

PHASE I HISTORICAL/ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES SURVEY

GREEN TRACKING SOLUTIONS COLD STORAGE PROJECT

**Assessor's Parcel Number 0463-231-06, Town of Apple Valley
San Bernardino County, California**

For Submittal to:

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

Prepared for:

Green Trucking Solutions, LLC
14816 Valley Boulevard
Fontana, CA 92335

Prepared by:

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November 2, 2022
CRM TECH Contract No. 3923

Title: Phase I Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey: Green Tracking Solutions Cold Storage Project, Assessor's Parcel Number 0463-231-06, Town of Apple Valley, San Bernardino County, California

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USGS Quadrangle: Apple Valley North, Calif., 7.5' quadrangle (Section 21, T6N R3W, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian)

Project Size: Approximately 18.77 acres

Keywords: Victor Valley/Southern Mojave Desert region; Site 3923-1H*: historic-period refuse with WWII-era ammunition remains; no "historical resources" under CEQA

* *Temporary designations, pending assignment of official identification numbers*

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Between July and October 2022, at the request of Green Trucking Solutions, LLC, CRM TECH performed a cultural resources study on approximately 18.77 acres of undeveloped land in the Town of Apple Valley, San Bernardino County, California. The subject property of the study, Assessor's Parcel Number 0463-231-06, is located on the northwest corner of the intersection of Navajo Road and Lafayette Street, in the northeast quarter of Section 21, Township 6 North, Range 3 West, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian.

The study is part of the environmental review process for the proposed construction of an approximately 375,000-square-foot cold storage facility on the property. The Town of Apple Valley, as the lead agency for the project, required the study in compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). The purpose of the study is to provide the Town with the necessary information and analysis to determine whether the proposed project would cause substantial adverse changes to any "historical resources," as defined by CEQA, that may exist in or around the project area.

In order to identify and evaluate such resources, CRM TECH conducted a cultural resources records search, initiated a Native American Sacred Lands File search, pursued historical background research, and carried out an intensive-level field survey. As a result of these research procedures, a previously unrecorded archaeological site from the historic period was identified within the project boundaries and recorded into the California Historical Resources Inventory under the temporary designation of 3923-1H, pending assignment of an official identification number.

Site 3923-1H consists of a light scatter of historic-period refuse, mainly rusty cans from the 1950s-1960s, along with a few pieces of World War II-era ammunition remains, the latter presumably associated with military training activities at the nearby practice target of Victorville Precision Bombing Range No. 1 in 1943-1944. Due to the lack of any close historical association or potential for important archaeological data, the site does not appear to be eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources. Therefore, it does not meet the definition of a "historical resource" for CEQA-compliance purposes. No other features or artifacts of prehistoric or historical origin were encountered within or adjacent to the project boundaries.

Based on these findings, CRM TECH recommends to the Town of Apple Valley a conclusion of *No Impact* regarding "historical resources." No further cultural resources investigation is recommended for the project unless construction plans undergo such changes as to include areas not covered by this study. However, if buried cultural materials are discovered during earth-moving operations associated with the project, all work 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 July and October 2022, at the request of Green Trucking Solutions, LLC, CRM TECH performed a cultural resources study on approximately 18.77 acres of undeveloped land in the Town of Apple Valley, San Bernardino County, California (Figure 1). The subject property of the study, Assessor's Parcel Number 0463-231-06, is located on the northwest corner of the intersection of Navajo Road and Lafayette Street, in the northeast quarter of Section 21, Township 6 North, Range 3 West, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian (Figures 2, 3).

The study is part of the environmental review process for the proposed construction of an approximately 375,000-square-foot cold storage facility on the property. The Town of Apple Valley, as the lead agency for the project, required the study in compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA; PRC §21000, et seq.). The purpose of the study is to provide the Town with the necessary information and analysis to determine whether the proposed project would cause substantial adverse changes to any "historical resources," as defined by CEQA, that may exist in or around the project area.

In order to identify and evaluate such resources, CRM TECH conducted a cultural resources records search, initiated a Native American Sacred Lands File search, pursued historical background research, and carried out an intensive-level field survey. The following report is a complete account of the methods, results, and 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.

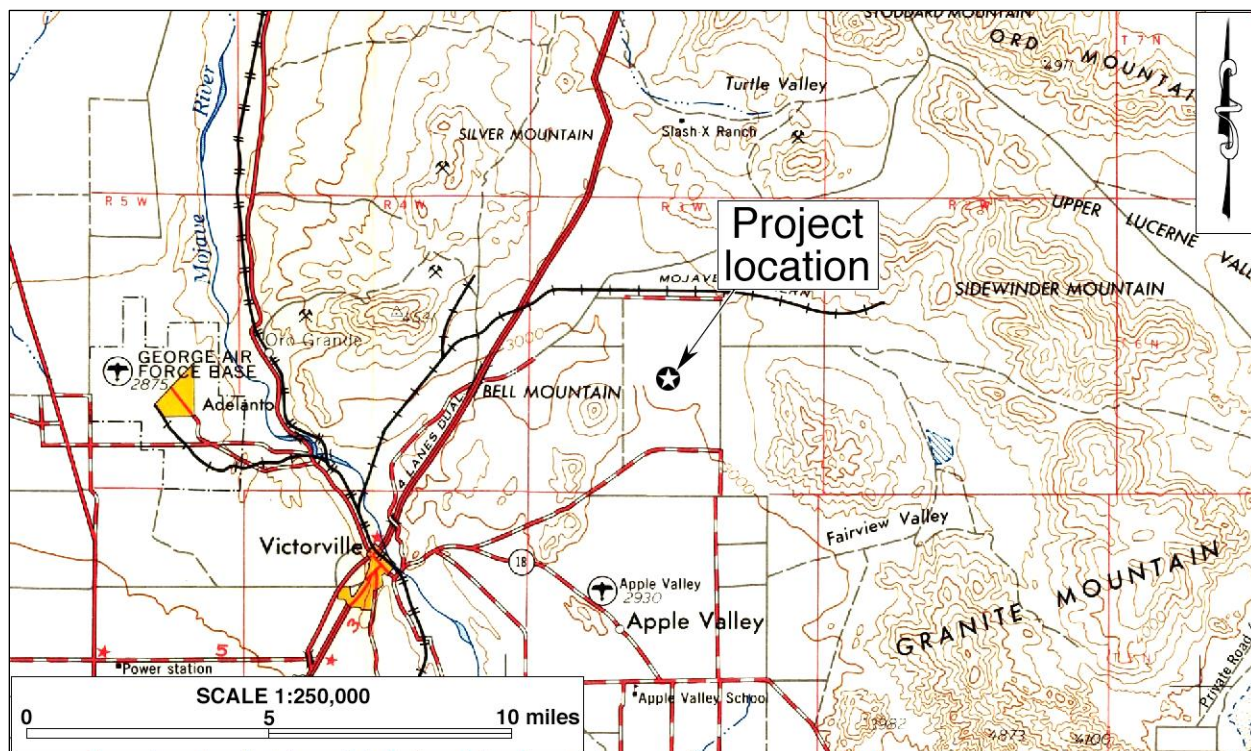


Figure 1. Project vicinity. (Based on USGS San Bernardino, Calif., 120'x60' quadrangle [USGS 1969])

