
Appendix E

Cultural Resources Assessment



CULTURAL RESOURCE ASSESSMENT FOR THE
CARDOVA COMPLEX PROJECT IN THE
TOWN OF APPLE VALLEY, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY,
CALIFORNIA



**CULTURAL RESOURCE INVESTIGATION FOR THE
CARDOVA COMPLEX PROJECT IN THE TOWN OF APPLE VALLEY,
SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY,
CALIFORNIA**

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Technical Report No.: 22-0559

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January 31, 2023

Keywords: CEQA; Town of Apple Valley; Apple Valley North, CA 7.5-minute USGS Topographic
Quadrangle; San Bernardino County; 86 acres; negative survey

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

PaleoWest, LLC (PaleoWest) was contracted by Synergy Consulting CA to conduct a Phase I cultural resource assessment for the proposed Cardova Complex Project (Project). The proposed Project involves the development of a warehouse complex on 86 acres of vacant land on Assessor's Parcel Numbers 046-321-305, -306, -307, -308, -309, -316, -333, -334, -335, and -336 in the town of Apple Valley, San Bernardino, California. The Project requires compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA); the Town of Apple Valley is acting as the lead agency for the Project.

This report summarizes the methods and results of the cultural resource investigation that was conducted for the proposed Project area. The investigation included background research, communication with the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) and local Native American groups, a cultural resource survey of the Project area, and resource documentation and evaluation. The purpose of the investigation was to determine the potential for the proposed Project to impact archaeological and historical resources under CEQA.

A cultural resource records search and literature review was completed at the South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC) at California State University, Fullerton. The records search indicated that three previous cultural resource studies have been conducted within 0.5 mile (mi) of the Project area. No cultural resources have been documented within the Project area; however, one historic period cultural resource has been documented within the 0.5 mi search area.

As part of the cultural resource assessment of the Project area, PaleoWest also requested a search of the Sacred Lands File (SLF) from the NAHC. Results of the SLF search were negative. The NAHC suggested contacting 20 individuals representing 12 Native American tribal groups to request information on sensitive Native American resources that may be present in the Project area. PaleoWest sent informal scoping letters to the 20 tribal contacts on October 19, 2022 and followed up by telephone on October 31, 2022. To date, PaleoWest has received five responses to the scoping effort.

PaleoWest completed a pedestrian survey of the Project area on September 28, 2022. No resources were identified within the Project area. Based on the paucity of prehistoric archaeological resources documented in the vicinity, the level of existing disturbance of the Project site, and the result of the survey, the Project area appears to have a low sensitivity for encountering intact buried archaeological resources. PaleoWest does not recommend any additional cultural resource management for the proposed Project. In the unlikely event that cultural resources are encountered during construction activities associated with the Project, a qualified archaeologist shall be obtained to assess the significance of the find in accordance with the criteria set forth in the CRHR. In addition, Health and Safety Code 7050.5, CEQA 15064.5(e), and Public Resources Code 5097.98 mandate the process to be followed in the unlikely event of an accidental discovery of any human remains in a location other than a dedicated cemetery.

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1 INTRODUCTION

PaleoWest, LLC (PaleoWest) was contracted by Synergy Consulting CA to conduct a Phase I cultural resource assessment for the proposed Cardova Complex Project (Project). The proposed Project involves the development of a warehouse complex in the town of Apple Valley, San Bernardino, California. The Project requires compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA); the Town of Apple Valley (Town) is the lead agency for the Project. This report summarizes the methods and results of the cultural resource investigation that was conducted within the proposed Project area.

1.1 PROJECT LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION

The Project area encompasses approximately 86 acres of vacant land within Assessor's Parcel Numbers 046-321-305, -306, -307, -308, -309, -316, -333, -334, -335, and -336 in the town of Apple Valley in San Bernardino County, California (Figure 1-1). The Project area is bounded to the north by Cardova Road, to the west by Dachshund Avenue, to the south by Shepard Road, and to the east by Navajo Road. The Project area is within the southeastern quarter of Section 16 of Township 6 North, Range 3 West, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian (SBBM), as depicted on the 1975 Apple Valley North, California 7.5-minute U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) topographic quadrangle map (Figure 1-2). The elevation of the Project area ranges from approximately 3,060–3,080 feet (ft) above mean sea level.

The Project would include construction of a 1,559,000 square foot (sf) warehouse building. The warehouse building would not exceed 55 ft in height. The first floor would include warehouse operations and 5,000 sf of office space, while the second floor would include an additional 5,000 sf of office space. The warehouse would include 133 loading dock doors on the northern warehouse facade with an additional 133 loading dock doors along the southern facade. Landscaped areas would be located along the eastern, southern, and western site boundaries. Other onsite improvements would include surface parking, parking for electric vehicles and bicycles; and construction of new of detention basins for onsite drainage and stormwater/rain capture. Utility improvements include the installation of new water, sewer, stormwater, and electrical connections. The anticipated depth of disturbance three feet below existing grade or two feet below proposed footings, whichever is deeper.

1.2 REPORT ORGANIZATION

This report documents the results of a cultural resource investigation completed for the proposed Project. Section 1 introduced the Project location and description. Section 2 states the regulatory context that should be considered for this Project. Section 3 synthesizes the natural and cultural setting of the Project area and surrounding region. Section 4 presents the results of the existing cultural resource data literature and resource record review, the Sacred Lands File (SLF) search, and a summary of the Native American communications. Section 5 presents the research design for the Project. Section 6 describes the field methods employed during this investigation and survey findings. Section 7 presents the management recommendations based on the result of the background research and survey findings. This is followed by bibliographic references and appendices.



Figure 1-1. Project vicinity map.

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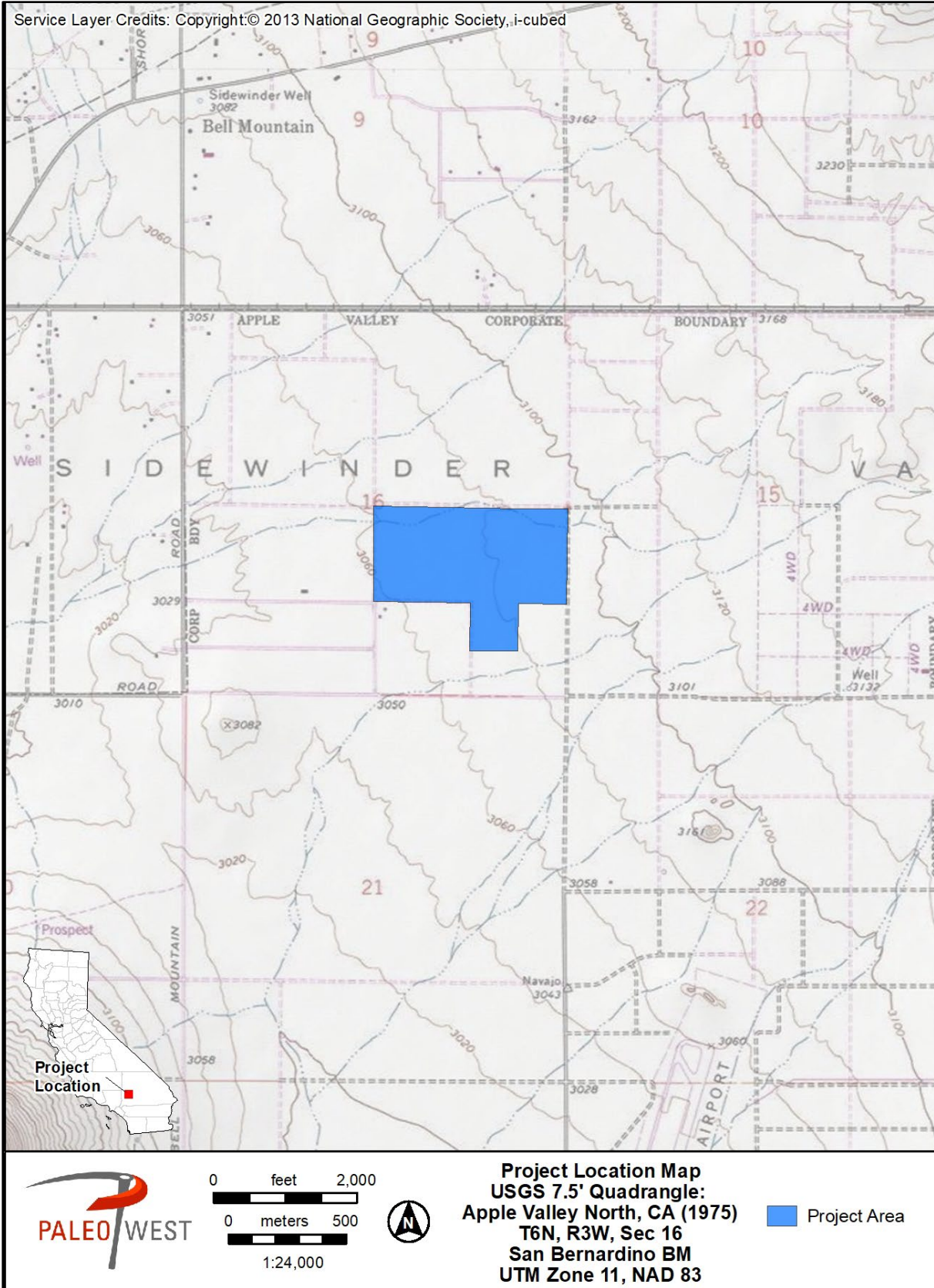


Figure 1-2. Project location map.

2 REGULATORY CONTEXT

2.1 STATE

2.1.1 California Environmental Quality Act

The proposed Project is subject to compliance with CEQA, as amended. Compliance with CEQA statutes and guidelines requires both public and private projects with financing or approval from a public agency to assess a project's impact on cultural resources (Public Resources Code Section 21082, 21083.2 and 21084 and California Code of Regulations 10564.5). The first step in the process is to identify cultural resources that may be impacted by a project and then determine whether the resources are "historically significant" resources.

CEQA defines historically significant resources as "resources listed or eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR)" (Public Resources Code Section 5024.1). A cultural resource may be considered historically significant if the resource is 45 years old or older, possesses integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.¹ In addition, it must meet at least one of the following criteria for listing on the CRHR:

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; or,
4. Has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history (Public Resources Code Section 5024.1).

Cultural resources are buildings, sites, humanly modified landscapes, traditional cultural properties, structures, or objects that may have historical, architectural, cultural, or scientific importance. CEQA states that if a project will have a significant impact on important cultural resources, deemed "historically significant," then project alternatives and mitigation measures must be considered.

2.1.2 California Assembly Bill 52

Signed into law in September 2014, California Assembly Bill 52 (AB 52) created a new class of resources (tribal cultural resources [TCRs]) for consideration under CEQA. TCRs may include sites, features, places, cultural landscapes, sacred places, or objects with cultural value to California Native American tribes that are listed or determined to be eligible for listing in the CRHR, included in a local register of historical resources, or a resource determined by the lead CEQA agency, in its discretion and supported by substantial evidence, to be significant and

¹ The Office of Historic Preservation (OHP) guidelines recognize a 45-year-old criteria threshold for documenting and evaluating cultural resources (assumes a 5-year lag between resource identification and the date that planning decisions are made) (OHP 1995:2). The age threshold is an operational guideline and not specific to CEQA statutory or regulatory codes.

eligible for listing in the CRHR. AB 52 requires that the lead CEQA agency consult with California Native American tribes that have requested consultation for projects that may affect tribal cultural resources. The lead CEQA agency shall begin consultation with participating Native American tribes prior to the release of a negative declaration, mitigated negative declaration, or environmental impact report. Under AB 52, a project that has potential to cause a substantial adverse change to a tribal cultural resource constitutes a significant effect on the environment unless mitigation reduces such effects to a less than significant level.

2.2 LOCAL

2.2.1 Town of Apple Valley 2009 General Plan

The Town has one goal related to archaeological and historic resource preservation in the Open Space and Conservation Element of the General Plan (Town of Apple Valley 2009). The following presents the goal and the associated policies and program for archaeological and historic resources.

GOAL: That all elements of the Town’s cultural heritage, including archaeological and historic sites, artifacts, traditions, and other elements, shall be professionally documented, maintained, preserved, conserved, and enhanced.

- **Policy 1.A** Early in the planning process, the Town shall implement its obligation to identify, document and assess archaeological, historical, and cultural resources that proposed development projects and other activities may affect.
 - **Program 1.A.1** Where proposed development or land uses have the potential to adversely impact sensitive cultural resources, it shall be subject to evaluation by a qualified specialist, comprehensive Phase I studies and appropriate mitigation measures shall, as necessary, be incorporated into project approvals.
 - **Program 1.A.2** The Town shall implement the requirements of state law relating to cultural resources, including Government Code 65352.3, and any subsequent amendments or additions.
- **Policy 1.B** The Town shall establish and maintain a confidential inventory of archaeological and historical resources within the Town, including those identified in focused cultural resources studies.
- **Policy 1.C** The Town shall, to the greatest extent possible, protect sensitive archaeological and historic resources from vandalism and illegal collection.
 - **Program 1.C.1** Any information, including mapping, that identifies specific locations of sensitive cultural resources, shall be maintained in a confidential manner, and access to such information shall be provided only to those with appropriate professional or organizational ties.
- **Policy 1.D** Public participation in and appreciation of the Town’s cultural heritage shall be encouraged.
 - **Program 1.D.1** The Town shall implement a systematic program to enhance public awareness of Apple Valley’s heritage, engender wide-ranging support for its preservation, and enhance community pride.

- **Program 1.D.2** The Town shall support the efforts of local cultural associations to obtain historical materials and artifacts, and to educate the public about the Town's and region's cultural heritage.

3 SETTING

This section of the report summarizes information regarding the physical and cultural setting of the Project area, including the prehistoric, ethnographic, and historic period contexts of the general area. Several factors—including topography, available water sources, and biological resources—affect the nature and distribution of human use and occupation of an area. This background provides a context for understanding the nature of the cultural resources that may be identified within the region.

3.1 ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

The Project area is within Sidewinder Valley in the western Mojave Desert. The Mojave Desert is bounded on the west by the Sierra Nevada Mountains, on the south by the Transverse and Peninsular ranges, on the southeast and east by the Yuma and Colorado deserts, and on the north by the Great Basin. The western Mojave Desert encompasses several valleys, including Apple Valley, Victor Valley, Antelope Valley, Fremont Valley, Lucerne Valley, along with the Mojave River and the Barstow area.

Geologically, the Mojave Desert region is a wedge-shaped fault block, which has been termed the “Mojave Block” (Dibblee 1967:4). It is bounded by the San Andreas and Garlock fault zones on the southwest and north, respectively. Rocks within the western Mojave Desert region can be grouped into three main divisions that include crystalline rocks of pre-Tertiary age; sedimentary and volcanic rock of Tertiary age; and sediments and local basalt flows of Quaternary age. Units of the pre-Tertiary crystalline rocks and Quaternary sediments and basalt are widespread with Tertiary volcanic and sedimentary rocks more limited in their areal distribution (Dibblee 1967).

The Mojave is a warm-temperature desert between the subtropical Sonoran Desert to the south and the cooler-temperature Great Basin to the north. The Mojave Desert is characterized by sparse rainfall, generally ranging from 5–25 centimeters (cm) (2–10 inches [in]) per year. Some areas receive as little as 2.5 cm (1 in) of annual precipitation, while others may receive more than 25 cm (10 in) (Warren 1984:342). The present-day climate and vegetation within the Mojave Desert are substantially different during the so-called Wisconsin Glacial Stage (60,000–10,500 years Before Present [B.P.]), where the climate was influenced by the massive continental ice sheets that resulted in cooler summer and warmer winter temperatures than at present (Bupp et al. 1998, as cited in Basgall and Overly 2004).

The Sidewinder Valley is dominated by the creosote bush community, which consists of widely spaced shrubs and cacti (Grayson 1993; Warren 1984:342). Creosote bush (*Larrea tridentata*) is the dominant perennial with co-dominant species including burrobush (*Ambrosia dumosa*) and ephedra (*Ephedra nevadensis*). Other perennials observed included Joshua tree (*Yucca brevifolia*), cholla (*Opuntia ramosissima*), cottonthorn (*Tetradymia spinosa*), paperbag plant (*Salazaria mexicana*), spiny hop-sage (*Grayia spinosa*), and winterfat (*Krachenokovia lanata*) (Mayer and Laudenslayer 1988:88).

Large game animals are rare in the Mojave Desert, although deer (*Odocoileus hemionus*) and black bear (*Ursus americanus*) make infrequent treks from the nearby Sierra Nevada and San Bernardino mountains. More common to the desert floor are various reptiles and rodents, such as Couch’s spadefoot toad (*Scaphiopus couchii*), desert tortoise (*Xerobates [Gopherus] agassizii*),

chuckwalla (*Sauromalus obesus*), leopard lizard (*Crotaphytus wislizenii*), horned lizard (*Prynosoma platyrhinos*), Mojave rattlesnake (*Crotalus scutulatus*), whitetail antelope squirrel (*Ammospermophilus leucurus*), and kangaroo rats (*Dipodomys spp.*). Other species found in the Mojave include blacktail jackrabbit (*Lepus californicus*), desert cottontail (*Sylvilagus audubonii*), kit fox (*Vulpes macrotis*) coyote (*Canis latrans*), and bobcat (*Lynx rufus*) (Laudenslayer and Boggs 1988:114; Martyn and Moore 1996). More than 300 species of birds are known to inhabit the northern Mojave Desert.

3.2 PREHISTORIC SETTING

Over the past century, archaeologists have generally divided the prehistory of the Western Mojave Desert into five distinct periods or sequences distinguished by specific material (i.e., technological) or cultural traits. Early cultural chronologies were proposed by Amsden (1937), Campbell and Campbell (1937), and Rogers (1939), that were later adapted by Warren and Crabtree (1986) and further detailed by Warren in 1984. Alternative sequences have since emerged (e.g., Bettinger and Taylor 1974) proposing new nomenclature (e.g., Newberry Period vs. Rose Spring Period vs. Saratoga Springs), slightly adjusted cultural chronologies, or attempting to link the Great Basin chronological framework to the Mojave Desert.

Recently, Sutton et al. proposed a cultural-ecological chronological framework based on climatic periods (e.g., Early Holocene) “to specify spans of calendric time and cultural complexes (e.g., Lake Mojave Complex) to denote specific archaeological manifestations that existed during (and across) those periods,” (2007:233). In this scheme, the cultural history for the area is divided into the Late Pleistocene (10,000–8000 calibrated [cal] B.P.), the Early Holocene (8000–6000 cal B.P.), the Middle Holocene (7000–3000 cal B.P.), and the Late Holocene (2000 cal B.P. to Contact). The new sequence draws heavily from Warren and Crabtree (1986) and Warren (1984), as well as from the vast body of recent archaeological research conducted in the region.

3.2.1 Late Pleistocene (ca. 10,000–8000 cal B.P.)

The earliest cultural complex recognized in the Mojave Desert is Clovis, aptly named for the fluted projectile points often associated with Pleistocene megafaunal remains. Paleoindian culture is poorly understood in the region due to a relative dearth of evidence stemming from a handful of isolated fluted projectile point discoveries and one presumed occupation site on the shore of China Lake. Archaeologists tend to interpret the available data as evidence of a highly mobile, sparsely populated hunting society that occupied temporary camps near permanent Pleistocene water sources (Sutton et al. 2007).

3.2.2 Early Holocene (ca. 8000–6000 cal B.P.)

Two archaeological patterns are recognized during the Early Holocene: the Lake Mojave Complex (sometimes referred to as the Western Pluvial Lakes Tradition) and the Pinto Complex. The Lake Mojave Complex is characterized by stemmed projectile points of the Great Basin Series, abundant bifaces, steep-edged unifaces, and crescents. Archaeologists have also identified, in less frequency, cobble-core tools and ground stone implements. The Pinto Complex, on the other hand, is distinguished primarily by the presence of Pinto-style projectile points. Although evidence suggests some temporal overlap, the inception of the Pinto Complex is generally considered a Middle Holocene cultural complex that begins during the latter part of the Early Holocene.

During the Lake Mojave cultural complex, inhabitants of the region used more extensive foraging ranges, as indicated by an increased frequency of extra-local materials. Spheres of influence also expanded as potential long-distance trade networks were established between desert and coastal peoples. Groups were still highly mobile, but they practiced a more forager-like settlement subsistence strategy. Residential sites indicate more extensive periods of occupation and recurrent use. In addition, residential and temporary sites also indicated a diverse social economy, characterized by discrete workshops and special-use camps (e.g., hunting camps). Diet also appears to have diversified, with a shift away from dependence upon lacustral environments such as lakeside marshes, to the exploitation of multiple environments containing rich resource patches (Sutton et al. 2007).

3.2.3 Middle Holocene (ca. 7000–3000 cal B.P.)

The Pinto Complex is the primary cultural complex in the Mojave Desert during the Middle Holocene. Once thought to have neatly succeeded the Lake Mojave Complex, a growing corpus of radiocarbon dates associated with Pinto Complex artifacts suggest that its inception could date to the latter part of the Early Holocene. Extensive use of tool stone other than obsidian and high levels of tool blade reworking were characteristic of this complex and the earlier Lake Mojave Complex. A reduction in tool stone source material variability suggests a contraction of foraging ranges that had expanded during the Early Holocene. Conversely, long distance trade with coastal peoples is evidenced by the presence of *Olivella* shell beads.

The most distinguishing characteristic of the Pinto Complex is the prevalence of ground stone tools, which are abundant in nearly all identified Pinto Complex sites. The emphasis on milling tools indicates greater diversification of the subsistence economy during the Middle Holocene. Groups increased reliance on plant processing while continuing to supplement their diet with protein from small and large game animals.

Recent archaeological research in the Mojave Desert suggests there was a greater degree of regional cultural diversity during the Middle Holocene than previously thought. Sutton et al. (2007) have proposed a new Middle Holocene cultural complex associated with sites exclusively at Twentynine Palms in the southeastern Mojave Desert. Artifacts recovered from Deadman Lake Complex sites, such as *Olivella dama* shell from the Sea of Cortez and contracting-stem and lozenge-shaped projectile points similar to those recovered from Ventana Cave in Arizona, may suggest closer cultural contact with Southwest Archaic cultures than Pinto cultures to the north and west. However, it is also possible that the proposed complex simply reflects a technologically distinct segment of the Pinto, rather than a distinct culture.

3.2.4 Late Holocene (ca. 2000 cal B.P.–Contact)

The Late Holocene in the greater Southern California region is characterized by increases in population, higher degrees of sedentism, expanding spheres of influence, and greater degrees of cultural complexity. In the Mojave Desert, the Late Holocene is divided into several cultural complexes: the Gypsum Complex (2000 cal B.C.–cal A.D. 200), the Rose Spring Complex (cal A.D. 200–1100), and the Late Prehistoric Complexes (cal A.D. 1100–Contact).

The Gypsum Complex is defined by the presence of side-notched (Elko series), concave-based (Humboldt series), and well-shouldered contracting stem (Gypsum series) projectile points. Other indicative artifacts include quartz crystals, painted ceramics, rock art, and split twig figurines, which are generally associated with ritual activities. Warren (1984) considers the

appearance of these artifact types at Gypsum Complex sites as evidence of the Southwest's expanding influence in the region. Conversely, Sutton et al. (2007) opt to associate Gypsum sites, which tend to cluster in the northern Mojave Desert, with temporal sequences modeled for the adjacent Great Basin. It is most likely, however, that the Gypsum Complex was exposed to various cultural influences stemming from long-distance exchange and social interaction networks that linked groups occupying the Mojave Desert to those on the Pacific Coast, and in the American Southwest and the Great Basin.

The Rose Spring Complex can also be defined by the presence of distinct projectile points (i.e., Rose Spring and Eastgate series) and artifacts, including stone knives, drills, pipes, bone awls, milling implements, marine shell ornaments, and large quantities of obsidian. Of greater significance, however, are the characteristic advancements in technology, settlement strategies, and evidence for expanding and diverging trade networks.

The Rose Spring Complex marks the introduction of bow and arrow technology to the Mojave Desert, likely from neighboring groups to the north and east. As populations increased, groups began to consolidate into larger, more sedentary residential settlements indicated by the presence of well-developed middens and architectural styles. West and north of the Mojave River, increased trade activity along existing exchange networks ushered in a period of relative material wealth, exhibited by increased frequencies of marine shell ornaments and tool stone, procured almost exclusively from the Coso obsidian source. East and south of the Mojave River, archaeological evidence suggests there was a greater influence from Southwest and Colorado River cultures (i.e., Hakataya and Patayan).

Between approximately A.D. 1100 and contact, several cultural complexes emerged that archaeologists believe may represent prehistoric correlates of known ethnographic groups. Collectively known as the Late Prehistoric Cultural Complexes, during this time material distinctions between groups were more apparent, as displayed by the distribution of projectile point styles (e.g., Cottonwood vs. Desert Side-notched), ceramics, and lithic materials. Long-distance trade continued, benefiting those occupying "middleman" village sites along the Mojave River where abundant shell beads and ornaments, and lithic tools were recovered from archaeological contexts (Rector et al. 1983). Later, trade in Coso obsidian was significantly reduced as groups shifted focus to the procurement of local silicate stone.

The Late Prehistoric Cultural Complex was also a time of increasing regional influence and territorial expansion. Warren (1984) noted "strong regional developments" in the Mojave Desert that included Ancestral Puebloan interest in turquoise in the Mojave Trough, Hakatayan (Patayan) influence from the Colorado River, and the expansion of Numic Paiute and Shoshonean culture eastward. These developments led Sutton (1989) to propose that several interaction spheres were operating in the Mojave Desert during the Late Prehistoric. Sutton (1989) delineated interaction spheres based on the distribution of projectile point styles, ceramics, and obsidian and argued that the spheres broke along geographical lines that reflected the territorial boundaries of known ethnohistoric groups.

3.3 ETHNOHISTORIC SETTING

The Project area encompasses the traditional use area of the Vanyume and the Serrano. Ethnographic information on each of these groups is provided below.

3.3.1 Vanyume

The Vanyume, which are sometimes referred to as the Desert Serrano, are a subdivision of the Serrano who resided along the Mojave River corridor in the Victorville region and to the north and east along the river as far as Soda Lake. At the time of Spanish contact, the Project study area was likely occupied by the Vanyume, a Takic-speaking branch of the larger Uto-Aztecan (or Shoshonean) language family. The Vanyume territory is generally accepted as consisting of the area south of the lower Mojave Riverbed and to the southeast into the foothills of the San Bernardino Mountains, and to the north and east along the river as far as Soda Lake.

Diary accounts of travel through the Mojave River region left by Franciscan missionaries Father Garces (1776), Zalvidea (1806), and Nuez (1819) have provided important information on native settlement, village locations, and place names along the Mojave River (Earle 2005:7–10). Both Garces and Jedediah Smith heard versions of the term Vanyume used to refer to the native inhabitants of the Mojave River corridor (Earle 2005:4). Kroeber (1925:614–615) also referred to the native peoples of the Mojave River regions as Vanyume, whom he described as a linguistically differentiated desert division of the Serrano language and culture group, the latter being historically associated with the San Bernardino Mountains and surrounding areas. Mojave groups along the Colorado River also appeared to distinguish between what they called the Vanyume of the Mojave River and the Serrano-speakers of the San Bernardino Mountains region (Earle 2005:4).

Ethnohistorical information on the Mojave River area from the 1770s through the 1840s makes it clear that the Mojave River communities of the Vanyume had developed long-standing political and social ties with the Mojave and functioned as intermediaries in the long-distance trade networks maintained by the Mojave. Mojave traders negotiating the Mojave River route on the way to the coast to obtain shell beads and ornaments which served as an important medium of exchange relied on the Vanyume for food and shelter along the trek, as they did not carry their own supplies (Earle 2005:10; Harrington 1986:III:167:20). Gifts of shell beads and other goods were bestowed upon the Vanyume as reciprocal exchanges for this hospitality, and cemented relationships between the two groups (Earle 2005:30).

Vanyume settlements were along the Mojave River drainage and to the southeast in the foothills of the San Bernardino Mountains. The location of *Ahamoha*, or birthplace of Moha, a Vanyume informant to Kroeber who survived an attack by the Mojaves in the 1830s, is somewhere in the Barstow-Daggett area. Moha herself placed the village near Daggett, while a Mojave informant to Kroeber stated that it was a few miles north of Victorville. The village was apparently occupied by the Vanyume during the 1820s (Earle 2005:9–10).

A second village site, *Timina*, was reportedly at Newberry Springs (Harrington 1986:147, 695). This village was apparently occupied by the Vanyume prior to the 1830s. Further to the east along the lower reaches of the Mojave River were the Vanyume settlements of *Angayaba*, near the later site of Camp Cady, *Asambeat*, in Afton Canyon, and *Guanachique*, on the vicinity of Soda Lake (Earle 2005:7–8).

3.3.2 Serrano

The Serrano also belonged to the Takic-speaking branch of the larger Uto-Aztecan language family. Serrano territory included the San Bernardino Mountains, east of Cajon Pass, as well as the desert area that is immediately south of Victorville, extending east as far as Twentynine

Palms and south as far as Yucaipa Valley. The Serrano were primarily hunters and gatherers. Vegetal staples varied with village locality: acorns and pinyon nuts in the foothills; mesquite, yucca roots, cacti fruits, and piñon nuts in or near the desert regions. Diets were supplemented with other roots, bulbs, shoots, and seeds. An increased yield of herbaceous plants was created by periodic burning (Bean and Smith 1978:571). Communal gathering expeditions, involving several lineages under one leader's authority, were not uncommon (Bean and Smith 1978:571; Benedict 1924:391–392; Drucker 1937). Deer, mountain sheep, antelope, rabbits, and other small rodents were among the principal animals hunted. Various game birds were also hunted with quail being the most important. The bow and arrow were used for large game, while smaller game and birds were killed with curved throwing sticks, traps, and snares. Occasionally, game was hunted communally, especially during annual mourning ceremonies (Bean and Smith 1978:571; Benedict 1924:391–392; Drucker 1937).

Individual family dwellings were occupied by a husband, wife, their unmarried female children, sometimes the husband's parents, and occasionally a widowed aunt or uncle. The Serrano lived in circular, domed structures that were constructed of willow frames and covered with tule thatch. These structures were used primarily as sleeping and storage areas, with most Serrano activities taking place outside or under a shade structure consisting simply of four posts and a roof. On occasion, an individual would erect a separate house for private use (Benedict 1924; Drucker 1937; Kroeber 1925).

Technologically, the Serrano were quite accomplished and produced a vast array of articles. Their manufactured goods included baskets, pottery, rabbit-skin blankets, awls, arrow straighteners, sinew-backed bows, arrows, drills, stone pipes, musical instruments (rattles, rasps, whistles, bull-roarers, and flutes), feathered costumes, mats, bags, storage pouches, and nets (Bean and Smith 1978:571). Food acquisition and processing required the manufacture of additional items such as knives, stone or bone scrapers, pottery trays and bowls, bone or horn spoons, and stirrers. Mortars, made of either stone or wood, and metates were also manufactured (Benedict 1924; Drucker 1937; Strong 1929).

The Serrano were organized into exogamous clans. Each of these, in turn, was affiliated with one of two exogamous moieties (Strong 1929). Although the exact nature of these clans, including their structure, function, and number is unknown, Strong (1929) determined that the clan was the largest autonomous political and landholding unit of the Serrano. The clan was patrilineal: all the male members recognized descent from a common male ancestor. The descendants and wives of these men were also regarded as clan members. When women married, they retained their own lineage names and participated in ceremonies of their natal lineage (Strong 1929:17).

Every clan had a headman or chief, which was a hereditary position passed from father to son. Under unusual circumstances this could pass to the wife of the previous headman (Gifford 1918; Strong 1929). Duties of the head of the clan included determining when and where to collect or hunt, as well as conducting religious and other ceremonies. An assistant (also a hereditary post passing from father to son) assisted the head or chief in these ceremonies. The assistant's duties included taking charge of the sacred bundle (a kit of ceremonial paraphernalia), notification of the time and location of the ceremonies, carrying shell money between groups for ceremonial purposes, and attending to the division of shell money and food at ceremonies (Bean and Smith 1978:572).

Like other California Native American groups, the Serrano had a shaman who acquired his various powers through datura-enhanced dreaming (Strong 1929). Shamans were mainly curers, who healed their patients through administering herbal remedies and sucking out disease-causing agents (Benedict 1924).

3.4 HISTORICAL SETTING

European exploration of the Mojave Desert began in the sixteenth century, but sustained Euro-American settlement of the region did not occur until the mid-nineteenth century. This extended period of exploration without expansion creates a long proto-historic period in the region, when Europeans and local Native American groups knew of one another but interacted very little. This period is discussed above from the point of view of Native American history. Below, the Euro-American expansion into the region and subsequent historical developments are described.

The European settlement in the Mojave Desert began when Spanish missionaries and explorers entered the area in the eighteenth century. Among the first Europeans in the area was Pedro Fages, who led an expedition into the western Mojave in 1772 in pursuit of Spanish soldiers who had deserted (Pourade 1960). Later forays into the Mojave were undertaken in 1776 by Franciscan missionary, Francisco Garces. Garces was tasked with exploring overland routes between Santa Fe, New Mexico, and Southern California. During his expedition, he stayed in what is today the town of Mojave (Coues 1900; Sutton 1991). The establishment of trade routes between Santa Fe and Los Angeles and the establishment of missions in the Mojave Desert were difficult in the eighteenth century because the native Mojave people hindered Spanish expansion beyond the coastal areas of California (Bean and Bourgeault 1989). The Old Spanish Trail, which passes through the Mojave Desert, was not firmly established as a travel route until the 1830s (Norris and Carrico 1978).

The Mexican War of Independence from Spain began in 1810. The Mexicans were victorious in 1821 and declared the Republic of Mexico in 1823. California was made a territory of the Republic in 1825. During Mexican rule, from 1825 to 1847, the rancheros became wealthy from trade in hides, tallow, wine, and brandy. The missions' properties were redistributed between 1834 and 1836, making the rancheros even wealthier. American traders, drawn by low prices for cowhides and other raw materials, made contacts with the Californios. Some married the daughters of the rancheros, started business enterprises, and became increasingly influential in the finance and commerce of the region (Los Angeles Cultural Heritage Masterplan 2000:15).

During the Mexican American War, on August 13, 1846, Captain John Fremont entered the pueblo of Los Angeles and declared it an American territory. The Treaty of Cahuenga ended the conflict in California in 1847 and The Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo officially ended the war in 1848 (Los Angeles Cultural Heritage Masterplan 2000:15).

American exploration into the Mojave Desert began in the nineteenth century. Jedediah Smith was the first American to enter the Mojave in 1826 and 1827. Little is known about Smith's time in the Mojave since his notes were lost in a fire (Pourade 1961). Smith followed the Old Spanish Trail, which runs south and east of the current Project area, and ultimately reached the Pacific Ocean where Spanish authorities prevented him from continuing further and temporarily imprisoned him (Beck and Haase 1974; Norris and Carrico 1978). In 1844, John C. Fremont traveled through the Mojave from the north and eventually met up with the Old Spanish Trail (Beck and Haase 1974; Fremont 1845). Fremont was named "The Great Pathfinder" because

his explorations helped open the West for Americans to move into California in the middle and late nineteenth century (Barnard 1977).

By the 1850s, the Old Spanish Trail was established as a reliable overland route to California, and it became easier for people to move into the area. Once California was ceded to the United States, the land was open for settlement and development. With the discovery of gold in the Sierra Nevada Mountains, California's population boomed. Most early mining in California took place in the north, near Sacramento and San Francisco. Mining led to the creation of roads throughout the state. Later, these mining roads would be used to establish railroads that operated in the region.

In the Mojave, scientific exploration was being undertaken in conjunction with investigations into proposed railroads from the east (Sherer 1994). An expedition led by Lt. Amiel Weeks Whipple in 1854 sought to survey a railroad route leading from Arkansas to Los Angeles along the 35th parallel, passing near Fremont Valley. The proposed railroad was meant to tie into lines that originated in both the north and the south (Barnard 1977). Whipple's expedition included scientists who recorded information about the geology, climatology, and biology of the region (Sherer 1994). A later expedition undertaken by Edward Beale in 1857 tested the feasibility of using camels for transport across the desert and established an early wagon road through the area (Norris and Carrico 1978; Sherer 1994).

Construction of the Southern Pacific Railroad (SPRR), linking San Francisco to Los Angeles via the Mojave Desert, was completed in 1876. Large numbers of Chinese workers were employed in the construction of the railroad, and following its completion, many became involved in placer mining in the upper Santa Clarita River area (Earle 2003). The SPRR Mojave line also included a 20-day (round trip) rail route that extended over 165 miles (mi) of mountains and desert, running from the Harmony Borax Works in Death Valley (Inyo County) to the railroad loading dock in Mojave (Kyle 1990:129).

By the 1860s, there were numerous mining claims along the periphery of the San Bernardino Mountains, including the gold claim staked by William Holcomb at Big Bear Lake. The boom that followed saw the building of roads from the Victor Valley side of the Cajon Pass to points southward. The 1870s and 1880s witnessed expanded mining in the desert region as well. The Oro Grande mining district, which included Hesperia, Victor, and Oro Grande north of Victorville, was a region rich in minerals, including gold, silver, gemstones, marble, and limestone (Sturm 1993:17).

Although historical settlement of the western Mojave was initially based on mining, which continues to the present day, by the late nineteenth century Victor Valley was slowly being settled by ranchers and farmers. In addition to agrarian pursuits, mining continued to be an important economic focus. As well, growing commercial activities spurred the growth of Victorville and the neighboring communities of Apple Valley, Lucerne Valley, Hesperia, Helendale, Adelanto, and Oro Grande. Further development of the region occurred in 1915, when the state legislature and the federal government authorized the Victor Valley Water Project, largest of its era in the nation. Railroads were expanded to serve the anticipated needs of the growing Victor Valley. In 1916, the Arrowhead Reservoir and Power Company was formed; however, by 1917 and the onslaught of World War I, many residents of the Valley left to serve in the war. It was not until World War II that the Victor Valley witnessed another expansion of settlement with the establishment of George Air Force Base in 1941, which brought military personnel, families, and associated military services and industry.

4 CULTURAL RESOURCES INVENTORY

PaleoWest completed a literature review and records search at the SCCIC at California State University, Fullerton, on September 14, 2022. This inventory effort included the Project area and a 0.5-mi radius around the Project area, collectively termed the study area. The objective of this records search was to identify Prehistoric or Historic Period cultural resources that have been previously recorded within the study area during prior cultural resource investigations.

As part of the cultural resources inventory, PaleoWest staff also examined historical maps and aerial images to characterize the developmental history of the Project area and surrounding area. A summary of the results of the record search and background research are provided below. Confidential record search results are included in Appendix A.

4.1 PREVIOUS CULTURAL RESOURCES INVESTIGATIONS

The records search results indicate that three previous investigations have been conducted and documented within the study area between 1979 and 2007 (Table 4-1). Of the three studies within the study area, one of these studies includes portions of the Project area (see Appendix A). As a result of the previous study, it appears that 100 percent the Project area has been inventoried for cultural resources.

Table 4-1. Previous Cultural Investigations within 0.5 mile of the Project Area

Report No.	Year	Author(s)	Title
SB-00874	1979	Barker, James P., Carol H. Rector, and Philip Wilke	An Archaeological Sampling of the Proposed Allen-Warner Valley Energy System, Western Transmission Line Corridors, Mojave Desert, Los Angeles and San Bernardino Counties, California and Clark County, Nevada
SB-03677	2001	White, Robert and Laurie White	A Cultural Resource Assessment of the 300 Acre Pluto Development, Inc. Property, SE Corner of Johnson Road and Dale Evans Pkwy, Town of Apple Valley, San Bernardino County, CA
<i>SB-04808</i>	<i>2007</i>	<i>Smallwood, Josh</i>	<i>Cultural Resources Technical Report: North Apple Valley Specific Plan and EIR, Town of Apple Valley, San Bernardino County, California</i>

Note: Cultural Resources Studies in ***bold italics*** are within the Project area.

