HISTORICAL/ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES SURVEY REPORT

RANCHO 38 PROJECT

Assessor's Parcel Numbers 3128-291-02
City of Adelanto, San Bernardino County, California

For Submittal to:

City of Adelanto
Development Services Department, Planning Division
11600 Air Expressway
Adelanto, CA 92301

Prepared for:

Industrial Property Group, Inc.
10515 20th Street Southeast
Lake Stevens, WA 98258

Prepared by:

CRM TECH
1016 East Cooley Drive, Suite A/B
Colton, CA 92324

Bai "Tom" Tang, Principal Investigator
Michael Hogan, Principal Investigator

January 15, 2023
CRM TECH Contract No. 3950

Title: Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey Report: Rancho 38 Project, Assessor's Parcel Numbers 3128-291-02, City of Adelanto, San Bernardino County, California

Author(s): Bai "Tom" Tang, Principal Investigator/Historian
Breidy Q. Vilcahuaman, Archaeologist/Report Writer
Hunter O'Donnell, Archaeologist

Consulting Firm: CRM TECH
1016 East Cooley Drive, Suite A/B
Colton, CA 92324
(909) 824-6400

Date: January 15, 2023

For Submittal to: City of Adelanto
Development Services Department, Planning Division
11600 Air Expressway
Adelanto, CA 92301
(760) 246-2300

Prepared for: Craig Wilde, Development Manager
Industrial Property Group, Inc.
10515 20th Street Southeast
Lake Stevens, WA 98258
(314) 713-9516

USGS Quadrangle: Adelanto, Calif., 7.5' quadrangle (Section 3, T5N R5W, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian)

Project Size: Approximately 38.2 acres

Keywords: Victor Valley area, southern Mojave Desert; Phase I historical/ archaeological resources survey; no "historical resources" under CEQA

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

Between September 2022 and January 2023, at the request of Industrial Property Group, Inc., CRM TECH performed a cultural resource study on approximately 38.2 acres of vacant land in the City of Adelanto, San Bernardino County, California. The subject property of the study, Assessor's Parcel Numbers 3128-291-02, is located on the southern side of Rancho Road between Emerald Road and Aguadera Road, in the northeast quarter of Section 3, Township 5 North, Range 5 West, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian.

The study is part of the environmental review process for the proposed Rancho 38 project, which entails mainly the construction of an industrial warehouse with associated facilities such as paved parking lots. The City of Adelanto, as the lead agency for the project, required the study in compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). The purpose of this study is to provide the City with the necessary information and analysis to determine whether the project would cause a substantial adverse change to any "historical resources," as defined by CEQA, that may exist in or around the project area.

In order to identify such resources, CRM TECH conducted a historical/archaeological resources records search, initiated a Native American Sacred Lands File search, pursued historical background research, and carried out an intensive-level field survey. Through the various avenues of research, this study did not encounter any "historical resources" within or adjacent to the project area. Therefore, CRM TECH recommends to the City of Adelanto a finding of *No Impact* regarding "historical resources."

No further cultural resources investigation is recommended for the proposed project unless development plans undergo such changes as to include areas not covered by this study. However, if buried cultural materials are encountered during any earth-moving operations associated with the project, all work within 50 feet of the discovery should be halted or diverted until a qualified archaeologist can evaluate the nature and significance of the finds.

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INTRODUCTION

Between September 2022 and January 2023, at the request of Industrial Property Group, Inc., CRM TECH performed a cultural resource study on approximately 38.2 acres of vacant land in the City of Adelanto, San Bernardino County, California (Fig. 1). The subject property of the study, Assessor's Parcel Numbers 3128-291-02, is located on the southern side of Rancho Road between Emerald Road and Aguadera Road, in the northeast quarter of Section 3, Township 5 North, Range 5 West, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian (Figs. 2, 3).

The study is part of the environmental review process for the proposed Rancho 38 project, which entails mainly the construction of an industrial warehouse with associated facilities such as paved parking lots. The City of Adelanto, as the lead agency for the project, required the study in compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA; PRC §21000, et seq.). The purpose of this study is to provide the City with the necessary information and analysis to determine whether the project would cause a substantial adverse change to any "historical resources," as defined by CEQA, that may exist in or around the project area.