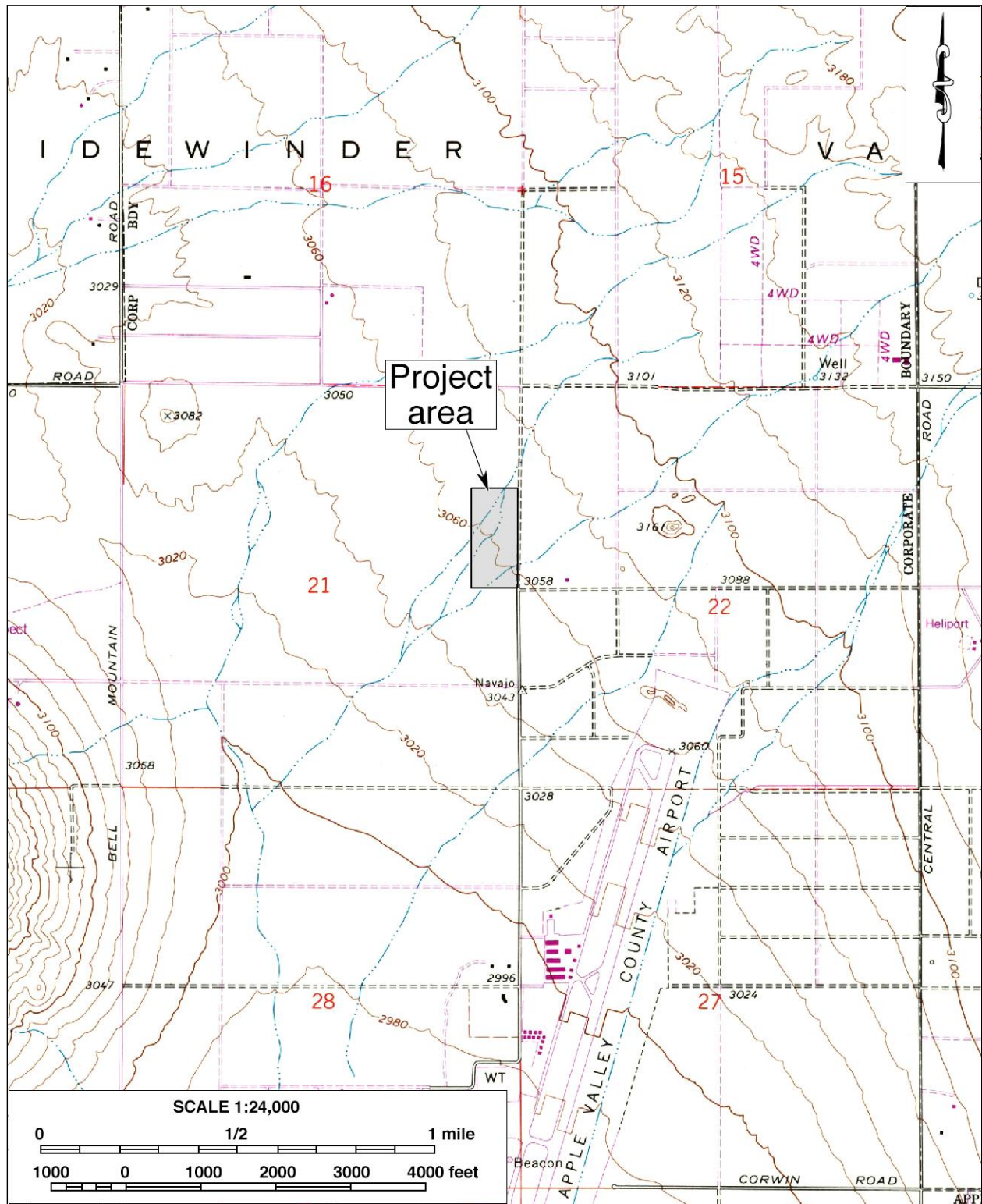


Figure 2. Project area. (Based on USGS Apple Valley North, Calif., 7.5' quadrangle [USGS 1993])

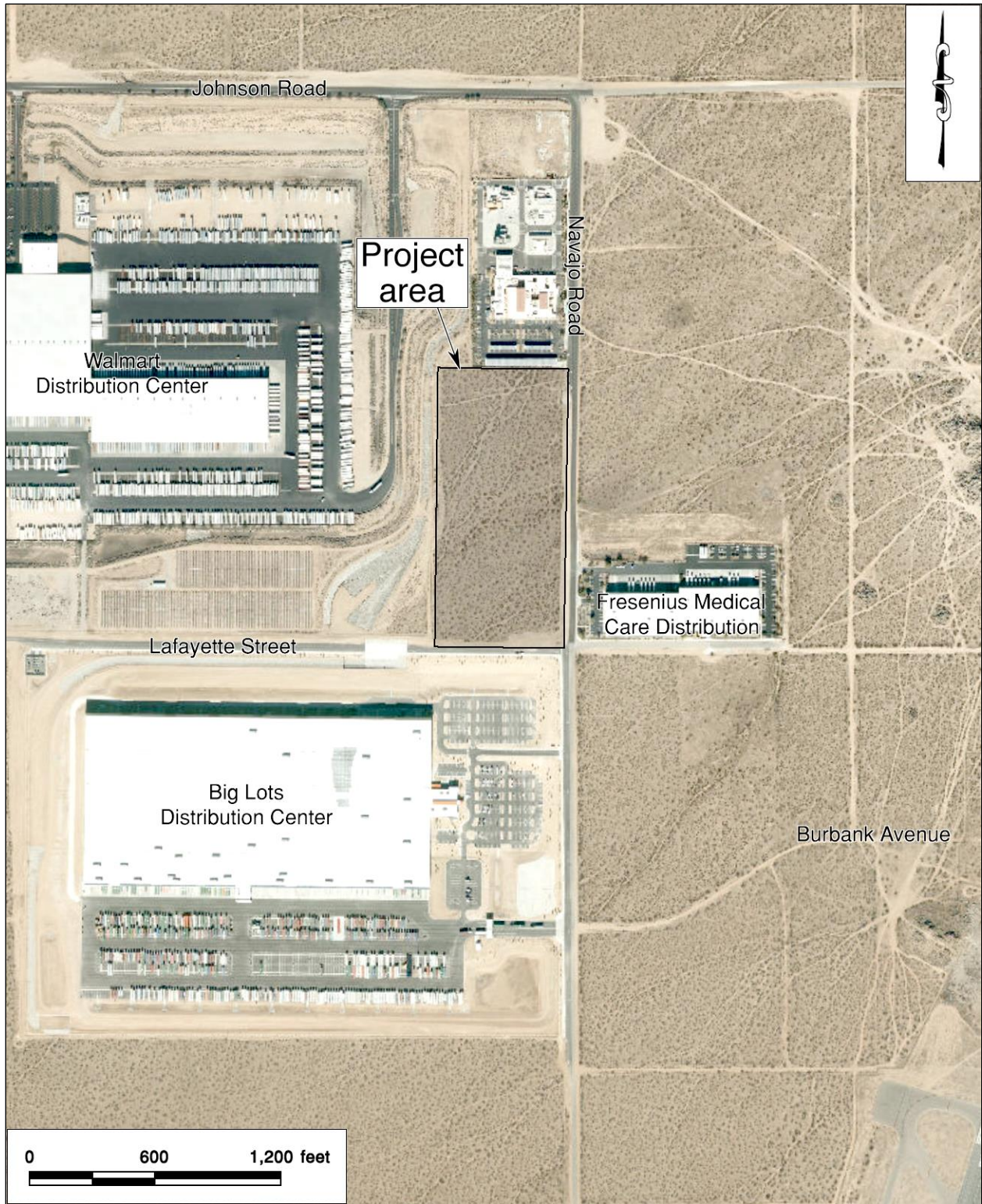


Figure 3. Recent satellite image of the project area.