4.2 CULTURAL RESOURCES REPORTED WITHIN 0.5-MI OF THE PROJECT AREA

The records search indicated that one cultural resource has been previously documented within the study area, which dates to the Historic Period (Table 4-2; Appendix A). This resource is not in the Project area.

Table 4-2. Previously Recorded Cultural Resources within 0.5 mile of the Project Area

Primary No.	Trinomial	Period	Type	Description	Proximity to Project area
P-36-020981	CA-SBR-13515H	Historic	Site	Multiple concentrations of refuse scatters	2,800 ft north

4.3 ADDITIONAL SOURCES

Historical maps and aerial images were also consulted as part of the background research. Maps that were examined as part of this effort include Barstow, California 30-minute (1932, 1934), San Bernardino, California 30-minute (1953, 1956, 1957, 1958, 1959, 1966), and Apple Valley, California 7.5-minute (1970, 2012) USGS series maps (TopoView 2022). Historical aerial images were available on NETROnline dating to 1952, 1968, 1969, 1984, 1985, and 1994. Results of the archival review indicate that the Project area remained relatively undeveloped except for the construction of a spur of the Mojave Northern railroad north of the Project area and a development of a Walmart distribution center and a residence near the southwestern portion of the Project area (NETROnline 2022; TopoView 2022). The Mojave Northern Railroad was built in 1915–1916 by the Southwestern Portland Cement Company (SWPC) from its plant at Leon (for Mojave Northern builder Carl Leonhart) in northern Victorville, California, 5.5 miles to Sidewinder valley in the Mojave Desert (extended five miles to Bell in 1947 and seven more to Reserve Quarry (lime rock) in 1951. The plant, quarry, and equipment were owned by SWPC, which leased the Mojave Northern until 1925, when its status was changed from “Common Carrier” to “Plant Facility” (Pacific Southwest Railway Museum Association 2022).

A review of Bureau of Land Management (BLM) General Land Office (GLO) records indicate that portions of the Project area are part of a serial patent for 11,520 acres issued to the State of California in 1857 by authority of the March 3, 1853: California Enabling Act (10 Stat. 244) (BLM 2022). The Preemption Act of 1841 provided that certain states were to be paid 10 percent on net proceeds of sales of public lands while establishing the requirements and procedures for obtaining 160 acres of public lands. It does not appear that any buildings or other structures related to the patent have been constructed with the Project area.

4.4 NATIVE AMERICAN COORDINATION

PaleoWest contacted the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) on August 11, 2022, for a review of the SLF. The objective of the SLF search was to determine if the NAHC had any knowledge of Native American cultural resources (e.g., traditional use or gathering area, place of religious or sacred activity, etc.) within the immediate vicinity of the Project area. The NAHC responded on October 14, 2022, stating that the SLF was completed with negative results. The NAHC suggested that 20 individuals representing 12 Native American tribal groups be contacted to elicit information on sensitive Native American cultural resources that may be present in the Project area (Appendix B). PaleoWest sent outreach letters to the 20 recommended tribal group contacts on October 19, 2022. Follow-up phone calls were conducted on October 31, 2022.

To date, PaleoWest has received five responses:

- Nicole A. Raslich, Archaeological Technician for the Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians’ Tribal Historic Preservation Office, responded via email on October 24, 2022 and stated that the Project is not within the Tribe’s Traditional Use Area and that the Tribe defers to other tribes in the area.
- The Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma Reservation’s Historic Preservation Office responded via email on October 21, 2022 and stated that the Tribe does not wish to comment on the Project and they defer to more local tribes and support their determinations on the matter.

- Ryan Nordness, Cultural Resource Analyst for the Yuhaaviatam of San Manuel Nation (formerly known as the San Manuel Band of Mission Indians), responded via email on October 20, 2022 and stated that the Project is not located near any known cultural resources.
- Robert Robinson, Chairperson of the Kern Valley Indian Community, stated during a phone conversation on October 31, 2022 that a culturally-affiliated Tribal Monitor should be present during ground disturbing activities as indigenous people were inhabiting that area prehistorically when the Mojave River had more water running in it.
- Sarah Bliss, Tribal Programs Coordinator for the Twenty-Nine Palms Band of Mission Indians, stated during a phone conversation on October 31, 2022, that the Project lies just outside of the Tribe's traditional use area and that they defer to more local tribes.

5 RESEARCH DESIGN

A research design is an explicit statement of the theoretical and methodological approaches to be followed in a cultural resources study (OHP 1990). Inventory studies, such as this one, rely on data from cultural resources visible on or above the ground surface with supplemental information provided by archival research and literature review (OHP 1991). In such studies, the focus of the research design is to ensure the adequacy of the identification effort. Should any identified resources within the Project area have sufficient age and integrity to warrant consideration for CRHR eligibility, then relevant research questions and data requirements may be posed to evaluate the significance of the resource and make recommendations regarding determinations of eligibility.

For the purposes of this study, one relevant research domain was identified: historic development and settlement of Sidewinder Valley within the larger contexts of the surrounding Apple Valley and Victor Valley regions. Use of the valley was, at first, associated primarily with mining activities. Following the construction of the railroad in the 1870s, Sidewinder Valley and the surrounding regions were slowly settled by ranchers and farmers. The following questions may be considered when examining the nature and extent of cultural resources within the Project area.

- What evidence of Historic Period mining, agriculture, ranching, and/or homesteading is present in the Project area?
- What specific activities were performed at these sites? If mining-related sites are identified, what was being mined? Did these activities change over time?
- What is the age of these sites? How long were these sites used or occupied and when or why were they abandoned?
- How do mining, agriculture, ranching, and homesteading sites in the Project area reflect or diverge from regional or national trends?

Data Requirements (among the data needed to address the research questions posed above):

- Chronological data from features and/or temporally diagnostic artifacts that can be used to assess the age of the sites.

- Artifact assemblages and features to identify the types of activities that were associated with each site.
- Artifacts (e.g., culinary artifacts, food preparation items, food containers and remains, clothing/grooming, personal hygiene, and medicinal items), that may be used to examine the social, ethnic, or economic background of the residents of the sites.
- Infrastructure elements such as roads, transmission lines, pipelines, and water lines.
- Documentary information in the form of historical USGS maps, BLM GLO township plat maps, BLM land patent records, master title plat maps, and county assessor records to address questions of land ownership.

6 FIELD INVESTIGATION

6.1 FIELD METHODS

A cultural resources survey of the Project area was completed by PaleoWest archaeologists Gena Severen, M.A., RPA, and Eunice Ambriz on September 28, 2022. The survey methods followed standard archaeological methods consisting of parallel pedestrian transects spaced at 10–15-meter (m) (33–50-ft) intervals when allowed by terrain and vegetation. Crew members also opportunistically examined any subsurface exposures, including rodent burrows and cut banks. Survey crews navigated the transects using georeferenced maps on iPad tablets and handheld global position system (GPS) units. Field iPads included all Project maps and relevant site forms. Field iPads with the ArcGIS web application were used to record and document resources.

The Project area was documented with digital photographs that included general views of the topography and vegetation density, and other images. A photograph log was maintained to include photograph number, date, orientation, photograph description, and comments. The surveyors carefully inspected all areas likely to contain or exhibit sensitive cultural resources to ensure discovery and documentation of any visible, potentially significant cultural resources within the Project area. Materials and features that could not be accurately dated in the field were also recorded. Historic period indicators include standing buildings, objects, structures such as sheds, or concentrations of materials at least 45 years in age, such as domestic refuse (e.g., glass bottles, ceramics, toys, buttons, and leather shoes), refuse from other pursuits such as agriculture (e.g., metal tanks, farm machinery parts, and horseshoes) or structural materials (e.g., nails, glass windowpanes, corrugated metal, wood posts or planks, metal pipes and fittings, and railroad spurs). Prehistoric site indicators include areas of darker soil with concentrations of ash, charcoal, animal bone (burned or unburned), shell, flaked stone, ground stone, pottery, or even human bone.

6.2 RESULTS

The Project area is on an alluvial plain intermixed with very mild but stable coppice dunes and very shallow seasonal washes along a slightly southwest sloping landscape (Figure 6-1). The soils are fine- to medium-grained alluvial sandy loam and silt with subangular granitic, metavolcanic, quartzite gravels. Vegetation within the Project area consists of moderately

distributed Creosote Bush Scrub with creosote bush (*Larrea tridentata*), cheesebush (*Ambrosia salsola*), white bursage (*Ambrosia dumosa*), fourwing saltbush (*Atriplex canescens*), sparse cholla (*Cactaceae cylindropuntia*), and very sparse Joshua trees (*Yucca brevifolia*).

Ground visibility across the Project area was good to excellent (80–100%). Disturbances included sheet wash and wind erosion, off roading activities, modern refuse dumping and diffuse refuse scatters, very recent drilled bore holes for geotechnical testing, and the dirt two-track roads in the area. The result of the survey was negative. No cultural resources were identified in the Project area.



Figure 6-1. Project area overview, facing south

7 MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS

The cultural resource assessment included a records search, background research, and a survey of the Project area. As a result of these efforts, no cultural resources were identified in the Project area.

Based on the paucity of prehistoric archaeological remains documented in the vicinity, the level of existing disturbance of the Project site, and the result of the survey, the Project area appears to have a low sensitivity for encountering intact buried prehistoric archaeological resources. The presence of historic period cultural resources in the vicinity suggests use of area focused on episodic refuse dumping that took place in the mid- and late-twentieth century. Most of these remains are limited to surface manifestations suggesting that there is a relatively low likelihood of encountering buried historic period archaeological remains in the Project area.

PaleoWest does not recommend any additional cultural resource management for the proposed Project. In the unlikely event that potentially, significant cultural materials are encountered during Project-related ground-disturbing activities, all work should be halted in the vicinity of the discovery until a qualified archaeologist can visit the site of discovery and assess the significance of the archaeological resource. In addition, Health and Safety Code 7050.5, CEQA 15064.5(e), and Public Resources Code 5097.98 mandate the process to be followed in the unlikely event of an accidental discovery of any human remains in a location other than a dedicated cemetery. Finally, should additional actions be proposed outside the currently defined Project area that have the potential for additional subsurface disturbance, further cultural resource management may be required.

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Appendix A. Confidential Record Search Information

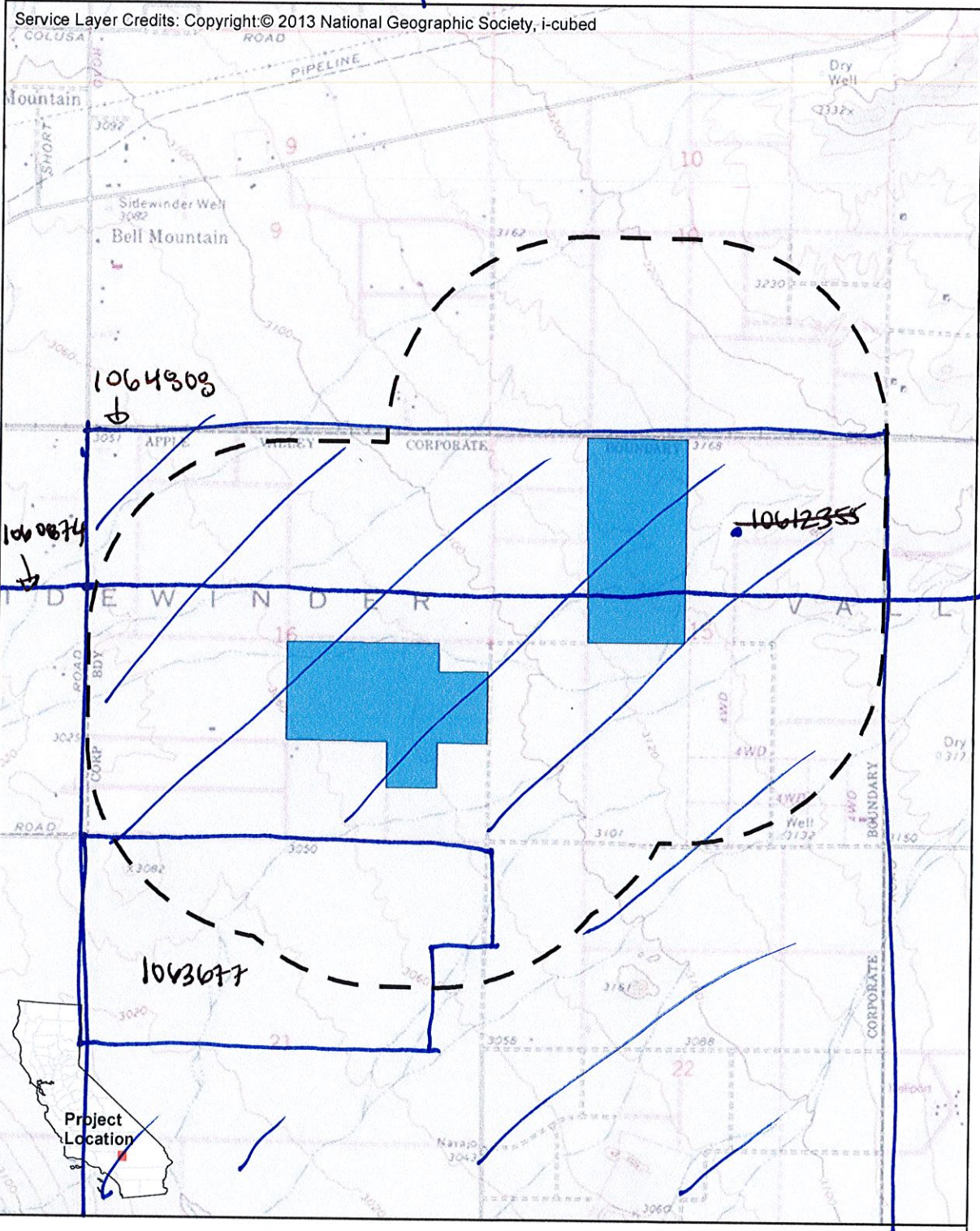
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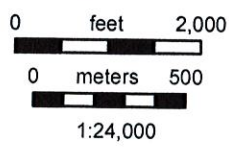
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Record Search Map
USGS 7.5' Quadrangle:
Apple Valley North, CA (1975)
T6N, R3W, Sec 15 & 16
San Bernardino BM
UTM Zone 11, NAD 83

 Project Area
 One-Half Mile Buffer

Previous Reports Conducted within 0.5-mile of Project area.

ReportNum	OtherIDs	Authors	CitYear	CitTitle	ReportType	Resources
SB-00874	NADB-R - 1060874; Voided - 79-12.1A-C	BARKER, JAMES P., CAROL H. RECTOR, and PHILIP J. WILKE	1979	AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL SAMPLING OF THE PROPOSED ALLEN-WARNER VALLEY ENERGY SYSTEM, WESTERN TRANSMISSION LINE CORRIDORS, MOJAVE DESERT, LOS ANGELES AND SAN BERNARDINO COUNTIES, CALIFORNIA AND CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA	Archaeological, Field study	36-000128, 36-000434, 36-002129, 36-002131, 36-002339, 36-002591, 36-002986, 36-003721, 36-003722, 36-003723, 36-003724, 36-003725, 36-003726, 36-003727, 36-003729, 36-003730, 36-003731, 36-003732, 36-003733, 36-003734, 36-003735, 36-003736, 36-003737, 36-003738, 36-003739, 36-003740, 36-003741, 36-003743, 36-003744, 36-003745, 36-003746, 36-003747, 36-003748, 36-003749, 36-003750, 36-003751, 36-003752, 36-003753, 36-003755, 36-003756, 36-003757, 36-003758, 36-003759, 36-003760, 36-003763, 36-003764, 36-003766, 36-003767, 36-003768, 36-061199, 36-063226
SB-03677	NADB-R - 1063677	WHITE, ROBERT and LAURIE WHITE	2001	A CULTURAL RESOURCE ASSESSMENT OF THE 300 ACRE PLUTO DEVELOPMENT, INC PROPERTY, SE CORNER OF JOHNSON ROAD & DALE EVANS PKWY, TOWN OF APPLE VALLEY, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CA. 15PP		
SB-04808	NADB-R - 1064808	Smallwood, Josh	2007	Cultural Resources Technical Report: North Apple Valley Specific Plan and EIR, Town of Apple Valley, San Bernardino County, California.		

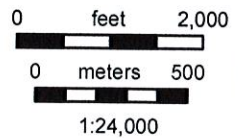
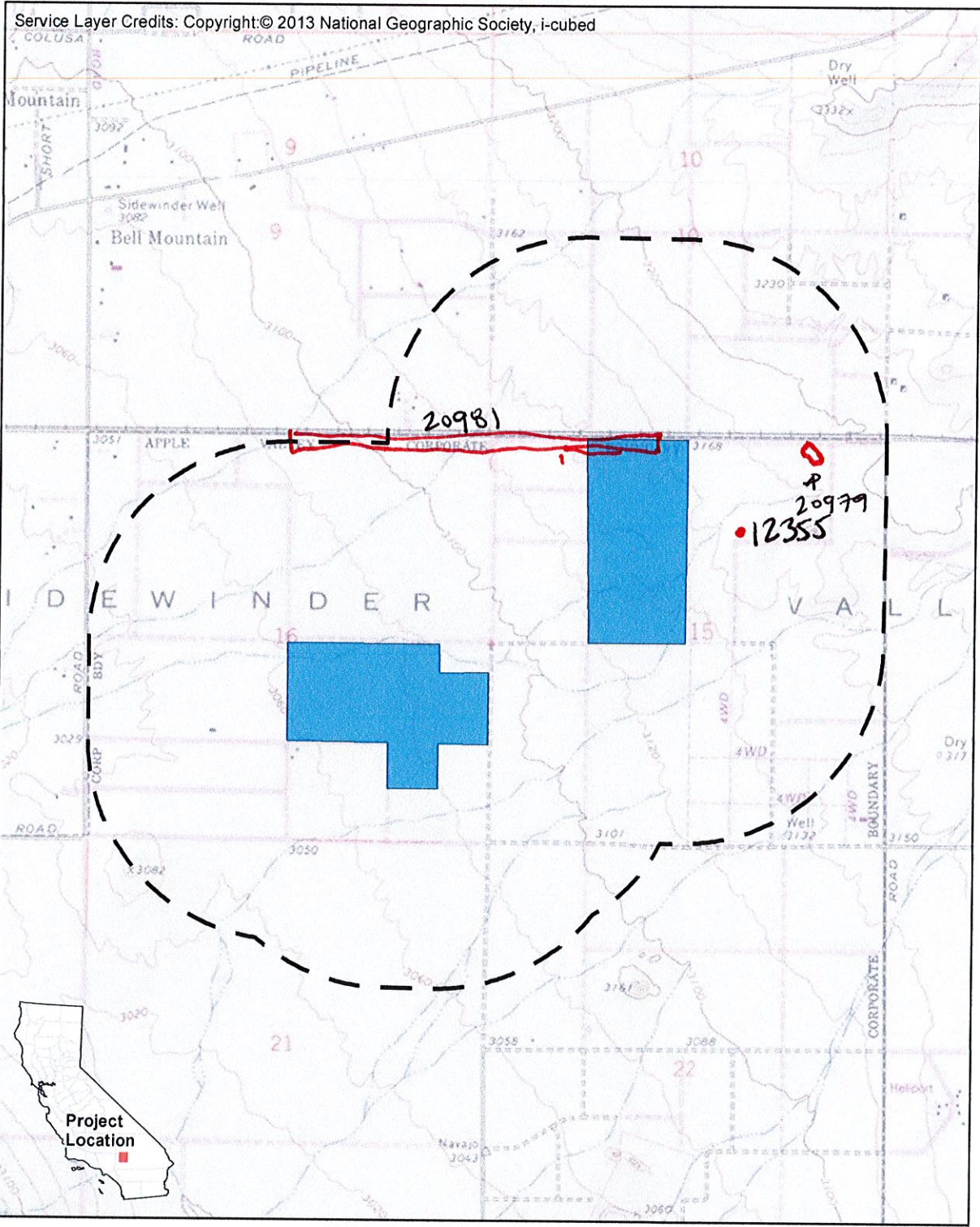
In

Resources

Out

20981

20979
12355



Record Search Map
 USGS 7.5' Quadangle:
 Apple Valley North, CA (1975)
 T6N, R3W, Sec 15 & 16
 San Bernardino BM
 UTM Zone 11, NAD 83

- Project Area
- One-Half Mile Buffer

1/10

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

Primary # 36-020981
HRI # _____
Trinomial 1A-SBR-135154
NRHP Status Code _____

Other Listings _____
Review Code _____ Reviewer _____ Date _____

Page 1 of 4

*Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder) LSA-SCE0801I-4

P1. Other Identifier: _____

*P2. Location: Not for Publication Unrestricted a. County San Bernardino
and (P2b and P2c or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

b. USGS 7.5' Quad Apple Valley North, California Date 1993; T 6N; R 3W; in the NW ¼ of the NW ¼ of Sec 15 and the NE ¼ of the NW ¼ and the NE and NW ¼ of the NE ¼ of Sec 16; SB B.M.

c. Address _____ City Apple Valley Zip _____

d. UTM: (Give more than one for large and/or linear resources) Zone 11; 481770-483270 mE / 3830210 mN (NAD27)

e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, etc., as appropriate) The site is located south of Quarry Road and south of the dirt road that parallels Quarry Road south of the fence line along Quarry Road. The site extends from approximately 670 meters east of Dale Evans Parkway to approximately 2,170 meters east of Dale Evans Parkway.

*P3a. Description: (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries) The site is an extensive area of trash dumping containing twelve discrete loci of dumping episodes as well as a sparse background scatter of debris. The material appears to date to the 1950s based on the church key opened tin top beer cans that were replaced by aluminum top cans in the 1960s, and 2 15/16-inch diameter by 3 14.5/16-inch tall condensed/evaporated milk cans that were produced post-1950.

*P3b. Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) (AH4) Privies/dumps/trash scatters

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

*P5.

*P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources:
 Historic Prehistoric Both
Post 1950 Based on the artifact assemblage

*P7. Owner and Address:
Unknown

*P8. Recorded by: (Name, affiliation, and address):
Phil Fulton, Terri Fulton
LSA Associates, Inc.
20 Executive Park, Suite 200
Irvine, CA 92614

*P9. Date recorded: November 2, 2009

*P10. Survey Type: (Describe)
Reconnaissance Survey

* P11. Report citation: (Cite survey report and other sources or enter "none.") Fulton 2009. Letter Report for the Apple Valley Pole Replacement Project, City of Apple Valley, San Bernardino County, California. LSA Associates, Inc.

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) _____

DPR 523A (1/95)

*Required Information

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Primary # 36-020981
HRI# _____
Trinomial SBR-13415 #

Page 3 of 4

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

A11. **Historical Information:**

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

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

A14. **Remarks:**

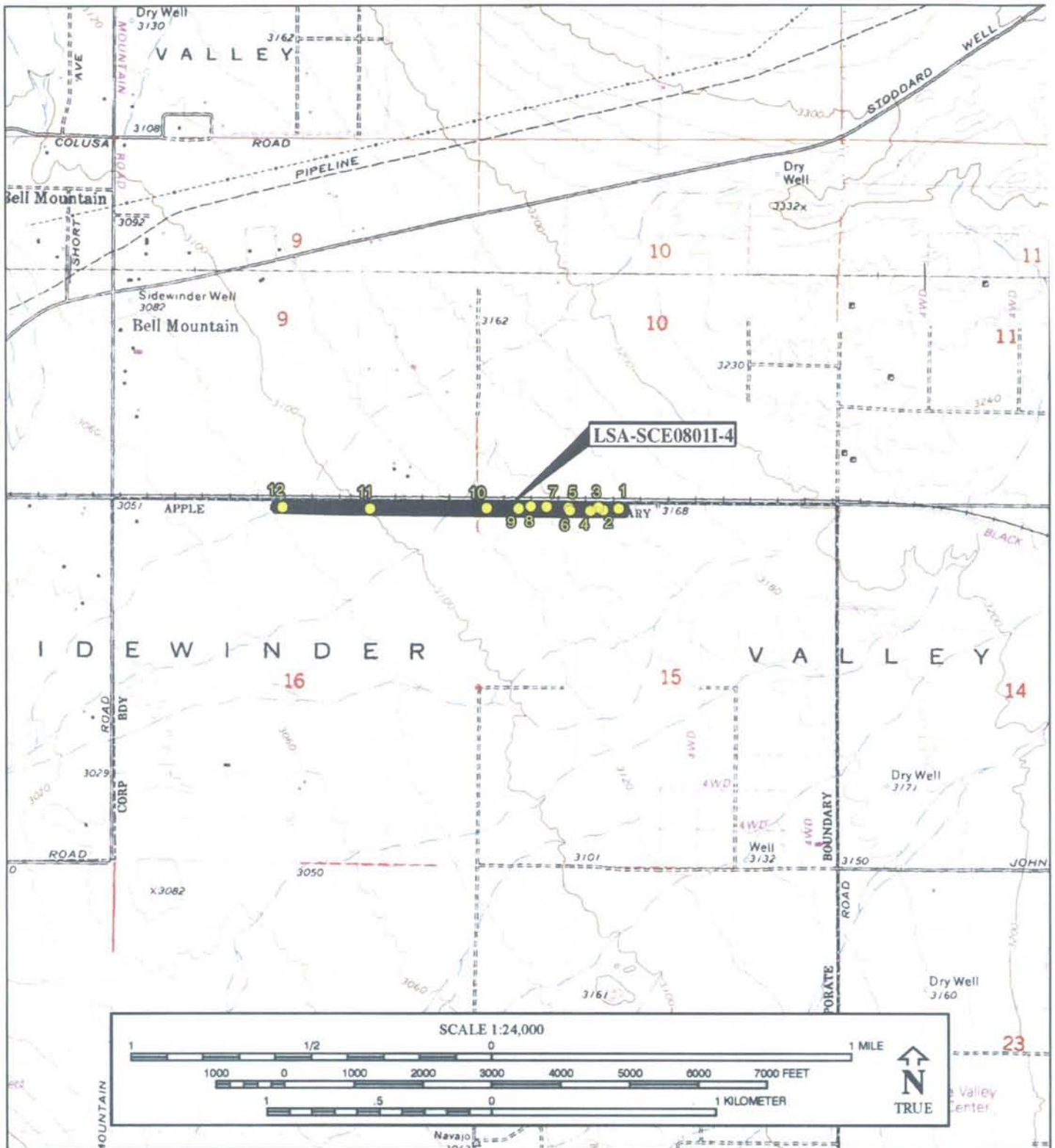
A15. **References** (Documents, informants, maps, and other references): Intermountain Antiquities Computer System (IMACS) 2001 *IMACS User's Guide*. Salt Lake City: Utah State Historic Preservation Office

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

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

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

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



Appendix B. Native American Coordination

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Sacred Lands File & Native American Contacts List Request

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

1550 Harbor Blvd, Suite 100
West Sacramento, CA 95501
(916) 373-3710
(916) 373-5471 – Fax
nahc@nahc.ca.gov

Information Below is Required for a Sacred Lands File Search

Project: _____

County: _____

USGS Quadrangle

Name: _____

Township: _____ Range: _____ Section(s): _____

Company/Firm/Agency:

Contact Person: _____

Street Address: _____

City: _____ Zip: _____

Phone: _____ Extension: _____

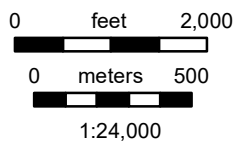
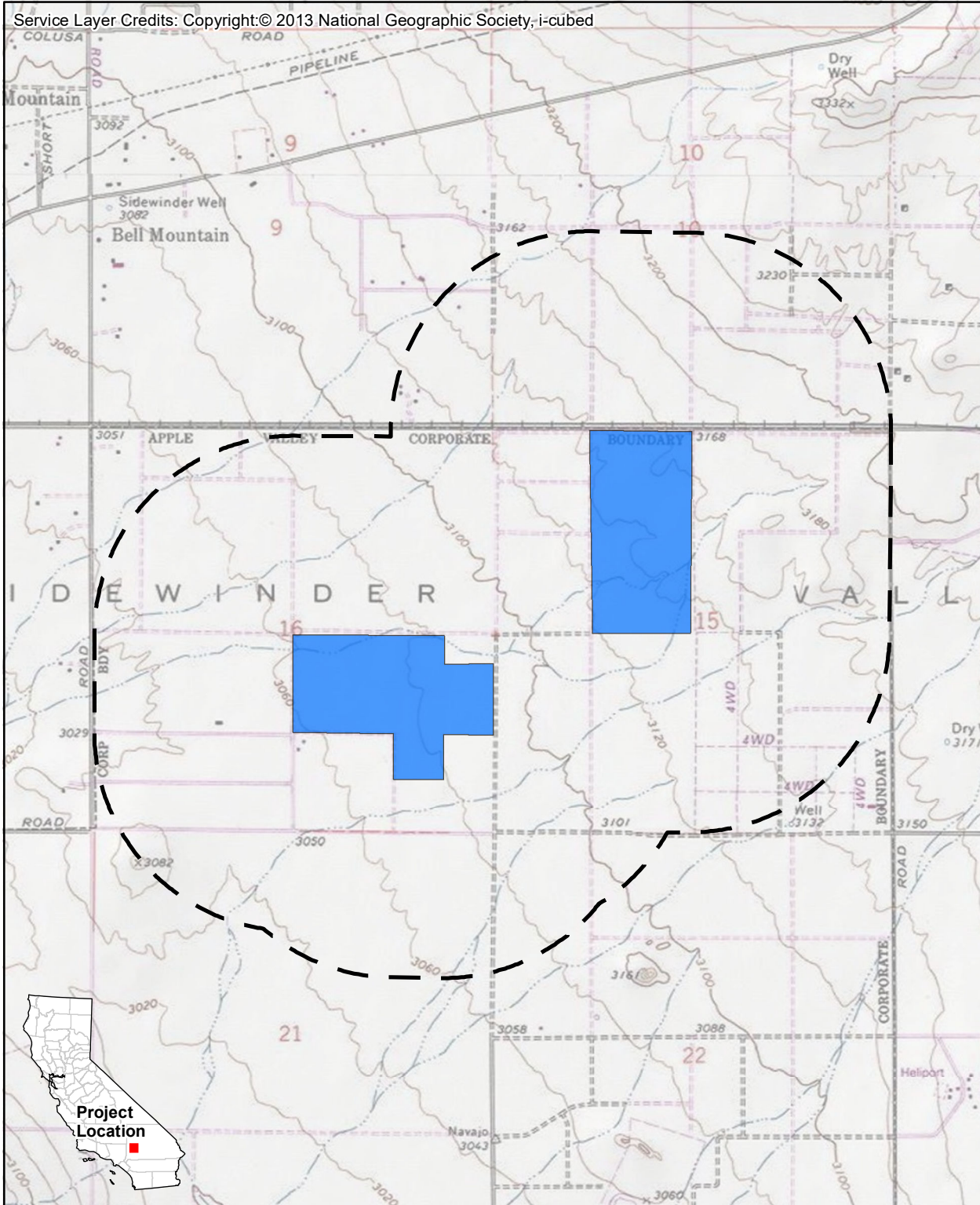
Fax: _____

Email: _____



Project Description:

____ Project Location Map is attached

Service Layer Credits: Copyright:© 2013 National Geographic Society, i-cubed



Record Search Map
USGS 7.5' Quadrangle:
Apple Valley North, CA (1975)
T6N, R3W, Sec 15 & 16
San Bernardino BM
UTM Zone 11, NAD 83

-  Project Area
-  One-Half Mile Buffer

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

October 14, 2022

Tiffany Clark
PaleoWest Archaeology

Via Email to: tclark@paleowest.com

Re: 22-0512 Quarry Road and Cordova Road Surveys Project, San Bernardino County

Dear Ms. Clark:

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

SECRETARY
Sara Dutschke
Miwok

COMMISSIONER
Isaac Bojorquez
Ohlone-Costanoan

COMMISSIONER
Buffy McQuillen
Yokayo Pomo, Yuki,
Nomlaki

COMMISSIONER
Wayne Nelson
Luiseño

COMMISSIONER
Stanley Rodriguez
Kumeyaay

COMMISSIONER
[Vacant]

COMMISSIONER
[Vacant]

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY
**Raymond C.
Hitchcock**
Miwok/Nisenan

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

**Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contact List
San Bernardino County
10/14/2022**

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

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

Gabrielino/Tongva San Gabriel Band of Mission Indians

Anthony Morales, Chairperson
P.O. Box 693 Gabrielino
San Gabriel, CA, 91778
Phone: (626) 483 - 3564
Fax: (626) 286-1262
GTTribalcouncil@aol.com

Gabrielino /Tongva Nation

Sandonne Goad, Chairperson
106 1/2 Judge John Aiso St., Gabrielino
#231
Los Angeles, CA, 90012
Phone: (951) 807 - 0478
sgoad@gabrielino-tongva.com

Gabrielino Tongva Indians of California Tribal Council

Robert Dorame, Chairperson
P.O. Box 490 Gabrielino
Bellflower, CA, 90707
Phone: (562) 761 - 6417
Fax: (562) 761-6417
gtongva@gmail.com

Gabrielino Tongva Indians of California Tribal Council

Christina Conley, Tribal
Consultant and Administrator
P.O. Box 941078 Gabrielino
Simi Valley, CA, 93094
Phone: (626) 407 - 8761
christina.marsden@alumni.usc.edu

Gabrielino-Tongva Tribe

Charles Alvarez,
23454 Vanowen Street Gabrielino
West Hills, CA, 91307
Phone: (310) 403 - 6048
roadkingcharles@aol.com

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

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 22-0512 Quarry Road and Cordova Road Surveys Project, San Bernardino County.

**Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contact List
San Bernardino County
10/14/2022**

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

Serrano Nation of Mission Indians

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

Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma Reservation

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

Serrano Nation of Mission Indians

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

Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma Reservation

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

Twenty-Nine Palms Band of Mission Indians

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

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

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

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

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This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources assessment for the proposed 22-0512 Quarry Road and Cordova Road Surveys Project, San Bernardino County.



T: 626.408.8006
info@paleowest.com

LOS ANGELES COUNTY
517 S. Ivy Avenue
Monrovia, CA 91016

October 19, 2022

Charles Alvarez
Gabrielino-Tongva Tribe
23454 Vanowen Street
West Hills, CA, 91307
Transmitted via email to roadkingcharles@aol.com

RE: Cultural Resource Investigation for the Cordova Road Site Project, City of Apple Valley, San Bernardino County, California

Dear Mr. Alvarez,

PaleoWest, LLC (PaleoWest) is conducting a cultural resource investigation for the Cordova Road Site Project (Project) in the City of Apple Valley, San Bernardino County, California. The Project is approximately 82 acres in size and located within Section 16, Township 6 North, Range 3 West, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian (SBBM), as depicted on the Apple Valley North, CA 7.5' U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) topographic quadrangle map (see attached map). The Project is subject to the California Environmental Quality Act and the City of Apple Valley is the lead agency.

A cultural resource records search and literature review was completed at the South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC) at California State University, Fullerton. The records search indicated that three previous cultural resource studies have been conducted within 0.5 mile of the Project area resulting in the documentation one historic period cultural resource outside of the Project area. No previously recorded prehistoric resources were identified in the records search area.

PaleoWest requested a search of the Native American Heritage Commission's (NAHC's) Sacred Lands File. The NAHC responded on October 14, 2022 stating that the results of the search were negative and recommended that we contact you for comment. Therefore, I am writing as part of the cultural resources investigation to find out if you have any knowledge of cultural resource that may be impacted by the proposed Project. Please note, this letter *does not* constitute government-to-government consultation pursuant to Assembly Bill 52 or Section 106. If your records show that cultural resources exist within or near the Project area (see enclosed map), please contact me at (626) 376-6729 or kknabb@paleowest.com.

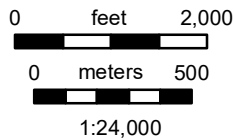
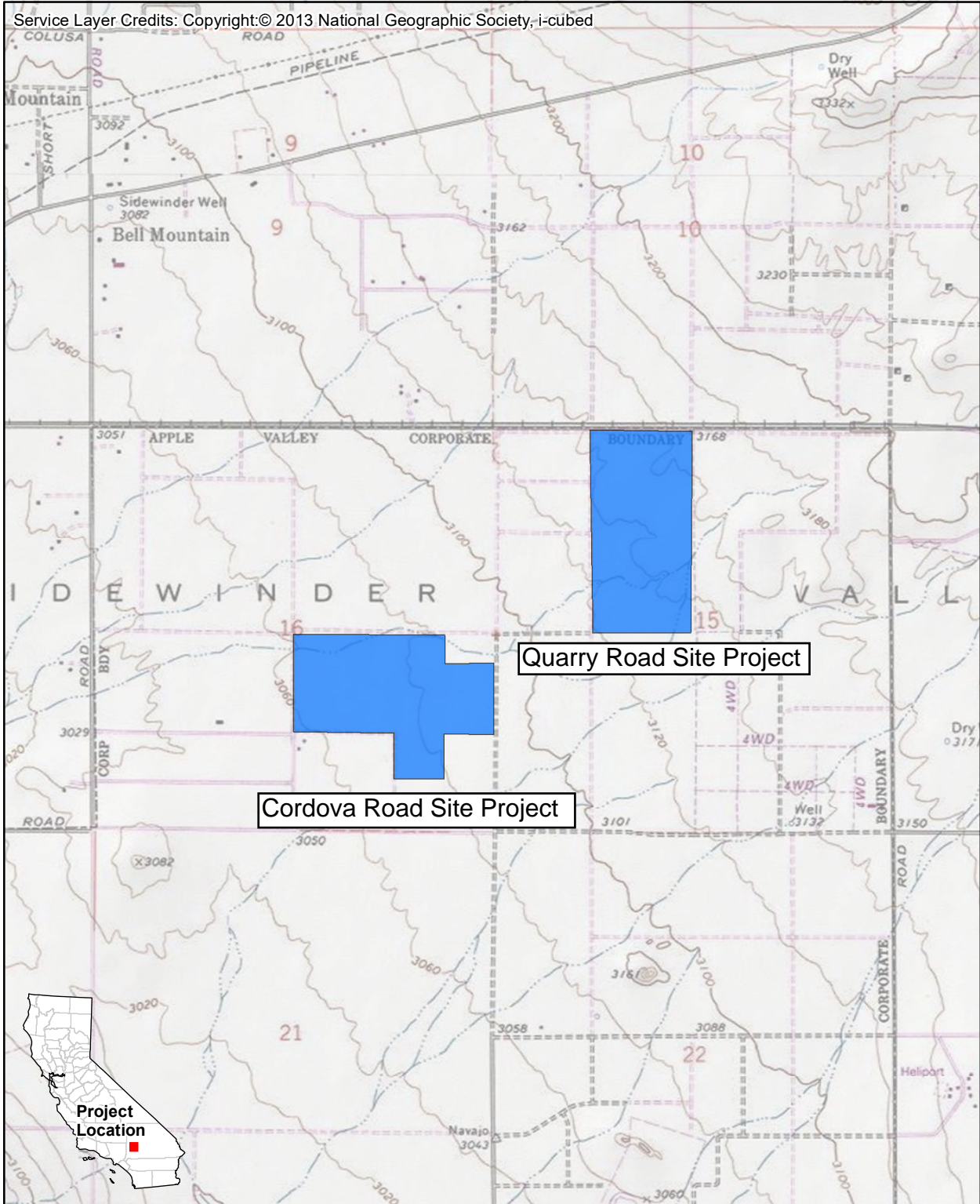
Your comments are very important to us, and to the successful completion of this Project. I look forward to hearing from you in the near future. Thank you for taking the time to review this request.

Sincerely,

Kyle Knabb, Ph.D., RPA
Senior Archaeologist
PaleoWest



Service Layer Credits: Copyright:© 2013 National Geographic Society, i-cubed



Project Location Map
USGS 7.5' Quadrangle:
Apple Valley North, CA (1975)
T6N, R3W, Sec 15 & 16
San Bernardino BM
UTM Zone 11, NAD 83

 Project Area



T: 626.408.8006
info@paleowest.com

LOS ANGELES COUNTY
517 S. Ivy Avenue
Monrovia, CA 91016

October 19, 2022

Ann Brierty, THPO
Morongo Band of Mission Indians
12700 Pumarra Road
Banning, CA, 92220
Transmitted via email to abrierty@morongo-nsn.gov

RE: Cultural Resource Investigation for the Cordova Road Site Project, City of Apple Valley, San Bernardino County, California

Dear Ms. Brierty,

PaleoWest, LLC (PaleoWest) is conducting a cultural resource investigation for the Cordova Road Site Project (Project) in the City of Apple Valley, San Bernardino County, California. The Project is approximately 82 acres in size and located within Section 16, Township 6 North, Range 3 West, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian (SBBM), as depicted on the Apple Valley North, CA 7.5' U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) topographic quadrangle map (see attached map). The Project is subject to the California Environmental Quality Act and the City of Apple Valley is the lead agency.