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

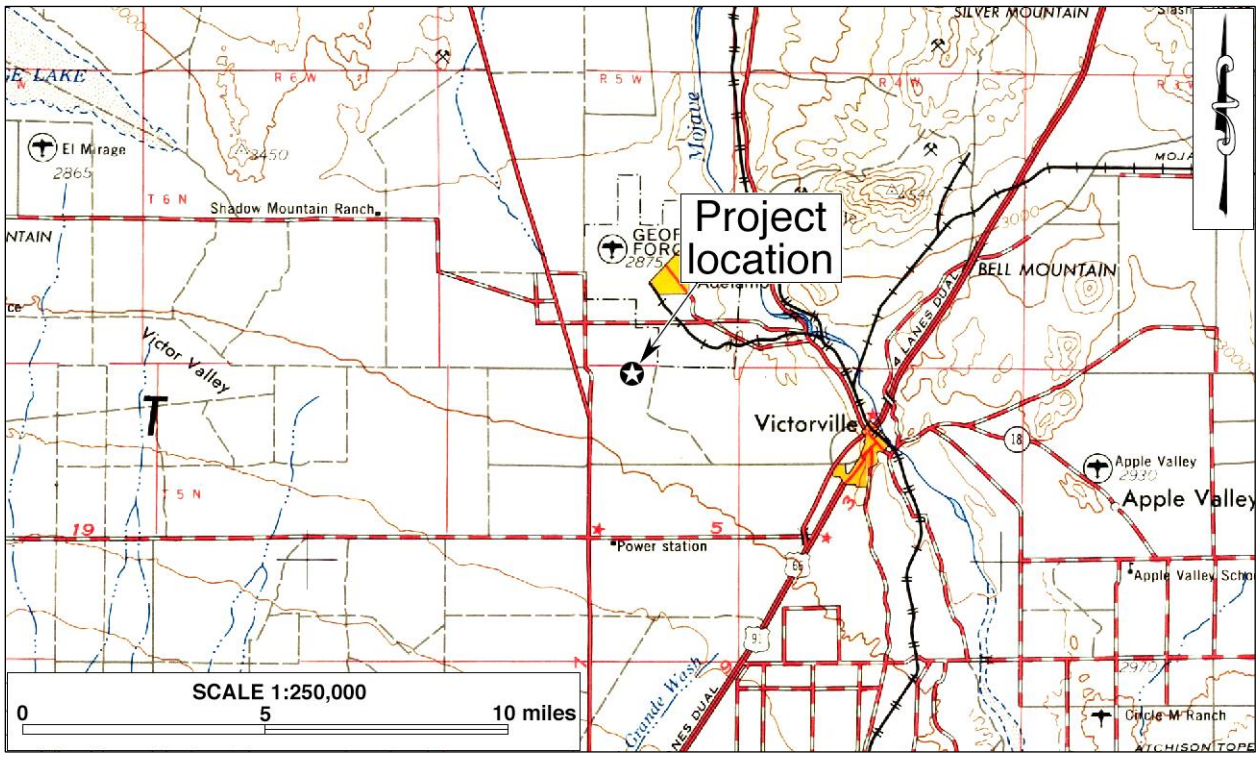

Figure 1. Project vicinity. (Based on USGS San Bernardino, Calif., 120'x60' quadrangle [USGS 1969])

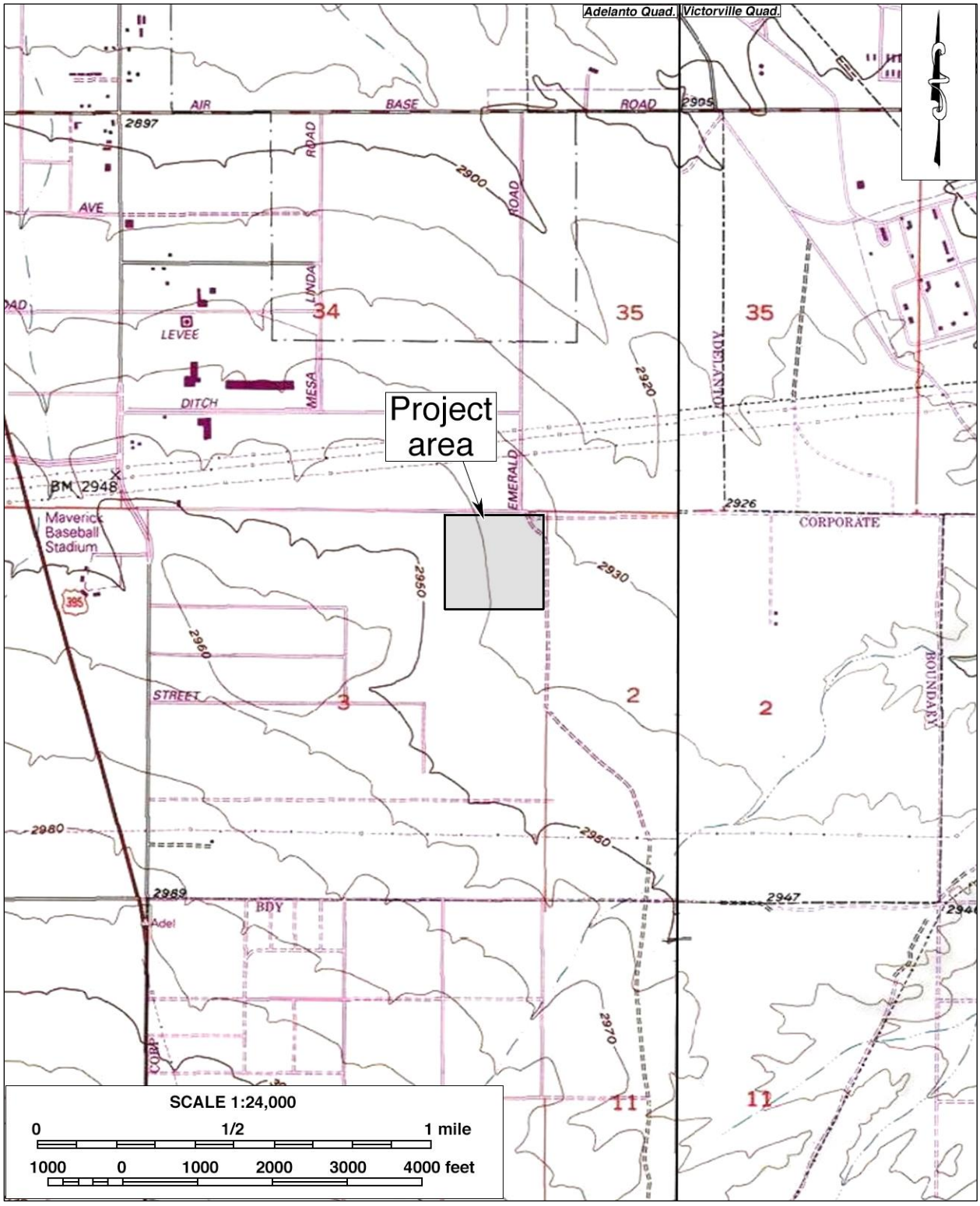

Figure 2. Project area. (Based on USGS Adelanto and Victorville, Calif., 7.5' quadrangle [USGS 1993a; 1993b])

Figure 3. Recent satellite image of the project area.

