratory analysis; and (12) report production. He has managed projects within the jurisdiction of the USACE, the Bureau of Land Management, the Bureau of Reclamation, and other federal agencies that require compliance with Section 106 of the NHPA. He has also completed projects throughout Southern California under CEQA for State and local governments and municipalities, including Caltrans, the Department of General Services (DGS), the California Energy Commission, the California Department of Water Resources, the Los Angeles County Department of Public Works (LACDPW), the Los Angeles Department of Water and Power, the Los Angeles Unified School District, and others. Patrick meets the Secretary of Interior's standards for historic preservation programs for archaeology and is a Certified Archaeologist in Orange County and for the Riverside County Transportation and Land Management Agency.

EDUCATION

1994/MA/Anthropology/
California State University,
Fullerton
1987/BA/Psychology/Sociology
Towson State University,
Towson, MD

VCS TEAM MEMBER SINCE 2017

CERTIFICATIONS/TRAINING

Riverside County
Transportation and Land
Management Agency Certified
Archaeologist (No. 226)

California Energy Commission
Cultural Resources Specialist
(2001)

Registered Professional
Archaeologist (National)/No.
11468/Register of Professional
Archaeologists

Orange County Certified
Archaeologist (1999)

National Historic Preservation
Act Section 106 Compliance
Advanced Certification, 2002

Principal Investigator, Southern
California/Bureau of Land
Management

SELECT EXPERIENCE/PROJECTS

Diamond Sports Complex, Lake Elsinore, CA: VCS is undertaking a cultural resources investigation that was initiated by developing a cultural resources monitoring plan with the Pechanga and Soboba Tribes. We subsequently commenced the controlled grading of site CA-RIV-4042 as required in the project mitigation measures. The project was suspended after the discovery of human remains. The City and tribes are consulting on the disposition of the burial.

Mission Trail Development, Lake Elsinore, CA: VCS completed cultural and paleontological resources monitoring, guided by a Cultural Resources Monitoring Plan that we developed, of grading for a housing development. Cultural resources recovered from the site were subsequently reburied on site by the Tribal monitors from the Pechanga and Soboba tribes. Two paleontological specimens: a pair of Mammoth ribs and a horse vertebra, were recovered and analyzed. As they were not museum quality specimens, they were made into a display by the project Applicant.

Home Sweet Home Development, Lakeland Village, CA: Project Manager for a Phase I cultural resources survey. The study consisted of (1) archaeological and paleontological records searches, (2) Native American consultation with the NAHC and subsequent communication with several tribes that wished to consult; (3) pedestrian survey of the project site; and (4) a technical report describing the results of the study and recommended mitigation measure for any potential impacts to resources. No resources were discovered.

Qualified Archaeologist-Secretary of Interior Standards and Guidelines of Professional Qualification & Standards for Archeology, as per Title 36, Code of Federal Regulations, Part 61/

PROFESSIONAL AFFILIATIONS

Pacific Coast Archaeological Society

Society for California Archaeology

Society for American Archaeology

Association of Environmental Professionals (OCAEP Board member since 2005)

Summerly Development Project Cultural Resources Monitoring, Lake Elsinore, CA:

Project Manager for this project, which included grading for a drainage channel, a large sewer line, the subsequent residential development, and a 71-1acre detention basin. Patrick managed the placement and work of VCS monitors on the project and ensured that any discovery of cultural or paleontological resources was handled appropriately. Daily field notes describing the activities performed each day were maintained by monitors and were included in the final report. No cultural resources were observed or collected during monitoring activities; however, a large, important assemblage of Pleistocene fossils (bison, camel, mammoth, et al.) was recovered from the lake sediments and recently curated at the Western Science Center in Hemet

Godinho Dairy Project Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment, Eastvale, California.

Mr. Maxon was the Cultural Resources Project Manager for the Godinho Dairy Project located in the City of Eastvale. He conducted a Phase I cultural resources study for the project, which included cultural and paleontological resources literature reviews, Native American scoping, and a pedestrian field survey of the project site. The site contains the extant remains of the Godinho Dairy which dates to at least the early 1960s. Three prehistoric archaeological sites are recorded within one mile of the project site; one (CA-RIV-2801) was recorded just a few hundred feet to the southeast. The Santa Ana River was used extensively by prehistoric populations of the area. Paleontologically sensitive Older Quaternary Alluvium likely lies at depth on the project site. No significant archeological resources were discovered on the project site during the survey. The extant Godinho Dairy complex appears to exceed 50 years of age and its recordation and evaluation as a historic resource was recommended. The proposed project would allow for development of the dairy property into a residential neighborhood.

La Rivera Drainage Project Cultural Resources Services, Riverside, California.

Mr. Maxon served as the Cultural Resources Project Manager for the La Rivera Drainage Project located in the City of Riverside. The Phase I cultural resources study included (1) a cultural resources literature review of the project site at the Eastern Information Center (EIC) at the University of California, Riverside; (2) contact with the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) for a review of its Sacred Lands File and to obtain a list of Native American contacts for the project area; (3) preparation of informational letters to all the NAHC-listed contacts in order to ensure a good-faith effort of participation and (4) conducted a paleontological resources literature review for the project at the Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County (NHMLA). No cultural resources were discovered and no impacts are anticipated. The project proposed to improve existing drainage conditions within the La Rivera residential development and BonTerra Consulting prepared an Initial Study/Mitigated Negative Declaration (IS/MND) for its implementation.

Riverside Energy Resource Center Archaeological and Paleontological, and Biological Services, Riverside County.