SETTING

CURRENT NATURAL SETTING

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

The project area lies in the northernmost portion of the Town of Apple Valley, northeast of the Bell Mountain, and north of the Apple Valley Airport. The property retains much of its natural character, with other parcels of undeveloped land nearby to the northeast and the southeast, across Navajo Road (Figures 3, 4). To the north, east, south, and west, the project area is surrounded by the Victor Valley College Regional Public Safety Training Center, a Fresenius Medical Care Distribution Center, a Big Lots Distribution Center, and a Walmart Distribution Center, all of them developed over the past two decades (Google Earth 2003-2020).



Figure 4. Overview of the current natural setting of the project area, view to the southwest. (Photograph taken on September 8, 2022)

The terrain in the project area is relatively level, with a gentle upward slope to the northeast, interrupted by three intermittent drainages running generally east-west. Elevations on the property range between 3,060 and 3,075 feet above mean sea level. In its natural state, the project area is part of the Creosote Scrub Plant Community. Vegetation observed within the project area includes creosote bushes, pencil cholla, and a single Joshua tree (Figure 4).

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 Town of Apple Valley lies near the presumed boundary between the traditional territories of the Serrano and the Vanyume peoples. The basic written sources on Serrano and Vanyume cultures are Kroeber (1925), Strong (1929), and Bean and Smith (1978). The following ethnographic discussion of the Serrano and Vanyume peoples is based on these sources. Linguistically the Vanyume were probably related to the Serrano, their southern neighbor, although politically they seem to have differed from the Serrano proper. The number of Vanyumes, never large, dwindled rapidly between 1820 and 1834, when southern California Indians were removed to the various missions and their *asistencias*, and the group virtually disappeared well before 1900. As a result, very little is known about the Vanyume today.

The Serrano's territory 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. However, it is nearly impossible to assign definitive boundaries for the Serrano territory due to the nature of the tribe's clan-based organization as well as the lack of reliable data. The name of the group, Serrano, was derived from a Spanish term meaning "mountaineer" or "highlander."

Prior to European contact, the Serrano were primarily gatherers and hunters, and occasional fishers, who settled mostly where flowing water emerged from the mountains. Shell, wood, bone, stone, and plant fibers were used in making a variety of implements, such as lavishly decorated baskets, pottery, rabbit-skin blankets, and musical instruments. The tribe was loosely organized into exogamous clans, led by hereditary heads, and the clans in turn were affiliated with one of two exogamous moieties. The exact nature of the clans, their structure, function, and number are not known, except that each clan was the largest autonomous political and landholding unit, the core of which was the patrilineage. There was no pan-tribal political union among the clans.

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 first European visitor known to have arrived in the present-day Victor Valley area was the famed Spanish explorer Francisco Garcés, who traveled through the valley in 1776, shortly after the beginning of Spanish colonization of Alta California in 1769 (Beck and Haas 1974:15). The earliest Euroamerican settlements appeared in the Victor Valley as early as 1860 (Peirson 1970:128). Despite these "early starts," due to its harsh environment, development in the arid high desert

country of southern California was slow and limited for much of the historic period, and the Victor Valley remained only sparsely populated until the second half of the 20th century.

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

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

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

RESEARCH METHODS

RECORDS SEARCH

On July 20, 2022, CRM TECH archaeologist Nina Gallardo conducted the historical/archaeological resources records search at the South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC). Located on the campus of California State University, Fullerton, the SCCIC is the designated cultural resource records repository for the County of San Bernardino. During the records search, Gallardo examined digitized maps and records on file at the SCCIC for previously identified cultural resources in or near the project area and existing cultural resources reports within a one-mile radius of the project area. Previously identified cultural resources include properties designated as California Historical Landmarks, Points of Historical Interest, or San Bernardino County Landmarks, as well as those listed in the National Register of Historic Places, the California Register of Historical Resources, or the California Historical Resources Inventory.

SACRED LANDS FILE SEARCH

On July 20, 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 response from the NAHC is summarized in the sections below and attached to this report in Appendix 2.

HISTORICAL RESEARCH

Historical background research for this study was conducted by CRM TECH archaeologist Ben Kerridge on the basis of published literature in local and regional history, historic maps of the Apple Valley 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 1857 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 1952-2020, are available at the Nationwide Environmental Title Research (NETR) Online website and through the Google Earth software.

FIELD SURVEY

On September 8, 2022, CRM TECH archaeologist Hunter O'Donnell carried out the intensive-level field survey of the project area. The survey was completed on foot by walking a series of parallel east-west transects at 15-meter (approximately 50-foot) intervals. In this way, the ground surface in the entire project area was systematically and carefully examined for any evidence of human activities dating to the prehistoric or historic period (i.e., 50 years ago or older). Ground visibility was excellent (95 percent), the only ground cover being a thin layer of duff around the creosote bushes (Figure 4).

When artifacts were encountered during the survey, the surrounding area was inspected more intensively for additional artifacts or features, and the locational data were collected with a Trimble Yuma system. Clusters of artifacts that comprise archaeological sites were flagged for further inspection and recordation upon completion of the survey. Field recording procedures were subsequently undertaken to produce, at a minimum, a description of the site and its components, a sketch map, and a location map. The field maps and descriptions were then compiled into standard record forms for inclusion in the California Historical Resources Inventory (see Appendix 3).

RESULTS AND FINDINGS

RECORDS SEARCH

SCCIC records show that the project area had not been surveyed for cultural resources systematically and at an intensive level before the present study. Although the area was included in

a previous study completed for the North Apple Valley Specific Plan in 2006, that study was a program-level reconnaissance that did not include an intensive-level field survey (Tang et al. 2006:8). Within the one-mile scope of the records search, SCCIC files identify seven additional studies on various tracts of land and linear features, including a 300-acre property adjacent to the western and northern project boundaries (Figure 5). No cultural resources were previously recorded within or adjacent to the project area.

As a result of the past survey efforts, five historical/archaeological sites and five isolates (i.e., localities with fewer than three artifacts) have been identified and recorded within the one-mile radius. One of the sites and two of the isolates were prehistoric (i.e., Native American) in origin. The site, designated 36-010860 (CA-SBR-10860), was described as a sparse artifact scatter consisting of one pumice manuport, a petrified wood scraper, and greenstone primary and secondary flakes. Each of the prehistoric isolates consisted of a single chert flake.