SETTING

CURRENT NATURAL SETTING

The City of Adelanto is situated in the northwestern portion of the Victor Valley, which lies on the southern rim of the Mojave Desert and immediately to the north of the San Bernardino-San Gabriel Mountain ranges. The climate and environment of the area is typical of southern California "high desert" country, so called because of its higher elevation than the Colorado Desert to the southeast. The climate is marked by extremes in temperature and aridity, with summer highs reaching well over 110ºF and winter lows dipping below freezing. Average annual precipitation is less than five inches, most of which occurs during the winter months and occasional monsoon storms in summer.

Situated on the southeastern outskirts of the City of Adelanto, the project area consists of a roughly square-shaped parcel of undeveloped desert land surrounded by a solar field to the east and industrial properties to the west and the north, interspersed with other parcels of vacant land (Fig. 3). As a result of past development and road construction on adjacent land, ground surface along the edges of the project area has been disturbed by earth-moving operations, while the bulk of the property retains much of its natural character (Fig. 4). Elevations in the project area range roughly between 2,940 feet and 2,960 feet above mean sea level, with a gentle slope downward to the east. Vegetation on the property consists mostly of creosote and other small shrubs and grasses, along with a few Joshua trees (Fig. 4).

Figure 4. Current natural setting of the project area. (Photograph taken on October 21, 2022; view to the southwest)

In its native state, the project area is a part of the Creosote Scrub Plant Community, dominated by the namesake creosote bushes but also featuring burroweed, ocotillo, indigo bush, desert thorn, cheesebush, brittlebush, and beavertail, teddybear, and cholla cacti (Charters n.d.). Animals common to the area include small mammals (e.g., jackrabbits, desert cottontails, squirrels, rats, and mice), reptiles (e.g., lizards, snakes, and desert tortoise), native birds (e.g., doves, vultures, raptors, and quails), and arthropods (e.g., beetles, desert tarantulas, and scorpions).

The Victor Valley is a part of the Mojave River watershed. During the Late Pleistocene and early Holocene, the region experienced four separate high stands of Lake Mojave and other pluvial lakes. These episodes afforded the aboriginal population greater access to water, while the desiccation of the lakes forced them to move closer to the Mojave River, which provided not only a dependable source of water and other subsistence resources but also a major route for interregional trade. Not surprisingly, most of the Native American archaeological sites identified in and around the Victor Valley are concentrated along the Mojave River.

CULTURAL SETTING

Prehistoric Context

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

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

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

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

Ethnohistoric Context

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

Prior to European contact, the Serrano were primarily hunter-gatherers and occasionally fishers, and their long-term settlements were located mostly on elevated terraces, hills, and finger ridges near reliable sources of water, especially in foothills and along major rivers. They were loosely organized into exogamous clans, which were led by hereditary heads, and the clans in turn were affiliated with one of two exogamous moieties. The clans were patrilineal, but their exact structure, function, and number are unknown, except that the clans were the largest autonomous political and landholding units. There was no pan-tribal political union among the clans, but they shared strong trade, ceremonial, and marital connections that sometimes also extended to other surrounding nations, such as the Kitanemuk, the Tataviam, and the Cahuilla.

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

Historic Context

The present-day Victor Valley area received its first European visitor, the famed Spanish missionary and explorer Francisco Garcés, in 1776, and the first Euroamerican settlements appeared in the valley as early as 1860 (Peirson 1970:128). Despite these "early starts," due to its harsh environment, development in the arid high desert country of southern California was slow and limited for much of the historic period, and the Victor Valley remained only sparsely populated until the second half of the 20th century.

Garcés traveled through the Victor Valley along an ancient Indian trading route known today as the Mojave Trail (Beck and Haase 1974:15). In 1829, most of this trail was incorporated into an important pack-train road known as the Old Spanish Trail, which extended between southern California and Santa Fe, New Mexico (Warren 2004). Some 20 years later, when the historic wagon road known as the Mormon Trail or Salt Lake Trail was established between Utah and southern California, it followed essentially the same route across the Mojave Desert (NPS 2001:5). Since then, the Victor Valley has always served as a crucial link on a succession of major transportation arteries, where the heritage of the ancient Mojave Trail was carried on by the Santa Fe Railway, by the legendary U.S. Route 66, and finally by today's Interstate Highway 15.

In 1916, a post office was established in Adelanto, one year after the town was founded by inventor E.H. Richardson (City of Adelanto n.d.). Richardson had sold the rights to his invention, a small, light-weight version of the heavy, cumbersome electric iron first patented in 1882, for $75,000, and with the proceeds he bought the Adelanto townsite with the idea of creating a master-planned community and marketing it to World War I veterans with respiratory ailments by touting the health benefits of the desert climate (*ibid.*). The endeavor met limited success but laid the foundation for the future city.

During and after World War II, George Air Force Base, established nearby in 1941, added a new driving force in the local economy with its 6,000 civilian and military employees (City of Adelanto n.d.). After being deactivated in 1992, the former military installation was converted into civilian use as the Southern California Logistics Airport. Partially because of its proximity to this cargo-oriented airport, the City of Adelanto, incorporated in 1970 as the smallest city in the county, has since grown to a population of more than 34,000 in 2019 (USCB n.d.).

RESEARCH METHODS

RECORDS SEARCH

On October 13, 2022, CRM TECH archaeologist Nina Gallardo conducted the historical/ archaeological resources records search at the South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC), California State University, Fullerton. During the records search, Gallardo examined maps and records on file at the SCCIC for previously identified cultural resources and existing cultural resources reports within a one-mile radius of the project area. Previously identified cultural resources include properties designated as California Historical Landmarks, Points of Historical Interest, or San Bernardino County Landmarks, as well as those listed in the National Register of Historic Places, the California Register of Historical Resources, or the California Historical Resources Inventory.