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Your comments are very important to us, and to the successful completion of this Project. I look forward to hearing from you in the near future. Thank you for taking the time to review this request.

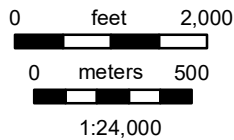
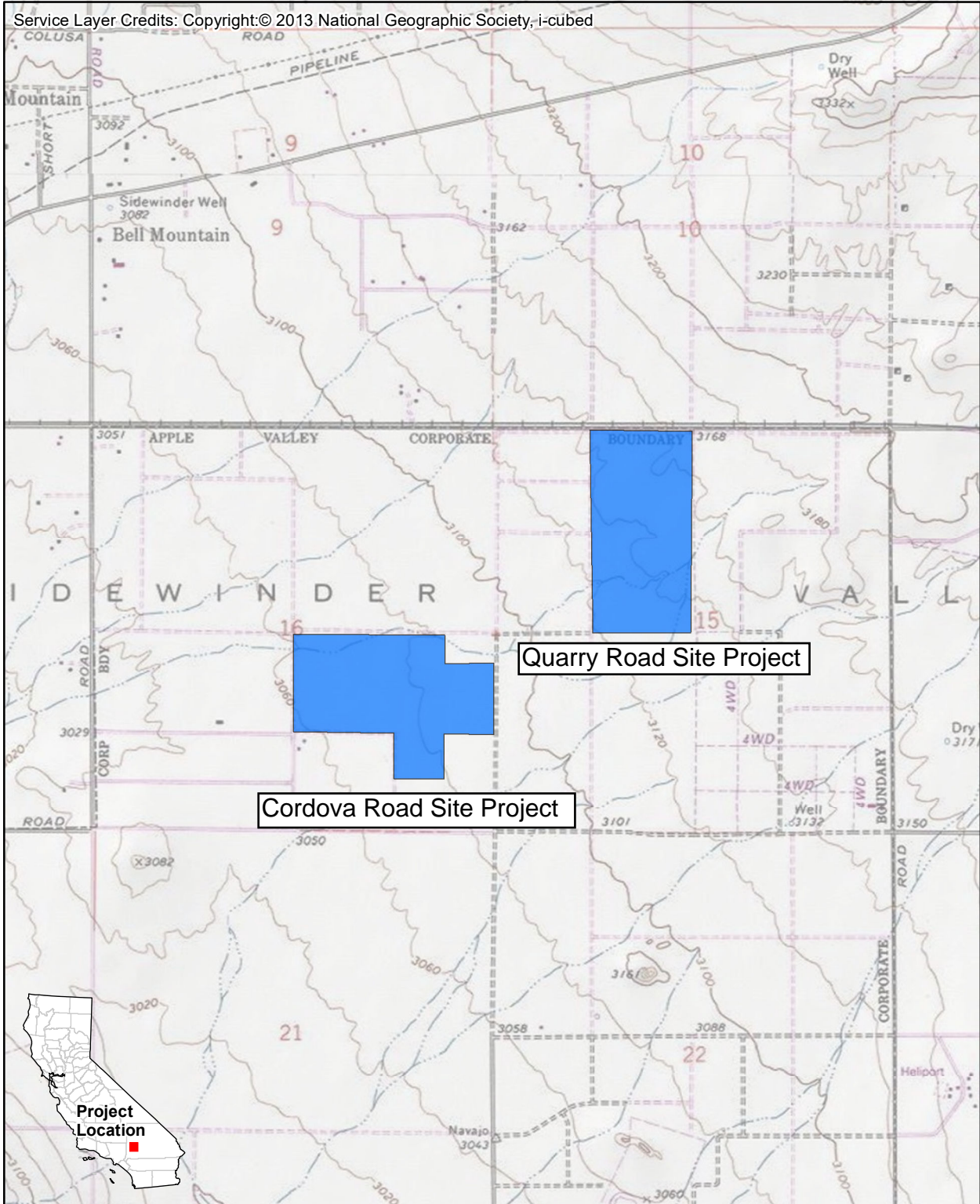
Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Kyle A. Knabb".

Kyle Knabb, Ph.D., RPA
Senior Archaeologist
PaleoWest



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Project Location Map
USGS 7.5' Quadrangle:
Apple Valley North, CA (1975)
T6N, R3W, Sec 15 & 16
San Bernardino BM
UTM Zone 11, NAD 83

 Project Area



T: 626.408.8006
info@paleowest.com

LOS ANGELES COUNTY
517 S. Ivy Avenue
Monrovia, CA 91016

October 19, 2022

Mark Cochrane, Co-Chairperson
Serrano Nation of Mission Indians
P. O. Box 343
Patton, CA, 92369
Transmitted via email to serranonation1@gmail.com

RE: Cultural Resource Investigation for the Cordova Road Site Project, City of Apple Valley, San Bernardino County, California

Dear Chairperson Cochrane,

PaleoWest, LLC (PaleoWest) is conducting a cultural resource investigation for the Cordova Road Site Project (Project) in the City of Apple Valley, San Bernardino County, California. The Project is approximately 82 acres in size and located within Section 16, Township 6 North, Range 3 West, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian (SBBM), as depicted on the Apple Valley North, CA 7.5' U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) topographic quadrangle map (see attached map). The Project is subject to the California Environmental Quality Act and the City of Apple Valley is the lead agency.

A cultural resource records search and literature review was completed at the South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC) at California State University, Fullerton. The records search indicated that three previous cultural resource studies have been conducted within 0.5 mile of the Project area resulting in the documentation one historic period cultural resource outside of the Project area. No previously recorded prehistoric resources were identified in the records search area.

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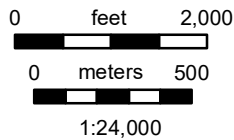
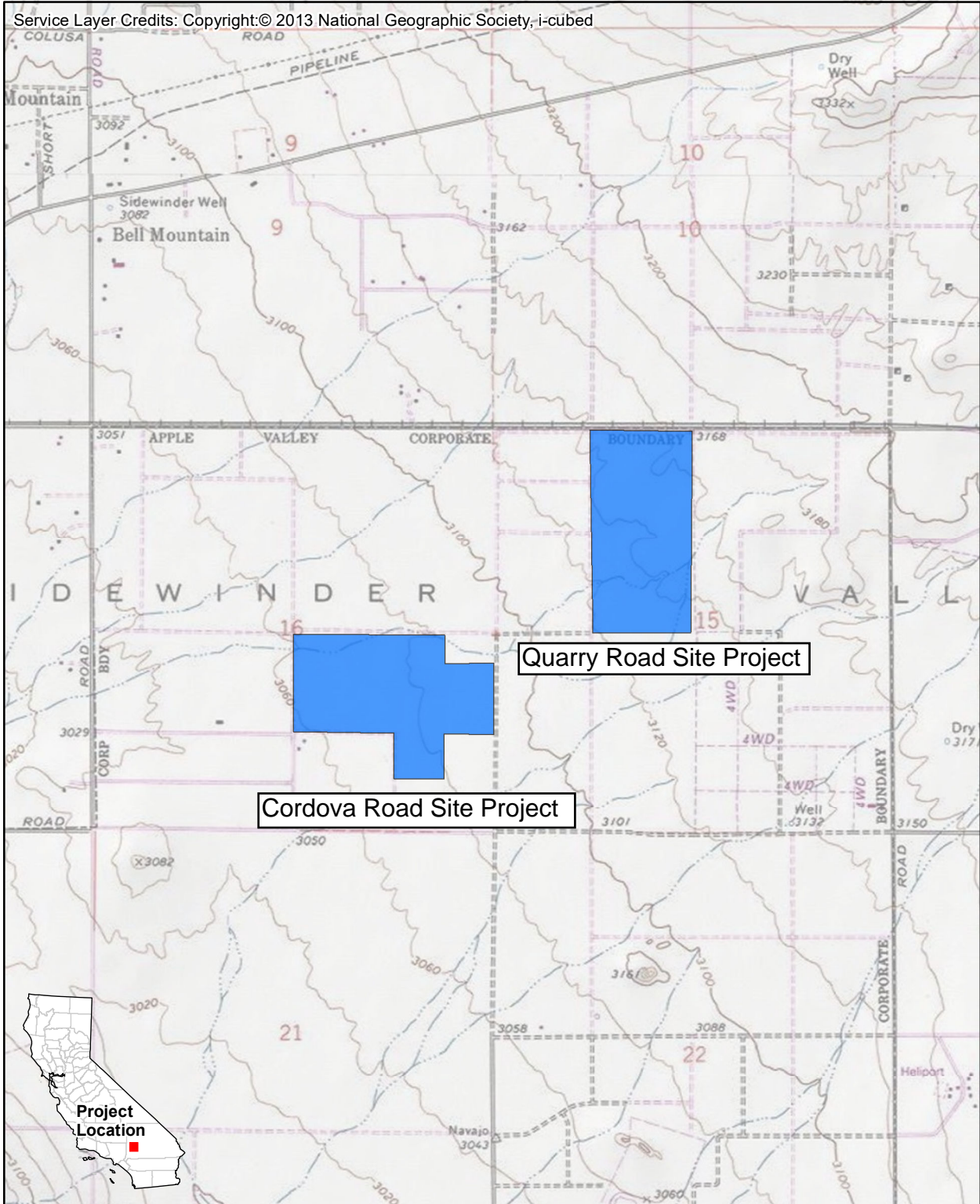
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 Project Area



T: 626.408.8006
info@paleowest.com

LOS ANGELES COUNTY
517 S. Ivy Avenue
Monrovia, CA 91016

October 19, 2022

Christina Conley, Tribal Consultant and Administrator
Gabrielino Tongva Indians of California Tribal Council
P.O. Box 941078
Simi Valley, CA, 93094
Transmitted via email to christina.marsden@alumni.usc.edu

RE: Cultural Resource Investigation for the Cordova Road Site Project, City of Apple Valley, San Bernardino County, California

Dear Ms. Conley,

PaleoWest, LLC (PaleoWest) is conducting a cultural resource investigation for the Cordova Road Site Project (Project) in the City of Apple Valley, San Bernardino County, California. The Project is approximately 82 acres in size and located within Section 16, Township 6 North, Range 3 West, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian (SBBM), as depicted on the Apple Valley North, CA 7.5' U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) topographic quadrangle map (see attached map). The Project is subject to the California Environmental Quality Act and the City of Apple Valley is the lead agency.

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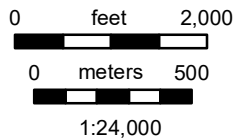
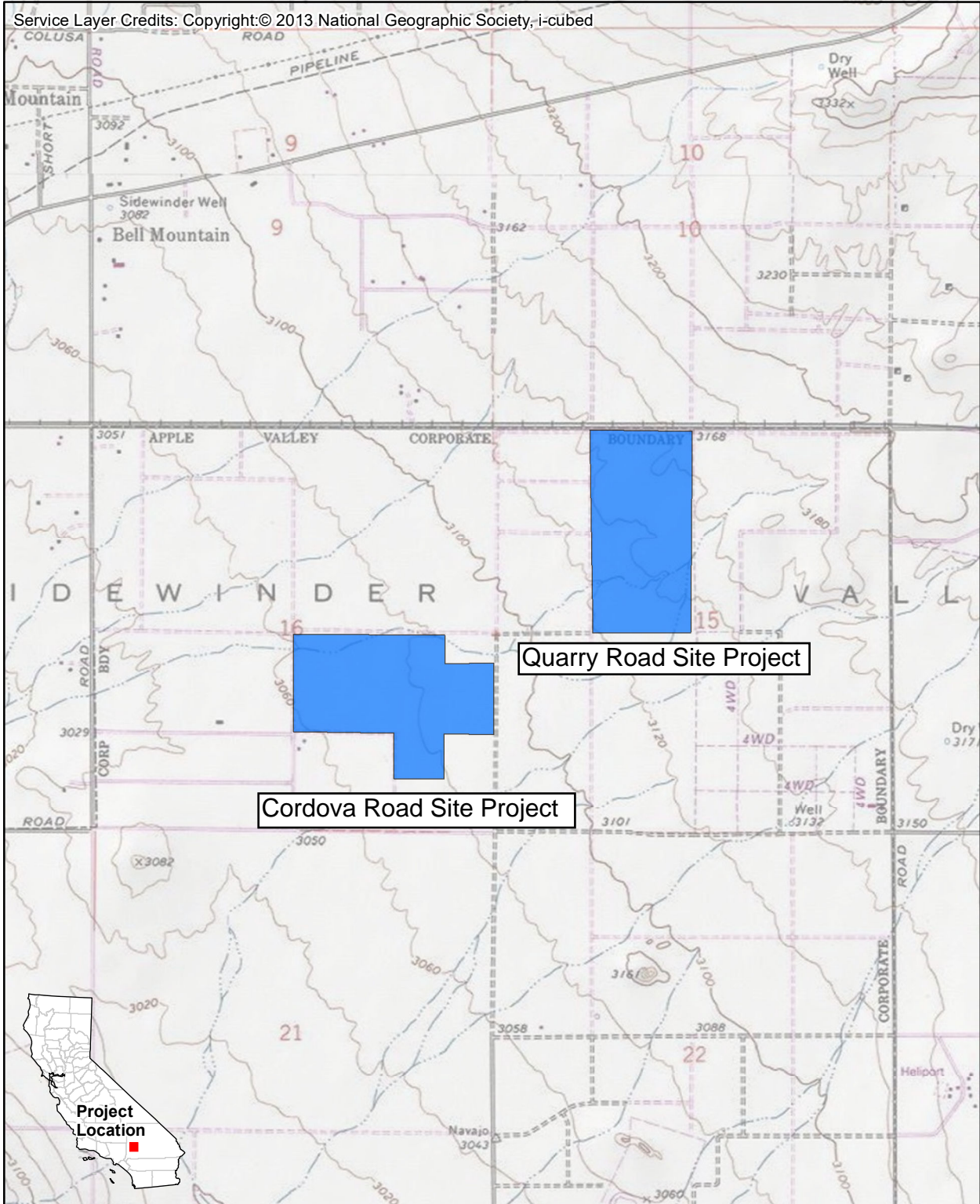
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PaleoWest



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T: 626.408.8006
info@paleowest.com

LOS ANGELES COUNTY
517 S. Ivy Avenue
Monrovia, CA 91016

October 19, 2022

Robert Dorame, Chairperson
Gabrielino Tongva Indians of California Tribal Council
P.O. Box 490
Bellflower, CA, 90707
Transmitted via email to gtongva@gmail.com

RE: Cultural Resource Investigation for the Cordova Road Site Project, City of Apple Valley, San Bernardino County, California

Dear Chairman Dorame,

PaleoWest, LLC (PaleoWest) is conducting a cultural resource investigation for the Cordova Road Site Project (Project) in the City of Apple Valley, San Bernardino County, California. The Project is approximately 82 acres in size and located within Section 16, Township 6 North, Range 3 West, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian (SBBM), as depicted on the Apple Valley North, CA 7.5' U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) topographic quadrangle map (see attached map). The Project is subject to the California Environmental Quality Act and the City of Apple Valley is the lead agency.

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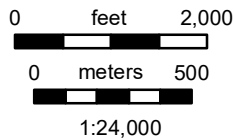
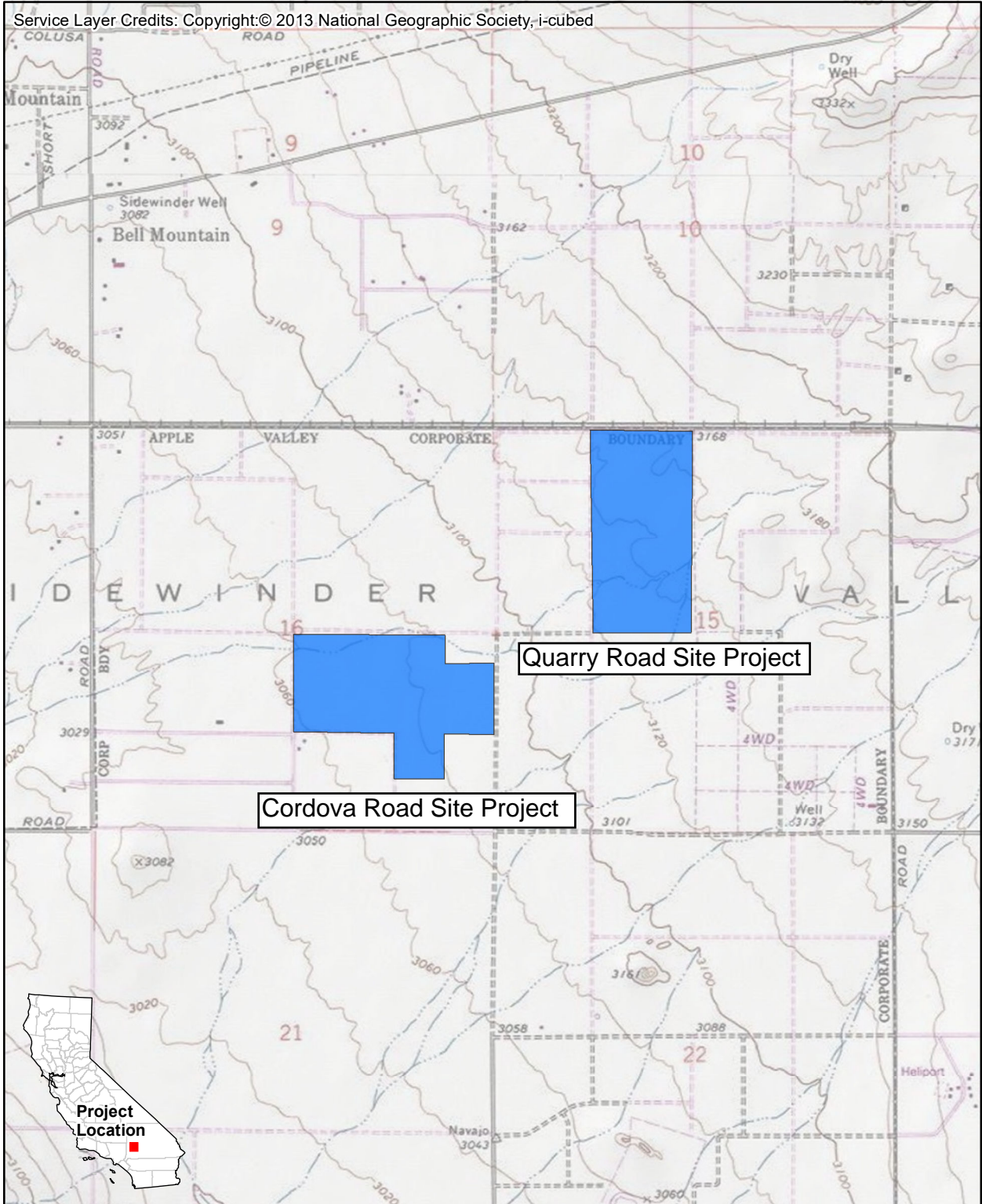
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Senior Archaeologist
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T: 626.408.8006
info@paleowest.com

LOS ANGELES COUNTY
517 S. Ivy Avenue
Monrovia, CA 91016

October 19, 2022

Patricia Garcia-Plotkin, Director
Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians
5401 Dinah Shore Drive
Palm Springs, CA, 92264
Transmitted via email to ACBCI-THPO@aguacaliente.net

RE: Cultural Resource Investigation for the Cordova Road Site Project, City of Apple Valley, San Bernardino County, California

Dear Ms. Garcia-Plotkin,

PaleoWest, LLC (PaleoWest) is conducting a cultural resource investigation for the Cordova Road Site Project (Project) in the City of Apple Valley, San Bernardino County, California. The Project is approximately 82 acres in size and located within Section 16, Township 6 North, Range 3 West, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian (SBBM), as depicted on the Apple Valley North, CA 7.5' U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) topographic quadrangle map (see attached map). The Project is subject to the California Environmental Quality Act and the City of Apple Valley is the lead agency.

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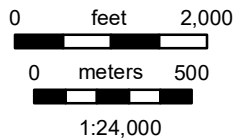
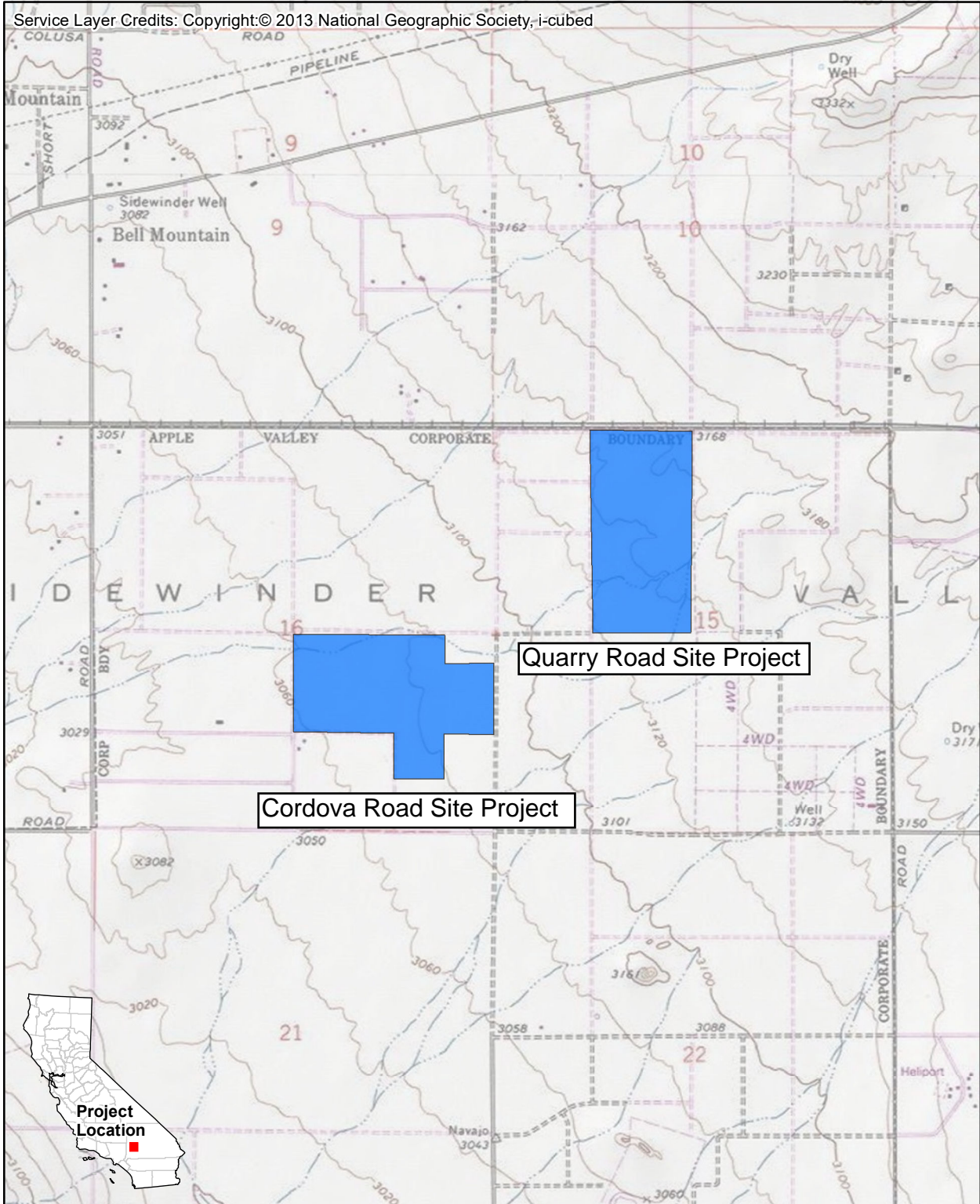
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Kyle Knabb, Ph.D., RPA
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T: 626.408.8006
info@paleowest.com

LOS ANGELES COUNTY
517 S. Ivy Avenue
Monrovia, CA 91016

October 19, 2022

Sandonne Goad, Chairperson
Gabrielino /Tongva Nation
106 1/2 Judge John Aiso St., #231
Los Angeles, CA, 90012
Transmitted via email to sgoad@gabrielino-tongva.com

RE: Cultural Resource Investigation for the Cordova Road Site Project, City of Apple Valley, San Bernardino County, California

Dear Chairperson Goad,

PaleoWest, LLC (PaleoWest) is conducting a cultural resource investigation for the Cordova Road Site Project (Project) in the City of Apple Valley, San Bernardino County, California. The Project is approximately 82 acres in size and located within Section 16, Township 6 North, Range 3 West, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian (SBBM), as depicted on the Apple Valley North, CA 7.5' U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) topographic quadrangle map (see attached map). The Project is subject to the California Environmental Quality Act and the City of Apple Valley is the lead agency.

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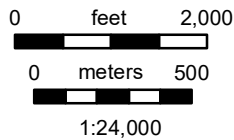
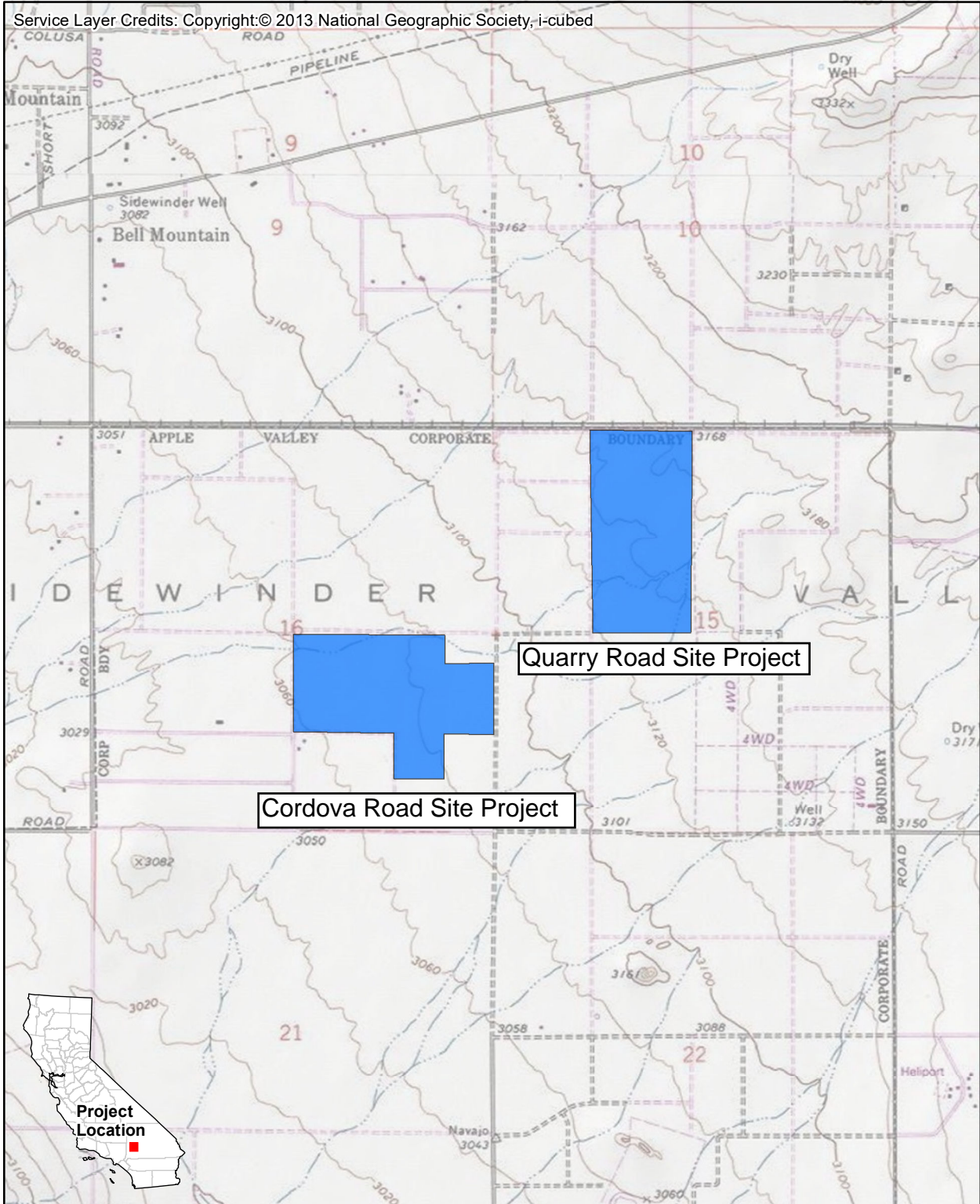
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Sincerely,

Kyle Knabb, Ph.D., RPA
Senior Archaeologist
PaleoWest



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T: 626.408.8006
info@paleowest.com

LOS ANGELES COUNTY
517 S. Ivy Avenue
Monrovia, CA 91016

October 19, 2022

Brandy Kendricks
Kern Valley Indian Community
30741 Foxridge Court
Tehachapi, CA, 93561
Transmitted via email to krazykendricks@hotmail.com

RE: Cultural Resource Investigation for the Cordova Road Site Project, City of Apple Valley, San Bernardino County, California

Dear Ms. Kendricks,

PaleoWest, LLC (PaleoWest) is conducting a cultural resource investigation for the Cordova Road Site Project (Project) in the City of Apple Valley, San Bernardino County, California. The Project is approximately 82 acres in size and located within Section 16, Township 6 North, Range 3 West, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian (SBBM), as depicted on the Apple Valley North, CA 7.5' U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) topographic quadrangle map (see attached map). The Project is subject to the California Environmental Quality Act and the City of Apple Valley is the lead agency.

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Your comments are very important to us, and to the successful completion of this Project. I look forward to hearing from you in the near future. Thank you for taking the time to review this request.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Kyle A. Knabb".

Kyle Knabb, Ph.D., RPA
Senior Archaeologist
PaleoWest





T: 626.408.8006
info@paleowest.com

LOS ANGELES COUNTY
517 S. Ivy Avenue
Monrovia, CA 91016

October 19, 2022

Anthony Madrigal, Tribal Historic Preservation Office
Twenty-Nine Palms Band of Mission Indians
46-200 Harrison Place
Coachella, CA, 92236
Transmitted via email to amadrigal@29palmsbomi-nsn.gov

RE: Cultural Resource Investigation for the Cordova Road Site Project, City of Apple Valley, San Bernardino County, California

Dear Mr. Madrigal,

PaleoWest, LLC (PaleoWest) is conducting a cultural resource investigation for the Cordova Road Site Project (Project) in the City of Apple Valley, San Bernardino County, California. The Project is approximately 82 acres in size and located within Section 16, Township 6 North, Range 3 West, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian (SBBM), as depicted on the Apple Valley North, CA 7.5' U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) topographic quadrangle map (see attached map). The Project is subject to the California Environmental Quality Act and the City of Apple Valley is the lead agency.

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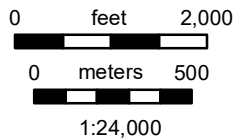
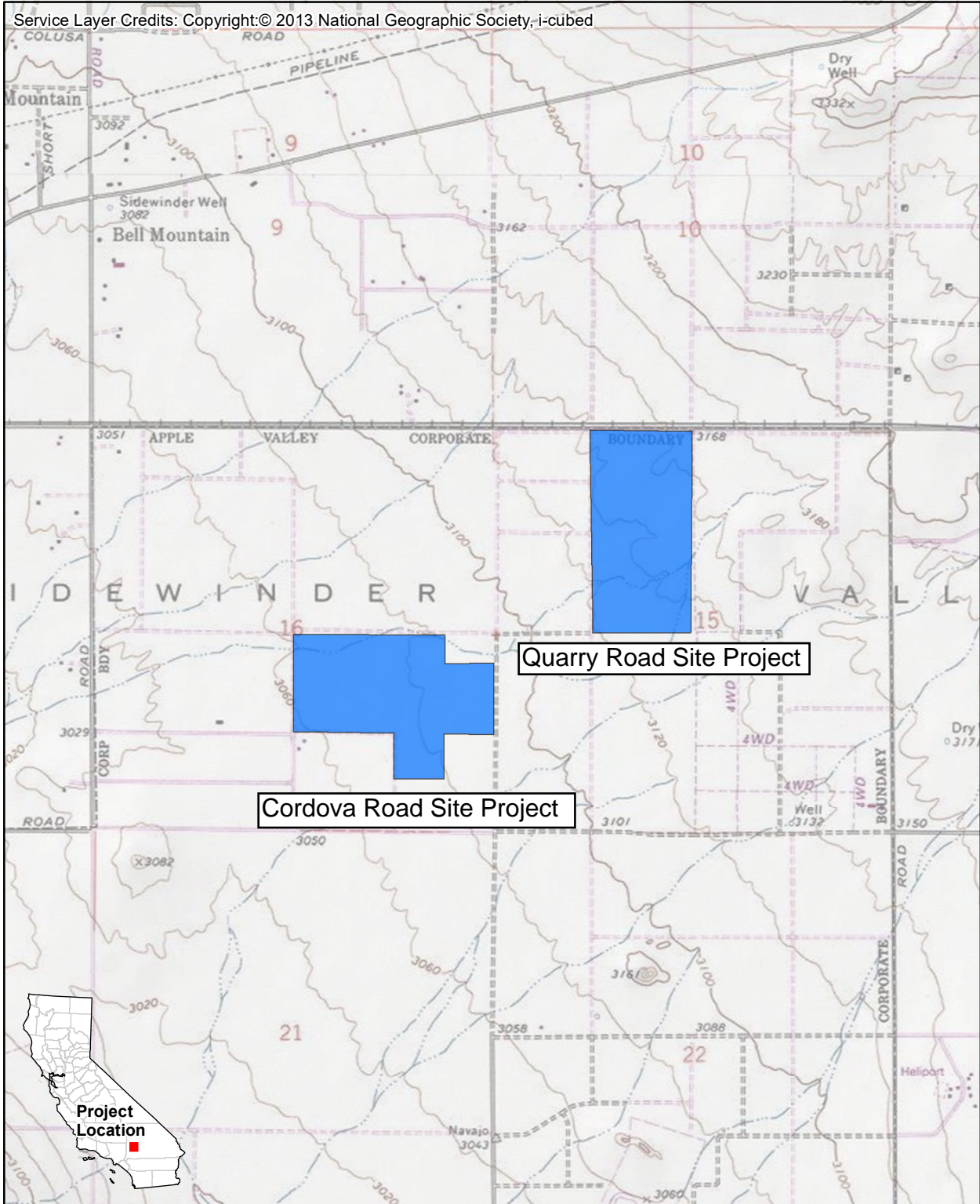
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Project Location Map
USGS 7.5' Quadrangle:
Apple Valley North, CA (1975)
T6N, R3W, Sec 15 & 16
San Bernardino BM
UTM Zone 11, NAD 83

 Project Area



T: 626.408.8006
info@paleowest.com

LOS ANGELES COUNTY
517 S. Ivy Avenue
Monrovia, CA 91016

October 19, 2022

Robert Martin, Chairperson
Morongo Band of Mission Indians
12700 Pumarra Road
Banning, CA, 92220
Transmitted via email to abrierty@morongo-nsn.gov

RE: Cultural Resource Investigation for the Cordova Road Site Project, City of Apple Valley, San Bernardino County, California

Dear Chairperson Martin,

PaleoWest, LLC (PaleoWest) is conducting a cultural resource investigation for the Cordova Road Site Project (Project) in the City of Apple Valley, San Bernardino County, California. The Project is approximately 82 acres in size and located within Section 16, Township 6 North, Range 3 West, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian (SBBM), as depicted on the Apple Valley North, CA 7.5' U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) topographic quadrangle map (see attached map). The Project is subject to the California Environmental Quality Act and the City of Apple Valley is the lead agency.

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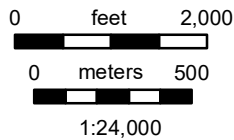
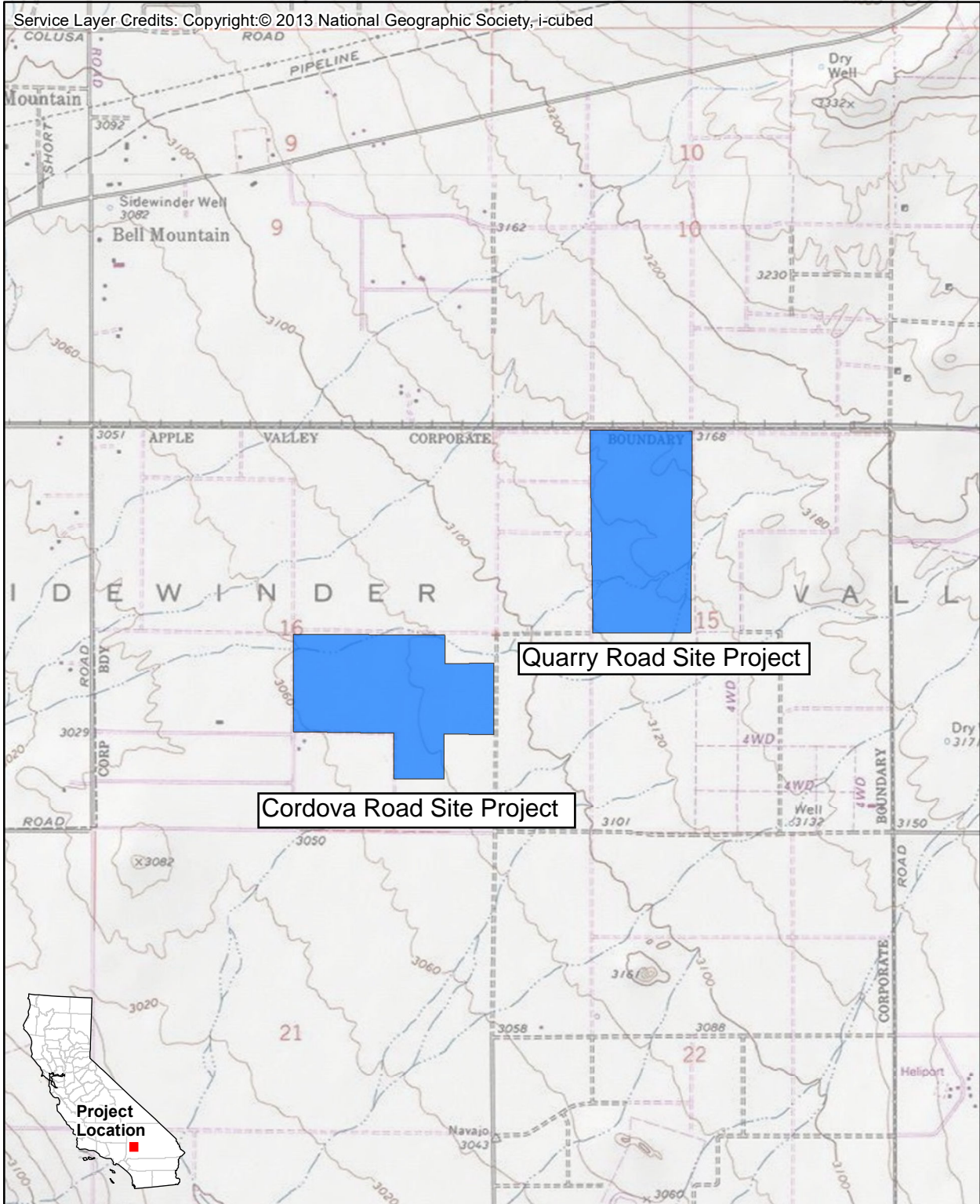
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Kyle Knabb, Ph.D., RPA
Senior Archaeologist
PaleoWest



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UTM Zone 11, NAD 83

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T: 626.408.8006
info@paleowest.com

LOS ANGELES COUNTY
517 S. Ivy Avenue
Monrovia, CA 91016

October 19, 2022

Jessica Mauck, Director of Cultural Resources
San Manuel Band of Mission Indians
26569 Community Center Drive
Highland, CA, 92346
Transmitted via email to Jessica.Mauck@sanmanuelnsn.gov

RE: Cultural Resource Investigation for the Cordova Road Site Project, City of Apple Valley, San Bernardino County, California

Dear Ms. Mauck,

PaleoWest, LLC (PaleoWest) is conducting a cultural resource investigation for the Cordova Road Site Project (Project) in the City of Apple Valley, San Bernardino County, California. The Project is approximately 82 acres in size and located within Section 16, Township 6 North, Range 3 West, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian (SBBM), as depicted on the Apple Valley North, CA 7.5' U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) topographic quadrangle map (see attached map). The Project is subject to the California Environmental Quality Act and the City of Apple Valley is the lead agency.