The other four sites and three isolates dated to the historic period. The most notable site among these, which was recently recorded approximately 0.4 mile to the southwest of the project location and for which the official identification number in the inventory is still pending, represents the remains of a practice target at Victorville Precision Bombing Range (PBR) No. 1, a World War II-era aerial bombing training facility. The other sites included a U-shaped enclosure built from stones, a wood-lined pit, and a refuse scatter of mostly cans and some scrap metal, while the isolates represented a single bucket and two cans. None of these known sites or isolates were found in the immediate vicinity of the project area.

SACRED LANDS FILE SEARCH

In response to CRM TECH's inquiry, the NAHC reports in a letter dated September 26, 2022, that the sacred lands record search identified no Native American cultural resources in the project vicinity. However, noting that the lack of specific information in the Sacred Lands File does not necessarily establish the absence of Native American cultural resources, the NAHC recommended that local Native American groups be contacted for future information and provided a referral list of pertinent tribal organizations in the region (see Appendix 2).

According to current CEQA guidelines, the identification of potential "tribal cultural resources," as defined by California Public Resources Code §21074, is beyond the scope of this study and needs to be addressed through government-to-government consultations between the Town of Apple Valley and the pertinent Native American groups pursuant to Assembly Bill (AB) 52. For that purpose, the NAHC's reply is attached to this report in Appendix 2 for reference by the Town.

HISTORICAL RESEARCH

Historical sources consulted for this study indicate that the project area remained unsettled and essentially undeveloped throughout the historic period. In the 1850s, when the U.S. government conducted the first systematic land survey in the Victor Valley, no human-made features of any kind were noted in or near the project area (Figure 6). By the 1920s-1930s, a number of roads and scattered buildings had appeared in the surrounding area, including a segment of what is now Navajo Road as well as an apparent well to the south of the project area (Figure 7). In 1952, a dirt road was

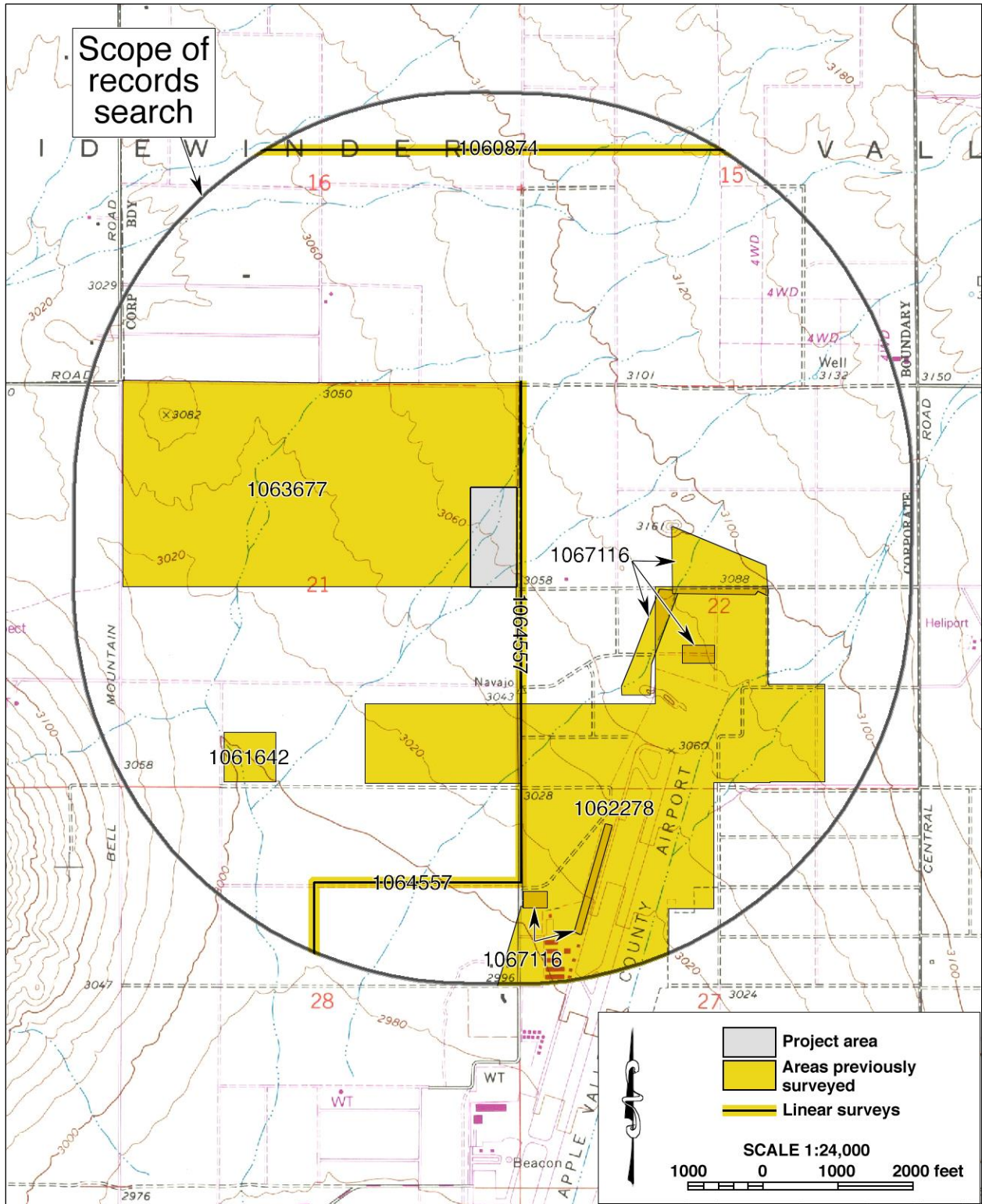


Figure 5. Previous cultural resources studies in the vicinity of the project area, listed by SCCIC file number. As a protective measure, locations of known historical/archaeological resources are not shown; nor is the 2006 program-level reconnaissance, which covered nearly the entire scope of the records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

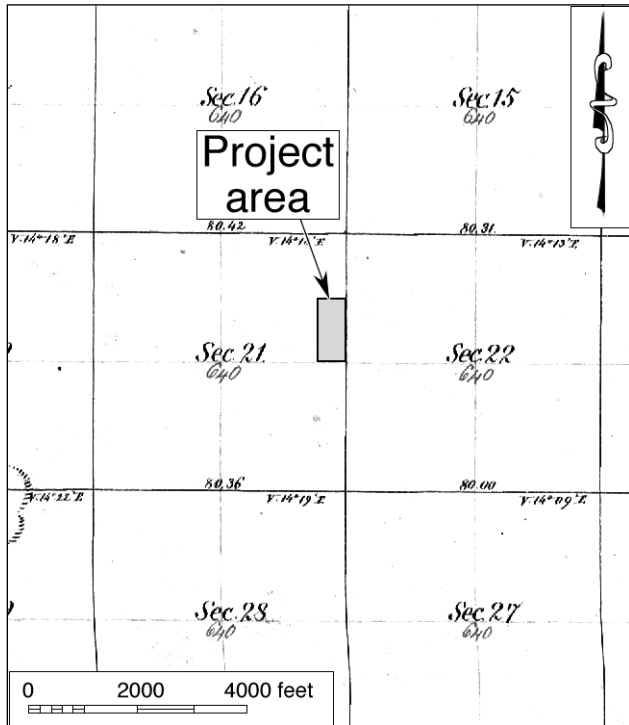


Figure 6. The project area and vicinity in 1855-1857.
(Source: GLO 1857)