SACRED LANDS RECORDS SEARCH

On September 23, 2022, CRM TECH submitted a written request to the State of California Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) for a records search in the commission's Sacred Lands File. The NAHC is the State of California's trustee agency for the protection of "tribal cultural resources," as defined by California Public Resources Code §21074, and is tasked with identifying

and cataloging properties of Native American cultural value, including places of special religious, spiritual, or social significance and known graves and cemeteries throughout the state. The NAHC's reply is summarized below and attached to this report in Appendix 2.

HISTORICAL RESEARCH

Historical background research for this study was conducted by CRM TECH principal investigator/ historian Bai "Tom" Tang on the basis of published literature in local and regional history, historical maps of the Adelanto area, and aerial/satellite photographs of the project vicinity. Among the maps consulted for this study were the U.S. General Land Office's (GLO) land survey plat maps dated 1855-1856 and the U.S. Geological Survey's (USGS) topographic maps dated 1934-1993, which are available at the websites of the U.S. Bureau of Land Management and the USGS. The aerial and satellite photographs, taken in 1952-2009, are available at the Nationwide Environmental Title Research (NETR) Online website and through the Google Earth software.

FIELD SURVEY

On October 21, 2022, CRM TECH archaeologists Hunter O'Donnell and Cristal Conner-Ayala carried out the field survey of the project area. The survey was completed at an intensive level by walking a series of parallel north-south transects spaced 15 meters (approximately 50 feet) apart. In this way, the ground surface in the entire project area was systematically and carefully examined for any evidence of human activities dating to the prehistoric or historic period (i.e., 50 years or older). Ground visibility was excellent (95 percent) throughout the project area due to the sparsity of the vegetation growth (Fig. 4).

RESULTS AND FINDINGS

RECORDS SEARCH

SCCIC records indicate that the project area had not been surveyed systematically for a cultural resource prior to this study, although three linear surveys had been carried out along the northern project boundary between 1987 and 2009 (Fig. 5). In addition, the project location was included in a large-scale overview study completed in 2013 for the Adelanto North 2035 Sustainable Community Plan, which encompassed a total of 27 square miles and did not involve a field inspection in its scope. No cultural resources were previously identified within the current project boundaries.

Within the one-mile scope of the records search, SCCIC records identified more than 40 additional studies completed between 1980 and 2015 (Fig. 5). As a result, 65 cultural resources, including 18 sites from the historic period, 43 historic-period isolates (i.e., localities with fewer than three artifacts), and 4 prehistoric (i.e., Native American) isolates, were previously recorded within the one-mile radius, as listed in Table 1. The nearest among them, Site 36-026159 (CA-SBR-16611H), was recorded in 2013 and consisted of a 1.07-mile segment of the then-unpaved Rancho Road, which lies outside but adjacent to the northern boundary of the current project area (Farrell et al. 2013). The road was determined not to be eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources when at that time (*ibid*.).