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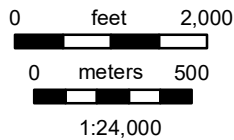
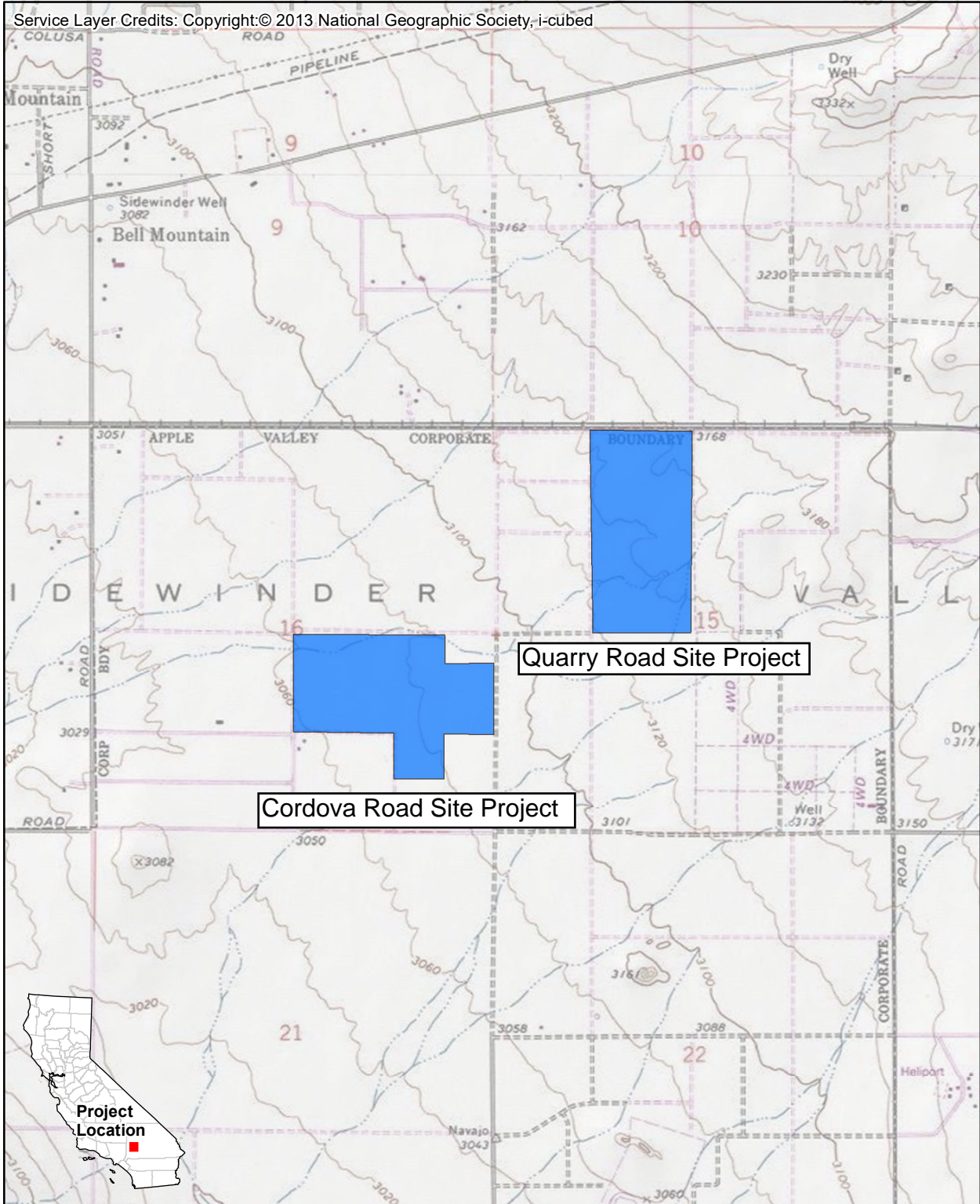
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Senior Archaeologist
PaleoWest



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T: 626.408.8006
info@paleowest.com

LOS ANGELES COUNTY
517 S. Ivy Avenue
Monrovia, CA 91016

October 19, 2022

Jill McCormick, Historic Preservation Officer
Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma Reservation
P.O. Box 1899
Yuma, AZ, 85366
Transmitted via email to historicpreservation@quechantribe.com

RE: Cultural Resource Investigation for the Cordova Road Site Project, City of Apple Valley, San Bernardino County, California

Dear Ms. McCormick,

PaleoWest, LLC (PaleoWest) is conducting a cultural resource investigation for the Cordova Road Site Project (Project) in the City of Apple Valley, San Bernardino County, California. The Project is approximately 82 acres in size and located within Section 16, Township 6 North, Range 3 West, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian (SBBM), as depicted on the Apple Valley North, CA 7.5' U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) topographic quadrangle map (see attached map). The Project is subject to the California Environmental Quality Act and the City of Apple Valley is the lead agency.

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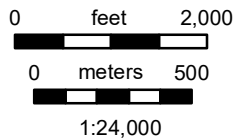
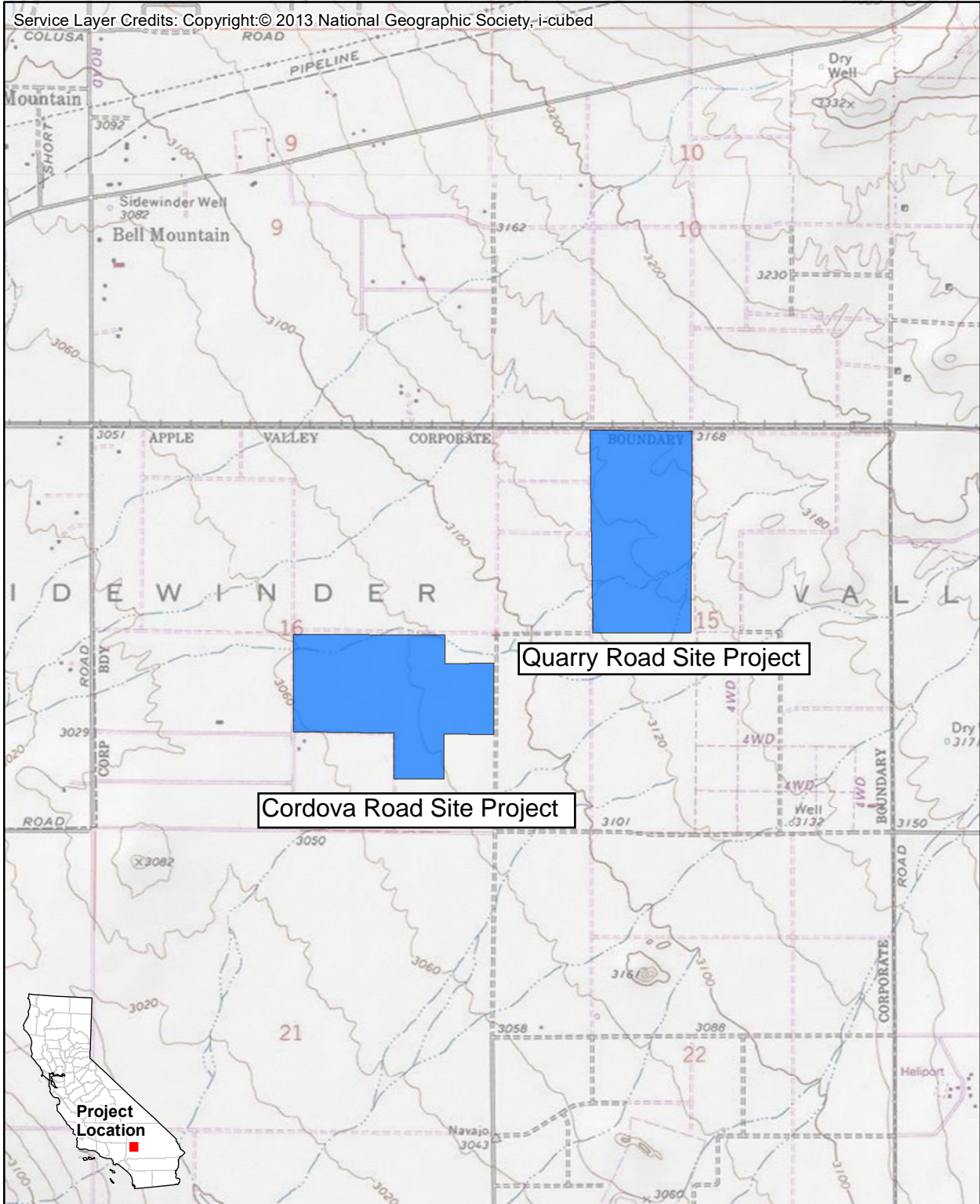
Your comments are very important to us, and to the successful completion of this Project. I look forward to hearing from you in the near future. Thank you for taking the time to review this request.

Sincerely,

Kyle Knabb, Ph.D., RPA
Senior Archaeologist
PaleoWest



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Project Location Map
USGS 7.5' Quadrangle:
Apple Valley North, CA (1975)
T6N, R3W, Sec 15 & 16
San Bernardino BM
UTM Zone 11, NAD 83

 Project Area



T: 626.408.8006
info@paleowest.com

LOS ANGELES COUNTY
517 S. Ivy Avenue
Monrovia, CA 91016

October 19, 2022

Darrell Mike, Chairperson
Twenty-Nine Palms Band of Mission Indians
46-200 Harrison Place
Coachella, CA, 92236
Transmitted via email to 29chairman@29palmsbomi-nsn.Gov

RE: Cultural Resource Investigation for the Cordova Road Site Project, City of Apple Valley, San Bernardino County, California

Dear Chairperson Mike,

PaleoWest, LLC (PaleoWest) is conducting a cultural resource investigation for the Cordova Road Site Project (Project) in the City of Apple Valley, San Bernardino County, California. The Project is approximately 82 acres in size and located within Section 16, Township 6 North, Range 3 West, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian (SBBM), as depicted on the Apple Valley North, CA 7.5' U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) topographic quadrangle map (see attached map). The Project is subject to the California Environmental Quality Act and the City of Apple Valley is the lead agency.

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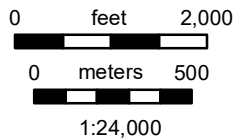
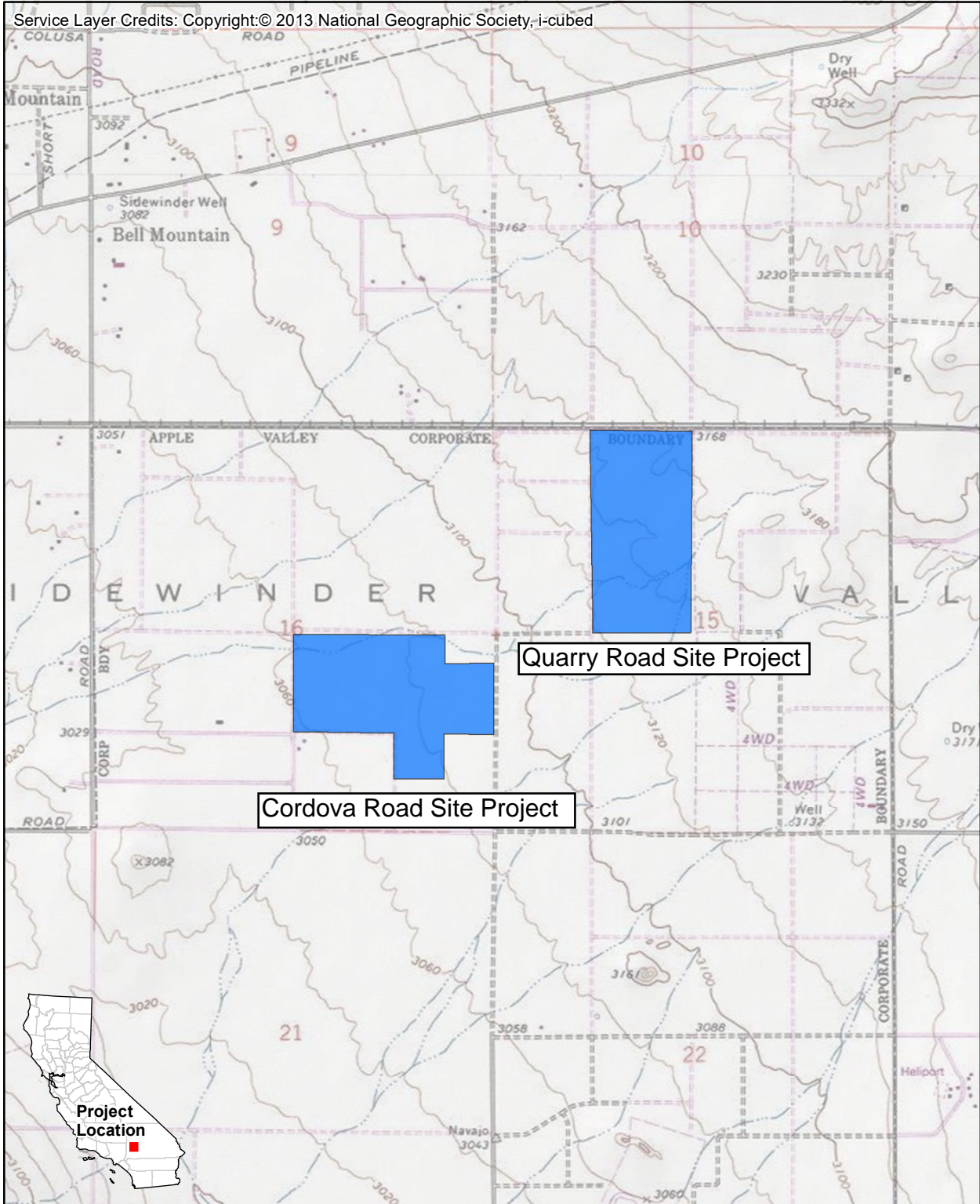
Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Kyle A. Knabb".

Kyle Knabb, Ph.D., RPA
Senior Archaeologist
PaleoWest



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T: 626.408.8006
info@paleowest.com

LOS ANGELES COUNTY
517 S. Ivy Avenue
Monrovia, CA 91016

October 19, 2022

Reid Milanovich, Chairperson
Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians
5401 Dinah Shore Drive
Palm Springs, CA, 92264
Transmitted via email to javiles@aguacaliente.net

RE: Cultural Resource Investigation for the Cordova Road Site Project, City of Apple Valley, San Bernardino County, California

Dear Chairperson Milanovich,

PaleoWest, LLC (PaleoWest) is conducting a cultural resource investigation for the Cordova Road Site Project (Project) in the City of Apple Valley, San Bernardino County, California. The Project is approximately 82 acres in size and located within Section 16, Township 6 North, Range 3 West, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian (SBBM), as depicted on the Apple Valley North, CA 7.5' U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) topographic quadrangle map (see attached map). The Project is subject to the California Environmental Quality Act and the City of Apple Valley is the lead agency.

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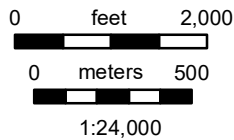
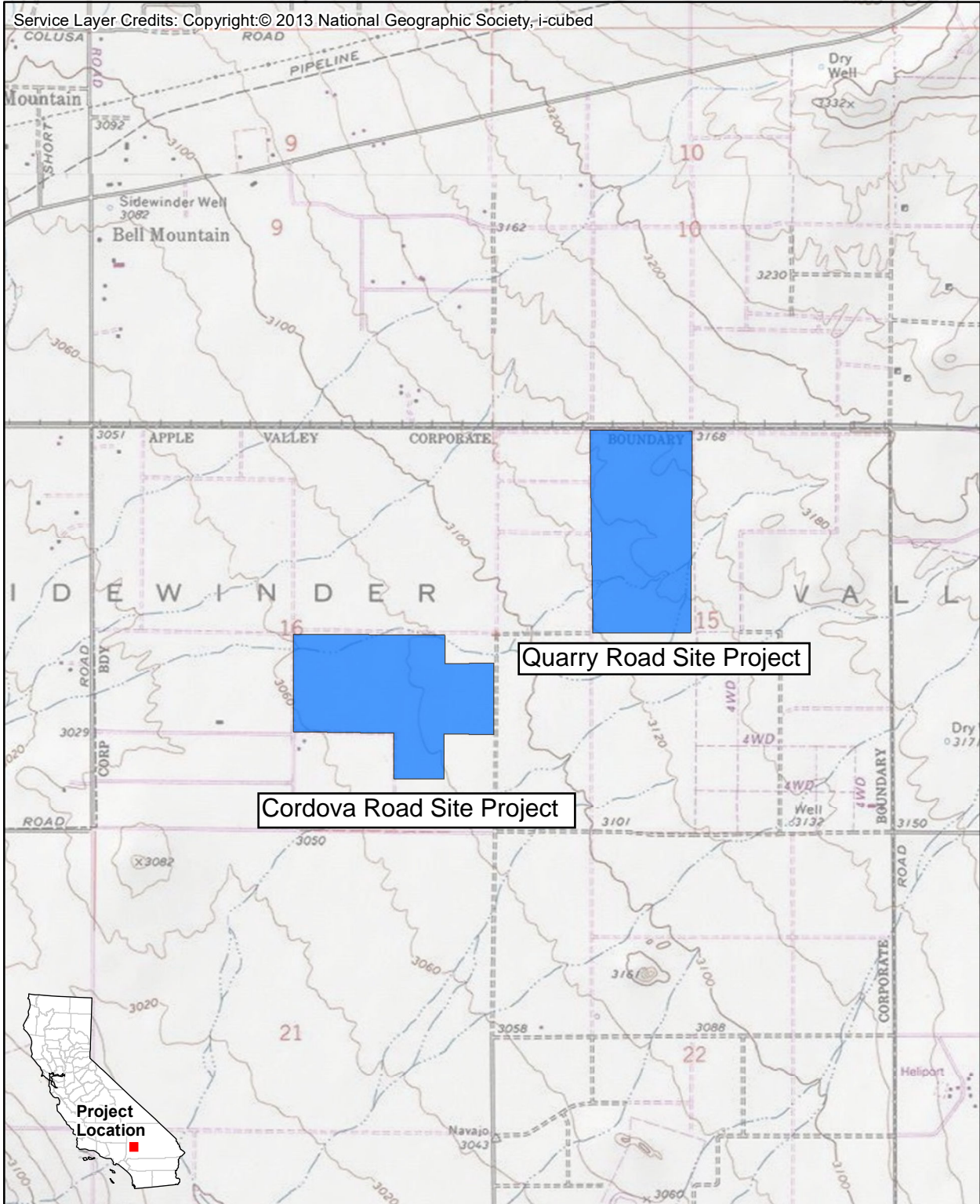
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Senior Archaeologist
PaleoWest



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T: 626.408.8006
info@paleowest.com

LOS ANGELES COUNTY
517 S. Ivy Avenue
Monrovia, CA 91016

October 19, 2022

Anthony Morales, Chairperson
Gabrieleno/Tongva San Gabriel Band of Mission Indians
P.O. Box 693
San Gabriel, CA, 91778
Transmitted via email to GTTribalCouncil@aol.com

RE: Cultural Resource Investigation for the Cordova Road Site Project, City of Apple Valley, San Bernardino County, California

Dear Chairman Morales,

PaleoWest, LLC (PaleoWest) is conducting a cultural resource investigation for the Cordova Road Site Project (Project) in the City of Apple Valley, San Bernardino County, California. The Project is approximately 82 acres in size and located within Section 16, Township 6 North, Range 3 West, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian (SBBM), as depicted on the Apple Valley North, CA 7.5' U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) topographic quadrangle map (see attached map). The Project is subject to the California Environmental Quality Act and the City of Apple Valley is the lead agency.

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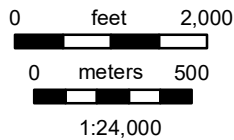
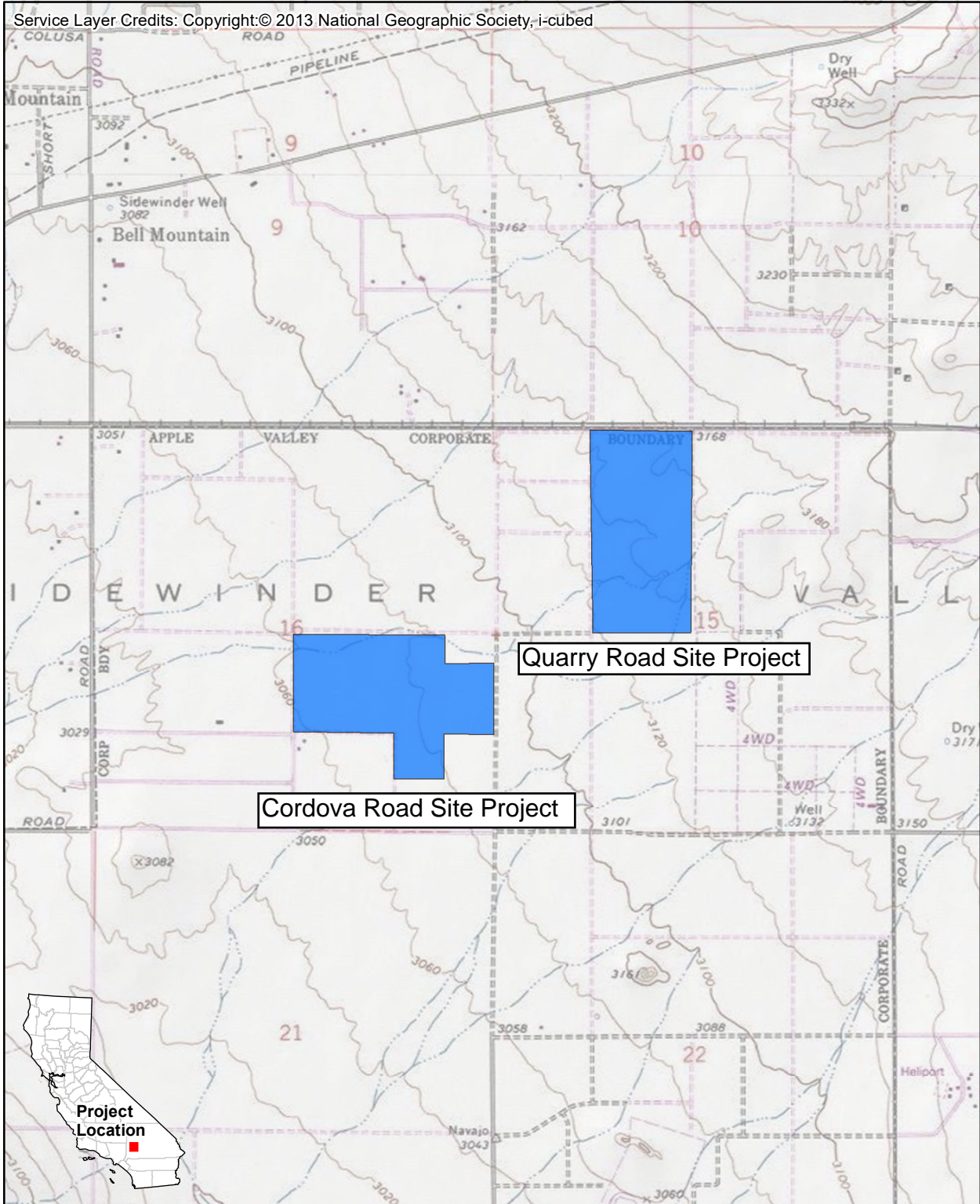
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T: 626.408.8006
info@paleowest.com

LOS ANGELES COUNTY
517 S. Ivy Avenue
Monrovia, CA 91016

October 19, 2022

Robert Robinson, Chairperson
Kern Valley Indian Community
P.O. Box 1010
Lake Isabella, CA, 93240
Transmitted via email to butterbredt@gmail.com

RE: Cultural Resource Investigation for the Cordova Road Site Project, City of Apple Valley, San Bernardino County, California

Dear Chairman Robinson,

PaleoWest, LLC (PaleoWest) is conducting a cultural resource investigation for the Cordova Road Site Project (Project) in the City of Apple Valley, San Bernardino County, California. The Project is approximately 82 acres in size and located within Section 16, Township 6 North, Range 3 West, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian (SBBM), as depicted on the Apple Valley North, CA 7.5' U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) topographic quadrangle map (see attached map). The Project is subject to the California Environmental Quality Act and the City of Apple Valley is the lead agency.

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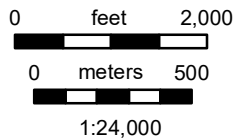
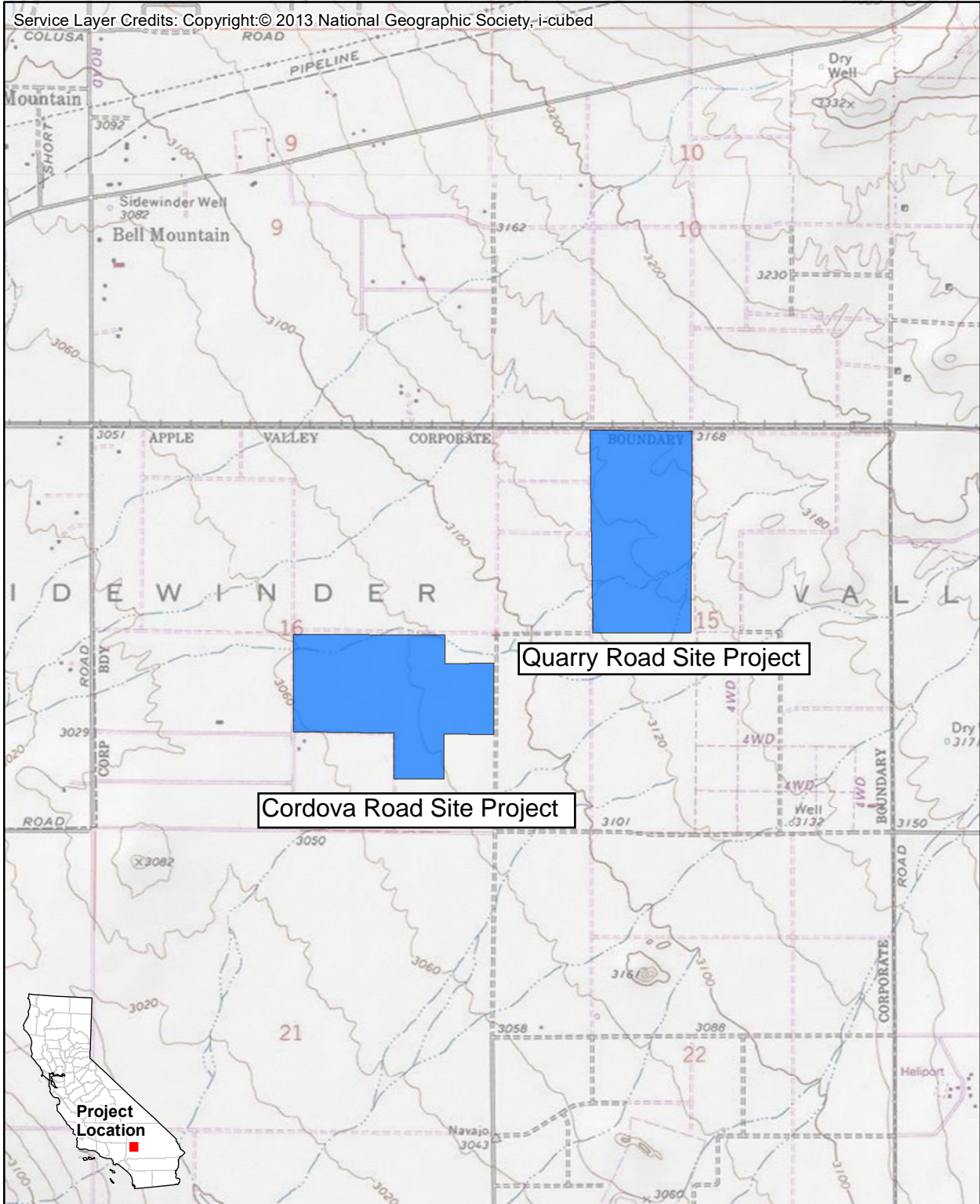
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T: 626.408.8006
info@paleowest.com

LOS ANGELES COUNTY
517 S. Ivy Avenue
Monrovia, CA 91016

October 19, 2022

Manfred Scott, Acting Chairman
Kw'ts'an Cultural Committee
Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma Reservation
P.O. Box 1899
Yuma, AZ, 85366
Transmitted via email to scottmanfred@yahoo.com

RE: Cultural Resource Investigation for the Cordova Road Site Project, City of Apple Valley, San Bernardino County, California

Dear Mr. Scott,

PaleoWest, LLC (PaleoWest) is conducting a cultural resource investigation for the Cordova Road Site Project (Project) in the City of Apple Valley, San Bernardino County, California. The Project is approximately 82 acres in size and located within Section 16, Township 6 North, Range 3 West, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian (SBBM), as depicted on the Apple Valley North, CA 7.5' U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) topographic quadrangle map (see attached map). The Project is subject to the California Environmental Quality Act and the City of Apple Valley is the lead agency.

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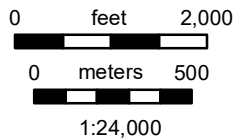
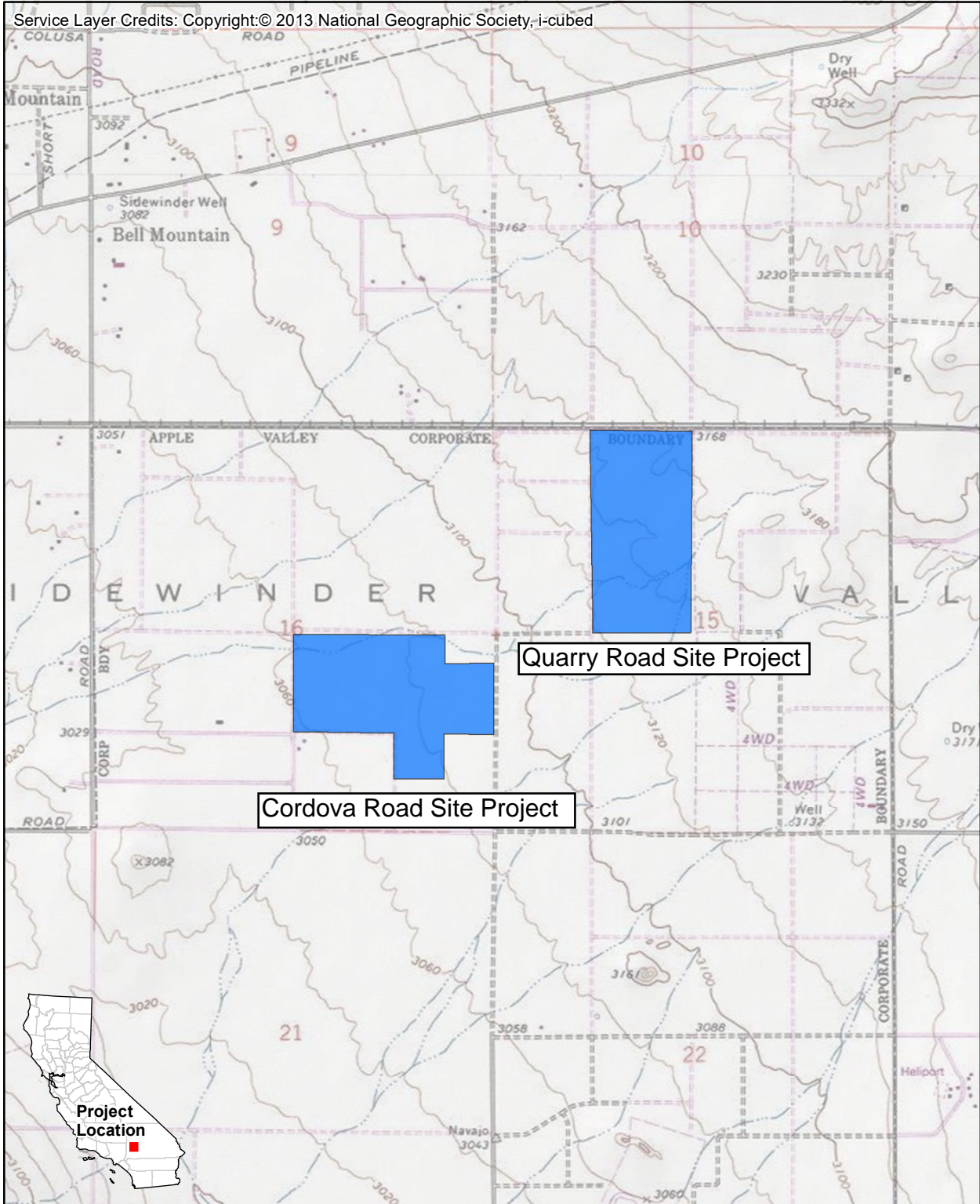
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Kyle Knabb, Ph.D., RPA
Senior Archaeologist
PaleoWest



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Project Location Map
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UTM Zone 11, NAD 83

 Project Area



T: 626.408.8006
info@paleowest.com

LOS ANGELES COUNTY
517 S. Ivy Avenue
Monrovia, CA 91016

October 19, 2022

Julie Turner, Secretary
Kern Valley Indian Community
P.O. Box 1010
Lake Isabella, CA, 93240
Transmitted via USPS mail

RE: Cultural Resource Investigation for the Cordova Road Site Project, City of Apple Valley, San Bernardino County, California

Dear Ms. Turner,

PaleoWest, LLC (PaleoWest) is conducting a cultural resource investigation for the Cordova Road Site Project (Project) in the City of Apple Valley, San Bernardino County, California. The Project is approximately 82 acres in size and located within Section 16, Township 6 North, Range 3 West, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian (SBBM), as depicted on the Apple Valley North, CA 7.5' U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) topographic quadrangle map (see attached map). The Project is subject to the California Environmental Quality Act and the City of Apple Valley is the lead agency.

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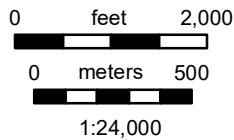
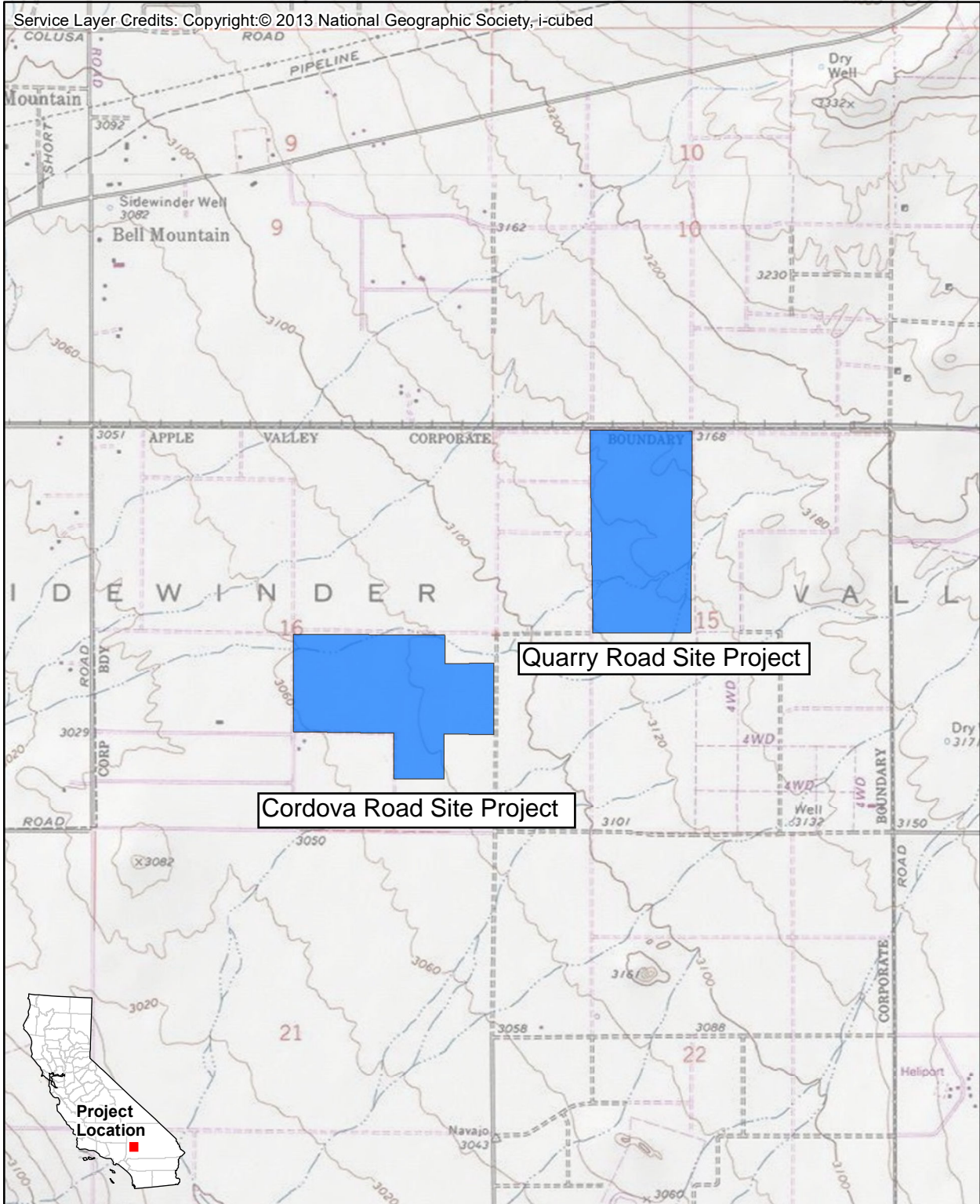
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Kyle Knabb, Ph.D., RPA
Senior Archaeologist
PaleoWest



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T: 626.408.8006
info@paleowest.com

LOS ANGELES COUNTY
517 S. Ivy Avenue
Monrovia, CA 91016

October 19, 2022

Wayne Walker, Co-Chairperson
Serrano Nation of Mission Indians
P. O. Box 343
Patton, CA, 92369
Transmitted via email to serranonation1@gmail.com

RE: Cultural Resource Investigation for the Cordova Road Site Project, City of Apple Valley, San Bernardino County, California

Dear Chairperson Walker,

PaleoWest, LLC (PaleoWest) is conducting a cultural resource investigation for the Cordova Road Site Project (Project) in the City of Apple Valley, San Bernardino County, California. The Project is approximately 82 acres in size and located within Section 16, Township 6 North, Range 3 West, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian (SBBM), as depicted on the Apple Valley North, CA 7.5' U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) topographic quadrangle map (see attached map). The Project is subject to the California Environmental Quality Act and the City of Apple Valley is the lead agency.