Mr. Maxon served as the Program Director for the archaeological, paleontological, and biological services at the Riverside Energy Resource Center in Riverside County. He managed all aspects of the archaeological, paleontological, historic, and biological surveys of the power plant site and its associated transmission lines and pipelines; he also coordinated monitoring the power plant site and its associated facilities. Mr. Maxon maintained client contacts, coordinated with the California Energy Commission, and communicated with the Riverside public utilities. In addition, he conducted cultural resources surveys and monitoring, completed the cultural resources survey report, and wrote monthly cultural resources monitoring reports and a final project report.

Biological and Cultural Resources Surveys, Jurisdictional Delineations, Track Upgrade from Thermal to Araz. Mr. Maxon was the Cultural Resources Project Manager for the Biological and Cultural Resources Surveys, Jurisdictional Delineations, and Track Upgrade from Thermal to Araz. The project began by consulting and coordinating with local, State, and/or federal agencies (as appropriate); the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO); the Union Pacific Railroad (UPRR); and other relevant agencies to develop a Programmatic Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) to consider the cultural resources associated with the project. Mr. Maxon and his crew conducted an intensive 100 percent pedestrian cultural resources survey of the area of potential effect (APE) in transects. Initial Native American consultation and bridge and culvert recordation were provided. There are approximately 609 structures (bridges and culverts) in the project area, of which 512 were built between 1903 and 1960 and are considered historic. An Architectural Historian visited each structure and produced a Primary Record (DPR 523A) and a Location Map (DPR523J).

Desert Ranch Project Cultural Survey, Riverside County. Mr. Maxon served as the Project Manager for the Desert Ranch Project, which consists of approximately seven square miles of desert overlooking the Salton Sea. He helped to provide a Phase I Cultural Resource Inventory for the Client, which entailed a walk of the entire property to survey for archaeological sites. Over 40 sites were recorded and excavation of several is anticipated. In addition to conducting surveys, Mr. Maxon met with the local Indian tribe, the Torres-Martinez Band of Cahuilla Indians, regarding this project.

Lake Elsinore East Lake Specific Plan Amendment Area Cultural Resources Services, City of Lake Elsinore. Mr. Maxon was the Project Manager of the Lake Elsinore East Lake Specific Plan Amendment Area. He was responsible for the assessment of known cultural resources and preparation of final report.

Encino Water Quality Improvement Program Archaeological Monitoring, Encino. As the Project Manager for the Encino Water Quality Improvement Program, Mr. Maxon monitored excavations for pipelines.

Stone Canyon Water Quality Improvement Project Prehistoric Cultural and Biological Resources Investigation and Monitoring, City of Los Angeles. Mr. Maxon was the Project Manager for the Stone Canyon Water Quality Improvement Project in Los Angeles County and was responsible for reconnaissance and report preparation.

Salton Sea Solar Evaporation Pond Pilot Project Archaeological Survey, Imperial County. Mr. Maxon was the Project Manager of the Salton Sea Solar Evaporation Pond Pilot Project. He conducted a field reconnaissance and produced a final report.

East Branch Extension Phase II Water Pipeline Project, Mentone. Mr. Maxon was the Cultural Resources Manager for the East Branch Extension Phase II Water Pipeline Project. The project involved the preparation of all CEQA/NEPA environmental documents, the acquisition of regulatory permits, and construction monitoring. Mr. Maxon was responsible for a full range of cultural resources services including historic, prehistoric and paleontological archival research, field surveys, evaluation of resources, and report preparation 6th Street Viaduct Project, Los Angeles. As Cultural Resources Project Manager, Mr. Maxon was responsible for coordinating with the California Department of Transportation's (Caltrans's) District 7 on the previously submitted draft Archaeological Survey Report (ASR) and the project's Area of Potential Effects (APE) and completing the ASR and Environmentally Sensitive Area (ESA) Action Plan, which included several revisions, for the proposed project. The ESA Action Plan was developed to protect an archaeological site that was recorded within the APE. The plan entails

surrounding the site with fencing during construction and monitoring of construction in the vicinity of the site.

Saddleback Meadows Development Archaeological Test Excavations, Orange County.

Mr. Maxon was the Program Director of archaeological test excavations for the Saddleback Meadows Development Project. He performed test excavations of ten prehistoric archaeological sites and developed a treatment plan and research design in compliance with Section 106 of the NHPA for two sites (CA-ORA-710 and CA-ORA-711). Mr. Maxon conducted test excavations on two additional sites (CA-ORA-1435H and CA-ORA-1437), a data recovery excavation (CA-ORA-711), and laboratory and report preparation. Additionally, he developed a testing plan to evaluate two prehistoric sites (CA-ORA-713 and CA-ORA-715), managed the excavation of those sites, and maintained budgets and relations with the client (TPG Management) and the USACE.

Orange County Water District On-Call Environmental Analyses Services, Orange County, CA:

Cultural Resources Manager for the On-Call Contract. Mr. Maxon has provided environmental analyses services on an as-needed basis as part of on-call contracts with the Orange County Water District since 2010. Representative cultural resources task orders completed as part of the on-call contracts, include the following:

- La Palma Recharge Basin, Anaheim, CA
- Prado Basin Mitigation Sites, Orange County, CA
- Fletcher Basin Improvement Project Cultural and Paleontological Resources Mitigation Monitoring Plan, City of Orange, CA
- Centennial Park Injection Well Project, Santa Ana, CA
- EW-1 Groundwater Containment and Treatment Project, City of Fullerton, CA.
- Santiago Recharge Basin Project, Orange, CA