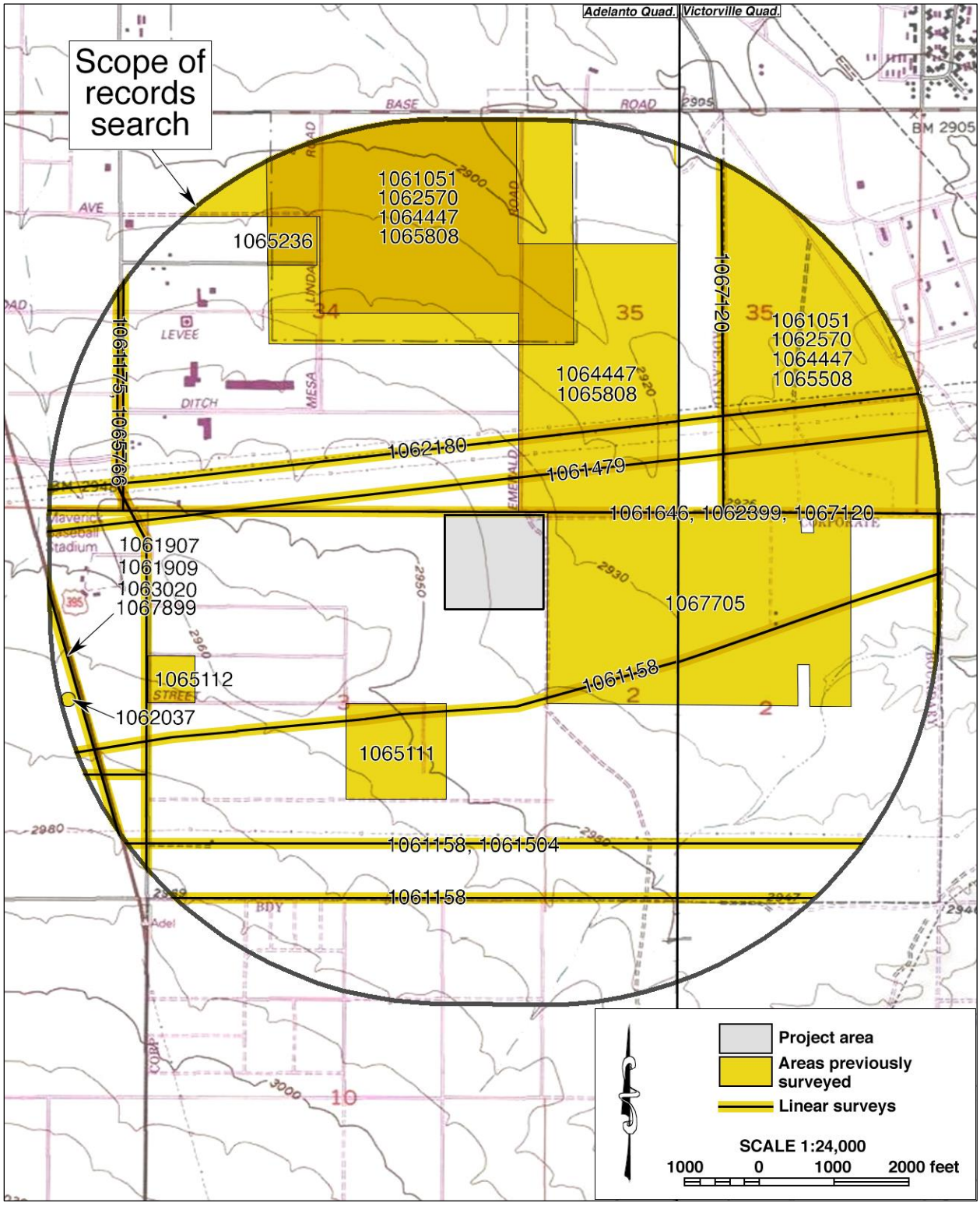

Figure 5. Previous cultural resources studies in the vicinity of the APE, listed by SCCIC file number. Locations of historical/archaeological resources are not shown as a protective measure.

Table 1. Previously Recorded Cultural Resources within the Scope of the Records Search			
Primary No.	**Trinomial**	**Age**	**Description**
36-004020	CA-SBR-4020H	Historical	Household refuse disposal site
36-007545	CA-SBR-7445H	Historical	Segment of U.S. Highway 395
36-010316	CA-SBR-10316H	Historical	Kramer-Victorville Transmission line
36-013602	CA-SBR-12600H	Historical	Structural foundation
36-013603	CA-SBR-12601H	Historical	Structural foundation
36-013604	N/A	Prehistoric	Isolate: mano fragment
36-013605	CA-SBR-12602H	Historical	Refuse scatter
36-013606	CA-SBR-12603H	Historical	Refuse scatter
36-013607	CA-SBR-12604H	Historical	Refuse scatter
36-013608	CA-SBR-12605H	Historical	Refuse scatter
36-013609	CA-SBR-12606H	Historical	Refuse scatter
36-023319	N/A	Historical	Isolate: solder-dot can
36-026154	CA-SBR-16606H	Historical	Refuse scatter
36-026155	CA-SBR-16607H	Historical	Refuse scatter
36-026156	CA-SBR-16608H	Historical	Refuse scatter
36-026157	CA-SBR-16609H	Historical	Refuse scatter
36-026158	CA-SBR-16610H	Historical	Refuse scatter
36-026159*	CA-SBR-16611H	Historical	Dirt road segment (Rancho Road)
36-026165	CA-SBR-16617H	Historical	Dirt road segment (Cassia Street)
36-026166	N/A	Historical	Isolate: solder-dot can
36-026167	N/A	Historical	Isolate: solder-dot can
36-026168	N/A	Historical	Isolate: solder-dot can
36-026169	N/A	Historical	Isolate: two sanitary cans
36-026170	N/A	Historical	Isolate: three glass beverage bottles
36-026171	N/A	Historical	Isolate: solder-dot can
36-026172	N/A	Historical	Isolate: two sanitary cans
36-026173	N/A	Historical	Isolate: beer bottle and cans
36-026174	N/A	Historical	Isolate: solder-dot can
36-026175	N/A	Historical	Isolate: liquor bottle
36-026176	N/A	Historical	Isolate: sanitary can
36-026177	N/A	Historical	Isolate: solder-dot can
36-026178	N/A	Historical	Isolate: two sanitary cans
36-026179	N/A	Historical	Isolate: solder-dot can
36-026180	N/A	Historical	Isolate: two solder-dot cans
36-026181	N/A	Historical	Isolate: sanitary can
36-026182	N/A	Historical	Isolate: two solder-dot cans
36-026183	N/A	Historical	Isolate: rectangular can
36-026184	N/A	Historical	Isolate: sanitary can
36-026185	N/A	Historical	isolate: glass jar and sanitary can
36-026186	N/A	Historical	Isolate: solder-dot can
36-026187	N/A	Historical	Isolate: sanitary can
36-026188	N/A	Historical	Isolate: solder-dot can
36-026189	N/A	Historical	Isolate: solder-dot can
36-026190	N/A	Historical	Isolate: tabaco tin
36-026191	N/A	Historical	Isolate: solder-dot can
36-026192	N/A	Historical	Isolate: solder-dot can
36-026193	N/A	Historical	Isolate: sanitary can
36-026194	N/A	Historical	Isolate: solder-dot can
36-026195	N/A	Historical	Isolate: solder-dot can
36-026196	N/A	Historical	Isolate: two sanitary cans
36-026197	N/A	Historical	Isolate: bottle base
36-026198	N/A	Historical	Isolate: solder-dot can
36-026199	N/A	Historical	Isolate: solder-dot can

Table 1. Previously Recorded Cultural Resources within the Scope of the Records Search			
Primary No.	**Trinomial**	**Age**	**Description**
36-026200	N/A	Prehistoric	Isolate: two lithic flakes
36-026201	N/A	Historical	Isolate: glass fragment
36-026202	N/A	Historical	Isolate: sanitary can
36-026203	N/A	Historical	Isolate: can lid
36-026204	N/A	Historical	Isolate: sanitary can
36-026205	N/A	Historical	Isolate: crushed hole-in-top can
36-026206	N/A	Historical	Isolate: crushed hole-in-top can
36-026207	N/A	Historical	Isolate: hole-in-top can
36-026209	N/A	Historical	Isolate: tabaco tin
36-026805	N/A	Prehistoric	Isolate: lithic core
36-026831	N/A	Prehistoric	Isolate: two lithic flakes
36-061253	CA-SBR-61253H	Historical	Refuse scatter

* Recorded adjacent to the project boundary

The other historic-period sites and isolates recorded within the scope of the records search comprised primarily refuse items, structural foundations, and linear infrastructure features such as other roads and a power transmission line, as Table demonstrates, while the prehistoric isolates consisted of scattered flaked-stone and groundstone artifacts. Other than 36-026159, none of the sites or isolates were found within or adjacent to the project area.