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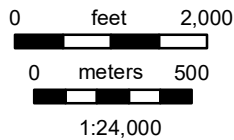
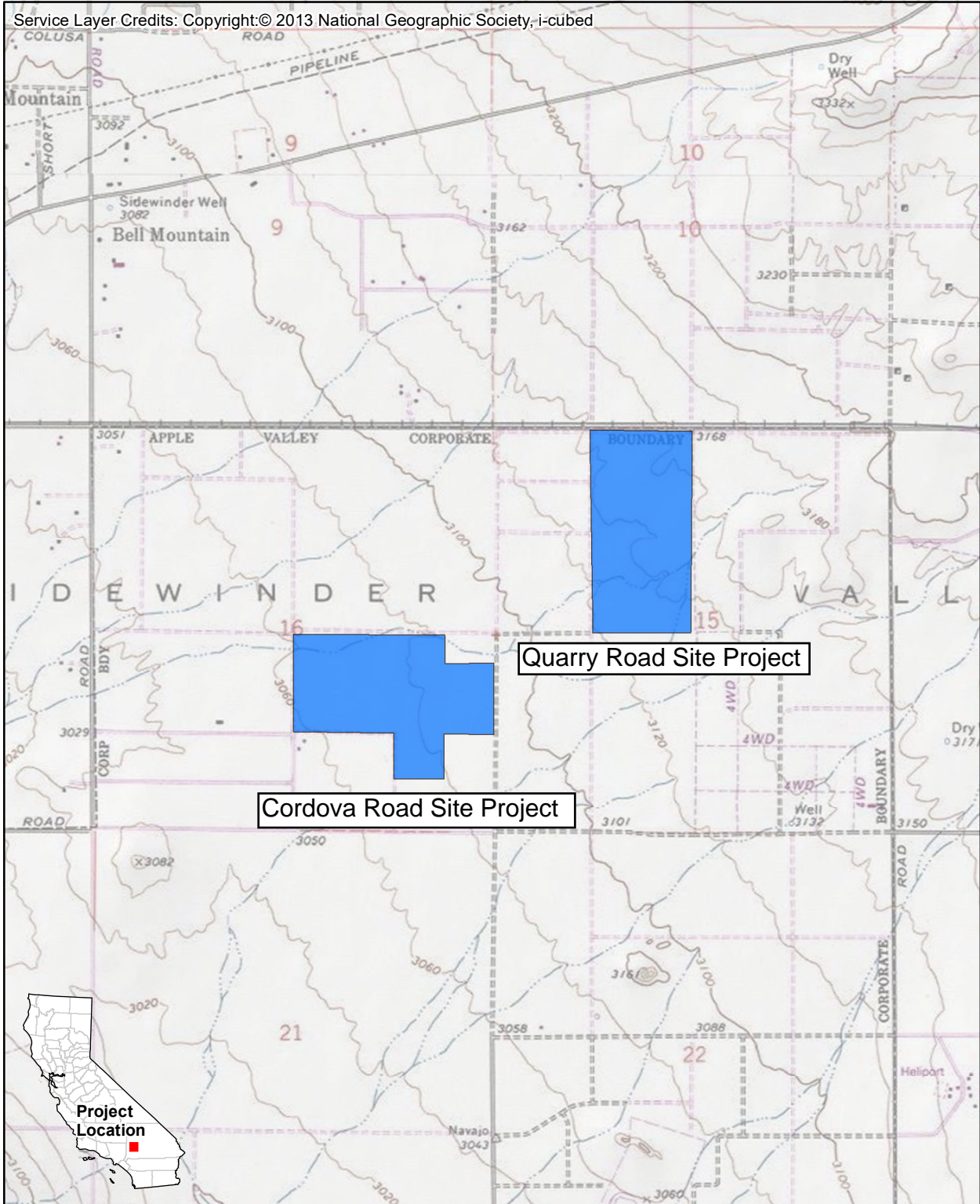
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Kyle Knabb, Ph.D., RPA
Senior Archaeologist
PaleoWest



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 Project Area



T: 626.408.8006
info@paleowest.com

LOS ANGELES COUNTY
517 S. Ivy Avenue
Monrovia, CA 91016

October 19, 2022

Donna Yocum, Chairperson
San Fernando Band of Mission Indians
P.O. Box 221838
Newhall, CA, 91322
Transmitted via email to ddyocum@comcast.net

RE: Cultural Resource Investigation for the Cordova Road Site Project, City of Apple Valley, San Bernardino County, California

Dear Chairperson Yocum,

PaleoWest, LLC (PaleoWest) is conducting a cultural resource investigation for the Cordova Road Site Project (Project) in the City of Apple Valley, San Bernardino County, California. The Project is approximately 82 acres in size and located within Section 16, Township 6 North, Range 3 West, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian (SBBM), as depicted on the Apple Valley North, CA 7.5' U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) topographic quadrangle map (see attached map). The Project is subject to the California Environmental Quality Act and the City of Apple Valley is the lead agency.

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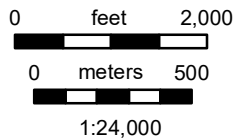
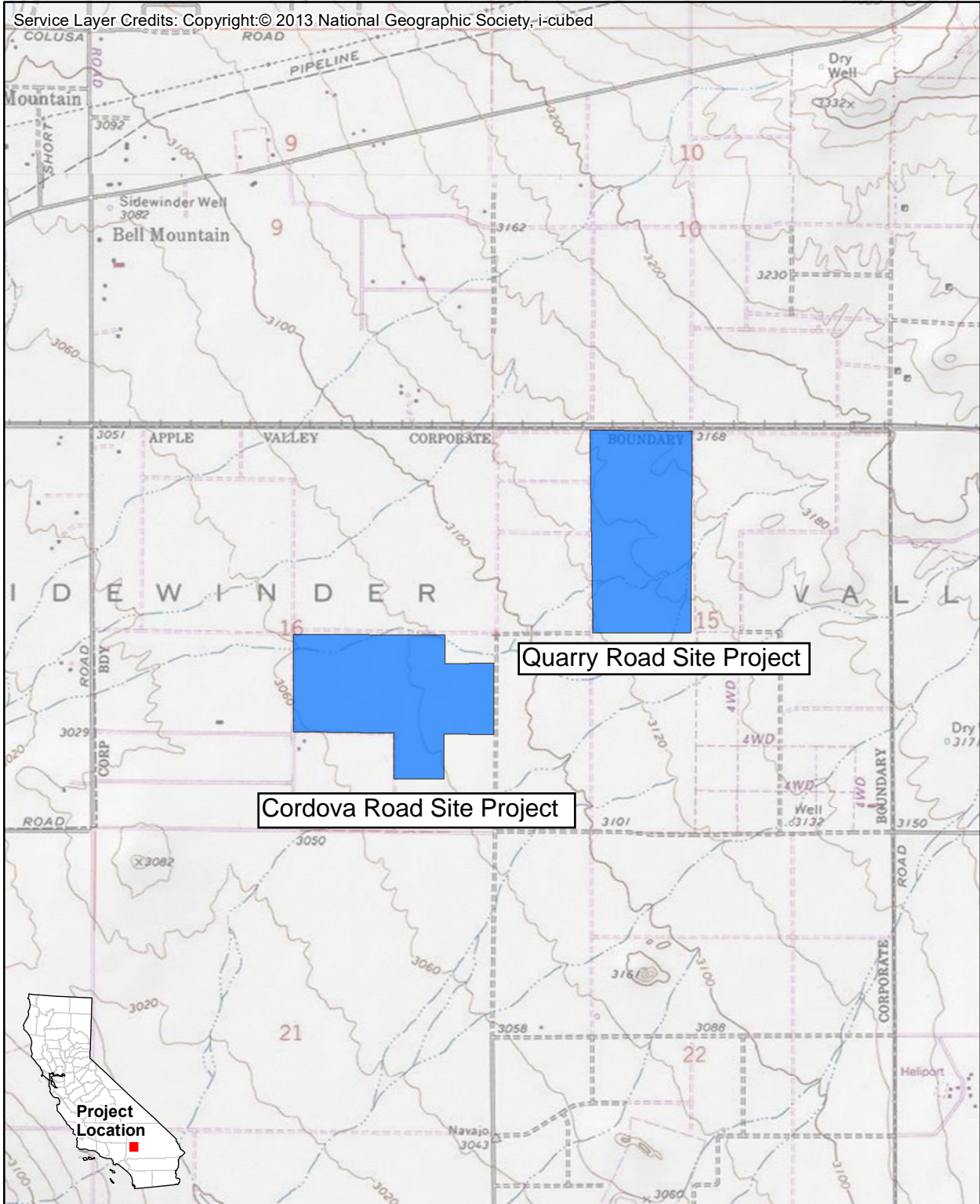
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Kyle Knabb, Ph.D., RPA
Senior Archaeologist
PaleoWest



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Native American Contact/Response Matrix

Recommended Contacts (Name and Tribal Affiliation)	Contact Info	Initial Contact	Follow up Attempts	Comments/Notes
Reid Milanovich, Chairperson Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians 5401 Dinah Shore Drive Palm Springs, CA, 92264	Phone: (760) 699 - 6800 Fax: (760) 699-6919 laviles@aguacaliente.net	10/19/22 Sent via email	NA	See response below
Patricia Garcia-Plotkin, Director Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians 5401 Dinah Shore Drive Palm Springs, CA, 92264	Phone: (760) 699 - 6907 Fax: (760) 699-6924 ACBCI-THPO@aguacaliente.net	10/19/22 Sent via email	NA	Email response received from Ms. Nicole A. Raslich from the Tribal Historic Preservation Office for the Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians on 10/24/2022 stating that the Project is not location within the Tribe's Traditional Use Area. Additionally, Ms. Raslich noted that the Tribe defers to other tribes in the area.
Anthony Morales, Chairperson Gabrieleno/Tongva San Gabriel Band of Mission Indians P.O. Box 693 San Gabriel, CA, 91778	Phone: (626) 483 - 3564 Fax: (626) 286-1262 GTTribalcouncil@aol.com	10/19/22 Sent via email	Called 10/31	Called and left a voicemail for Mr. Morales.
Sandonne Goad, Chairperson Gabrielino /Tongva Nation 106 1/2 Judge John Aiso St., #231 Los Angeles, CA, 90012	Phone: (951) 807 - 0479 sgoad@gabrielino-tongva.com	10/19/22 Sent via email	Called 10/31	Called and unable to leave message for Ms. Goad as voicemail box is full.
Robert Dorame, Chairperson Gabrielino Tongva Indians of California Tribal Council P.O. Box 490 Bellflower, CA, 90707	Phone: (562) 761 - 6417 Fax: (562) 761-6417 gtongva@gmail.com	10/19/22 Sent via email	Called 10/31	Called and left a voicemail for Mr. Dorame.
Christina Conley, Tribal Consultant and Administrator Gabrielino Tongva Indians of California Tribal Council P.O. Box 941078 Simi Valley, CA, 93094	Phone: (626) 407 - 8761 christina.marsden@alumni.usc.edu	10/19/22 Sent via email	Called 10/31	Called and left a voicemail for Ms. Conley.

Native American Contact/Response Matrix				
Recommended Contacts (Name and Tribal Affiliation)	Contact Info	Initial Contact	Follow up Attempts	Comments/Notes
Gabrielino-Tongva Tribe Charles Alvarez, 23454 Vanowen Street West Hills, CA, 91307	Phone: (310) 403 - 6048 roadkingcharles@aol.com	10/19/22 Sent via email but returned, sent via USPS 10/20/22	Called 10/31	Called and left voicemail for Mr. Alvarez.
Robert Robinson, Chairperson Valley Indian Community P.O. Box 1010 Lake Isabella, CA, 93240	Phone: (760) 378 - 2915 bbutterbredt@gmail.com	10/19/22 Sent via email	Called 10/31	Called and spoke with Mr. Robinson. He stated that there needs to be a culturally affiliated Tribal Monitor present during ground disturbing activities as indigenous people were inhabiting that area when the Mojave River had more water running in it prehistorically.
Julie Turner, Secretary Valley Indian Community P.O. Box 1010 Lake Isabella, CA, 93240	Phone: (661) 340 - 0032	10/19/22 Sent via USPS	NA	See response above.
Brandy Kendricks Valley Indian Community 30741 Foxridge Court Tehachapi, CA, 93561	Phone: (661) 821 - 1733 krazykendricks@hotmail.com	10/19/22 Sent via email	NA	See response above.
Ann Brierty, THPO, Morongo Band of Mission Indians Pumarra Road Banning, CA, 92220	Phone: (951) 755 - 5259 Fax: (951) 572-6004 abrierty@morongo-nsn.gov	10/19/22 Sent via email	Called 10/31	Called and left voicemail for Ms. Brierty.
Robert Martin, Chairperson Morongo Band of Mission Indians Pumarra Road Banning, CA, 92220	Phone: (951) 755 - 5110 Fax: (951) 755-5177 abrierty@morongo-nsn.gov	10/19/22 Sent via email	Called 10/31	Called and left voicemail for Mr. Martin.
Manfred Scott, Acting Chairman Kw'ts'an Cultural Committee Tribe of the Fort Yuma Reservation P.O. Box 1899 Yuma, AZ, 85366	Phone: (928) 750 - 2516 scottmanfred@yahoo.com	10/19/22 Sent via email	NA	See response below

Native American Contact/Response Matrix

Recommended Contacts (Name and Tribal Affiliation)	Contact Info	Initial Contact	Follow up Attempts	Comments/Notes
Jill McCormick, Historic Preservation Officer, Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma Reservation P.O. Box 1899 Yuma, AZ, 85366	Phone: (760) 572 - 2423 historicpreservation@quechantribe.com	10/19/22 Sent via email	NA	Email was received from the Tribe's Historic Preservation Office on 10/21/22 stating that the Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma Reservation do not wish to comment on this project. The Tribe defers to the more local Tribes and support their determinations on this matter.
Donna Yocum, Chairperson San Fernando Band of Mission Indians P.O. Box 221838 Newhall, CA, 91322	Phone: (503) 539 - 0933 Fax: (503) 574-3308 ddyocum@comcast.net	10/19/22 Sent via email	Called 10/31	Called and left voicemail for Ms. Yocum.
Jessica Mauck, Director of Cultural Resources San Manuel Band of Mission Indians 26569 Community Center Drive Highland, CA, 92346	Phone: (909) 864 - 8933 Jessica.Mauck@sanmanuelnsn.gov	10/19/22 Sent via email	NA	Email received from Mr. Nordness on 10/20/2022 on behalf of the Yuhaaviatam of San Manuel Nation (formerly known as the San Manuel Band of Mission Indians) concerning the proposed project area. Mr. Nordness stated that the proposed project is not located near any known cultural resources.
Wayne Walker, Co-Chairperson Serrano Nation of Mission Indians P. O. Box 343 Patton, CA, 92369	Phone: (253) 370 - 0167 serranonation1@gmail.com	10/19/22 Sent via email	Called 10/31	Called and left voicemail for Mr. Walker.
Mark Cochrane, Co-Chairperson Serrano Nation of Mission Indians P. O. Box 343 Patton, CA, 92369	Phone: (909) 528 - 9032 serranonation1@gmail.com	10/19/22 Sent via email	Called 10/31	Called and appears that the number is no longer in service.
Darrell Mike, Chairperson Twenty-Nine Palms Band of Mission Indians 46- 200 Harrison Place Coachella, CA, 92236	Phone: (760) 863 - 2444 Fax: (760) 863-2449 29chairman@29palmsbomi-nsn.Gov	10/19/22 Sent via email	Called 10/31	Called and transferred to Ms. Bliss. Ms. Bliss stated that the Project is located just outside of the Tribe's traditional use area and defers to more local tribes.

Native American Contact/Response Matrix

Recommended Contacts (Name and Tribal Affiliation)	Contact Info	Initial Contact	Follow up Attempts	Comments/Notes
Anthony Madrigal, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer Twenty-Nine Palms Band of Mission Indians 200 Harrison Place Coachella, CA, 92236	46- Phone: (760) 775 - 3259 amadrigal@29palmsbomi-nsn.gov	10/19/22 Sent via email	Called 10/31	Called and left message for Mr. Madrigal.

From: [THPO Consulting](#)
To: [Gena Severen](#); [THPO Consulting](#)
Cc: [Kyle Knabb](#)
Subject: RE: Cultural Resources Investigation for the Cordova Road and Quarry Road Site Projects, City of Apple Valley, San Bernardino County, California
Date: Monday, October 24, 2022 9:48:57 AM
Attachments: [image001.png](#)
[image007.png](#)
[image008.png](#)
[image009.png](#)
[image010.png](#)

Hello,

We appreciate your effort and thank you for your inquiry.

A records check of the Tribal Historic preservation office's cultural registry revealed that this project is not located within the Tribe's Traditional Use Area. Therefore, we defer to the other tribes in the area. This letter shall conclude our consultation efforts.

Best,

Nicole A. Raslich, M.A.

Archaeological Technician

Tribal Historic Preservation Office

Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians

D: +1 (760) 883-1134

C: +1 (760) 985-3615

nraslich@aguacaliente.net



From: Gena Severen <GGranger@paleowest.com>

Sent: Wednesday, October 19, 2022 3:21 PM

To: THPO Consulting <ACBCI-THPO@aguacaliente.net>

Cc: Kyle Knabb <kknabb@paleowest.com>

Subject: Cultural Resources Investigation for the Cordova Road and Quarry Road Site Projects, City of Apple Valley, San Bernardino County, California

**** This Email came from an External Source ****

Please see the attached letters and map for the Cordova Road and Quarry Road Site Projects, City of Apple Valley, San Bernardino County, California.

Best,



Gena Severen (Granger), MA, RPA | Associate Archaeologist

PaleoWest

ggranger@paleowest.com

mobile: 562-310-0153

www.paleowest.com

Los Angeles, California

517 S. Ivy Avenue

Monrovia, CA 91016



This email has been scanned by Inbound Shield™.

From: [Quechan Historic Preservation](#)
To: [Gena Severen](#)
Cc: [Kyle Knabb](#)
Subject: RE: Cultural Resources Study for the Cordova Road and Quarry Road Site Projects, City of Apple Valley, San Bernardino County, California
Date: Friday, October 21, 2022 6:39:51 AM
Attachments: [image006.png](#)
[image007.png](#)
[image008.png](#)
[image009.png](#)

This email is to inform you that we do not wish to comment on this project. We defer to the more local Tribes and support their determinations on this matter.

From: Gena Severen [mailto:GGranger@paleowest.com]
Sent: Wednesday, October 19, 2022 3:42 PM
To: Quechan Historic Preservation Officer
Cc: Kyle Knabb
Subject: Cultural Resources Study for the Cordova Road and Quarry Road Site Projects, City of Apple Valley, San Bernardino County, California

Please see the attached letters and map for the Cordova Road and Quarry Road Site Projects, City of Apple Valley, San Bernardino County, California.

Best,



Gena Severen (Granger), MA, RPA | Associate Archaeologist
PaleoWest
ggranger@paleowest.com
mobile: 562-310-0153
www.paleowest.com

Los Angeles, California
517 S. Ivy Avenue
Monrovia, CA 91016



Virus-free www.avast.com

From: [Ryan Nordness](#)
To: [Gena Severen](#)
Cc: [Kyle Knabb](#)
Subject: Cultural Resources Study for the Cordova Road and Quarry Road Site Projects, City of Apple Valley, San Bernardino County, California
Date: Thursday, October 20, 2022 2:16:24 PM

Hello Gena,

Thank you for reaching out to the Yuhaaviatam of San Manuel Nation (formerly known as the San Manuel Band of Mission Indians) concerning the proposed project area. YSMN appreciates the opportunity to review the project documentation received by the Cultural Resources Management Department on the October 19th 2022. The proposed project is not located near any known cultural resources.

Thank you again for your correspondence, if you have any additional questions or comments please reach out to me at your earliest convenience.

Respectfully,

Ryan Nordness

Ryan Nordness

Cultural Resource Analyst

Ryan.Nordness@sanmanuel-nsn.gov

O:(909) 864-8933 Ext 50-2022

M:(909) 838-4053

26569 Community Center Dr Highland, California 92346





CULTURAL RESOURCE ASSESSMENT FOR THE QUARRY/PAWNEE COMPLEX PROJECT IN THE TOWN OF APPLE VALLEY, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA



**CULTURAL RESOURCE ASSESSMENT FOR THE
QUARRY/PAWNEE COMPLEX PROJECT IN THE
TOWN OF APPLE VALLEY, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY,
CALIFORNIA**

Prepared by:

Dennis McDougall
Kyle Knabb, Ph.D., RPA
Gena Severen, M.A., RPA

Prepared for:

Synergy Consulting CA
On behalf of VVLIG US Holdings, LP
Josh Malhi
9040 Leslie Street, Suite 7
Richard Hill, ON L4B-3M4

Technical Report No.: 22-0564

PaleoWest, LLC

517 South Ivy Avenue
Monrovia, California 91016
(626) 408-8006

January 31, 2023

Keywords: CEQA; Town of Apple Valley; Apple Valley North, CA 7.5-minute USGS Topographic
Quadrangle; San Bernardino County; 80 acres; historic period refuse scatters

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

PaleoWest, LLC (PaleoWest) was contracted by Synergy Consulting CA to conduct a Phase I cultural resource assessment for the proposed Quarry/Pawnee Complex Project (Project). The proposed Project involves the development of a warehouse complex on 80 acres of vacant land on Assessor's Parcel Numbers 0463-321-406, -407, -408, and -409 in the town of Apple Valley, San Bernardino, California. The Project requires compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA); the Town of Apple Valley is acting as the lead agency for the Project.

This report summarizes the methods and results of the cultural resource investigation that was conducted for the proposed Project. The investigation included background research, communication with the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) and local Native American groups, a cultural resource survey of the Project area, and resource documentation and evaluation. The purpose of the investigation was to determine the potential for the proposed Project to impact archaeological and historical resources under CEQA.

A cultural resource records search and literature review was completed at the South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC) at California State University, Fullerton. The records search indicated that two previous cultural resource studies have been conducted within 0.5 mile (mi) of the Project area resulting in the documentation one historic period cultural resource within the Project area.

As part of the cultural resource assessment of the Project area, PaleoWest also requested a search of the Sacred Lands File (SLF) from the NAHC. Results of the SLF search were negative. The NAHC suggested contacting 20 individuals representing 12 Native American tribal groups to request information on sensitive Native American resources that may be present in the Project area. Outreach efforts consisted of sending an initial letter request followed by a telephone call to each of the 20 contacts. To date, five responses were received.

PaleoWest completed a pedestrian survey of the Project area on September 29, 2022. One previously recorded historic period cultural resource (P-36-029081) was documented and four new historic period resources (22-0512-GS-001, -002, -003, -004) were identified. None of the resources are recommended eligible for listing on the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR).

Based on the paucity of prehistoric archaeological resources documented in the vicinity, the level of existing disturbance of the Project site, and the result of the survey, the Project area appears to have a low sensitivity for encountering intact buried archaeological resources. PaleoWest does not recommend any additional cultural resource management for the proposed Project in the town of Apple Valley. In the unlikely event that cultural resources are encountered during construction activities associated with the Project, a qualified archaeologist shall be obtained to assess the significance of the find in accordance with the criteria set forth in the CRHR. In addition, Health and Safety Code 7050.5, CEQA 15064.5(e), and Public Resources Code 5097.98 mandate the process to be followed in the unlikely event of an accidental discovery of any human remains in a location other than a dedicated cemetery.

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1 INTRODUCTION

PaleoWest, LLC (PaleoWest) was contracted by Synergy Consulting CA to conduct a Phase I cultural resource assessment for the proposed Quarry/Pawnee Complex Project (Project). The proposed Project involves the development of a warehouse complex in the town of Apple Valley, San Bernardino, California. The Project requires compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA); the Town of Apple Valley (Town) is the lead agency for the Project. This report summarizes the methods and results of the cultural resource investigation that was conducted within the proposed Project area.

1.1 PROJECT LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION

The Project area encompasses approximately 80 acres of vacant land within Assessor's Parcel Numbers 0453-321-406, -407, -408, and -409 in the town of Apple Valley in San Bernardino County, California (Figure 1-1). The Project area is bounded to the north by Quarry Road, to the west by Needham Avenue, to the south by Cardova Road, and to the east by Pawnee Road. The Project is within the eastern half of the northwest quarter of Section 15 of Township 6 North, Range 3 West, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian (SBBM), as depicted on the 1975 Apple Valley North, California 7.5-minute U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) topographic quadrangle map (Figure 1-2). The elevation of the Project area ranges from approximately 3,120–3,160 feet (ft) above mean sea level.

The Project would include construction of a 1,461,240 square foot (sf) warehouse building. The warehouse building would not exceed 55 ft in height. The first floor would include warehouse operations and 5,000 sf office space, while the second floor would include an additional 5,000 sf of office space. The warehouse would include 118 loading dock doors on the eastern warehouse façade with an additional 118 loading dock doors along the western façade. Landscaped areas would be located along the northern, eastern, and southern site boundaries. Other onsite improvements would include surface parking for vehicles, parking for electric vehicles and trucks; and construction of new of detention basins for onsite drainage and stormwater/rain capture. Utility improvements include the installation of new water, sewer, stormwater, and electrical connections. The anticipated depth of disturbance three feet below existing grade or two feet below proposed footings, whichever is deeper.

1.2 REPORT ORGANIZATION

This report documents the results of a cultural resource investigation completed for the proposed Project. Section 1 introduced the Project location and description. Section 2 states the regulatory context that should be considered for this Project. Section 3 synthesizes the natural and cultural setting of the Project area and surrounding region. Section 4 presents the results of the existing cultural resource data literature and resource record review, the Sacred Lands File (SLF) search, and a summary of the Native American communications. Section 5 presents the research design for the Project. Section 6 describes the field methods employed during this investigation and survey findings. Section 7 presents the management recommendations based on the result of the background research and survey findings. This is followed by bibliographic references and appendices.



Figure 1-1. Project vicinity map.

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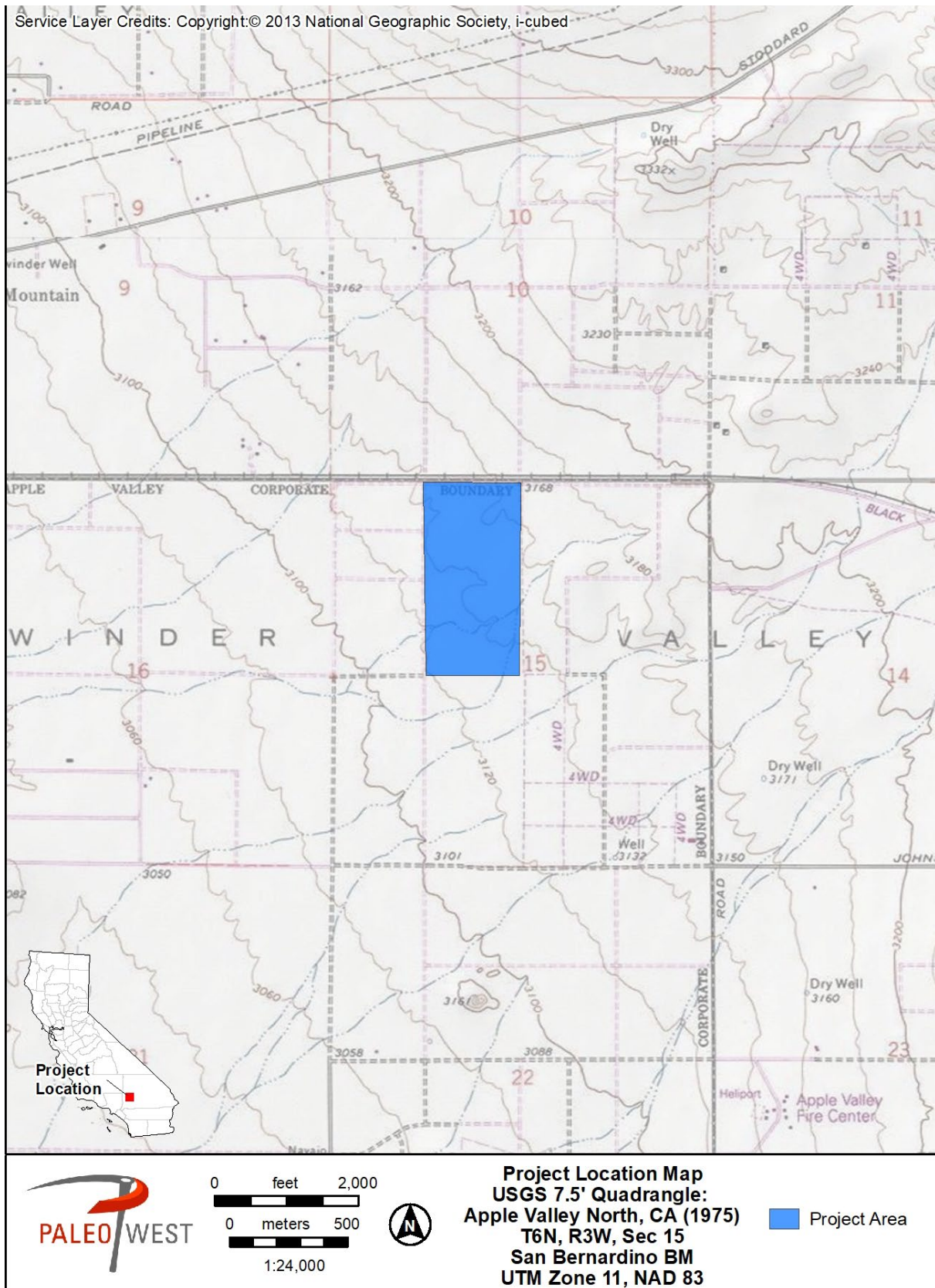


Figure 1-2. Project location map.

2 REGULATORY CONTEXT

2.1 STATE

2.1.1 California Environmental Quality Act

The proposed Project is subject to compliance with CEQA, as amended. Compliance with CEQA statutes and guidelines requires both public and private projects with financing or approval from a public agency to assess a project's impact on cultural resources (Public Resources Code Section 21082, 21083.2 and 21084 and California Code of Regulations 10564.5). The first step in the process is to identify cultural resources that may be impacted by a project and then determine whether the resources are "historically significant" resources.

CEQA defines historically significant resources as "resources listed or eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR)" (Public Resources Code Section 5024.1). A cultural resource may be considered historically significant if the resource is 45 years old or older, possesses integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.¹ In addition, it must meet at least one of the following criteria for listing in the CRHR:

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; or,
4. Has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history (Public Resources Code Section 5024.1).

Cultural resources are buildings, sites, humanly modified landscapes, traditional cultural properties, structures, or objects that may have historical, architectural, cultural, or scientific importance. CEQA states that if a project will have a significant impact on important cultural resources, deemed "historically significant," then project alternatives and mitigation measures must be considered.

2.1.2 California Assembly Bill 52

Signed into law in September 2014, California Assembly Bill 52 (AB 52) created a new class of resources (tribal cultural resources [TCRs]) for consideration under CEQA. TCRs may include sites, features, places, cultural landscapes, sacred places, or objects with cultural value to California Native American tribes that are listed or determined to be eligible for listing in the CRHR, included in a local register of historical resources, or a resource determined by the lead CEQA agency, in its discretion and supported by substantial evidence, to be significant and

¹ The Office of Historic Preservation (OHP) guidelines recognize a 45-year-old criteria threshold for documenting and evaluating cultural resources (assumes a 5-year lag between resource identification and the date that planning decisions are made) (OHP 1995:2). The age threshold is an operational guideline and not specific to CEQA statutory or regulatory codes.

eligible for listing in the CRHR. AB 52 requires that the lead CEQA agency consult with California Native American tribes that have requested consultation for projects that may affect tribal cultural resources. The lead CEQA agency shall begin consultation with participating Native American tribes prior to the release of a negative declaration, mitigated negative declaration, or environmental impact report. Under AB 52, a project that has potential to cause a substantial adverse change to a tribal cultural resource constitutes a significant effect on the environment unless mitigation reduces such effects to a less than significant level.

2.2 LOCAL

2.2.1 Town of Apple Valley 2009 General Plan

The Town has one goal related to archaeological and historic resource preservation in the Open Space and Conservation Element of the General Plan (Town of Apple Valley 2009). The following presents the goal and the associated policies and program for archaeological and historic resources.

GOAL: That all elements of the Town’s cultural heritage, including archaeological and historic sites, artifacts, traditions, and other elements, shall be professionally documented, maintained, preserved, conserved, and enhanced.

- **Policy 1.A** Early in the planning process, the Town shall implement its obligation to identify, document and assess archaeological, historical, and cultural resources that proposed development projects and other activities may affect.
 - **Program 1.A.1** Where proposed development or land uses have the potential to adversely impact sensitive cultural resources, it shall be subject to evaluation by a qualified specialist, comprehensive Phase I studies and appropriate mitigation measures shall, as necessary, be incorporated into project approvals.
 - **Program 1.A.2** The Town shall implement the requirements of state law relating to cultural resources, including Government Code 65352.3, and any subsequent amendments or additions.
- **Policy 1.B** The Town shall establish and maintain a confidential inventory of archaeological and historical resources within the Town, including those identified in focused cultural resources studies.
- **Policy 1.C** The Town shall, to the greatest extent possible, protect sensitive archaeological and historic resources from vandalism and illegal collection.
 - **Program 1.C.1** Any information, including mapping, that identifies specific locations of sensitive cultural resources, shall be maintained in a confidential manner, and access to such information shall be provided only to those with appropriate professional or organizational ties.
- **Policy 1.D** Public participation in and appreciation of the Town’s cultural heritage shall be encouraged.
 - **Program 1.D.1** The Town shall implement a systematic program to enhance public awareness of Apple Valley’s heritage, engender wide-ranging support for its preservation, and enhance community pride.

- **Program 1.D.2** The Town shall support the efforts of local cultural associations to obtain historical materials and artifacts, and to educate the public about the Town's and region's cultural heritage.

3 SETTING

This section of the report summarizes information regarding the physical and cultural setting of the Project area, including the prehistoric, ethnographic, and historic period contexts of the general area. Several factors—including topography, available water sources, and biological resources—affect the nature and distribution of human use and occupation of an area. This background provides a context for understanding the nature of the cultural resources that may be identified within the region.

3.1 ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

The Project area is within Sidewinder Valley in the western Mojave Desert. The Mojave Desert is bounded on the west by the Sierra Nevada Mountains, on the south by the Transverse and Peninsular ranges, on the southeast and east by the Yuma and Colorado deserts, and on the north by the Great Basin. The western Mojave Desert encompasses several valleys, including Apple Valley, Victor Valley, Antelope Valley, Fremont Valley, Lucerne Valley, along with the Mojave River and the Barstow area.

Geologically, the Mojave Desert region is a wedge-shaped fault block, which has been termed the “Mojave Block” (Dibblee 1967:4). It is bounded by the San Andreas and Garlock fault zones on the southwest and north, respectively. Rocks within the western Mojave Desert region can be grouped into three main divisions that include crystalline rocks of pre-Tertiary age; sedimentary and volcanic rock of Tertiary age; and sediments and local basalt flows of Quaternary age. Units of the pre-Tertiary crystalline rocks and Quaternary sediments and basalt are widespread with Tertiary volcanic and sedimentary rocks more limited in their areal distribution (Dibblee 1967).

The Mojave is a warm-temperature desert between the subtropical Sonoran Desert to the south and the cooler-temperature Great Basin to the north. The Mojave Desert is characterized by sparse rainfall, generally ranging from 5–25 centimeters (cm) (2–10 inches [in]) per year. Some areas receive as little as 2.5 cm (1 in) of annual precipitation, while others may receive more than 25 cm (10 in) (Warren 1984:342). The present-day climate and vegetation within the Mojave Desert are substantially different during the so-called Wisconsin Glacial Stage (60,000–10,500 years Before Present [B.P.]), where the climate was influenced by the massive continental ice sheets that resulted in cooler summer and warmer winter temperatures than at present (Bupp et al. 1998, as cited in Basgall and Overly 2004).

Sidewinder Valley is dominated by the creosote bush community, which consists of widely spaced shrubs and cacti (Grayson 1993; Warren 1984:342). Creosote bush (*Larrea tridentata*) is the dominant perennial with co-dominant species including burrobush (*Ambrosia dumosa*) and ephedra (*Ephedra nevadensis*). Other perennials observed included Joshua tree (*Yucca brevifolia*), cholla (*Opuntia ramosissima*), cottonthorn (*Tetradymia spinosa*), paperbag plant (*Salazaria mexicana*), spiny hop-sage (*Grayia spinosa*), and winterfat (*Krachenokovia lanata*) (Mayer and Laudenslayer 1988:88).

Large game animals are rare in the Mojave Desert, although deer (*Odocoileus hemionus*) and black bear (*Ursus americanus*) make infrequent treks from the nearby Sierra Nevada and San Bernardino mountains. More common to the desert floor are various reptiles and rodents, such as Couch’s spadefoot toad (*Scaphiopus couchii*), desert tortoise (*Xerobates [Gopherus] agassizii*),

chuckwalla (*Sauromalus obesus*), leopard lizard (*Crotaphytus wislizenii*), horned lizard (*Prynosoma platyrhinos*), Mojave rattlesnake (*Crotalus scutulatus*), whitetail antelope squirrel (*Ammospermophilus leucurus*), and kangaroo rats (*Dipodomys spp.*). Other species found in the Mojave include blacktail jackrabbit (*Lepus californicus*), desert cottontail (*Sylvilagus audubonii*), kit fox (*Vulpes macrotis*) coyote (*Canis latrans*), and bobcat (*Lynx rufus*) (Laudenslayer and Boggs 1988:114; Martyn and Moore 1996). More than 300 species of birds are known to inhabit the northern Mojave Desert.

3.2 PREHISTORIC SETTING

Over the past century, archaeologists have generally divided the prehistory of the Western Mojave Desert into five distinct periods or sequences distinguished by specific material (i.e., technological) or cultural traits. Early cultural chronologies were proposed by Amsden (1937), Campbell and Campbell (1937), and Rogers (1939), that were later adapted by Warren and Crabtree (1986) and further detailed by Warren in 1984. Alternative sequences have since emerged (e.g., Bettinger and Taylor 1974) proposing new nomenclature (e.g., Newberry Period vs. Rose Spring Period vs. Saratoga Springs), slightly adjusted cultural chronologies, or attempting to link the Great Basin chronological framework to the Mojave Desert.

Recently, Sutton et al. proposed a cultural-ecological chronological framework based on climatic periods (e.g., Early Holocene) “to specify spans of calendric time and cultural complexes (e.g., Lake Mojave Complex) to denote specific archaeological manifestations that existed during (and across) those periods,” (2007:233). In this scheme, the cultural history for the area is divided into the Late Pleistocene (10,000–8000 calibrated [cal] B.P.), the Early Holocene (8000–6000 cal B.P.), the Middle Holocene (7000–3000 cal B.P.), and the Late Holocene (2000 cal B.P. to Contact). The new sequence draws heavily from Warren and Crabtree (1986) and Warren (1984), as well as from the vast body of recent archaeological research conducted in the region.

3.2.1 Late Pleistocene (ca. 10,000–8000 cal B.P.)

The earliest cultural complex recognized in the Mojave Desert is Clovis, aptly named for the fluted projectile points often associated with Pleistocene megafaunal remains. Paleoindian culture is poorly understood in the region due to a relative dearth of evidence stemming from a handful of isolated fluted projectile point discoveries and one presumed occupation site on the shore of China Lake. Archaeologists tend to interpret the available data as evidence of a highly mobile, sparsely populated hunting society that occupied temporary camps near permanent Pleistocene water sources (Sutton et al. 2007).

3.2.2 Early Holocene (ca. 8000–6000 cal B.P.)

Two archaeological patterns are recognized during the Early Holocene: the Lake Mojave Complex (sometimes referred to as the Western Pluvial Lakes Tradition) and the Pinto Complex. The Lake Mojave Complex is characterized by stemmed projectile points of the Great Basin Series, abundant bifaces, steep-edged unifaces, and crescents. Archaeologists have also identified, in less frequency, cobble-core tools and ground stone implements. The Pinto Complex, on the other hand, is distinguished primarily by the presence of Pinto-style projectile points. Although evidence suggests some temporal overlap, the inception of the Pinto Complex is generally considered a Middle Holocene cultural complex that begins during the latter part of the Early Holocene.

During the Lake Mojave cultural complex, inhabitants of the region used more extensive foraging ranges, as indicated by an increased frequency of extra-local materials. Spheres of influence also expanded as potential long-distance trade networks were established between desert and coastal peoples. Groups were still highly mobile, but they practiced a more forager-like settlement subsistence strategy. Residential sites indicate more extensive periods of occupation and recurrent use. In addition, residential and temporary sites also indicated a diverse social economy, characterized by discrete workshops and special-use camps (e.g., hunting camps). Diet also appears to have diversified, with a shift away from dependence upon lacustral environments such as lakeside marshes, to the exploitation of multiple environments containing rich resource patches (Sutton et al. 2007).