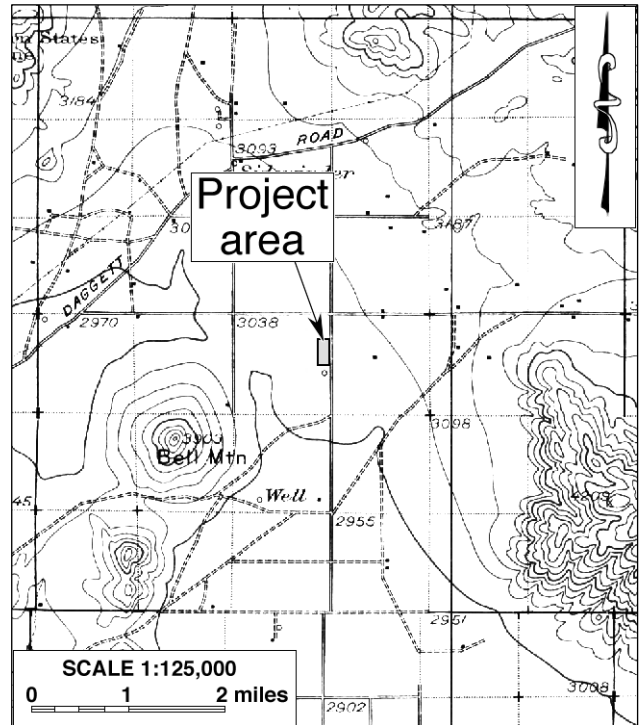


Figure 7. The project area and vicinity in 1920-1932.
(Source: USGS 1934)

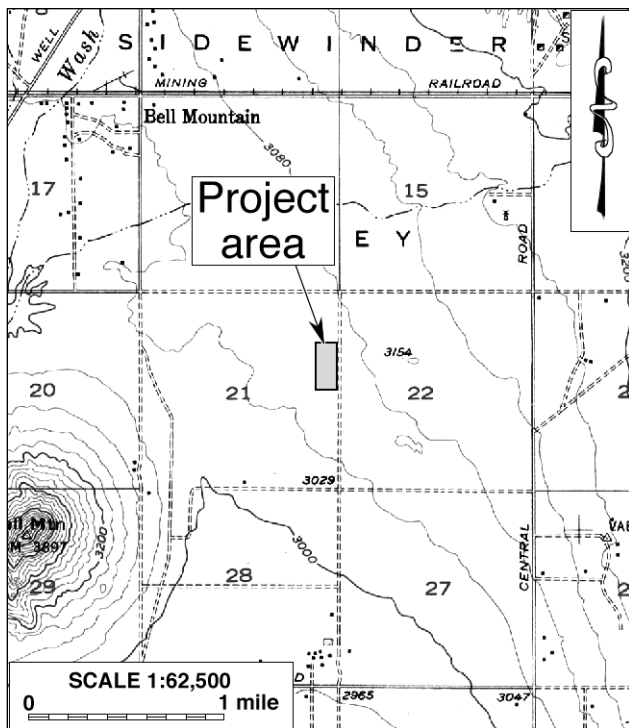


Figure 8. The project area and vicinity in 1952-1957.
(Source: USGS 1957)

seen crossing the project area in a generally northeast-southwest direction, but no other human-made features were present on the property or immediately adjacent (NETR Online 1952; Figure 8).

During World War II, the project area was at least partially included in the boundaries of Victorville PBR No. 1, which encompassed most of Section 21 (Parsons Corporation 2008:2.1). Designated by the U.S. Department of Defense as Property Number J09CA0675 in the Formerly Used Defense Sites Program, Victorville PBR No. 1 was one of more than 20 similar bombing practice ranges established across the Mojave Desert at the time in association with the nearby Victorville Army Airfield (USACE 2015:48). The airfield itself was established in 1941, renamed George Air Force Base in 1948 and, after being deactivated in 1992, converted into civilian use as the Southern California Logistics Airport in Adelanto today.

The main feature of Victorville PBR No. 1, a circular bombing target, is clearly identifiable to the southwest of the project area in aerial and satellite images taken since 1952 (NETR Online 1952-2020; Google Earth 1994-2020). In 2017, however, the eastern half of the feature was destroyed when the Big Lots Distribution Center was constructed (Google Earth 2017). Prior to that, the Walmart Distribution Center was built in 2003, followed by the Fresenius Medical Care Distribution Center and the Victor Valley College Regional Public Safety Training Center between 2006 and 2012 (Google Earth 2003; 2006; NETR Online 2012). Lafayette Street first came into being around 2003 but was extended to the project vicinity only in 2018-2020 (Google Earth 2003-2020). In contrast, no notable changes have been observed within the project boundaries since the 1950s, with much of the property remaining in a largely natural state to the present time (NETR Online 1952-2020).

FIELD SURVEY

During the field survey, a previously undocumented archaeological site of historical origin was identified within the project area. The site was recorded into the California Historical Resources Inventory under the temporary designation of 3923-1H, pending assignment of an official identification number. The site consists mainly of two temporally distinct artifact deposits from the World War II era and from the 1950s-1960s. The World War II-era component is represented by an M1A1 3-lb. black powder spotting charge, shrapnel from an M38A2 practice bomb, and three .50 caliber shell casings with headstamps dating to 1943.

The 1950s-1960s component consists of nine flat-top beverage cans, three friction-closure buckets with round ears, two flat-top food cans, two friction-closure food cans, two cuboid fuel/oil/water cans, and one bimetal pull-tab beverage can. Most of these refuse items were found along this road and drainages that run through the property, suggesting the possibility of secondary deposition. In the addition, the site also includes the segment of the 1950s-era dirt road within the project area, which measures approximately 600 feet in total length and 10 feet in average width. The road continues beyond the project boundaries, but the segment to the west has been destroyed by the construction of the Walmart Distribution Center (see Appendix 3 for additional information).

MANAGEMENT CONSIDERATIONS

APPLICABLE STATUTORY/REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

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

DISCUSSION

In summary of the research results presented in this report, one archaeological site of historical origin, designated temporarily as Site 3923-1H, was identified and recorded within the project area during the current study. The site has two temporally distinct components, one from the World War II era and the other from the 1950s-1960s. The World War II-era component consists of ammunition remains that are likely the results of military training activities conducted at nearby Victorville PBR No. 1, which was active in 1943-1944. As such, it is arguably associated with the American war efforts and mobilization after the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor, an important pattern of events in 1940s American history. However, these common artifacts, found in relative isolation, do not demonstrate a particularly close or important association with this pattern of events.