SACRED LANDS RECORDS SEARCH

In response to CRM TECH's inquiry, the NAHC stated in a letter dated November 7, 2022, that the Sacred Lands File search identified no Native American cultural resources in the project vicinity. Noting that the absence of specific information does not necessarily indicate the absence of cultural resources, however, the NAHC recommended that local Native American groups be consulted for further information and provided a referral list of ten tribal representatives affiliated with six tribes in the general vicinity. The NAHC's reply is attached to this report in Appendix 2 for reference by the City of Adelanto in future government-to-government consultations with pertinent tribal groups, if necessary.

HISTORICAL RESEARCH

Historical sources consulted for this study yielded no evidence of any settlement or development activities in or near the project area throughout the historic period (Figs. 6-8; NETR Online 1952-1985). In the mid-1850s, when the U.S. government conducted the first systematic land survey in the Victor Valley region, no human-made features were observed in the project vicinity (Fig. 6). By the 1930s, two dirt roads were noted within or adjacent to the project area, one running northwest-southeast across the southwestern corner of the property, the other along the northern project boundary, the forerunner of present-day Rancho Road (Fig. 7). Later maps and aerial photographs, however, show the former to be located further to the southwest, entirely outside the project boundaries (Fig. 8; NETR Online 1952-1994).

Despite the presence of these roads, no settlement or development activities were evident in the surrounding area until the 1980s-1990s, when several industrial properties appeared nearby, including one on the adjacent land to the west (NETR Online 1952-1994; Google Earth 1985; 1994). Since the 1990s, similar developments have occurred on the adjacent properties to the north and the

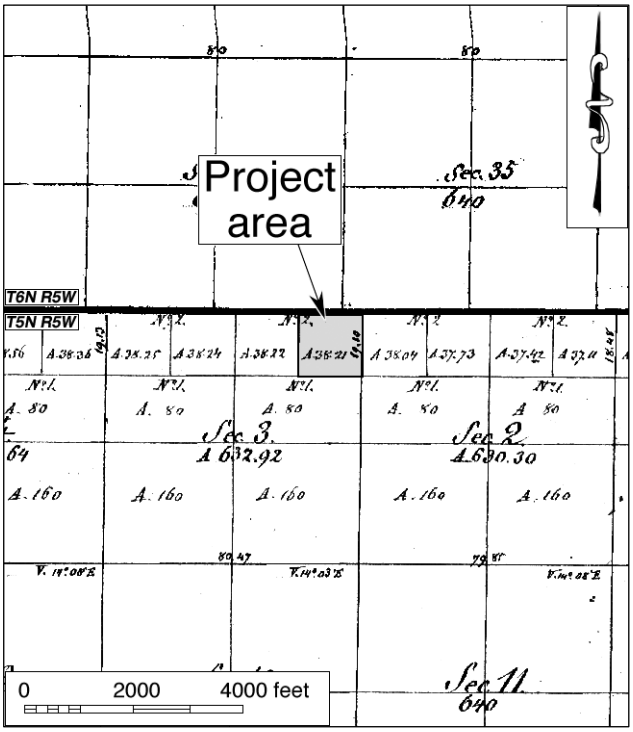

Figure 6. The project area and vicinity in 1853-1855. (Source: GLO 1855; 1856)

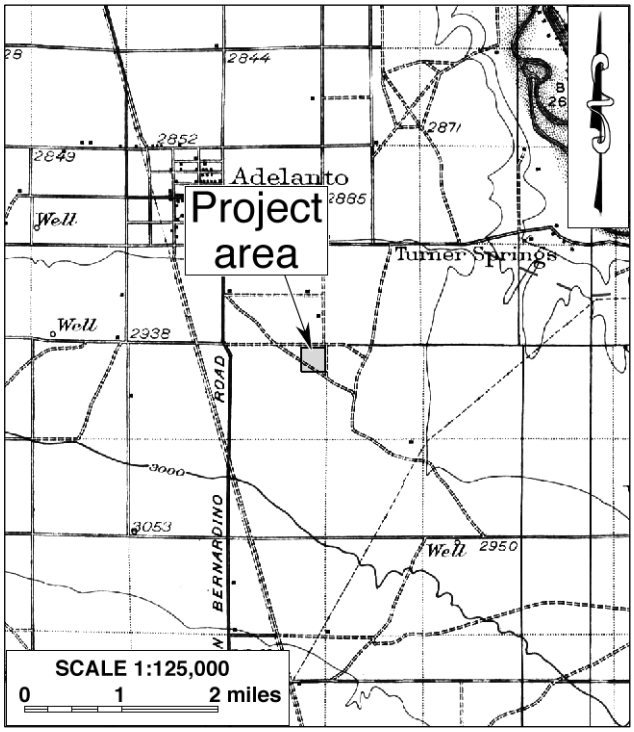

Figure 7. The project area and vicinity in 1920-1932. (Source: USGS 1934)

east, and the segment of Rancho Road along the northern project boundary was paved as a result between 2009 and 2016 (NETR Online 1994-2020; Google Earth 1994-2022). Since the early years of the current century, the western and southern portions of the project area have received much ground disturbance, but the property has remained vacant to the present time (NETR Online 2005-2020; Google Earth 2006-2022).