3.2.3 Middle Holocene (ca. 7000–3000 cal B.P.)

The Pinto Complex is the primary cultural complex in the Mojave Desert during the Middle Holocene. Once thought to have neatly succeeded the Lake Mojave Complex, a growing corpus of radiocarbon dates associated with Pinto Complex artifacts suggest that its inception could date to the latter part of the Early Holocene. Extensive use of tool stone other than obsidian and high levels of tool blade reworking were characteristic of this complex and the earlier Lake Mojave Complex. A reduction in tool stone source material variability suggests a contraction of foraging ranges that had expanded during the Early Holocene. Conversely, long distance trade with coastal peoples is evidenced by the presence of *Olivella* shell beads.

The most distinguishing characteristic of the Pinto Complex is the prevalence of ground stone tools, which are abundant in nearly all identified Pinto Complex sites. The emphasis on milling tools indicates greater diversification of the subsistence economy during the Middle Holocene. Groups increased reliance on plant processing while continuing to supplement their diet with protein from small and large game animals.

Recent archaeological research in the Mojave Desert suggests there was a greater degree of regional cultural diversity during the Middle Holocene than previously thought. Sutton et al. (2007) have proposed a new Middle Holocene cultural complex associated with sites exclusively at Twentynine Palms in the southeastern Mojave Desert. Artifacts recovered from Deadman Lake Complex sites, such as *Olivella dama* shell from the Sea of Cortez and contracting-stem and lozenge-shaped projectile points similar to those recovered from Ventana Cave in Arizona, may suggest closer cultural contact with Southwest Archaic cultures than Pinto cultures to the north and west. However, it is also possible that the proposed complex simply reflects a technologically distinct segment of the Pinto, rather than a distinct culture.

3.2.4 Late Holocene (ca. 2000 cal B.P.–Contact)

The Late Holocene in the greater Southern California region is characterized by increases in population, higher degrees of sedentism, expanding spheres of influence, and greater degrees of cultural complexity. In the Mojave Desert, the Late Holocene is divided into several cultural complexes: the Gypsum Complex (2000 cal B.C.–cal A.D. 200), the Rose Spring Complex (cal A.D. 200–1100), and the Late Prehistoric Complexes (cal A.D. 1100–Contact).

The Gypsum Complex is defined by the presence of side-notched (Elko series), concave-based (Humboldt series), and well-shouldered contracting stem (Gypsum series) projectile points. Other indicative artifacts include quartz crystals, painted ceramics, rock art, and split twig figurines, which are generally associated with ritual activities. Warren (1984) considers the

appearance of these artifact types at Gypsum Complex sites as evidence of the Southwest's expanding influence in the region. Conversely, Sutton et al. (2007) opt to associate Gypsum sites, which tend to cluster in the northern Mojave Desert, with temporal sequences modeled for the adjacent Great Basin. It is most likely, however, that the Gypsum Complex was exposed to various cultural influences stemming from long-distance exchange and social interaction networks that linked groups occupying the Mojave Desert to those on the Pacific Coast, and in the American Southwest and the Great Basin.

The Rose Spring Complex can also be defined by the presence of distinct projectile points (i.e., Rose Spring and Eastgate series) and artifacts, including stone knives, drills, pipes, bone awls, milling implements, marine shell ornaments, and large quantities of obsidian. Of greater significance, however, are the characteristic advancements in technology, settlement strategies, and evidence for expanding and diverging trade networks.

The Rose Spring Complex marks the introduction of bow and arrow technology to the Mojave Desert, likely from neighboring groups to the north and east. As populations increased, groups began to consolidate into larger, more sedentary residential settlements indicated by the presence of well-developed middens and architectural styles. West and north of the Mojave River, increased trade activity along existing exchange networks ushered in a period of relative material wealth, exhibited by increased frequencies of marine shell ornaments and tool stone, procured almost exclusively from the Coso obsidian source. East and south of the Mojave River, archaeological evidence suggests there was a greater influence from Southwest and Colorado River cultures (i.e., Hakataya and Patayan).

Between approximately A.D. 1100 and contact, several cultural complexes emerged that archaeologists believe may represent prehistoric correlates of known ethnographic groups. Collectively known as the Late Prehistoric Cultural Complexes, during this time material distinctions between groups were more apparent, as displayed by the distribution of projectile point styles (e.g., Cottonwood vs. Desert Side-notched), ceramics, and lithic materials. Long-distance trade continued, benefiting those occupying "middleman" village sites along the Mojave River where abundant shell beads and ornaments, and lithic tools were recovered from archaeological contexts (Rector et al. 1983). Later, trade in Coso obsidian was significantly reduced as groups shifted focus to the procurement of local silicate stone.

The Late Prehistoric Cultural Complex was also a time of increasing regional influence and territorial expansion. Warren (1984) noted "strong regional developments" in the Mojave Desert that included Ancestral Puebloan interest in turquoise in the Mojave Trough, Hakatayan (Patayan) influence from the Colorado River, and the expansion of Numic Paiute and Shoshonean culture eastward. These developments led Sutton (1989) to propose that several interaction spheres were operating in the Mojave Desert during the Late Prehistoric. Sutton (1989) delineated interaction spheres based on the distribution of projectile point styles, ceramics, and obsidian and argued that the spheres broke along geographical lines that reflected the territorial boundaries of known ethnohistoric groups.

3.3 ETHNOHISTORIC SETTING

The Project area encompasses the traditional use area of the Vanyume and the Serrano. Ethnographic information on each of these groups is provided below.

3.3.1 Vanyume

The Vanyume, which are sometimes referred to as the Desert Serrano, are a subdivision of the Serrano who resided along the Mojave River corridor in the Victorville region and to the north and east along the river as far as Soda Lake. At the time of Spanish contact, the Project study area was likely occupied by the Vanyume, a Takic-speaking branch of the larger Uto-Aztecan (or Shoshonean) language family. The Vanyume territory is generally accepted as consisting of the area south of the lower Mojave Riverbed and to the southeast into the foothills of the San Bernardino Mountains, and to the north and east along the river as far as Soda Lake.

Diary accounts of travel through the Mojave River region left by Franciscan missionaries Father Garces (1776), Zalvidea (1806), and Nuez (1819) have provided important information on native settlement, village locations, and place names along the Mojave River (Earle 2005:7–10). Both Garces and Jedediah Smith heard versions of the term Vanyume used to refer to the native inhabitants of the Mojave River corridor (Earle 2005:4). Kroeber (1925:614–615) also referred to the native peoples of the Mojave River regions as Vanyume, whom he described as a linguistically differentiated desert division of the Serrano language and culture group, the latter being historically associated with the San Bernardino Mountains and surrounding areas. Mojave groups along the Colorado River also appeared to distinguish between what they called the Vanyume of the Mojave River and the Serrano-speakers of the San Bernardino Mountains region (Earle 2005:4).

Ethnohistorical information on the Mojave River area from the 1770s through the 1840s makes it clear that the Mojave River communities of the Vanyume had developed long-standing political and social ties with the Mojave and functioned as intermediaries in the long-distance trade networks maintained by the Mojave. Mojave traders negotiating the Mojave River route on the way to the coast to obtain shell beads and ornaments which served as an important medium of exchange relied on the Vanyume for food and shelter along the trek, as they did not carry their own supplies (Earle 2005:10; Harrington 1986:III:167:20). Gifts of shell beads and other goods were bestowed upon the Vanyume as reciprocal exchanges for this hospitality, and cemented relationships between the two groups (Earle 2005:30).

Vanyume settlements were along the Mojave River drainage and to the southeast in the foothills of the San Bernardino Mountains. The location of *Ahamoha*, or birthplace of Moha, a Vanyume informant to Kroeber who survived an attack by the Mojaves in the 1830s, is somewhere in the Barstow-Daggett area. Moha herself placed the village near Daggett, while a Mojave informant to Kroeber stated that it was a few miles north of Victorville. The village was apparently occupied by the Vanyume during the 1820s (Earle 2005:9–10).

A second village site, *Timina*, was reportedly at Newberry Springs (Harrington 1986:147, 695). This village was apparently occupied by the Vanyume prior to the 1830s. Further to the east along the lower reaches of the Mojave River were the Vanyume settlements of *Angayaba*, near the later site of Camp Cady, *Asambeat*, in Afton Canyon, and *Guanachique*, on the vicinity of Soda Lake (Earle 2005:7-8).

3.3.2 Serrano

The Serrano also belonged to the Takic-speaking branch of the larger Uto-Aztecan language family. Serrano territory included the San Bernardino Mountains, east of Cajon Pass, as well as the desert area that is immediately south of Victorville, extending east as far as Twentynine

Palms and south as far as Yucaipa Valley. The Serrano were primarily hunters and gatherers. Vegetal staples varied with village locality: acorns and pinyon nuts in the foothills; mesquite, yucca roots, cacti fruits, and piñon nuts in or near the desert regions. Diets were supplemented with other roots, bulbs, shoots, and seeds. An increased yield of herbaceous plants was created by periodic burning (Bean and Smith 1978:571). Communal gathering expeditions, involving several lineages under one leader's authority, were not uncommon (Bean and Smith 1978:571; Benedict 1924:391–392; Drucker 1937). Deer, mountain sheep, antelope, rabbits, and other small rodents were among the principal animals hunted. Various game birds were also hunted with quail being the most important. The bow and arrow were used for large game, while smaller game and birds were killed with curved throwing sticks, traps, and snares. Occasionally, game was hunted communally, especially during annual mourning ceremonies (Bean and Smith 1978:571; Benedict 1924:391–392; Drucker 1937).

Individual family dwellings were occupied by a husband, wife, their unmarried female children, sometimes the husband's parents, and occasionally a widowed aunt or uncle. The Serrano lived in circular, domed structures that were constructed of willow frames and covered with tule thatch. These structures were used primarily as sleeping and storage areas, with most Serrano activities taking place outside or under a shade structure consisting simply of four posts and a roof. On occasion, an individual would erect a separate house for private use (Benedict 1924; Drucker 1937; Kroeber 1925).

Technologically, the Serrano were quite accomplished and produced a vast array of articles. Their manufactured goods included baskets, pottery, rabbit-skin blankets, awls, arrow straighteners, sinew-backed bows, arrows, drills, stone pipes, musical instruments (rattles, rasps, whistles, bull-roarers, and flutes), feathered costumes, mats, bags, storage pouches, and nets (Bean and Smith 1978:571). Food acquisition and processing required the manufacture of additional items such as knives, stone or bone scrapers, pottery trays and bowls, bone or horn spoons, and stirrers. Mortars, made of either stone or wood, and metates were also manufactured (Benedict 1924; Drucker 1937; Strong 1929).

The Serrano were organized into exogamous clans. Each of these, in turn, was affiliated with one of two exogamous moieties (Strong 1929). Although the exact nature of these clans, including their structure, function, and number is unknown, Strong (1929) determined that the clan was the largest autonomous political and landholding unit of the Serrano. The clan was patrilineal: all the male members recognized descent from a common male ancestor. The descendants and wives of these men were also regarded as clan members. When women married, they retained their own lineage names and participated in ceremonies of their natal lineage (Strong 1929:17).

Every clan had a headman or chief, which was a hereditary position passed from father to son. Under unusual circumstances this could pass to the wife of the previous headman (Strong 1929; Gifford 1918). Duties of the head of the clan included determining when and where to collect or hunt, as well as conducting religious and other ceremonies. An assistant (also a hereditary post passing from father to son) assisted the head or chief in these ceremonies. The assistant's duties included taking charge of the sacred bundle (a kit of ceremonial paraphernalia), notification of the time and location of the ceremonies, carrying shell money between groups for ceremonial purposes, and attending to the division of shell money and food at ceremonies (Bean and Smith 1978:572).

Like other California Native American groups, the Serrano had a shaman who acquired his various powers through datura-enhanced dreaming (Strong 1929). Shamans were mainly curers, who healed their patients through administering herbal remedies and sucking out disease-causing agents (Benedict 1924).

3.4 HISTORICAL SETTING

European exploration of the Mojave Desert began in the sixteenth century, but sustained Euro-American settlement of the region did not occur until the mid-nineteenth century. This extended period of exploration without expansion creates a long proto-historic period in the region, when Europeans and local Native American groups knew of one another but interacted very little. This period is discussed above from the point of view of Native American history. Below, the Euro-American expansion into the region and subsequent historical developments are described.

The European settlement in the Mojave Desert began when Spanish missionaries and explorers entered the area in the eighteenth century. Among the first Europeans in the area was Pedro Fages, who led an expedition into the western Mojave in 1772 in pursuit of Spanish soldiers who had deserted (Pourade 1960). Later forays into the Mojave were undertaken in 1776 by Franciscan missionary, Francisco Garcés. Garcés was tasked with exploring overland routes between Santa Fe, New Mexico, and Southern California. During his expedition, he stayed in what is today the town of Mojave (Coues 1900; Sutton 1991). The establishment of trade routes between Santa Fe and Los Angeles and the establishment of missions in the Mojave Desert were difficult in the eighteenth century because the native Mojave people hindered Spanish expansion beyond the coastal areas of California (Bean and Bourgeault 1989). The Old Spanish Trail, which passes through the Mojave Desert, was not firmly established as a travel route until the 1830s (Norris and Carrico 1978).

The Mexican War of Independence from Spain began in 1810. The Mexicans were victorious in 1821 and declared the Republic of Mexico in 1823. California was made a territory of the Republic in 1825. During Mexican rule, from 1825 to 1847, the rancheros became wealthy from trade in hides, tallow, wine, and brandy. The missions' properties were redistributed between 1834 and 1836, making the rancheros even wealthier. American traders, drawn by low prices for cowhides and other raw materials, made contacts with the Californios. Some married the daughters of the rancheros, started business enterprises, and became increasingly influential in the finance and commerce of the region (Los Angeles Cultural Heritage Masterplan 2000:15).

During the Mexican American War, on August 13, 1846, Captain John Fremont entered the pueblo of Los Angeles and declared it an American territory. The Treaty of Cahuenga ended the conflict in California in 1847 and The Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo officially ended the war in 1848 (Los Angeles Cultural Heritage Masterplan 2000:15).

American exploration into the Mojave Desert began in the nineteenth century. Jedediah Smith was the first American to enter the Mojave in 1826 and 1827. Little is known about Smith's time in the Mojave since his notes were lost in a fire (Pourade 1961). Smith followed the Old Spanish Trail, which runs south and east of the current Project area, and ultimately reached the Pacific Ocean where Spanish authorities prevented him from continuing further and temporarily imprisoned him (Beck and Haase 1974; Norris and Carrico 1978). In 1844, John C. Fremont traveled through the Mojave from the north and eventually met up with the Old Spanish Trail (Beck and Haase 1974; Fremont 1845). Fremont was named "The Great Pathfinder" because

his explorations helped open the West for Americans to move into California in the middle and late nineteenth century (Barnard 1977).

By the 1850s, the Old Spanish Trail was established as a reliable overland route to California, and it became easier for people to move into the area. Once California was ceded to the United States, the land was open for settlement and development. With the discovery of gold in the Sierra Nevada Mountains, California's population boomed. Most early mining in California took place in the north, near Sacramento and San Francisco. Mining led to the creation of roads throughout the state. Later, these mining roads would be used to establish railroads that operated in the region.

In the Mojave, scientific exploration was being undertaken in conjunction with investigations into proposed railroads from the east (Sherer 1994). An expedition led by Lt. Amiel Weeks Whipple in 1854 sought to survey a railroad route leading from Arkansas to Los Angeles along the 35th parallel, passing near Fremont Valley. The proposed railroad was meant to tie into lines that originated in both the north and the south (Barnard 1977). Whipple's expedition included scientists who recorded information about the geology, climatology, and biology of the region (Sherer 1994). A later expedition undertaken by Edward Beale in 1857 tested the feasibility of using camels for transport across the desert and established an early wagon road through the area (Norris and Carrico 1978; Sherer 1994).

Construction of the Southern Pacific Railroad (SPRR), linking San Francisco to Los Angeles via the Mojave Desert, was completed in 1876. Large numbers of Chinese workers were employed in the construction of the railroad, and following its completion, many became involved in placer mining in the upper Santa Clarita River area (Earle 2003). The SPRR Mojave line also included a 20-day (round trip) rail route that extended over 165 miles (mi) of mountains and desert, running from the Harmony Borax Works in Death Valley (Inyo County) to the railroad loading dock in Mojave (Kyle 1990:129).

By the 1860s, there were numerous mining claims along the periphery of the San Bernardino Mountains, including the gold claim staked by William Holcomb at Big Bear Lake. The boom that followed saw the building of roads from the Victor Valley side of the Cajon Pass to points southward. The 1870s and 1880s witnessed expanded mining in the desert region as well. The Oro Grande mining district, which included Hesperia, Victor, and Oro Grande north of Victorville, was a region rich in minerals, including gold, silver, gemstones, marble, and limestone (Sturm et al. 1993:17).

Although historical settlement of the western Mojave was initially based on mining, which continues to the present day, by the late nineteenth century Victor Valley was slowly being settled by ranchers and farmers. In addition to agrarian pursuits, mining continued to be an important economic focus. As well, growing commercial activities spurred the growth of Victorville and the neighboring communities of Apple Valley, Lucerne Valley, Hesperia, Helendale, Adelanto, and Oro Grande. Further development of the region occurred in 1915, when the state legislature and the federal government authorized the Victor Valley Water Project, largest of its era in the nation. Railroads were expanded to serve the anticipated needs of the growing Victor Valley. In 1916, the Arrowhead Reservoir and Power Company was formed; however, by 1917 and the onslaught of World War I, many residents of the Valley left to serve in the war. It was not until World War II that the Victor Valley witnessed another expansion of settlement with the establishment of George Air Force Base in 1941, which brought military personnel, families, and associated military services and industry.

4 CULTURAL RESOURCES INVENTORY

PaleoWest completed a literature review and records search at the SCCIC at California State University, Fullerton, on September 14, 2022. This inventory effort included the Project area and a 0.5-mi radius around the Project area, collectively termed the study area. The objective of this records search was to identify prehistoric or historic period cultural resources that have been previously recorded within the study area during prior cultural resource investigations.

As part of the cultural resources inventory, PaleoWest staff also examined historical maps and aerial images to characterize the developmental history of the Project area and surrounding area. A summary of the results of the record search and background research are provided below. Confidential record search results are included in Appendix A.

4.1 PREVIOUS CULTURAL RESOURCES INVESTIGATIONS

The records search results indicate that two previous investigations have been conducted and documented within the study area between 1979 and 2007 (Table 4-1; Appendix A). Both studies include portions of the Project area in the town of Apple Valley. As a result of the previous studies, it appears that 100 percent of the Project area has been inventoried for cultural resources.

Table 4-1. Previous Cultural Investigations within 0.5 mile of the Project Area

Report No.	Year	Author(s)	Title
<i>SB-00874</i>	<i>1979</i>	<i>Barker, James P., Carol H. Rector, and Philip Wilke</i>	<i>An Archaeological Sampling of the Proposed Allen-Warner Valley Energy System, Western Transmission Line Corridors, Mojave Desert, Los Angeles and San Bernardino Counties, California and Clark County, Nevada</i>
<i>SB-04808</i>	<i>2007</i>	<i>Smallwood, Josh</i>	<i>Cultural Resources Technical Report: North Apple Valley Specific Plan and EIR, Town of Apple Valley, San Bernardino County, California</i>

Note: Cultural Resources Studies in *bold italics* are within the Project area.

4.2 CULTURAL RESOURCES REPORTED WITHIN 0.5-MI OF THE PROJECT AREA

The records search indicated that three cultural resources have been previously documented within the study area, two of which date to the Historic Period and one dates to the Prehistoric Period (Table 4-2). Of the three resources previously recorded, only one occurs within the Project area (see Appendix A). A description of this resource is provided below.

Table 4-2. Previously Recorded Cultural Resources within 0.5 mile of the Project Area

Primary No.	Trinomial	Period	Type	Description	Proximity to Project area
P-36-020981	CA-SBR-13515H	Historic	Site	Multiple concentrations of refuse scatters	Within Project area
P-36-012355	–	Prehistoric	Isolate	Isolated flaked tool	650 ft east
P-36-020979	–	Historic	Site	Refuse scatter	1,500 ft east

4.2.1 P-36-020981/CA-SBR-13515H

Site P-36-020981 was originally recorded in 2009 by Fulton and Fulton as an extensive historic period refuse scatter containing twelve discrete loci of mid-twentieth century domestic refuse (Fulton and Fulton 2009). Site P-36-020981 consists of twelve loci of refuse that appear to represent discrete dumping events and a sparse background scatter of historic debris. The site measures 1,500 by 20 m and contains refuse from the mid-twentieth century. Locus 1 is approximately 10 m in diameter and consists of approximately twenty-five historic cans and two glass bottle fragments. Locus 2 is approximately 5 m in diameter and contains more than thirty historic cans, glass fragments, and a galvanized bucket. Locus 3 is approximately 2 m in diameter and consists of approximately six historic cans. Locus 4 is approximately 5 m in diameter and consists of more than twenty historic cans; one mason jar lid; one stove pipe section; more than 40 glass shards. Locus 5 is approximately 3 m in diameter and consists of more than twenty historic cans and one screw top clear glass bottle neck. Locus 6 is approximately 3 m in diameter and consists of approximately fifteen historic cans. Locus 7 is approximately 5 m in diameter and consists of approximately seventeen historic cans and more than 100 glass shards. Locus 8 is approximately 2 m in diameter and consists of approximately sixteen historic cans and three coffee can lids. Locus 9 is approximately 3 by 10 m and consists of approximately fourteen historic cans. Locus 10 consists of two concentrations approximately 14 m apart which consist of approximately sixty-five historic cans; two mayonnaise jars; and one stove pipe segment. A looters pit has been excavated into the locus. Locus 11 is approximately 5 m in diameter and consists of approximately twelve historic cans; one metal tray; one porcelain plate fragment; and more than twenty miscellaneous glass shards. Locus 12 is approximately 20 m in diameter and consists of more than one hundred-forty-six historic cans; glass bottle fragments; one light fixture; and more than 300 miscellaneous glass shards. The original site record documented disturbances to the site from looters.

The site does not appear to have been previously evaluated for listing on the CRHR.

4.3 ADDITIONAL SOURCES

Additional sources consulted during the cultural resource literature and data review include the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), the Office of Historic Preservation Archaeological Determinations of Eligibility, and the Office of Historic Preservation Built Environment Resources Directory (BERD).

Historical maps and aerial images were also consulted as part of the background research. Maps that were examined as part of this effort include Barstow, California 30-minute (1932, 1934), San Bernardino, California 30-minute (1953, 1956, 1957, 1958, 1959, 1966), and Apple Valley 7.5-minute (1970, 2012) USGS series maps (TopoView 2022). Historical aerial images were available on NETROnline dating to 1952, 1968, 1969, 1984, 1985, and 1994. Results of the archival review indicate that numerous mines, prospects, and mining infrastructure are present in the vicinity during the early to mid-twentieth century. Two structures appear on the 1932 and 1934 Barstow, California historic topographic maps to the north and east of the Project area. The eastern building is still present in recent aerial photographs but the northern building has been demolished, possibly related to the construction of the railroad. A spur of the Mojave Northern railroad north of the Project area was constructed during the mid-twentieth century. The Project area itself has remained relatively undeveloped (NETROnline 2022; TopoView 2022).

A review of Bureau of Land Management (BLM) General Land Office (GLO) records indicate that portions of the Project area are part of at least two serial patents: one for 250 acres issued to the George W. Bright in 1923 by authority of the May 20, 1862: Homestead Entry Original (12 Stat. 392), and a second for 160 acres issued to Candac Mosley in 1915 by authority of the May 20, 1862: Homestead Entry Original (12 Stat. 392) (BLM GLO 2022). The Homestead Act, enacted during the Civil War in 1862, provided that any adult citizen, or intended citizen, who had never borne arms against the U.S. Government could claim 160 acres of surveyed government land. Claimants were required to live on and “improve” their plot by cultivating the land. It does not appear that any buildings or other structures related to the patent have been constructed with the Project area.

4.4 NATIVE AMERICAN COORDINATION

PaleoWest contacted the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) on August 11, 2022, for a review of the SLF. The objective of the SLF search was to determine if the NAHC had any knowledge of Native American cultural resources (e.g., traditional use or gathering area, place of religious or sacred activity, etc.) within the immediate vicinity of the Project area. The NAHC responded on October 14, 2022, stating that the SLF was completed with negative results. The NAHC suggested that 20 individuals representing 12 Native American tribal groups be contacted to elicit information on sensitive Native American cultural resources that may be present in the Project area (Appendix B). PaleoWest sent outreach letters to the 20 recommended tribal group contacts on October 19, 2022. Follow-up phone calls were conducted on October 31, 2022.

To date, PaleoWest has received five responses:

- Nicole A. Raslich, Archaeological Technician for the Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians’ Tribal Historic Preservation Office, responded via email on October 24, 2022 and stated that the Project is not within the Tribe’s Traditional Use Area and that the Tribe defers to other tribes in the area.
- The Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma Reservation’s Historic Preservation Office responded via email on October 21, 2022, and stated that the Tribe does not wish to comment on the Project and they defer to more local tribes and support their determinations on the matter.
- Ryan Nordness, Cultural Resource Analyst for the Yuhaaviatam of San Manuel Nation (formerly known as the San Manuel Band of Mission Indians), responded via email on October 20, 2022 and stated that the Project is not located near any known cultural resources.
- Robert Robinson, Chairperson of the Kern Valley Indian Community, stated during a phone conversation on October 31, 2022 that a culturally-affiliated Tribal Monitor should be present during ground disturbing activities as indigenous people were inhabiting that area prehistorically when the Mojave River had more water running in it.
- Sarah Bliss, Tribal Programs Coordinator for the Twenty-Nine Palms Band of Mission Indians, stated during a phone conversation on October 31, 2022 that the Project lies just outside of the Tribe’s traditional use area and that they defer to more local tribes.

5 RESEARCH DESIGN

A research design is an explicit statement of the theoretical and methodological approaches to be followed in a cultural resources study (OHP 1990). Inventory studies, such as this one, rely on data from cultural resources visible on or above the ground surface with supplemental information provided by archival research and literature review (OHP 1991). In such studies, the focus of the research design is to ensure the adequacy of the identification effort. Should any identified resources within the Project area have sufficient age and integrity to warrant consideration for CRHR eligibility, then relevant research questions and data requirements may be posed to evaluate the significance of the resource and make recommendations regarding determinations of eligibility.

For the purposes of this study, one relevant research domain was identified: historic development and settlement of Sidewinder Valley within the larger contexts of the surrounding Apple Valley and Victor Valley regions. Use of the valley was, at first, associated primarily with mining activities. Following the construction of the railroad in the 1870s, Sidewinder Valley and the surrounding regions were slowly settled by ranchers and farmers. The following questions may be considered when examining the nature and extent of cultural resources within the Project area.

- What evidence of historic period mining, agriculture, ranching, and/or homesteading is present in the Project area?
- What specific activities were performed at these sites? If mining-related sites are identified, what was being mined? Did these activities change over time?
- What is the age of these sites? How long were these sites used or occupied and when or why were they abandoned?
- How do mining, agriculture, ranching, and homesteading sites in the Project area reflect or diverge from regional or national trends?

Data Requirements (among the data needed to address the research questions posed above):

- Chronological data from features and/or temporally diagnostic artifacts that can be used to assess the age of the sites
- Artifact assemblages and features to identify the types of activities that were associated with each site
- Artifacts (e.g., culinary artifacts, food preparation items, food containers and remains, clothing/grooming, personal hygiene, and medicinal items), that may be used to examine the social, ethnic, or economic background of the residents of the sites.
- Infrastructure elements such as roads, transmission lines, pipelines, and water lines.
- Documentary information in the form of historical USGS maps, BLM GLO township plat maps, BLM land patent records, master title plat maps, and county assessor records to address questions of land ownership.

6 FIELD INVESTIGATION

6.1 FIELD METHODS

A cultural resources survey of the Project area was completed by PaleoWest archaeologists Gena Severen, M.A., RPA, and Eunice Ambriz on September 29 and October 24, 2022. The survey methods followed standard archaeological methods consisting of parallel pedestrian transects spaced at 10–15-meter (m) (33–50-ft) intervals when allowed by terrain and vegetation. Crew members also opportunistically examined any subsurface exposures, including rodent burrows and cut banks. Survey crews navigated the transects using georeferenced maps on iPad tablets and handheld global position system (GPS) units. Field iPads included all Project maps and relevant site forms. Field iPads with the ArcGIS web application were used to record and document resources.

The Project area was documented with digital photographs that included general views of the topography and vegetation density, and other images. A photograph log was maintained to include photograph number, date, orientation, photograph description, and comments. The surveyors carefully inspected all areas likely to contain or exhibit sensitive cultural resources to ensure discovery and documentation of any visible, potentially significant cultural resources within the Project area. Materials and features that could not be accurately dated in the field were also recorded. Historic period indicators include standing buildings, objects, structures such as sheds, or concentrations of materials at least 45 years in age, such as domestic refuse (e.g., glass bottles, ceramics, toys, buttons, and leather shoes), refuse from other pursuits such as agriculture (e.g., metal tanks, farm machinery parts, and horseshoes) or structural materials (e.g., nails, glass windowpanes, corrugated metal, wood posts or planks, metal pipes and fittings, and railroad spurs). Prehistoric site indicators include areas of darker soil with concentrations of ash, charcoal, animal bone (burned or unburned), shell, flaked stone, ground stone, pottery, or even human bone.

All cultural materials and features of an eligible age were recorded during the surveys in accordance with OHP (1995) guidelines. When artifacts were found during the surveys, site boundaries were defined by surveying out in widening concentric circles until artifacts were no longer encountered. Artifacts or features that were within 30 m of each other, or that were clearly related, were combined into the same isolate or site. All resources were digitally recorded in the field directly into a FileMaker database on iPad.

All newly identified cultural resources were recorded on appropriate Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) 5232 forms. In addition, previously recorded cultural resources were revisited during the survey. The current condition of each resource was assessed to determine if there had been any changes since the last recordation. All newly recorded sites were fully recorded and are described in this report.

6.2 RESULTS

The Project area is on an alluvial plain intermixed with very mild but stable coppice dunes and very shallow seasonal washes along a slightly southwest sloping landscape (Figure 6-1). The soils are fine- to medium-grained alluvial sandy loam and silt with subangular granitic, metavolcanic, quartzite gravels. Vegetation within the Project area consists of moderately



Figure 6-1 Project area overview.

distributed Creosote Bush Scrub with creosote bush (*Larrea tridentata*), cheesebush (*Ambrosia salsola*), white bursage (*Ambrosia dumosa*), fourwing saltbush (*Atriplex canescens*), sparse cholla (*Cactaceae cylindropuntia*), and very sparse Joshua trees (*Yucca brevifolia*).

Ground visibility across the Project area was good to excellent (80–100%). Disturbances included sheet wash and wind erosion, off roading activities, modern refuse dumping and diffuse refuse scatters, very recent drilled bore holes for geotechnical testing, and the dirt two-track roads in the area.

All of the Project area was intensively surveyed. The result of this examination included the identification of one previously recorded historic period resource (P-36-020981) and the identification and documentation of four new historic period resources (Table 6-1). Descriptions and significance evaluations of the documented cultural resources are provided below. Locations of these resources are shown in Appendix C, Figure B-1. DPR 523 forms are provided in Appendix D.

Table 6-1. Archaeological Sites Recorded in the Project Area

Temporary No	Type	Description	CRHR Eligibility Recommendation
P-36-020981	Site	Historic period refuse scatter	Not eligible
22-0512-GS-001	Site	Historic period refuse scatter	Not eligible
22-0512-GS-002	Site	Historic period refuse scatter	Not eligible
22-0512-GS-003	Site	Historic period refuse scatter	Not eligible
22-0512-GS-004	Site	Historic period refuse scatter	Not eligible

6.2.1 P-36-020981

Site P-36-020981 consists of a previously documented historic period refuse scatter with extensive areas of trash dumping, including twelve loci of refuse that appear to represent discrete dumping events and a sparse background scatter of historic debris. The site measures 1,500 by 20 m and contains refuse from the mid-twentieth century. Locus 1 is approximately 10 m in diameter and consists of approximately twenty-five historic cans and two glass bottle fragments. Locus 2 is approximately 5 m in diameter and contains more than thirty historic cans, glass fragments, and a galvanized bucket. Locus 3 is approximately 2 m in diameter and consists of approximately six historic cans. Locus 4 is approximately 5 m in diameter and consists of more than twenty historic cans; one mason jar lid; one stove pipe section; more than 40 glass shards. Locus 5 is approximately 3 m in diameter and consists of more than twenty historic cans and one screw top clear glass bottle neck. Locus 6 is approximately 3 m in diameter and consists of approximately fifteen historic cans. Locus 7 is approximately 5 m in diameter and consists of approximately seventeen historic cans and more than 100 glass shards. Locus 8 is approximately 2 m in diameter and consists of approximately sixteen historic cans and three coffee can lids. Locus 9 is approximately 3 by 10 m and consists of approximately fourteen historic cans. Locus 10 consists of two concentrations approximately 14 m apart which consist of approximately sixty-five historic cans; two mayonnaise jars; and one stove pipe segment. A looters pit has been excavated into the locus. Locus 11 is approximately 5 m in diameter and consists of approximately twelve historic cans; one metal tray; one porcelain plate fragment; and more than twenty miscellaneous glass shards. Locus 12 is approximately 20 m in diameter and consists of more than one hundred-forty-six historic cans; glass bottle fragments; one light fixture; and more than 300 miscellaneous glass shards. The original site record documented disturbances to the site from looters.

PaleoWest archaeologists revisited the site and attempted to identify the previously recorded features and assess the condition of the site. PaleoWest’s resurvey of the site indicated that four of the originally documented loci have been destroyed as a result of looting or wind and water erosion. Locus 1, Locus 3, and Locus 7 appear to be in the same condition as previously documented. Locus 2, Locus 9, Locus 11, and Locus 12 are no longer extant and appear to have been destroyed. Loci 4-6, Locus 8, and Locus 10 were identified but appear to have been looted or eroded and many of the artifacts originally documented at the site are missing. The resource’s boundary has also been updated to reflect its smaller size.

The assemblage, while not particularly diagnostic, dates from the early to mid-twentieth century and consists primarily of domestic refuse. A review of historical topographic maps indicates that there is no settlement in the vicinity of the site at this time (TopoView 2022).

Given the proximity of the site to Quarry Road and the Northern Mojave Railroad, it is likely that the site represents several episodes of opportunistic roadside dumping by local residents or travelers. The site, which is in poor condition, appears to be largely surficial, with no evidence found to suggest there are substantial buried deposits.

CRHR Eligibility

Site P-36-020981 was not previously evaluated for significance by Fulton and Fulton (2009). As such, the current study evaluated the resource for listing on the CRHR. The site consists of a scatter of domestic refuse that was likely deposited by local residents or travelers along Quarry Road during the mid-twentieth century. The site contains no evidence to indicate that the historic period refuse is linked to early settlement-related activities in the Victor Valley or Sidewinder Valley that made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history. Furthermore, it cannot be associated or linked to any important persons in California's history. As such, the site is not recommended eligible for listing in the CRHR under Criterion 1 or 2. The artifacts present within the remaining loci do not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or represent the work of a master, or possess high artistic values, or represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; therefore, the site is not significant under Criterion 3. Finally, because the refuse scatter exhibits no historically significant association, it cannot produce information that would answer directed research questions presented in Section 5 and has very limited data potential. As a result, the site is not significant under Criterion 4.

PaleoWest recommends P-36-020981 not eligible for inclusion in the CRHR.

6.2.2 22-0512-GS-001

Site 22-0512-GS-001 is a historic period refuse scatter measuring 65 by 80 m. The site is on an alluvial plan with several shallow seasonal drainages. The site contains approximately 60 cans (including condensed milk cans, beverage cans, sanitary cans, meat tins, tobacco tins, and paint cans) and more than 100 glass bottle fragments (including green, colorless, amber, aqua, and brown). One of the glass bottle bases contains an Owens-Illinois maker's mark with a manufacturing date of 1948. Disturbances to the site include erosion from seasonal sheet water and wind, foot traffic from Flint Road, modern refuse, and off-highway vehicle use. The site appears to be largely surficial, with no evidence found to suggest there are substantial buried deposits. 22-0512-GS-001 is in poor condition and many of the identified artifacts appear to be in secondary context as a result of erosion and other disturbances to the site.

The assemblage, while not particularly diagnostic, dates to the mid-twentieth century and consists of domestic refuse. An examination of historical maps indicates that there is no settlement within the vicinity of Site 22-0512-GS-001 during this time. The site is adjacent to an unnamed dirt road that runs south from Quarry Road. Given the level of disturbance at the site, it is likely that the site represents a redeposition of historic refuse and is no longer in context.

CRHR Eligibility

Site 22-0512-GS-001 consists of a scatter of mid-century domestic refuse. Although the original deposition was likely made by local residents or travelers along Quarry Road during the mid-twentieth century, the artifacts have been removed from their original context as a result of wind and water erosion. As such, the site contains no evidence to indicate that the refuse is

linked to early settlement-related activities in the Victor Valley or Sidewinder Valley that made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history. Furthermore, it cannot be associated or linked to any important persons in California's history. As such, the site is not recommended eligible for listing in the CRHR under Criterion 1 or 2. The artifacts present within the site do not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or represent the work of a master, or possess high artistic values, or represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; therefore, the site is not significant under Criterion 3. Finally, because the refuse scatter exhibits no historically significant association, it cannot produce information that would answer directed research questions presented in Section 5 and has very limited data potential. As a result, the site is not significant under Criterion 4.

PaleoWest recommends 22-0512-GS-001 not eligible for inclusion on the CRHR.

6.2.3 22-0512-GS-002

Site 22-0512-GS-002 is a historic period refuse scatter measuring 57 by 76 m. The site is on an alluvial plain with several shallow seasonal drainages. The site contains approximately 40 cans (including condensed milk cans, beverage cans, sanitary cans, coffee cans, an oil can, and a baking powder can), one aqua glass bottle neck, and one glass bottle base with a Brockway Glass Company maker's mark with a manufacturing date as early as 1925. Disturbances to the site include erosion from seasonal sheet water and wind, foot traffic from Flint Road, modern refuse, and off-highway vehicle use. The site appears to be largely surficial, with no evidence found to suggest there are substantial buried deposits. 22-0512-GS-002 is in poor condition and many of the identified artifacts appear to be in secondary context as a result of erosion and other disturbances to the site.

The assemblage, while not particularly diagnostic, dates to the mid-twentieth century and consists of domestic refuse. An examination of historical maps indicates that there is no settlement within the vicinity of Site 22-0512-GS-002 during this time. The site is adjacent to an unnamed dirt road that runs south from Quarry Road. Given the level of disturbance at the site, it is likely that the site represents a redeposition of historic refuse and is no longer in context.

CRHR Eligibility

Site 22-0512-GS-002 consists of a scatter of diffuse domestic refuse that appears to be secondary deposits of refuse that have washed down the northeast/southwest-oriented wash. The original deposition was likely made by local residents or travelers along Quarry Road and Flint Road during the mid-twentieth century. The site contains no evidence to indicate that the historic period refuse is linked to early settlement-related activities in the Victor Valley or Sidewinder Valley that made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history. Furthermore, it cannot be associated or linked to any important persons in California's history. As such, the site is not recommended eligible for listing in the CRHR under Criterion 1 or 2. The artifacts present within the site do not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or represent the work of a master, or possess high artistic values, or represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; therefore, the site is not significant under Criterion 3. Finally, because the refuse scatter exhibits no historically significant association, it cannot produce information that would answer directed research questions presented in Section 5 and has very limited data potential. As a result, the site is not significant under Criterion 4.

PaleoWest recommends 22-0512-GS-002 not eligible for inclusion on the CRHR.

6.2.4 22-0512-GS-003

Site 22-0512-GS-003 is a small historic period refuse scatter measuring 34 by 28 m. The site is on an alluvial plan with several shallow seasonal drainages. The site contains approximately 11 cans (sanitary, coffee, and beverage cans) and an amber glass bottle base with an Owens-Illinois Duraglas maker's mark with a manufacturing date of 1949. Disturbances to the site include erosion from seasonal sheet water and wind, foot traffic from Flint Road, modern refuse, and off-highway vehicle use. The site appears to be largely surficial, with no evidence found to suggest there are substantial buried deposits. 22-0512-GS-003 is in poor condition and many of the identified artifacts appear to be in secondary context as a result of erosion and other disturbances to the site.