The 1950s-1960s component of Site 3923-1H is primarily a refuse scatter of mostly food and beverage cans along with fuel, oil, or water containers, along with a dirt road of unclear historical background. None of the refuse items individually are unique or of any particular historical interest, and their distribution along drainages and the dirt road, which appears to function as a drainage as well, suggests post-depositional movement and disturbed provenience, obscuring any possible connection to a particular event in the past. Furthermore, extensive historical background research has yielded no evidence that any of these elements of Site 3923-1H is closely associated with persons or events of recognized significance.

As the remnants of mass-produced munition and consumer products, the artifacts at Site 3923-1H do not possess any remarkable qualities or merits, nor do they hold the promise for any important archaeological data for the study of mid-20th century American history, a subject that is well documented in historical literature, archival records, as well as contemporary publications. Based on these considerations, Site 3923-1H does not appear eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources and thus does not meet CEQA definition of a “historical resource.”

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

In conclusion, Site 3923-1H, the only cultural resource identified within or adjacent to the project area, does not constitute a “historical resource” for CEQA-compliance purposes. Therefore, CRM TECH presents the following recommendations to the Town of Apple Valley:

- No “historical resources” are known to be present within or adjacent to the project area, and thus the project as currently proposed will not cause a substantial adverse change to any known “historical resources.”
- No further cultural resources investigation will be necessary for the project unless construction plans undergo such changes as to include areas not covered by this study.
- If buried cultural materials are discovered inadvertently during 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.

REFERENCES

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Beck, Warren A., and Ynez D. Haase

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GLO (General Land Office, U.S. Department of the Interior)

1857 Plat Map: Township No. 6 North Range No. 3 West, SBBM; surveyed in 1855-1857.

Google Earth

1994-2020 Aerial photographs of the project vicinity from 1994, 2003, 2005, 2006, 2009, 2013, 2015-2018, and 2020. Available through the Google Earth software.

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1952-2020 Aerial photographs of the project vicinity from 1952, 1968, 1969, 1984, 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.

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Parsons Corporation

2008 Final Site Inspection Report: Former Victorville Precision Bombing Range No. 1, San Bernardino County, California. Prepared for the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Los Angeles District and South Pacific Division Range Support Center by Parsons Corporation, Norcross, Georgia. <https://www.applevalley.org/Home/ShowDocument?id=18702>.

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

Ryon, Art

1964 *The Apple Valley Story*. Supplement to the *Los Angeles Times*.

Strong, William Duncan

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

Tang, Bai "Tom," Michael Hogan, Josh Smallwood, and Laura Hensley Shaker

2006 Cultural Resources Technical Report: North Apple Valley Specific Plan and EIR, Town of Apple Valley, San Bernardino County, California. On file, South Central Coastal Information Center, California State University, Fullerton.

USACE (U.S. Army Corps of Engineers)

2015 Formerly Used Defense Sites (FUDS) Per State: California, as of September 30, 2015. https://www.usace.army.mil/Portals/2/docs/Environmental/FUDS/FUDS_Inventory/FUDS_Inventory_California.pdf.

USGS (United States Geological Survey, U.S. Department of the Interior)

1934 Map: Barstow, Calif. (30', 1:125,000); surveyed in 1920 and 1932.

1957 Map: Apple Valley, Calif. (15', 1:62,500); aerial photographs taken in 1952, field checked in 1957.

1969 Map: San Bernardino, Calif. (120'x60', 1:250,000); 1958 edition revised.

1993 Map: Apple Valley North, Calif. (7.5', 1:24,000); 1970 edition photorevised in 1989.

Warren, Claude N.

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

Warren, Claude N., and Robert H. Crabtree

1986 Prehistory of the Southwestern Area. In *Handbook of North American Indians*, Vol. 11, *Great Basin*, edited by Warren L. d'Azevedo; 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/REPORT WRITER
Ben Kerridge, M.A.

Education

- 2014 Geoarchaeological Field School, Institute for Field Research, Kephallenia, Greece.
- 2010 M.A., Anthropology, California State University, Fullerton.
- 2009 Project Management Training, Project Management Institute/CH2M HILL, Santa Ana, California.
- 2004 B.A., Anthropology, California State University, Fullerton.

Professional Experience

- 2015- Project Georchaologist/Paleontologist, CRM TECH, Colton, California.
- 2015 Teaching Assistant, Institute for Field Research, Kephallenia, Greece.
- 2009-2014 Publications Delivery Manager, CH2M HILL, Santa Ana, California.
- 2006-2009 Technical Publishing Specialist, CH2M HILL, Santa Ana, California.
- 2002-2006 English Composition/College Preparation Tutor, various locations, California.

Environmental Regulatory Reports

Co-author and contributor to numerous cultural and paleontological resources management reports since 2013.

Memberships

Society for California Archaeology; Pacific Coast Archaeological Society.

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.

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

Education

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

- 2017-2016-2018 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.

APPENDIX 2

SACRED LANDS FILE SEARCH RESULTS

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

September 26, 2022

Nina Gallardo
CRM TECH

Via Email to: ngallardo@crmtech.us

Re: Proposed GTS Cold Storage Project, 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



CHAIRPERSON
Laura Miranda
Luiseño

VICE CHAIRPERSON
Reginald Pagaling
Chumash

PARLIAMENTARIAN
Russell Attebery
Karuk

SECRETARY
Sara Dutschke
Miwok

COMMISSIONER
William Mungary
Paiute/White Mountain
Apache

COMMISSIONER
Isaac Bojorquez
Ohlone-Costanoan

COMMISSIONER
Buffy McQuillen
Yokayo Pomo, Yuki,
Nomlaki

COMMISSIONER
Wayne Nelson
Luiseño

COMMISSIONER
Stanley Rodriguez
Kumeyaay

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY
Raymond C. Hitchcock
Miwok/Nisenan

NAHC HEADQUARTERS
1550 Harbor Boulevard
Suite 100
West Sacramento,
California 95691
(916) 373-3710

**Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contact List
San Bernardino County
9/26/2022**

Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians

Reid Milanovich, Chairperson
5401 Dinah Shore Drive Cahuilla
Palm Springs, CA, 92264
Phone: (760) 699 - 6800
Fax: (760) 699-6919
laviles@aguacaliente.net

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

Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians

Patricia Garcia-Plotkin, Director
5401 Dinah Shore Drive Cahuilla
Palm Springs, CA, 92264
Phone: (760) 699 - 6907
Fax: (760) 699-6924
ACBCI-THPO@aguacaliente.net

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

Kern Valley Indian Community

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

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

Kern Valley Indian Community

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

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

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

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

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 GTS Cold Storage Project, San Bernardino County.

**Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contact List
San Bernardino County
9/26/2022**

***Serrano Nation of Mission
Indians***

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

***Serrano Nation of Mission
Indians***

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

***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

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

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

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

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

APPENDIX 3

**CALIFORNIA HISTORICAL RESOURCES INVENTORY
RECORD FORMS**

**Site 3923-1H
(Temporary Designations; Confidential)**

PRIMARY RECORD

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

Other Listings _____
Review Code _____ Reviewer _____ Date _____

Page 1 of 5

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) CRM TECH 3923-1H

P1. Other Identifier:

*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 Apple Valley North, Calif. Date 1970, revised 1993

T6N; R3W; SE 1/4 of NW 1/4 of Sec 21 ; S.B. B.M.

c. Address N/A City Apple Valley Zip _____

d. UTM: Zone 11 ; 482442 mE/ 3828337 mN (NW corner)

482629 mE/ 3765548 mN (NE corner)

482436 mE/ 3828002 mN (SW corner)

482606 mE/ 3828037 mN (SE corner)

UTM Derivation: USGS Quad GPS (NAD 83)

e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, decimal degrees, etc., as appropriate) APN 0463-2231-06; on the west side of Navajo Road and the north side of Lafayette Street

*P3a. Description: (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries) This site consists mainly of two temporally distinct artifact deposits from the World War II era and from the 1950s-1960s. The World War II-era component is represented by an M1A1 3-lb. black powder spotting charge, shrapnel from an M38A2 practice bomb, and three .50 caliber shell casings with headstamps dating to 1943. The 1950s-1960s component consists of nine flat-top beverage cans, three friction-closure buckets with round ears, two flat-top food cans, two friction-closure food
(Continued on Page 5)

*P3b. Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) AH4: Refuse scatter; AH7: Road

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



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

P5b. Description of Photo (view, date, accession #): View to the northeast (road, left panel); September 8, 2022

*P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources:
 Historic Prehistoric Both

*P7. Owner and Address: Green Trucking Solutions, LLC, 14816 Valley Boulevard, Fontana, CA 92335

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

*P9. Date Recorded: Sept 8, 2022

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

*P11. Report Citation: (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none.") Bai "Tom" Tang, Ben Kerridge, and Hunter O'Donnell (2022): Phase I Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey: Green Trucking Solutions Cold Storage Project, Assessor's Parcel Number 0463-231-06, Town of Apple Valley, San Bernardino County, California

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

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE RECORD

Page 2 of 5

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) CRM TECH 3923-1H

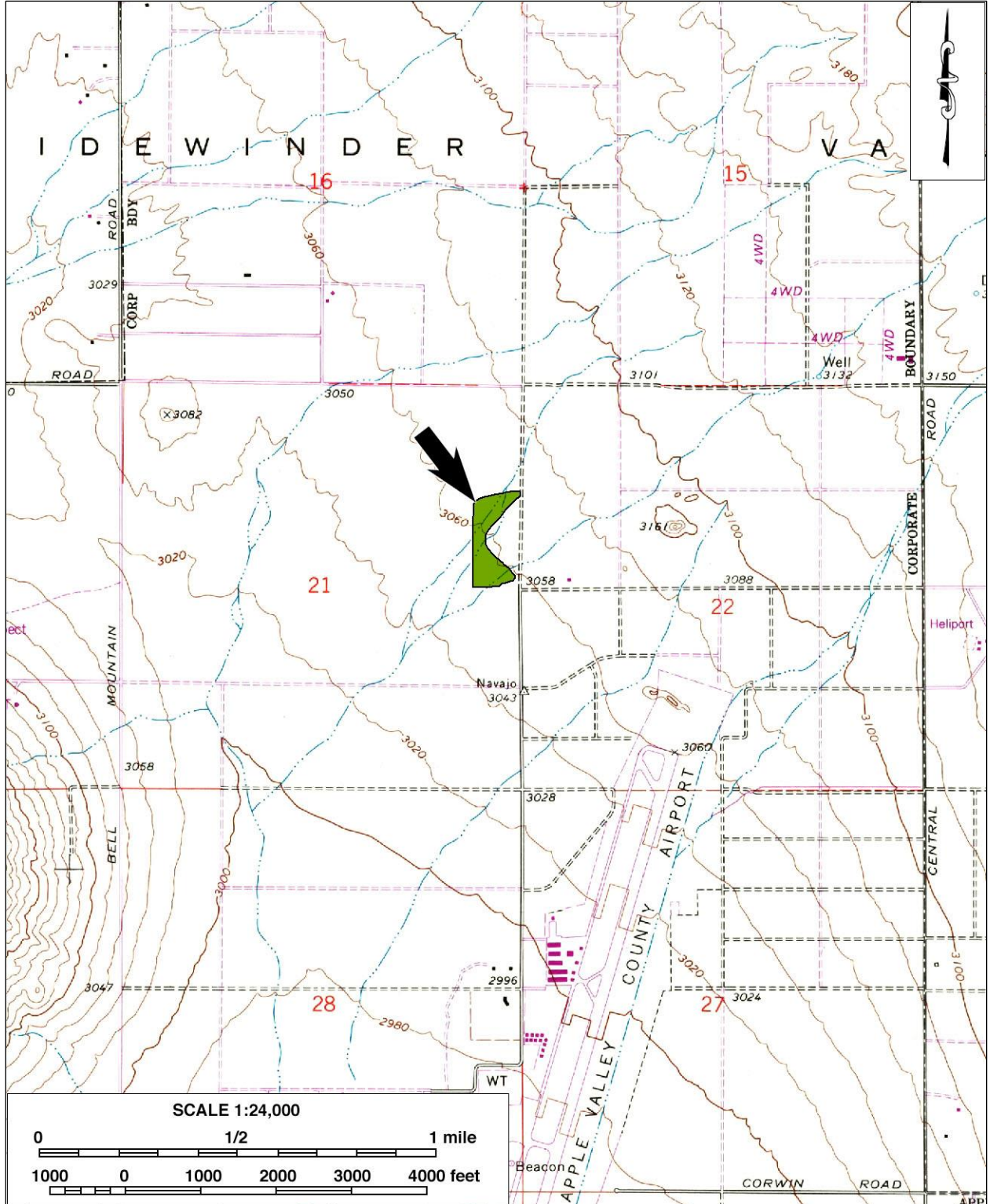
- A1. Dimensions:** a. Length Approx. 1,170 feet (N-S) b. Width Approx. 490 feet (W-E)
Method of Measurement: Paced Taped Visual estimate Other: ArcGIS
Method of Determination (Check any that apply.): Artifacts Features Soil Vegetation Topography
 Cut bank Animal burrow Excavation Property boundary Other (Explain): _____
Reliability of Determination: High Medium Low Explain: _____
Limitations (Check any that apply): Restricted access Paved/built over Site limits incompletely defined
 Disturbances Vegetation Other (Explain): The dirt road continues well beyond the study area.
- A2. Depth:** _____ None Unknown Method of Determination: Field observations suggest that the refuse is a surface scatter only.
- *A3. Human Remains:** Present Absent Possible Unknown (Explain): _____
- *A4. Features:** (Number, briefly describe, indicate size, list associated cultural constituents, and show location of each feature on sketch map.)
The sole feature of the site is an unnamed dirt road running across the area in a generally northeast-southwest direction. It continues further beyond the boundaries of the study area, although the segment to the southwest has been destroyed by past development on the adjacent property. Further to the west, it reappears before ending at Dale Evans Parkway. The road segment within the site boundary measures approximately 600 feet in total length and 10 feet in average width. It is moderately rutted and evidently functions as a drainage as well during periods of precipitation.
- *A5. Cultural Constituents:** (Describe and quantify artifacts, ecofacts, cultural residues, etc., not associated with features.) See item P3a.
- *A6. Were Specimens Collected?** No Yes (If yes, attach Artifact Record or catalog and identify where specimens are curated.)
- *A7. Site Condition:** Good Fair Poor (Describe disturbances.): The road is moderately rutted, and modern refuse has also been deposited within the site boundaries.
- *A8. Nearest Water** (Type, distance, and direction.): Unnamed intermittent drainages cross the site, and the Bell Mountain Wash is approximately 1.3 miles to the northwest. The Mojave River is approximately 6.5 miles to the southwest.
- *A9. Elevation:** Approximately 3,060-3,075 feet above mean sea level
- A10. Environmental Setting:** (Describe culturally relevant variables such as vegetation, fauna, soils, geology, landform, slope, aspect, exposure, etc.): The site is in the creosote scrub vegetation community. Vegetation in the area includes creosote, pencil cholla, and a Joshua tree, as well as other small grasses and brush.
- A11. Historical Information:** The practice target at Victorville Precision Bombing Range No. 1, operated by the Department of the Navy approximately 0.4 mile to the southwest in 1943-1944, was used for bombing practice with M38A2 Practice Bombs that were equipped with the M1A1 3-lb. Black Powder Spotting Charge found at the site. The .50 caliber shell casings bear headstamps of "S L 43," indicating that they were manufactured in 1943 at the St. Louis Ordnance Plant in St. Louis, Missouri. The road at the site is first seen in aerial photographs from 1952.
- *A12. Age** Prehistoric Protohistoric 1542-1769 1769-1848 1848-1880 1880-1914 1914-1945 Post 1945
 Undetermined Describe position in regional prehistoric chronology or factual historic dates if known: _____
- A13. Interpretations:** (Discuss data potential, function[s], ethnic affiliation, and other interpretations): Aerial photographs from the 1950s show the road continuing to the Mojave River on the western end, but its destination to the east is unknown. The distribution of cans at the site correlates with the courses of intermittent natural drainages, suggesting that they may have been washed in from elsewhere. The bomb charge and shrapnel were likely the result of an errantly deployed bomb during a practice run at the nearby target range, and it is likely that the .50 caliber shell casings are also linked to similar military training activities in the area during World War II.
- A14. Remarks:** The site does not appear eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places or the California Register of Historical Resources.
- A15. References:** (Documents, informants, maps, and other references.): See Item P11.
- A16. Photographs:** (List subjects, direction of view, and accession numbers or attach a Photograph Record.): _____
Original Media/Negatives Kept at: CRM TECH, Colton, California
- *A17. Form Prepared by:** Hunter O'Donnell Date: September 8, 2022
Affiliation and Address: CRM TECH, 1016 East Cooley Drive, Suite A/B, Colton, CA 92324