FIELD SURVEY

The field survey produced negative results for potential cultural resources. During the survey, the only feature more than 50 years of age observed within the project boundaries was a short segment of the unpaved Emerald Road across the northeastern corner of the property, which is known to have been present by 1968 (NETR Online 1968). As a minor, nondescript dirt road from the late historic period that is

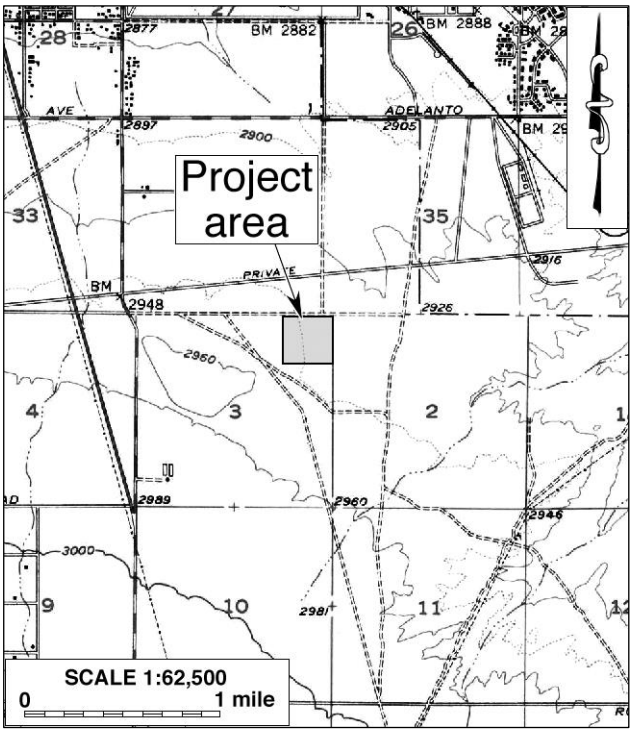

Figure 8. The project area and vicinity in 1952-1956. (Source: USGS 1956)

under continuous use, however, it demonstrates no particularly historical character and little potential for historic significance. Rancho Road along the northern project boundary, which was previously recorded as a dirt road (Site 36-026159), is now a paved road and essentially a modern feature, as discussed above. Scattered domestic refuse and construction debris was found on portions of the property, mainly along the northern and western boundaries, but all of the items are clearly modern in origin, and none of them are of any historical or archaeological interest.

DISCUSSION

The purpose of this study is to identify any cultural resources within or adjacent to the project area, and to assist the City of Adelanto in determining whether such resources meet the official definition of "historical resources," as provided in the California Public Resources Code, in particular CEQA. According to PRC §5020.1(j), "'historical resource' includes, but is not limited to, any object, building, site, area, place, record, or manuscript which is historically or archaeologically significant, or is significant in the architectural, engineering, scientific, economic, agricultural, educational, social, political, military, or cultural annals of California."

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

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

As discussed above, no potential "historical resources" were previously recorded within the project area, and none were found during the present survey. Outside but adjacent to the project boundaries, Rancho Road was previously recorded as Site 36-026159. A dirt road that dated at least to the 1930s, the road was nonetheless found not to be eligible for the California Register of Historical Resources when it was recorded in 2013 (Farrell et al. 2013). Since then, the segment of the road adjacent to the project area has been paved and is now modern in character. As such, it no longer retain any historic integrity to be considered for listing in the California Register. Based on these findings, and in light of the criteria listed above, this study concludes that no "historical resources" exist within or adjacent to the project area.

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

CEQA establishes that "a project that may cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource is a project that may have a significant effect on the environment" (PRC §21084.1). "Substantial adverse change," according to PRC §5020.1(q), "means demolition, destruction, relocation, or alteration such that the significance of a historical resource would be impaired."

In summary of the research results presented above, no "historical resources," as defined by CEQA and associated regulations, are known to be present within or adjacent to the project area. Therefore, CRM TECH presents the following recommendations to the City of Adelanto:

- The proposed project will not cause a substantial adverse change to any known "historical resources."
- No other cultural resources investigation will be necessary for the project unless development plans undergo such changes as to include areas not covered by this study.
- If any buried cultural materials are encountered during earth-moving operations associated with the project, all work within 50 feet of the discovery should be halted or diverted until a qualified archaeologist can evaluate the nature and significance of the finds.

REFERENCES

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1855 Plat Map: Township No. 6 North Range No. 5 West, SBBM; surveyed in 1853-1855.
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California (Volume I). Report prepared by the Archaeological Research Unit, University of California, Riverside, for the United States Marine Corps Natural Resources and Environmental Affairs Division.

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1925 *Handbook of the Indians of California*. Bureau of American Ethnology Bulletin 78. Washington, D.C.

NETR (Nationwide Environmental Title Research) Online
1952-2020 Aerial photographs of the project vicinity; taken in 1952, 1968, 1984, 1985, 1994, 2005, 2009, 2010, 2012, 2014, 2016, 2018, and 2020. http://www.historicaerials.com.

NPS (National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior)
2001 *National Historic Trail Feasibility Study and Environmental Assessment: Old Spanish Trail, New Mexico, Colorado, Utah, Arizona, Nevada, California*. National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior, Washington, D.C.

Peirson, Erma
1970 *The Mojave River and Its Valley*. The Arthur H. Clarke Company, Glendale.

Strong, William Duncan
1929 *Aboriginal Society in Southern California*. University of California Publications in American Archaeology and Ethnology 26. Reprinted by Malki Museum Press, Banning, California, 1972.

USCB (United States Census Bureau, U.S. Department of Commerce)
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USGS (United States Geological Survey, U.S. Department of the Interior)
1934 Map: Barstow, Calif. (30', 1:125,000); surveyed in 1920 and 1932.
1956 Map: Victorville, Calif. (15', 1:62,500); aerial photographs taken in 1952, field-checked in 1956.
1969 Map: San Bernardino, Calif. (120'x60', google 1:250,000); 1958 edition revised.
1993a Map: Adelanto, Calif. (7.5', 1:24,000); 1956 edition photorevised in 1989.
1993b Map: Victorville, Calif. (7.5', 1:24,000); 1956 edition photorevised in 1989.

Warren, Claude N.
1984 The Desert Region. In Michael J. Moratto (ed.): *California Archaeology*; pp. 339-430. Academic Press, Orlando, Florida.