The assemblage, while not particularly diagnostic, dates to the mid-twentieth century and consists of domestic refuse. An examination of historical maps indicates that there is no settlement within the vicinity of Site 22-0512-GS-003 during this time. The site is adjacent to an unnamed dirt road that runs south from Quarry Road. Given the level of disturbance at the site, it is likely that the site represents a redeposition of historic refuse and is no longer in context.

CRHR Eligibility

Site 22-0512-GS-003 consists of a small, diffuse scatter of mid-century domestic refuse. Although the original deposition was likely made by local residents or travelers along Quarry Road during the mid-twentieth century, the artifacts have been removed from their original context as a result of wind and water erosion. As such, the site contains no evidence to indicate that the refuse is linked to early settlement-related activities in the Victor Valley or Sidewinder Valley that made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history. Furthermore, it cannot be associated or linked to any important persons in California's history. As such, the site is not recommended eligible for listing in the CRHR under Criterion 1 or 2. The artifacts present within the site do not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or represent the work of a master, or possess high artistic values, or represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; therefore, the site is not significant under Criterion 3. Finally, because the refuse scatter exhibits no historically significant association, it cannot produce information that would answer directed research questions presented in Section 5 and has very limited data potential. As a result, the site is not significant under Criterion 4.

PaleoWest recommends 22-0512-GS-003 not eligible for inclusion on the CRHR.

6.2.5 22-0512-GS-004

Site 22-0512-GS-004 is historic refuse scatter measuring 68 by 26 m. The site is on an alluvial plan with several shallow seasonal drainages. The site contains approximately 36 cans (sanitary, condensed milk, and beverage cans), and more than 15 green and amber glass shards. Disturbances to the site include erosion from seasonal sheet water and wind, foot traffic from Flint Road, modern refuse, and off-highway vehicle use. The site appears to be largely surficial, with no evidence found to suggest there are substantial buried deposits. 22-0512-GS-004 is in poor condition and many of the identified artifacts appear to be in secondary context as a result of erosion and other disturbances to the site.

The assemblage, while not particularly diagnostic, dates to the mid-twentieth century and consists of domestic refuse. An examination of historical maps indicates that there is no settlement within the vicinity of Site 22-0512-GS-004 during this time. The site is adjacent to an unnamed dirt road that runs south from Quarry Road. Given the level of disturbance at the site, it is likely that the site represents a redeposition of historic refuse and is no longer in context.

CRHR Eligibility

Site 22-0512-GS-004 consists of a scatter of diffuse mid-century domestic refuse. Although the original deposition was likely made by local residents or travelers along Quarry Road during the mid-twentieth century, the artifacts have been removed from their original context as a result of wind and water erosion. As such, the site contains no evidence to indicate that the refuse is linked to early settlement-related activities in the Victor Valley or Sidewinder Valley that made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history. Furthermore, it cannot be associated or linked to any important persons in California's history. As such, the site is not recommended eligible for listing in the CRHR under Criterion 1 or 2. The artifacts present within the site do not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or represent the work of a master, or possess high artistic values, or represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; therefore, the site is not significant under Criterion 3. Finally, because the refuse scatter exhibits no historically significant association, it cannot produce information that would answer directed research questions presented in Section 5 and has very limited data potential. As a result, the site is not significant under Criterion 4.

PaleoWest recommends 22-0512-GS-004 not eligible for inclusion on the CRHR.

7 MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS

The cultural resource assessment included a records search, background research, and a survey of the Project area. As a result of these efforts, five historic period cultural resources were identified in the Project area, including one previously recorded site and four newly recorded archaeological sites. No prehistoric resources were identified in the Project area. None of the historic archaeological sites are recommended eligible for listing in the CRHR.

Based on the paucity of prehistoric archaeological remains documented in the vicinity, the level of existing disturbance to the Project site, and the result of the survey, the Project area appears to have a low sensitivity for encountering prehistoric archaeological resources. The presence of historic period cultural resources in the Project area and the surrounding vicinity suggests use of area focused on periodic roadside dumping that took place in the mid- and late twentieth century. Most of these remains are limited to surface manifestations, suggesting that there is a relatively low likelihood of encountering buried historic period archaeological remains in the Project area. Furthermore, given the level of disturbance observed in the Project vicinity, any buried archaeological deposits that may be encountered during Project implementation would likely not be intact.

PaleoWest does not recommend any additional cultural resource management for the proposed Project. In the unlikely event that potentially, significant cultural materials are encountered

during Project-related ground disturbing activities, all work should be halted in the vicinity of the discovery until a qualified archaeologist can visit the site of discovery and assess the significance of the archaeological resource. In addition, Health and Safety Code 7050.5, CEQA 15064.5(e), and Public Resources Code 5097.98 mandate the process to be followed in the unlikely event of an accidental discovery of any human remains in a location other than a dedicated cemetery. Finally, should additional actions be proposed outside the currently defined Project area that have the potential for additional subsurface disturbance, further cultural resource management may be required.

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Appendix A. Confidential Records Search Information

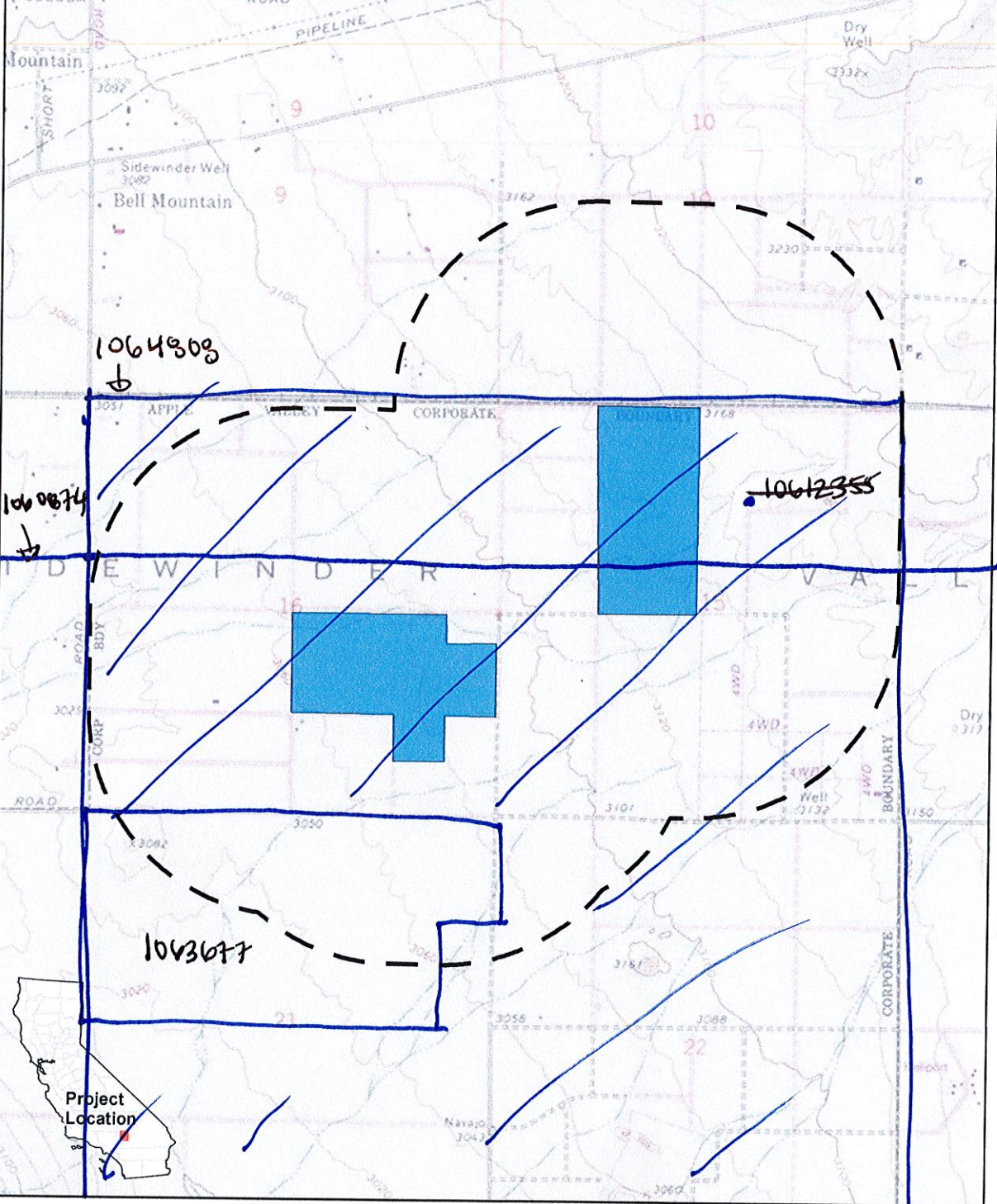
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In

Reports

OUT

Service Layer Credits: Copyright:© 2013 National Geographic Society, i-cubed



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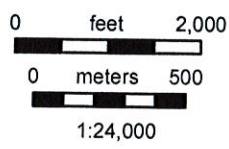
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Record Search Map
 USGS 7.5' Quadrangle:
 Apple Valley North, CA (1975)
 T6N, R3W, Sec 15 & 16
 San Bernardino BM
 UTM Zone 11, NAD 83

- Project Area
- One-Half Mile Buffer

Previous Reports Conducted within 0.5-mile of Project area.

ReportNum	OtherIDs	Authors	CitYear	CitTitle	ReportType	Resources
SB-00874	NADB-R - 1060874; Voided - 79-12.1A-C	BARKER, JAMES P., CAROL H. RECTOR, and PHILIP J. WILKE	1979	AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL SAMPLING OF THE PROPOSED ALLEN-WARNER VALLEY ENERGY SYSTEM, WESTERN TRANSMISSION LINE CORRIDORS, MOJAVE DESERT, LOS ANGELES AND SAN BERNARDINO COUNTIES, CALIFORNIA AND CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA	Archaeological, Field study	36-000128, 36-000434, 36-002129, 36-002131, 36-002339, 36-002591, 36-002986, 36-003721, 36-003722, 36-003723, 36-003724, 36-003725, 36-003726, 36-003727, 36-003729, 36-003730, 36-003731, 36-003732, 36-003733, 36-003734, 36-003735, 36-003736, 36-003737, 36-003738, 36-003739, 36-003740, 36-003741, 36-003743, 36-003744, 36-003745, 36-003746, 36-003747, 36-003748, 36-003749, 36-003750, 36-003751, 36-003752, 36-003753, 36-003755, 36-003756, 36-003757, 36-003758, 36-003759, 36-003760, 36-003763, 36-003764, 36-003766, 36-003767, 36-003768, 36-061199, 36-063226
SB-03677	NADB-R - 1063677	WHITE, ROBERT and LAURIE WHITE	2001	A CULTURAL RESOURCE ASSESSMENT OF THE 300 ACRE PLUTO DEVELOPMENT, INC PROPERTY, SE CORNER OF JOHNSON ROAD & DALE EVANS PKWY, TOWN OF APPLE VALLEY, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CA. 15PP		
SB-04808	NADB-R - 1064808	Smallwood, Josh	2007	Cultural Resources Technical Report: North Apple Valley Specific Plan and EIR, Town of Apple Valley, San Bernardino County, California.		

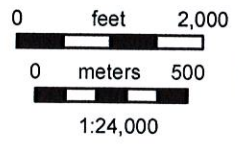
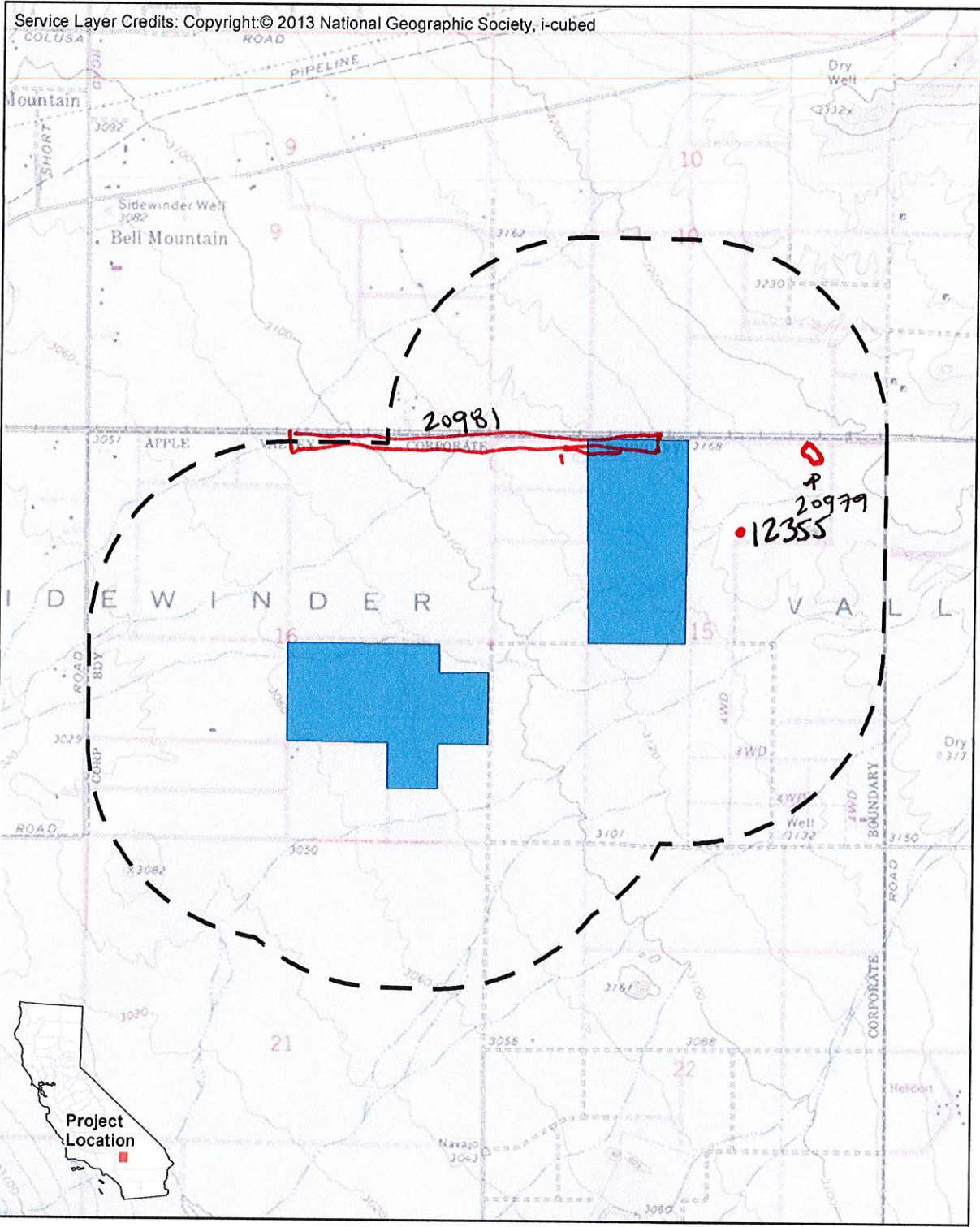
In

Resources

Out

20981

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12355



Record Search Map
USGS 7.5' Quadangle:
Apple Valley North, CA (1975)
T6N, R3W, Sec 15 & 16
San Bernardino BM
UTM Zone 11, NAD 83

- Project Area
- One-Half Mile Buffer

1/10

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

Primary # 36-020981
HRI # _____
Trinomial 1A-SBR-135154
NRHP Status Code _____

Other Listings _____
Review Code _____ Reviewer _____ Date _____

Page 1 of 4

*Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder) LSA-SCE0801I-4

P1. Other Identifier: _____

*P2. Location: Not for Publication Unrestricted a. County San Bernardino
and (P2b and P2c or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

b. USGS 7.5' Quad Apple Valley North, California Date 1993; T 6N; R 3W; in the NW ¼ of the NW ¼ of Sec 15 and the NE ¼ of the NW ¼ and the NE and NW ¼ of the NE ¼ of Sec 16; SB B.M.

c. Address _____ City Apple Valley Zip _____

d. UTM: (Give more than one for large and/or linear resources) Zone 11; 481770-483270 mE / 3830210 mN (NAD27)

e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, etc., as appropriate) The site is located south of Quarry Road and south of the dirt road that parallels Quarry Road south of the fence line along Quarry Road. The site extends from approximately 670 meters east of Dale Evans Parkway to approximately 2,170 meters east of Dale Evans Parkway.

*P3a. Description: (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries) The site is an extensive area of trash dumping containing twelve discrete loci of dumping episodes as well as a sparse background scatter of debris. The material appears to date to the 1950s based on the church key opened tin top beer cans that were replaced by aluminum top cans in the 1960s, and 2 15/16-inch diameter by 3 14.5/16-inch tall condensed/evaporated milk cans that were produced post-1950.

*P3b. Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) (AH4) Privies/dumps/trash scatters

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

*P5.

*P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources:
 Historic Prehistoric Both
Post 1950 Based on the artifact assemblage

*P7. Owner and Address:
Unknown

*P8. Recorded by: (Name, affiliation, and address):
Phil Fulton, Terri Fulton
LSA Associates, Inc.
20 Executive Park, Suite 200
Irvine, CA 92614

*P9. Date recorded: November 2, 2009

*P10. Survey Type: (Describe)
Reconnaissance Survey

* P11. Report citation: (Cite survey report and other sources or enter "none.") Fulton 2009. Letter Report for the Apple Valley Pole Replacement Project, City of Apple Valley, San Bernardino County, California. LSA Associates, Inc.

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) _____

DPR 523A (1/95)

*Required Information

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Primary # 36-020981
HRI# _____
Trinomial SBR-13415 #

Page 3 of 4

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

A11. **Historical Information:**

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

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

A14. **Remarks:**

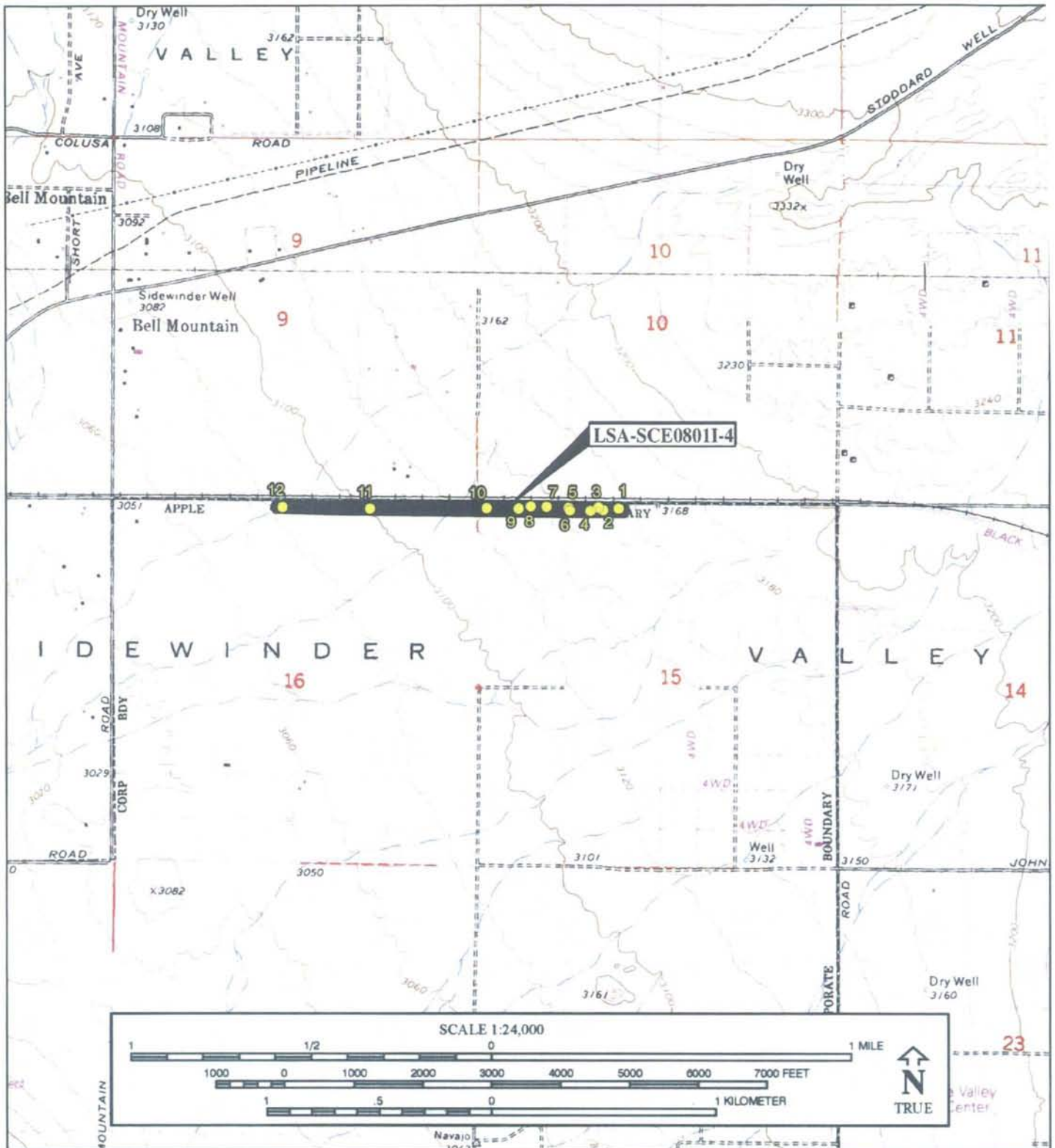
A15. **References** (Documents, informants, maps, and other references): Intermountain Antiquities Computer System (IMACS) 2001 *IMACS User's Guide*. Salt Lake City: Utah State Historic Preservation Office

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

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

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

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



Appendix B. Native American Coordination

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Sacred Lands File & Native American Contacts List Request

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

1550 Harbor Blvd, Suite 100
West Sacramento, CA 95501
(916) 373-3710
(916) 373-5471 – Fax
nahc@nahc.ca.gov

Information Below is Required for a Sacred Lands File Search

Project: _____

County: _____

USGS Quadrangle

Name: _____

Township: _____ Range: _____ Section(s): _____

Company/Firm/Agency:

Contact Person: _____

Street Address: _____

City: _____ Zip: _____

Phone: _____ Extension: _____

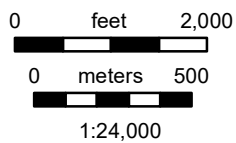
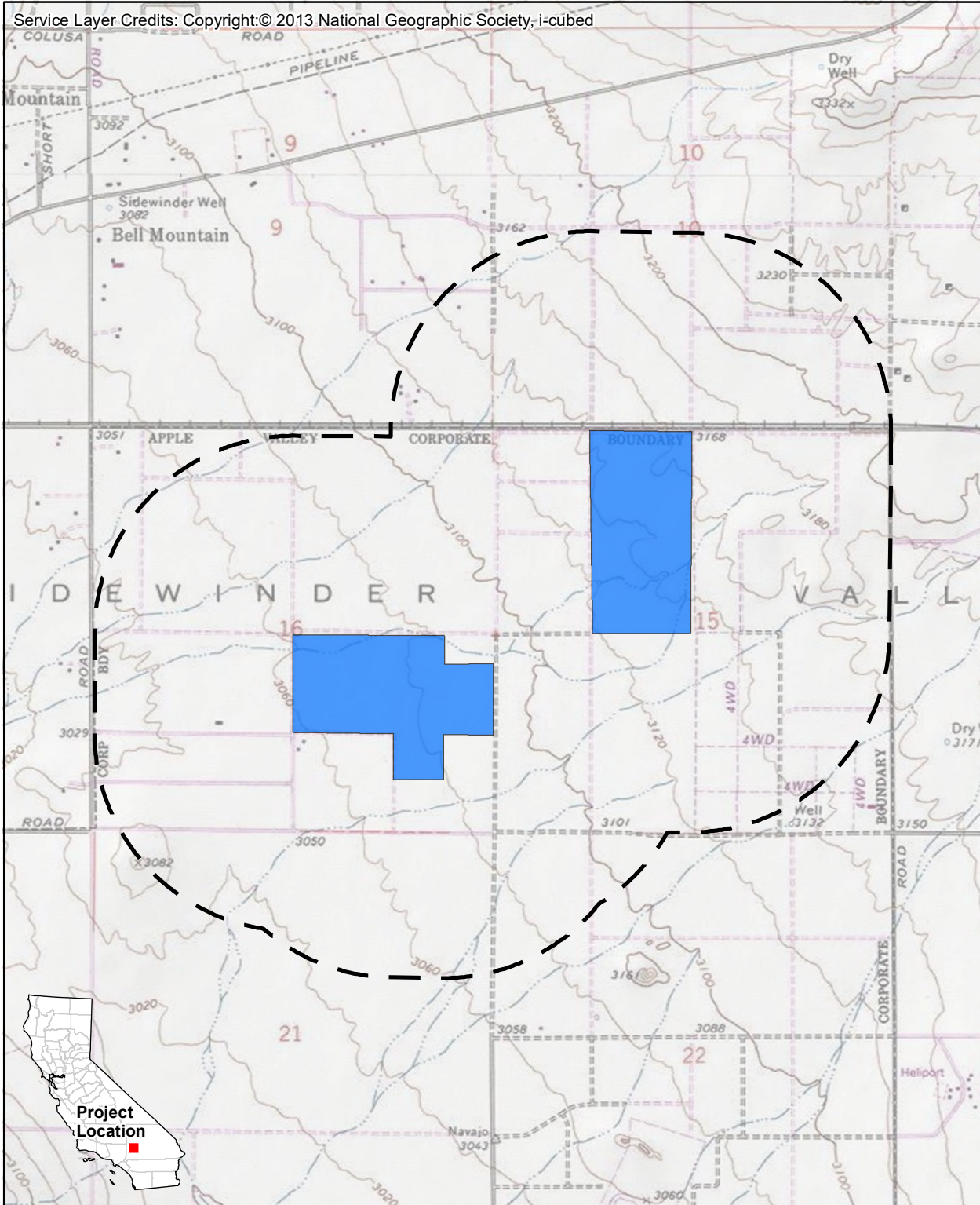
Fax: _____

Email: _____



Project Description:

____ Project Location Map is attached

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Record Search Map
USGS 7.5' Quadrange:
Apple Valley North, CA (1975)
T6N, R3W, Sec 15 & 16
San Bernardino BM
UTM Zone 11, NAD 83

-  Project Area
-  One-Half Mile Buffer

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

October 14, 2022

Tiffany Clark
PaleoWest Archaeology

Via Email to: tclark@paleowest.com

Re: 22-0512 Quarry Road and Cordova Road Surveys Project, San Bernardino County

Dear Ms. Clark:

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

SECRETARY
Sara Dutschke
Miwok

COMMISSIONER
Isaac Bojorquez
Ohlone-Costanoan

COMMISSIONER
Buffy McQuillen
Yokayo Pomo, Yuki,
Nomlaki

COMMISSIONER
Wayne Nelson
Luiseño

COMMISSIONER
Stanley Rodriguez
Kumeyaay

COMMISSIONER
[Vacant]

COMMISSIONER
[Vacant]

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY
Raymond C. Hitchcock
Miwok/Nisenan

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

**Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contact List
San Bernardino County
10/14/2022**

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

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

Gabrielino/Tongva San Gabriel Band of Mission Indians

Anthony Morales, Chairperson
P.O. Box 693 Gabrielino
San Gabriel, CA, 91778
Phone: (626) 483 - 3564
Fax: (626) 286-1262
GTTribalcouncil@aol.com

Gabrielino /Tongva Nation

Sandonne Goad, Chairperson
106 1/2 Judge John Aiso St., Gabrielino
#231
Los Angeles, CA, 90012
Phone: (951) 807 - 0479
sgoad@gabrielino-tongva.com

Gabrielino Tongva Indians of California Tribal Council

Robert Dorame, Chairperson
P.O. Box 490 Gabrielino
Bellflower, CA, 90707
Phone: (562) 761 - 6417
Fax: (562) 761-6417
gtongva@gmail.com

Gabrielino Tongva Indians of California Tribal Council

Christina Conley, Tribal
Consultant and Administrator
P.O. Box 941078 Gabrielino
Simi Valley, CA, 93094
Phone: (626) 407 - 8761
christina.marsden@alumni.usc.edu

Gabrielino-Tongva Tribe

Charles Alvarez,
23454 Vanowen Street Gabrielino
West Hills, CA, 91307
Phone: (310) 403 - 6048
roadkingcharles@aol.com

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

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 22-0512 Quarry Road and Cordova Road Surveys Project, San Bernardino County.

**Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contact List
San Bernardino County
10/14/2022**

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

Serrano Nation of Mission Indians

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

Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma Reservation

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

Serrano Nation of Mission Indians

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

Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma Reservation

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

Twenty-Nine Palms Band of Mission Indians

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

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

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

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

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 22-0512 Quarry Road and Cordova Road Surveys Project, San Bernardino County.



T: 626.408.8006
info@paleowest.com

LOS ANGELES COUNTY
517 S. Ivy Avenue
Monrovia, CA 91016

October 19, 2022

Charles Alvarez
Gabrielino-Tongva Tribe
23454 Vanowen Street
West Hills, CA, 91307
Transmitted via email to roadkingcharles@aol.com

RE: Cultural Resource Investigation for the Quarry Road Site Project, City of Apple Valley, San Bernardino County, California

Dear Mr. Alvarez,

PaleoWest, LLC (PaleoWest) is conducting a cultural resource investigation for the Quarry Road Site Project (Project) in the City of Apple Valley, San Bernardino County, California. The Project is approximately 80 acres in size and located within Section 15, Township 6 North, Range 3 West, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian (SBBM), as depicted on the Apple Valley North, CA 7.5' U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) topographic quadrangle map (see attached map). The Project is subject to the California Environmental Quality Act and the City of Apple Valley is the lead agency.

A cultural resource records search and literature review was completed at the South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC) at California State University, Fullerton. The records search indicated that two cultural resources studies were conducted within 0.5-mile of the Project area resulting in the identification of two historic period resources and one prehistoric isolated flaked tool. Only the previously recorded historic period resources is in the Project area.

PaleoWest requested a search of the Native American Heritage Commission's (NAHC's) Sacred Lands File. The NAHC responded on October 14, 2022 stating that the results of the search were negative and recommended that we contact you for comment. Therefore, I am writing as part of the cultural resources investigation to find out if you have any knowledge of cultural resource that may be impacted by the proposed Project. Please note, this letter *does not* constitute government-to-government consultation pursuant to Assembly Bill 52 or Section 106. If your records show that cultural resources exist within or near the Project area (see enclosed map), please contact me at (626) 376-6729 or kknabb@paleowest.com.

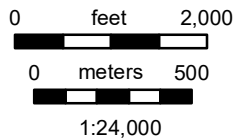
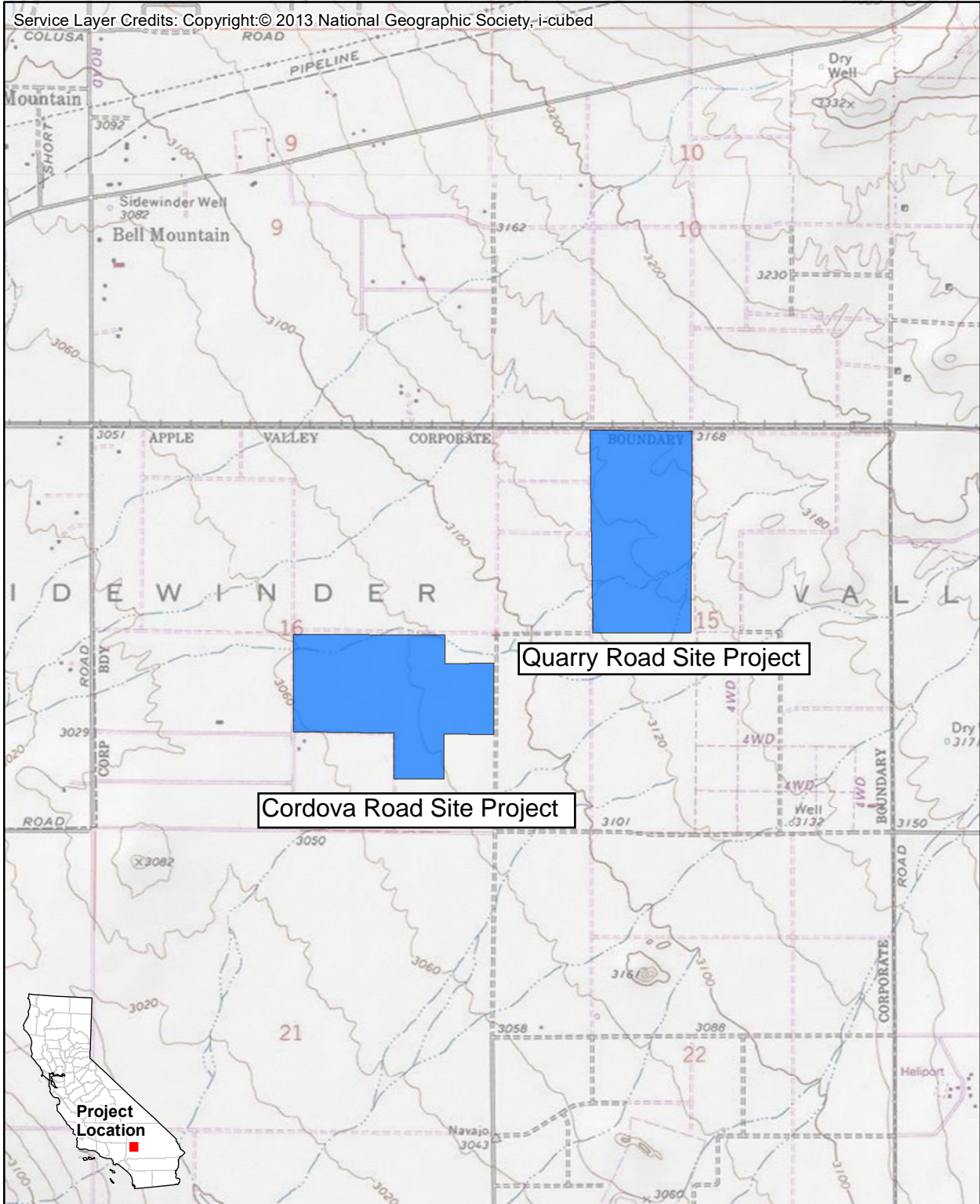
Your comments are very important to us, and to the successful completion of this Project. I look forward to hearing from you in the near future. Thank you for taking the time to review this request.

Sincerely,

Kyle Knabb, Ph.D., RPA
Senior Archaeologist
PaleoWest



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Project Location Map
USGS 7.5' Quadrangle:
Apple Valley North, CA (1975)
T6N, R3W, Sec 15 & 16
San Bernardino BM
UTM Zone 11, NAD 83

 Project Area



T: 626.408.8006
info@paleowest.com

LOS ANGELES COUNTY
517 S. Ivy Avenue
Monrovia, CA 91016

October 19, 2022

Ann Brierty, THPO
Morongo Band of Mission Indians
12700 Pumarra Road
Banning, CA, 92220
Transmitted via email to abrierty@morongo-nsn.gov

RE: Cultural Resource Investigation for the Quarry Road Site Project, City of Apple Valley, San Bernardino County, California

Dear Ms. Brierty,

PaleoWest, LLC (PaleoWest) is conducting a cultural resource investigation for the Quarry Road Site Project (Project) in the City of Apple Valley, San Bernardino County, California. The Project is approximately 80 acres in size and located within Section 15, Township 6 North, Range 3 West, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian (SBBM), as depicted on the Apple Valley North, CA 7.5' U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) topographic quadrangle map (see attached map). The Project is subject to the California Environmental Quality Act and the City of Apple Valley is the lead agency.

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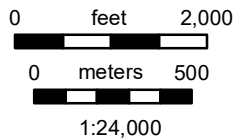
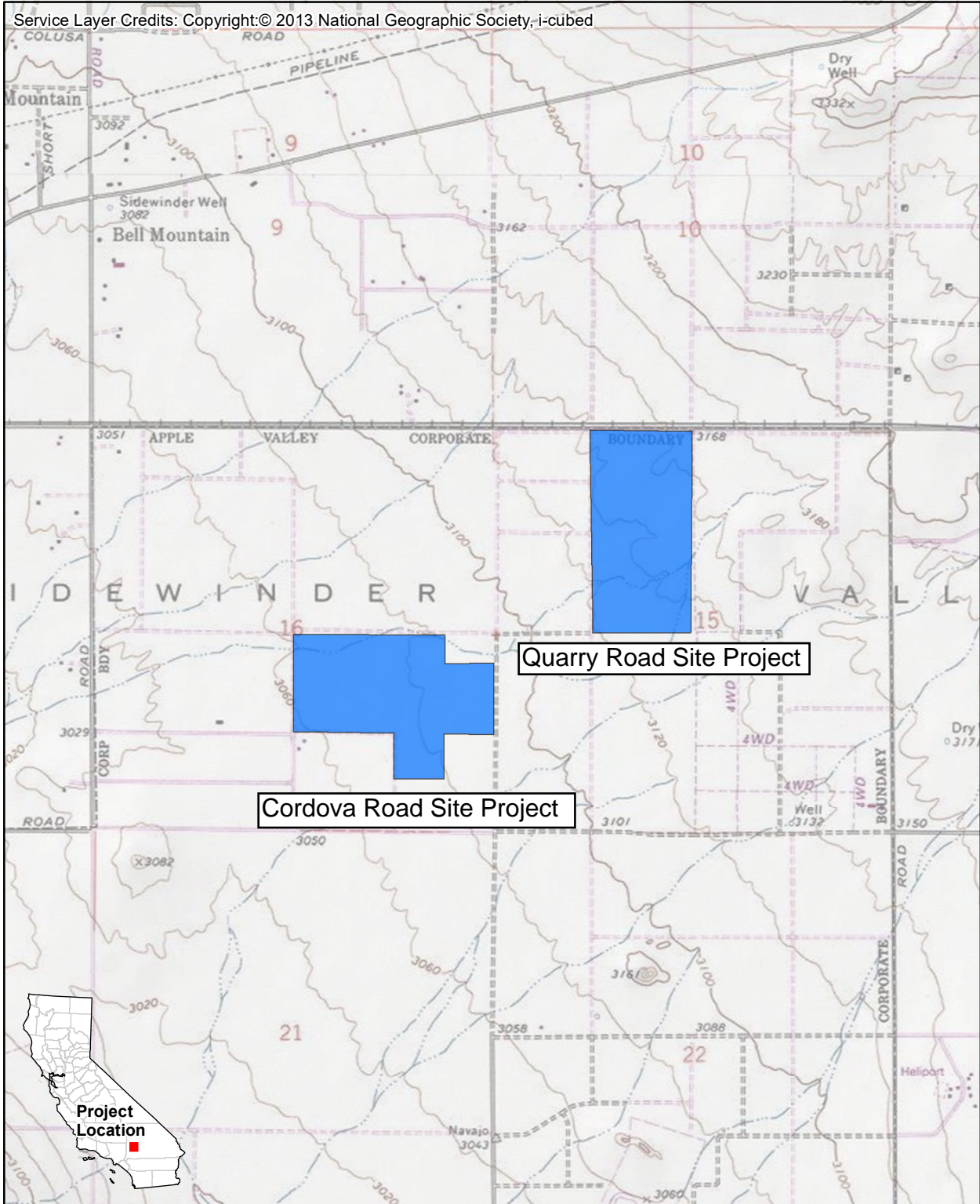
Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Kyle A. Knabb".