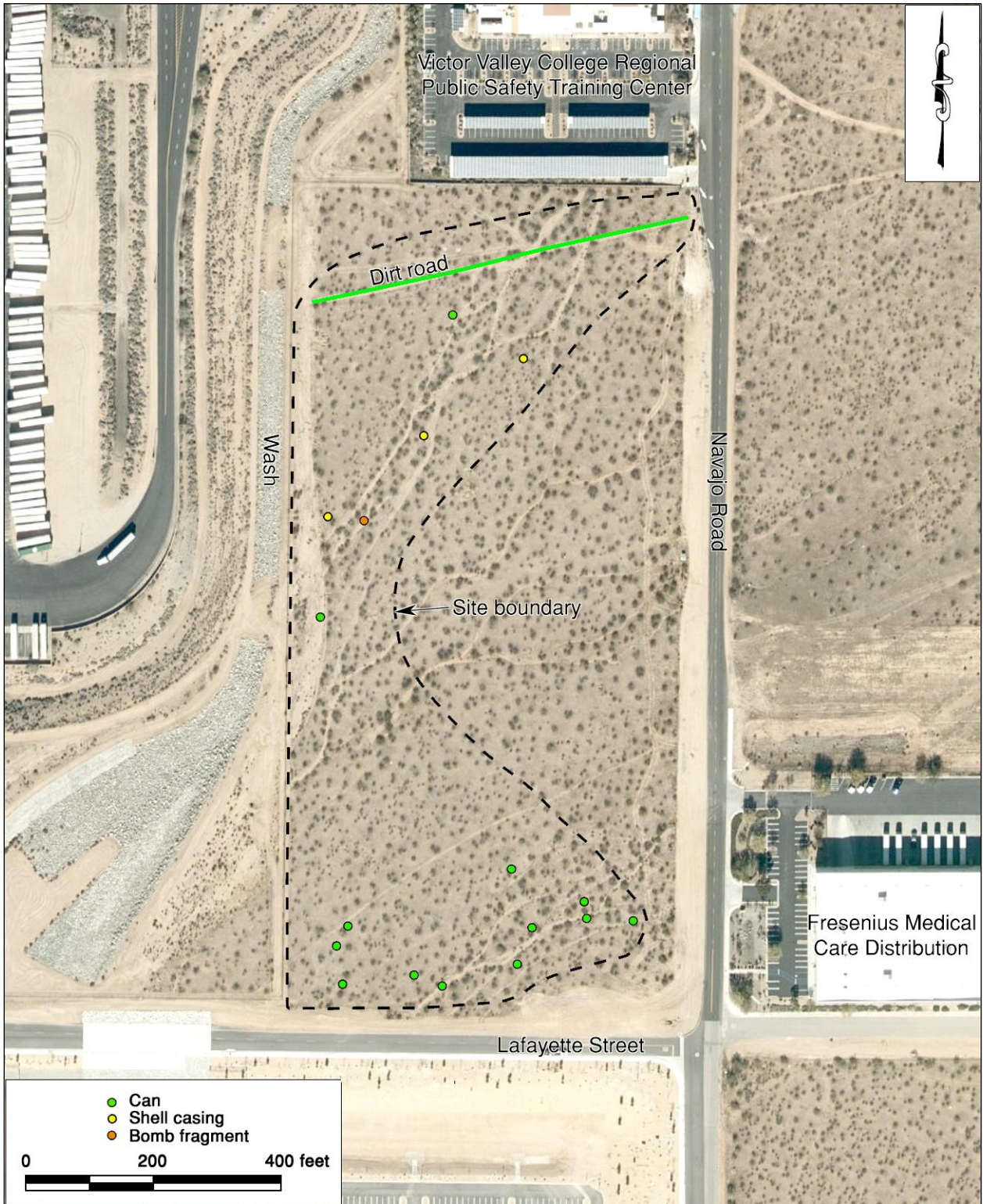
LOCATION MAP

*Map Name: Apple Valley North, Calif.

*Scale: 1:24,000

*Date of Map: 1970, revised 1993





Page 5 of 5

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) CRM TECH 3923-1H

Recorded by Hunter O'Donnell Date September 8, 2022 Continuation Update

*P3a Description (continued): cans, two cuboid fuel/oil/water cans, and one bimetal pull-tab beverage can. Most of these refuse items were found along this road and drainages that run through the property, suggesting the possibility of secondary deposition. Additionally, there is a dirt road across the site that dates at least to 1952, based on historical aerial photographs.