Warren, Claude N., and Robert H. Crabtree
1986 Prehistory of the Southwestern Area. In Warren L.D'Azevedo (ed.): *Handbook of North American Indians*, Vol. 11: *Great Basin*; pp. 183-193. Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C.

Warren, Elizabeth von Till
2004 The Old Spanish National Historic Trail. http://oldspanishtrail.org/our-history.

APPENDIX 1:
PERSONNEL QUALIFICATIONS

PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR/HISTORIAN
Bai "Tom" Tang, M.A.

Education

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

Professional Experience

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

Cultural Resources Management Reports

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

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

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

Education

1991	Ph.D., Anthropology, University of California, Riverside.
1981	B.S., Anthropology, University of California, Riverside; with honors.
1980-1981	Education Abroad Program, Lima, Peru.
2002	"Section 106—National Historic Preservation Act: Federal Law at the Local Level," UCLA Extension Course #888.
2002	"Recognizing Historic Artifacts," workshop presented by Richard Norwood, Historical Archaeologist.
2002	"Wending Your Way through the Regulatory Maze," symposium presented by the Association of Environmental Professionals.
1992	"Southern California Ceramics Workshop," presented by Jerry Schaefer.
1992	"Historic Artifact Workshop," presented by Anne Duffield-Stoll.

Professional Experience

2002-	Principal Investigator, CRM TECH, Riverside/Colton, California.
1999-2002	Project Archaeologist/Field Director, CRM TECH, Riverside, California.
1996-1998	Project Director and Ethnographer, Statistical Research, Inc., Redlands, California.
1992-1998	Assistant Research Anthropologist, University of California, Riverside.
1992-1995	Project Director, Archaeological Research Unit, U.C. Riverside.
1993-1994	Adjunct Professor, Riverside Community College, Mt. San Jacinto College, U.C. Riverside, Chapman University, and San Bernardino Valley College.
1991-1992	Crew Chief, Archaeological Research Unit, U.C. Riverside.
1984-1998	Project Director, Field Director, Crew Chief, and Archaeological Technician for various southern California cultural resources management firms.

Research Interests

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

Cultural Resources Management Reports

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

Memberships

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

PROJECT ARCHAEOLOGIST
Breidy Q. Vilcahuaman, M.A., RPA (Registered Professional Archaeologist)

Education

2018	M.A., Anthropology, Georgia State University, Atlanta, GA.
2005	B.A., Anthropology, University Nacional del Centro del Peru

Professional Experience

2022-	Project Archaeologist, CRM TECH, Colton, California
2021-2022	Archaeologist technician, Applied Earthwork, Inc.
2021	Crew Chief Archaeologist, Historical Research Associates, Inc.
2020-2021	Archaeologist technician, Cogstone Resource Management
2020	Archaeologist technician, McKenna et al.

PROJECT ARCHAEOLOGIST
Hunter C. O'Donnell, B.A.

Education

2016-	M.A. Program, Applied Archaeology, California State University, San Bernardino.
2015	B.A. (*cum laude*), Anthropology, California State University, San Bernardino.
2012	A.A., Social and Behavioral Sciences, Mt. San Antonio College, Walnut, California.
2011	A.A., Natural Sciences and Mathematics, Mt. San Antonio College, Walnut, California.
2014	Archaeological Field School, Santa Rosa Mountains; supervised by Bill Sapp of the United States Forest Service and Daniel McCarthy of the San Manuel Band of Mission Indians.

Professional Experience

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

PROJECT ARCHAEOLOGIST/NATIVE AMERICAN LIAISON
Nina Gallardo, B.A.

Education

2004 B.A., Anthropology/Law and Society, University of California, Riverside.

Professional Experience

2004- Project Archaeologist, CRM TECH, Riverside/Colton, California.

Cultural Resources Management Reports

Co-author of and contributor to numerous cultural resources management reports since 2004.

APPENDIX 2

SACRED LANDS FILE SEARCH RESULTS

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

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

November 7, 2022

Nina Gallardo
CRM TECH

Via Email to: ngallardo@crmtech.us

Re: Proposed Rancho 38 Project on Assessor's Parcel Number 3128-291-02 (CRM TECH No. 3950), San Bernardino County

Dear Ms. Gallardo:

A record search of the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) Sacred Lands File (SLF) was completed for the information you have submitted for the above referenced project. The results were negative. However, the absence of specific site information in the SLF does not indicate the absence of cultural resources in any project area. Other sources of cultural resources should also be contacted for information regarding known and recorded sites.

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

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

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

Sincerely,

Cameron Vela

Cameron Vela
Cultural Resources Analyst

Attachment

Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contact List
San Bernardino County
11/7/2022

Kern Valley Indian Community
Robert Robinson, Chairperson
P.O. Box 1010 — Kawaiisu
Lake Isabella, CA, 93240 — Tubatulabal
Phone: (760) 378 - 2915 — Koso
bbutterbredt@gmail.com

Kern Valley Indian Community
Julie Turner, Secretary
P.O. Box 1010 — Kawaiisu
Lake Isabella, CA, 93240 — Tubatulabal
Phone: (661) 340 - 0032 — Koso

Kern Valley Indian Community
Brandy Kendricks,
30741 Foxridge Court — Kawaiisu
Tehachapi, CA, 93561 — Tubatulabal
Phone: (661) 821 - 1733 — Koso
krazykendricks@hotmail.com

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

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

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

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

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
Jessica.Mauck@sanmanuel-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

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

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

This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources assessment for the proposed Proposed Rancho 38 Project on Assessor's Parcel Number 3128-291-02 (CRM TECH No. 3950), San Bernardino County.

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

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

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

This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources assessment for the proposed Proposed Rancho 38 Project on Assessor's Parcel Number 3128-291-02 (CRM TECH No. 3950), San Bernardino County.