Kyle Knabb, Ph.D., RPA
Senior Archaeologist
PaleoWest



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Project Location Map
USGS 7.5' Quadrangle:
Apple Valley North, CA (1975)
T6N, R3W, Sec 15 & 16
San Bernardino BM
UTM Zone 11, NAD 83

 Project Area



T: 626.408.8006
info@paleowest.com

LOS ANGELES COUNTY
517 S. Ivy Avenue
Monrovia, CA 91016

October 19, 2022

Mark Cochrane, Co-Chairperson
Serrano Nation of Mission Indians
P. O. Box 343
Patton, CA, 92369

Transmitted via email to serranonation1@gmail.com

RE: Cultural Resource Investigation for the Quarry Road Site Project, City of Apple Valley, San Bernardino County, California

Dear Chairperson Cochrane,

PaleoWest, LLC (PaleoWest) is conducting a cultural resource investigation for the Quarry Road Site Project (Project) in the City of Apple Valley, San Bernardino County, California. The Project is approximately 80 acres in size and located within Section 15, Township 6 North, Range 3 West, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian (SBBM), as depicted on the Apple Valley North, CA 7.5' U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) topographic quadrangle map (see attached map). The Project is subject to the California Environmental Quality Act and the City of Apple Valley is the lead agency.

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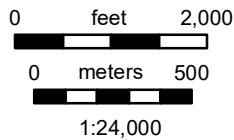
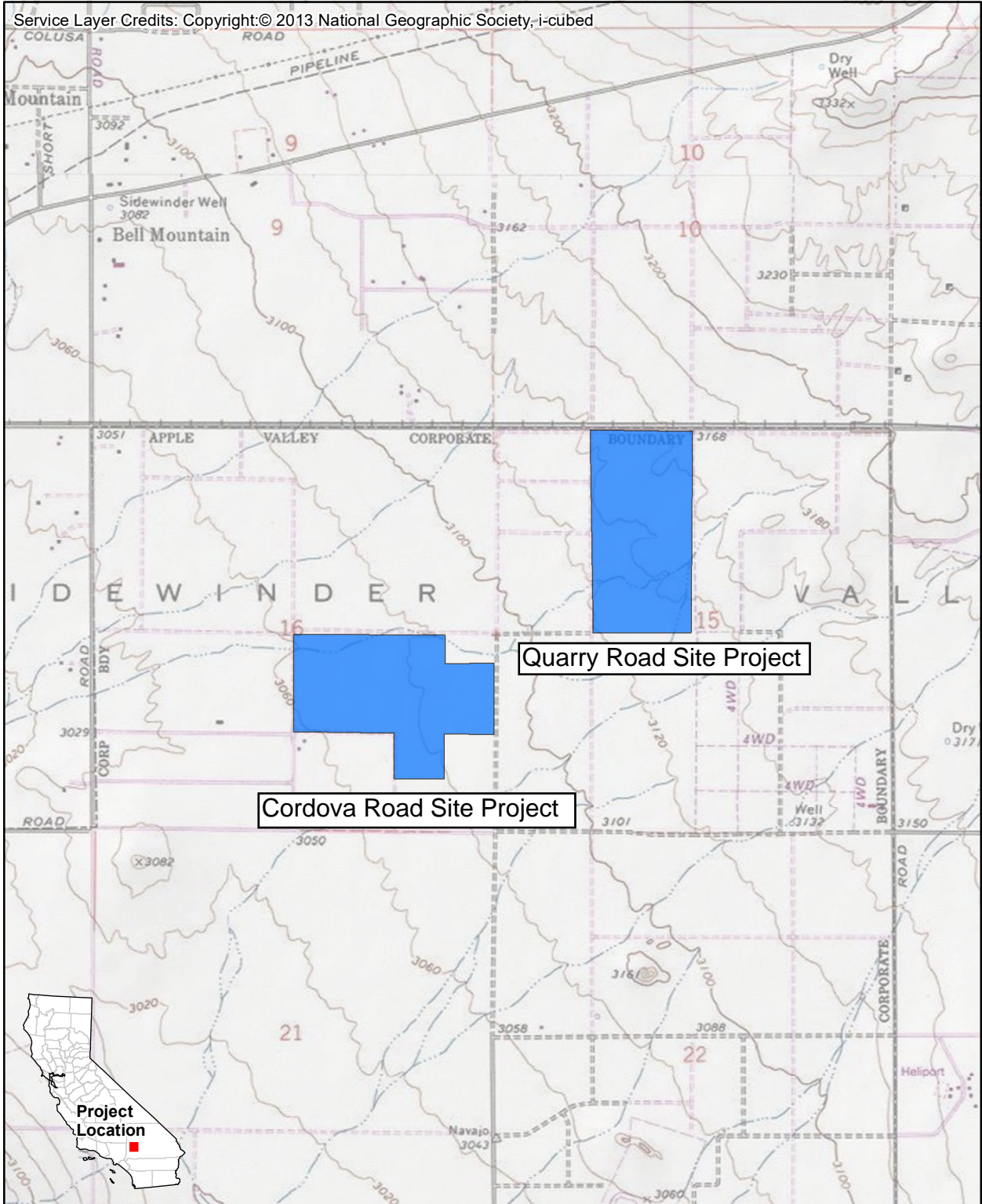
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Sincerely,

Kyle Knabb, Ph.D., RPA
Senior Archaeologist
PaleoWest



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Project Location Map
USGS 7.5' Quadrangle:
Apple Valley North, CA (1975)
T6N, R3W, Sec 15 & 16
San Bernardino BM
UTM Zone 11, NAD 83

 Project Area



T: 626.408.8006
info@paleowest.com

LOS ANGELES COUNTY
517 S. Ivy Avenue
Monrovia, CA 91016

October 19, 2022

Christina Conley, Tribal Consultant and Administrator
Gabrielino Tongva Indians of California Tribal Council
P.O. Box 941078
Simi Valley, CA, 93094
Transmitted via email to christina.marsden@alumni.usc.edu

RE: Cultural Resource Investigation for the Quarry Road Site Project, City of Apple Valley, San Bernardino County, California

Dear Ms. Conley,

PaleoWest, LLC (PaleoWest) is conducting a cultural resource investigation for the Quarry Road Site Project (Project) in the City of Apple Valley, San Bernardino County, California. The Project is approximately 80 acres in size and located within Section 15, Township 6 North, Range 3 West, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian (SBBM), as depicted on the Apple Valley North, CA 7.5' U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) topographic quadrangle map (see attached map). The Project is subject to the California Environmental Quality Act and the City of Apple Valley is the lead agency.

A cultural resource records search and literature review was completed at the South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC) at California State University, Fullerton. The records search indicated that two cultural resources studies were conducted within 0.5-mile of the Project area resulting in the identification of two historic period resources and one prehistoric isolated flaked tool. Only the previously recorded historic period resources is in the Project area.

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Your comments are very important to us, and to the successful completion of this Project. I look forward to hearing from you in the near future. Thank you for taking the time to review this request.

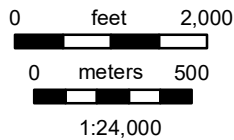
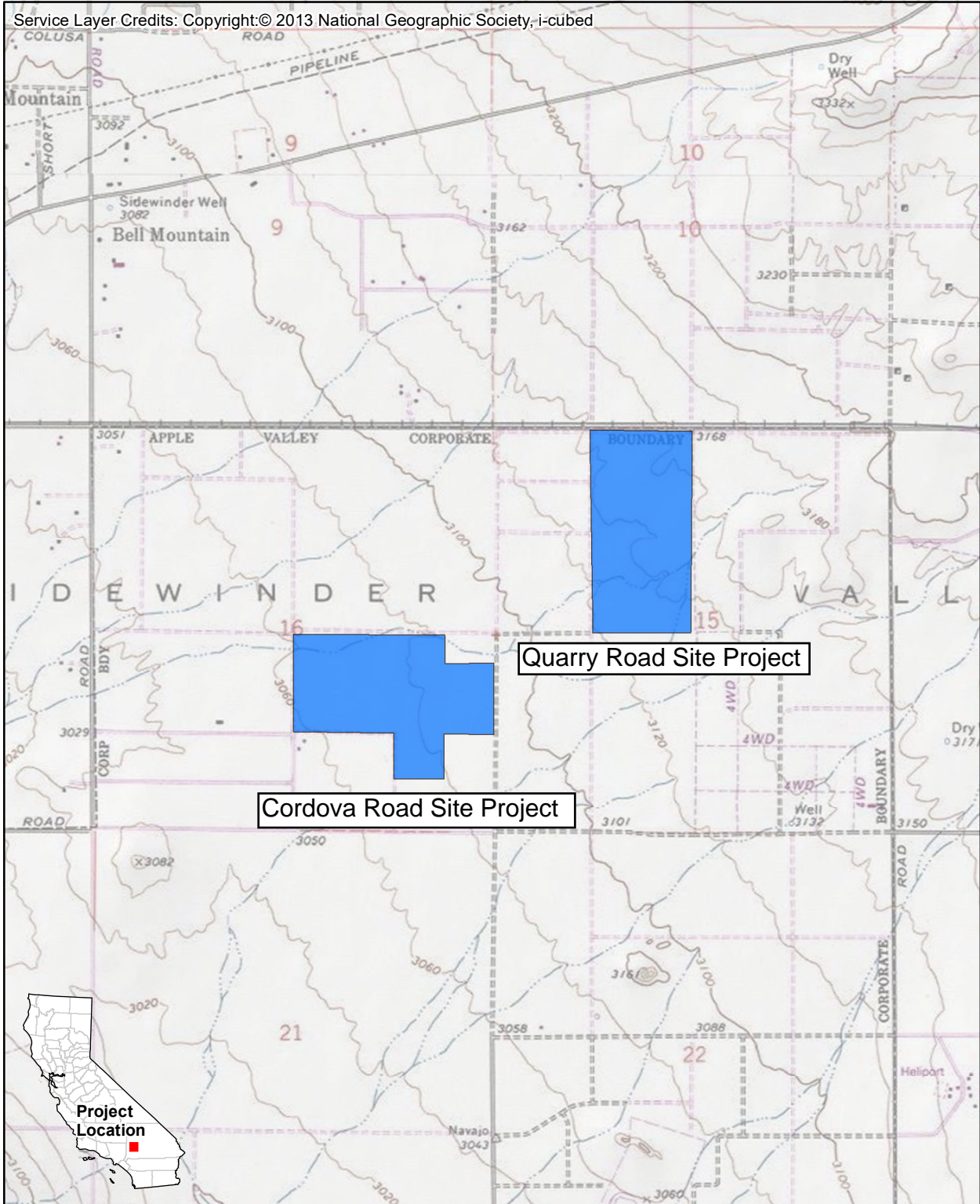
Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Kyle A. Knabb".

Kyle Knabb, Ph.D., RPA
Senior Archaeologist
PaleoWest



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Project Location Map
USGS 7.5' Quadrangle:
Apple Valley North, CA (1975)
T6N, R3W, Sec 15 & 16
San Bernardino BM
UTM Zone 11, NAD 83

 Project Area



T: 626.408.8006
info@paleowest.com

LOS ANGELES COUNTY
517 S. Ivy Avenue
Monrovia, CA 91016

October 19, 2022

Robert Dorame, Chairperson
Gabrielino Tongva Indians of California Tribal Council
P.O. Box 490
Bellflower, CA, 90707
Transmitted via email to gtongva@gmail.com

RE: Cultural Resource Investigation for the Quarry Road Site Project, City of Apple Valley, San Bernardino County, California

Dear Chairman Dorame,

PaleoWest, LLC (PaleoWest) is conducting a cultural resource investigation for the Quarry Road Site Project (Project) in the City of Apple Valley, San Bernardino County, California. The Project is approximately 80 acres in size and located within Section 15, Township 6 North, Range 3 West, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian (SBBM), as depicted on the Apple Valley North, CA 7.5' U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) topographic quadrangle map (see attached map). The Project is subject to the California Environmental Quality Act and the City of Apple Valley is the lead agency.

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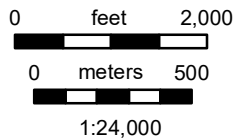
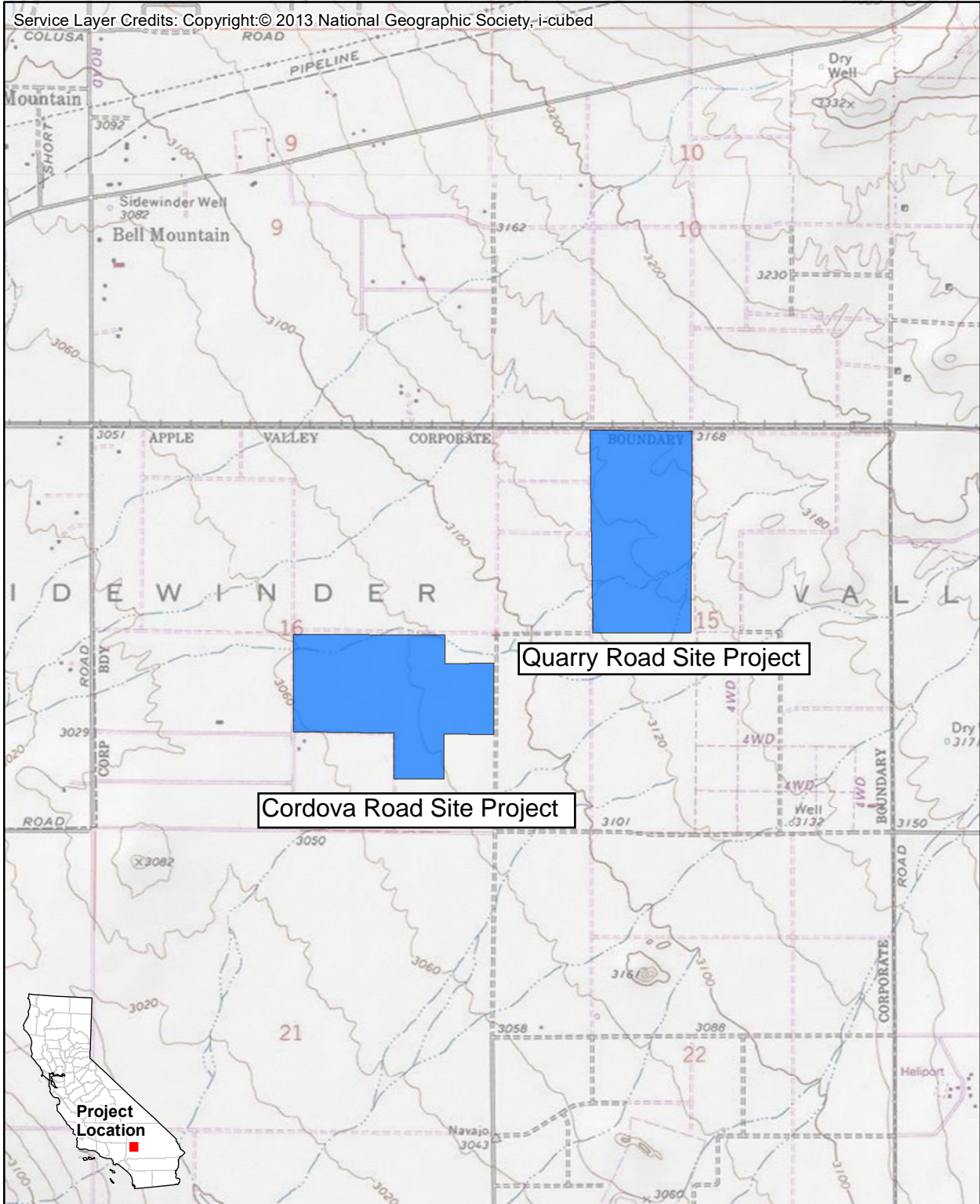
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Senior Archaeologist
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T: 626.408.8006
info@paleowest.com

LOS ANGELES COUNTY
517 S. Ivy Avenue
Monrovia, CA 91016

October 19, 2022

Patricia Garcia-Plotkin, Director
Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians
5401 Dinah Shore Drive
Palm Springs, CA, 92264
Transmitted via email to ACBCI-THPO@aguacaliente.net

RE: Cultural Resource Investigation for the Quarry Road Site Project, City of Apple Valley, San Bernardino County, California

Dear Ms. Garcia-Plotkin,

PaleoWest, LLC (PaleoWest) is conducting a cultural resource investigation for the Quarry Road Site Project (Project) in the City of Apple Valley, San Bernardino County, California. The Project is approximately 80 acres in size and located within Section 15, Township 6 North, Range 3 West, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian (SBBM), as depicted on the Apple Valley North, CA 7.5' U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) topographic quadrangle map (see attached map). The Project is subject to the California Environmental Quality Act and the City of Apple Valley is the lead agency.

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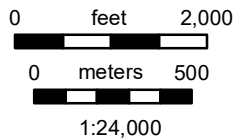
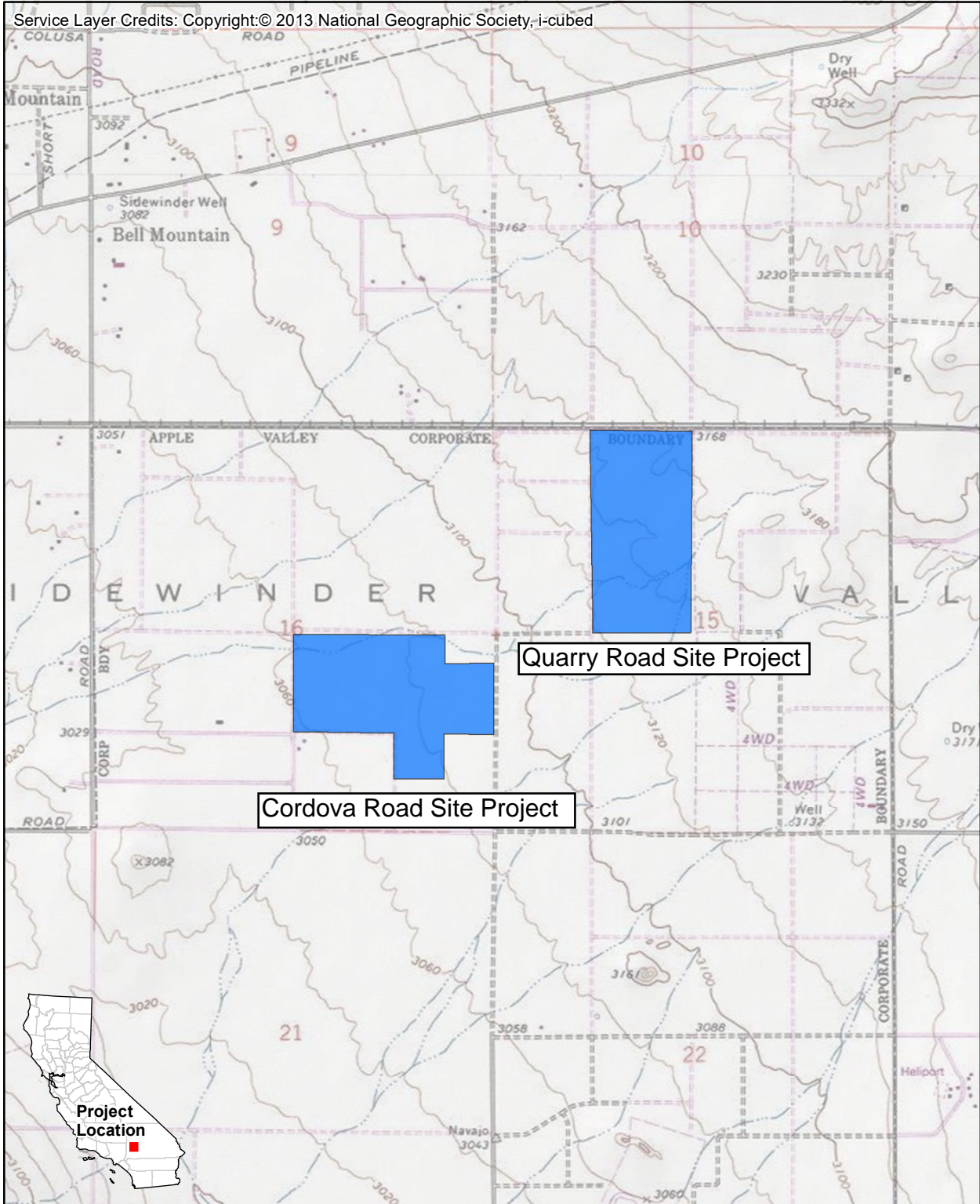
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Senior Archaeologist
PaleoWest



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T: 626.408.8006
info@paleowest.com

LOS ANGELES COUNTY
517 S. Ivy Avenue
Monrovia, CA 91016

October 19, 2022

Sandonne Goad, Chairperson
Gabrielino /Tongva Nation
106 1/2 Judge John Aiso St., #231
Los Angeles, CA, 90012
Transmitted via email to sgoad@gabrielino-tongva.com

RE: Cultural Resource Investigation for the Quarry Road Site Project, City of Apple Valley, San Bernardino County, California

Dear Chairperson Goad,

PaleoWest, LLC (PaleoWest) is conducting a cultural resource investigation for the Quarry Road Site Project (Project) in the City of Apple Valley, San Bernardino County, California. The Project is approximately 80 acres in size and located within Section 15, Township 6 North, Range 3 West, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian (SBBM), as depicted on the Apple Valley North, CA 7.5' U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) topographic quadrangle map (see attached map). The Project is subject to the California Environmental Quality Act and the City of Apple Valley is the lead agency.

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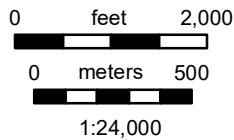
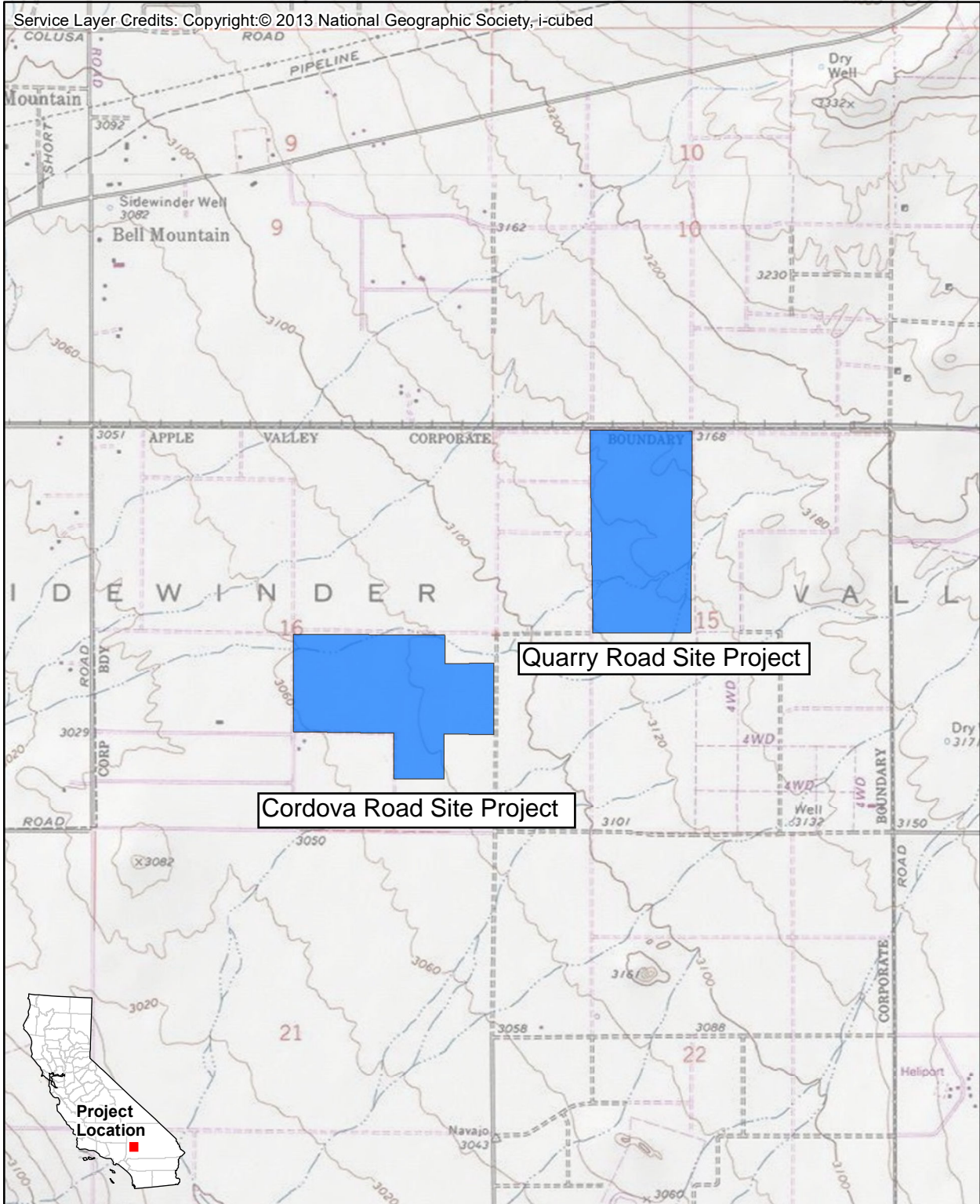
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Kyle Knabb, Ph.D., RPA
Senior Archaeologist
PaleoWest



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T: 626.408.8006
info@paleowest.com

LOS ANGELES COUNTY
517 S. Ivy Avenue
Monrovia, CA 91016

October 19, 2022

Brandy Kendricks
Kern Valley Indian Community
30741 Foxridge Court
Tehachapi, CA, 93561
Transmitted via email to krazykendricks@hotmail.com

RE: Cultural Resource Investigation for the Quarry Road Site Project, City of Apple Valley, San Bernardino County, California

Dear Ms. Kendricks,

PaleoWest, LLC (PaleoWest) is conducting a cultural resource investigation for the Quarry Road Site Project (Project) in the City of Apple Valley, San Bernardino County, California. The Project is approximately 80 acres in size and located within Section 15, Township 6 North, Range 3 West, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian (SBBM), as depicted on the Apple Valley North, CA 7.5' U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) topographic quadrangle map (see attached map). The Project is subject to the California Environmental Quality Act and the City of Apple Valley is the lead agency.

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Sincerely,

Kyle Knabb, Ph.D., RPA
Senior Archaeologist
PaleoWest





T: 626.408.8006
info@paleowest.com

LOS ANGELES COUNTY
517 S. Ivy Avenue
Monrovia, CA 91016

October 19, 2022

Anthony Madrigal, Tribal Historic Preservation Office
Twenty-Nine Palms Band of Mission Indians
46-200 Harrison Place
Coachella, CA, 92236
Transmitted via email to amadrigal@29palmsbomi-nsn.gov

RE: Cultural Resource Investigation for the Quarry Road Site Project, City of Apple Valley, San Bernardino County, California

Dear Mr. Madrigal,

PaleoWest, LLC (PaleoWest) is conducting a cultural resource investigation for the Quarry Road Site Project (Project) in the City of Apple Valley, San Bernardino County, California. The Project is approximately 80 acres in size and located within Section 15, Township 6 North, Range 3 West, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian (SBBM), as depicted on the Apple Valley North, CA 7.5' U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) topographic quadrangle map (see attached map). The Project is subject to the California Environmental Quality Act and the City of Apple Valley is the lead agency.

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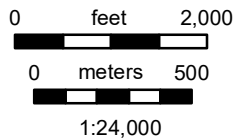
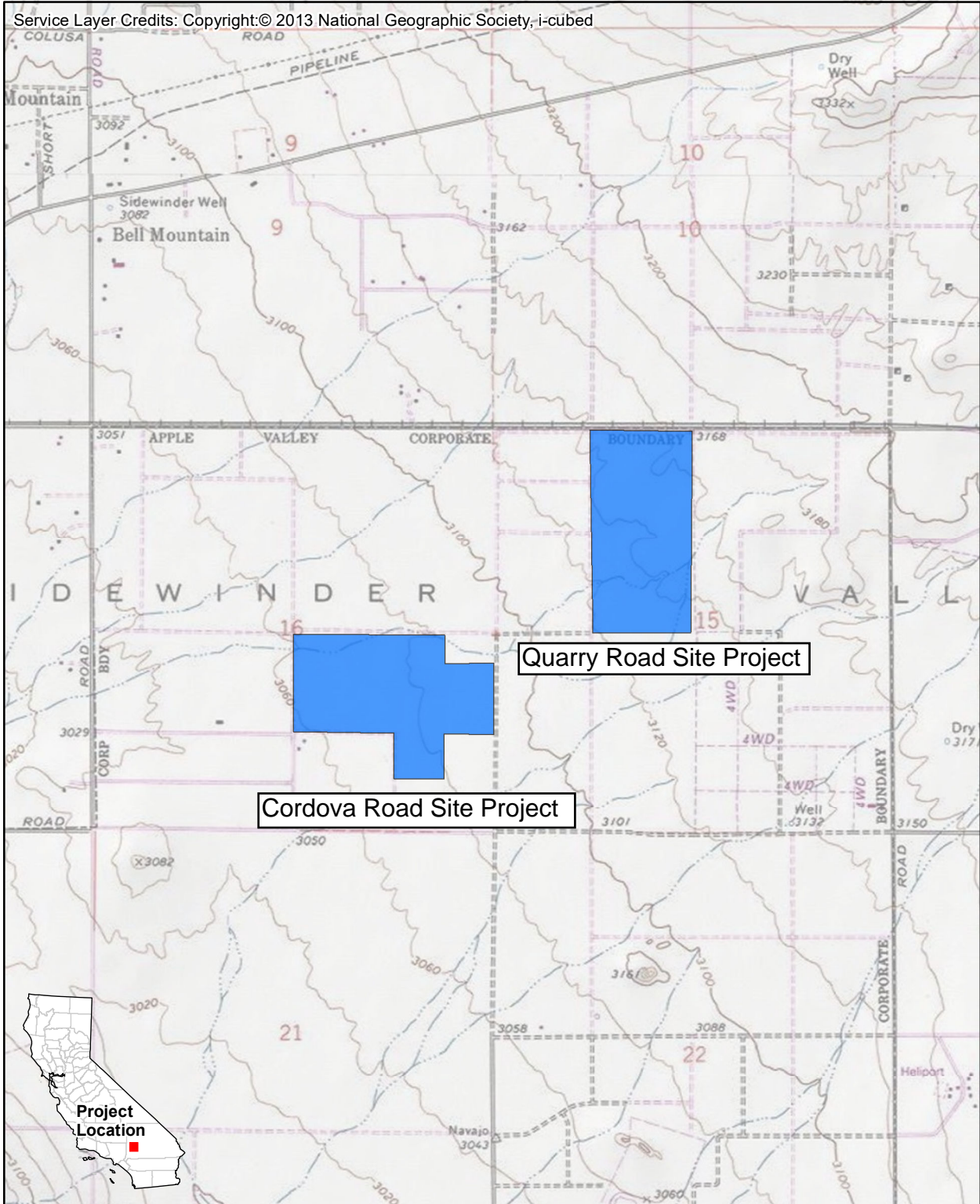
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Senior Archaeologist
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Project Location Map
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San Bernardino BM
UTM Zone 11, NAD 83

 Project Area



T: 626.408.8006
info@paleowest.com

LOS ANGELES COUNTY
517 S. Ivy Avenue
Monrovia, CA 91016

October 19, 2022

Robert Martin, Chairperson
Morongo Band of Mission Indians
12700 Pumarra Road
Banning, CA, 92220
Transmitted via email to abrierty@morongo-nsn.gov

RE: Cultural Resource Investigation for the Quarry Road Site Project, City of Apple Valley, San Bernardino County, California

Dear Chairperson Martin,

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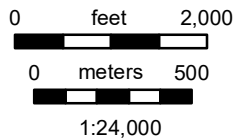
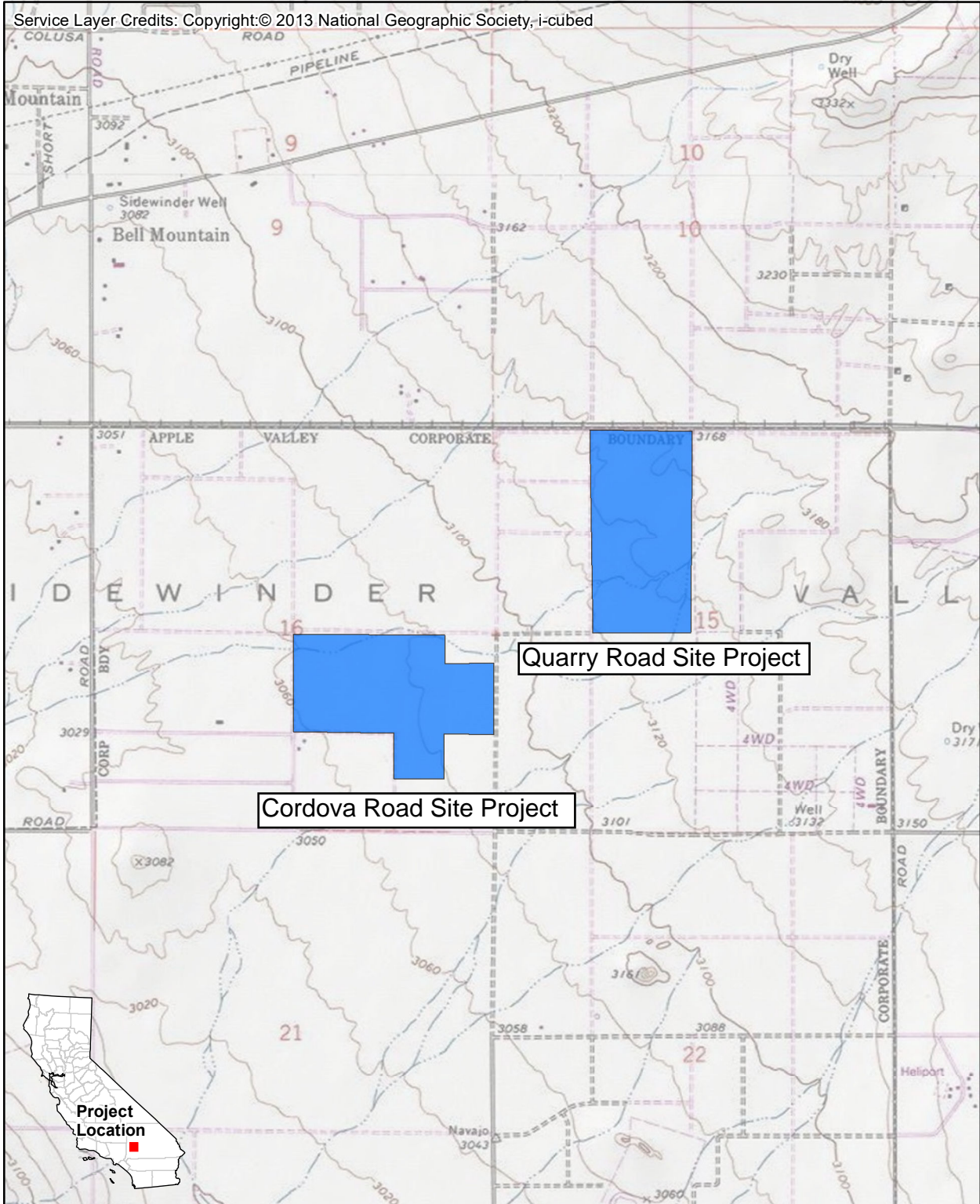
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T: 626.408.8006
info@paleowest.com

LOS ANGELES COUNTY
517 S. Ivy Avenue
Monrovia, CA 91016

October 19, 2022

Jessica Mauck, Director of Cultural Resources
San Manuel Band of Mission Indians
26569 Community Center Drive
Highland, CA, 92346
Transmitted via email to Jessica.Mauck@sanmanuelnsn.gov

RE: Cultural Resource Investigation for the Quarry Road Site Project, City of Apple Valley, San Bernardino County, California

Dear Ms. Mauck,

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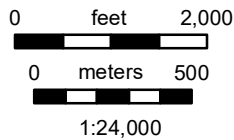
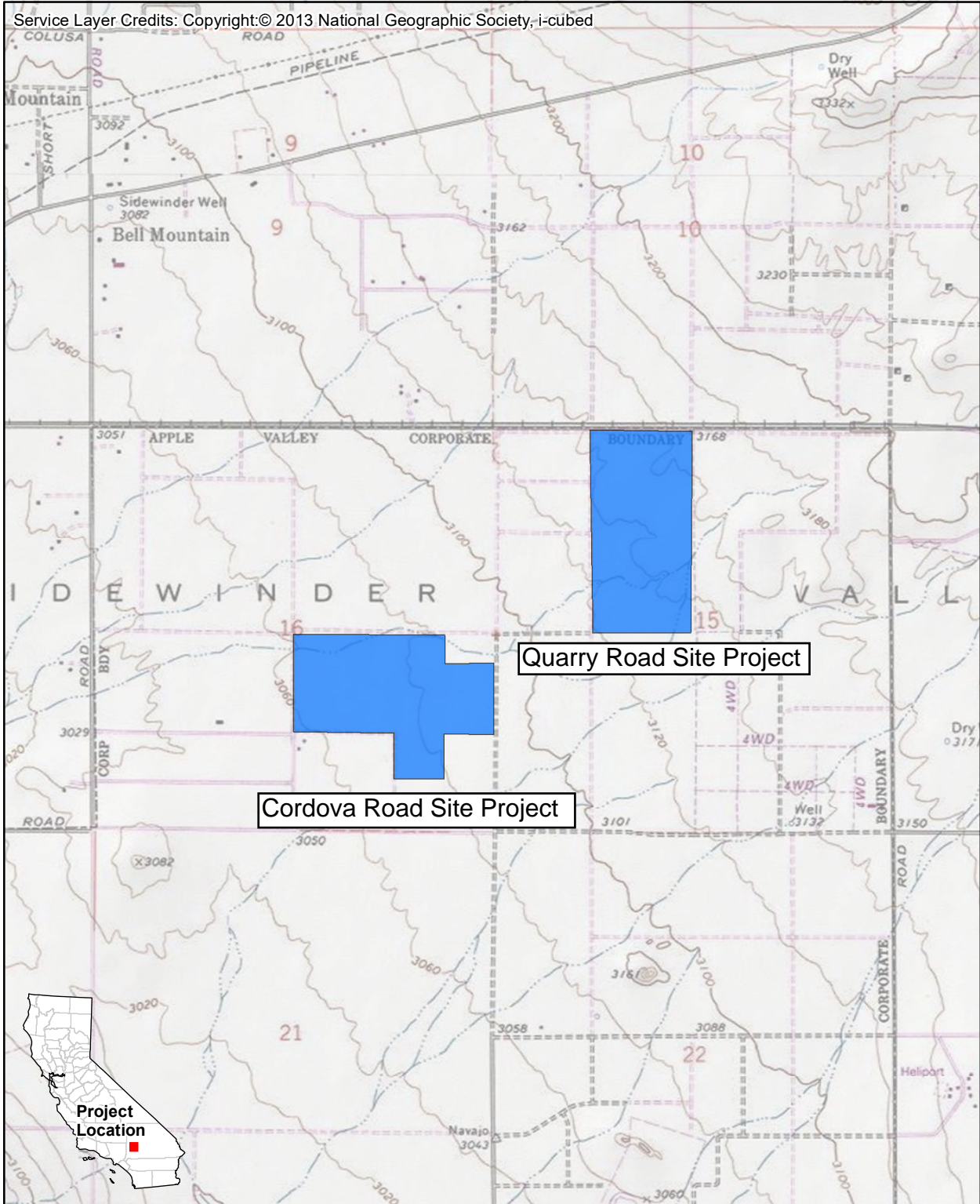
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T: 626.408.8006
info@paleowest.com

LOS ANGELES COUNTY
517 S. Ivy Avenue
Monrovia, CA 91016

October 19, 2022

Jill McCormick, Historic Preservation Officer
Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma Reservation
P.O. Box 1899
Yuma, AZ, 85366
Transmitted via email to historicpreservation@quechantribe.com

RE: Cultural Resource Investigation for the Quarry Road Site Project, City of Apple Valley, San Bernardino County, California

Dear Ms. McCormick,

PaleoWest, LLC (PaleoWest) is conducting a cultural resource investigation for the Quarry Road Site Project (Project) in the City of Apple Valley, San Bernardino County, California. The Project is approximately 80 acres in size and located within Section 15, Township 6 North, Range 3 West, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian (SBBM), as depicted on the Apple Valley North, CA 7.5' U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) topographic quadrangle map (see attached map). The Project is subject to the California Environmental Quality Act and the City of Apple Valley is the lead agency.

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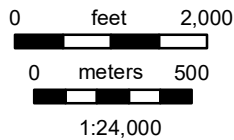
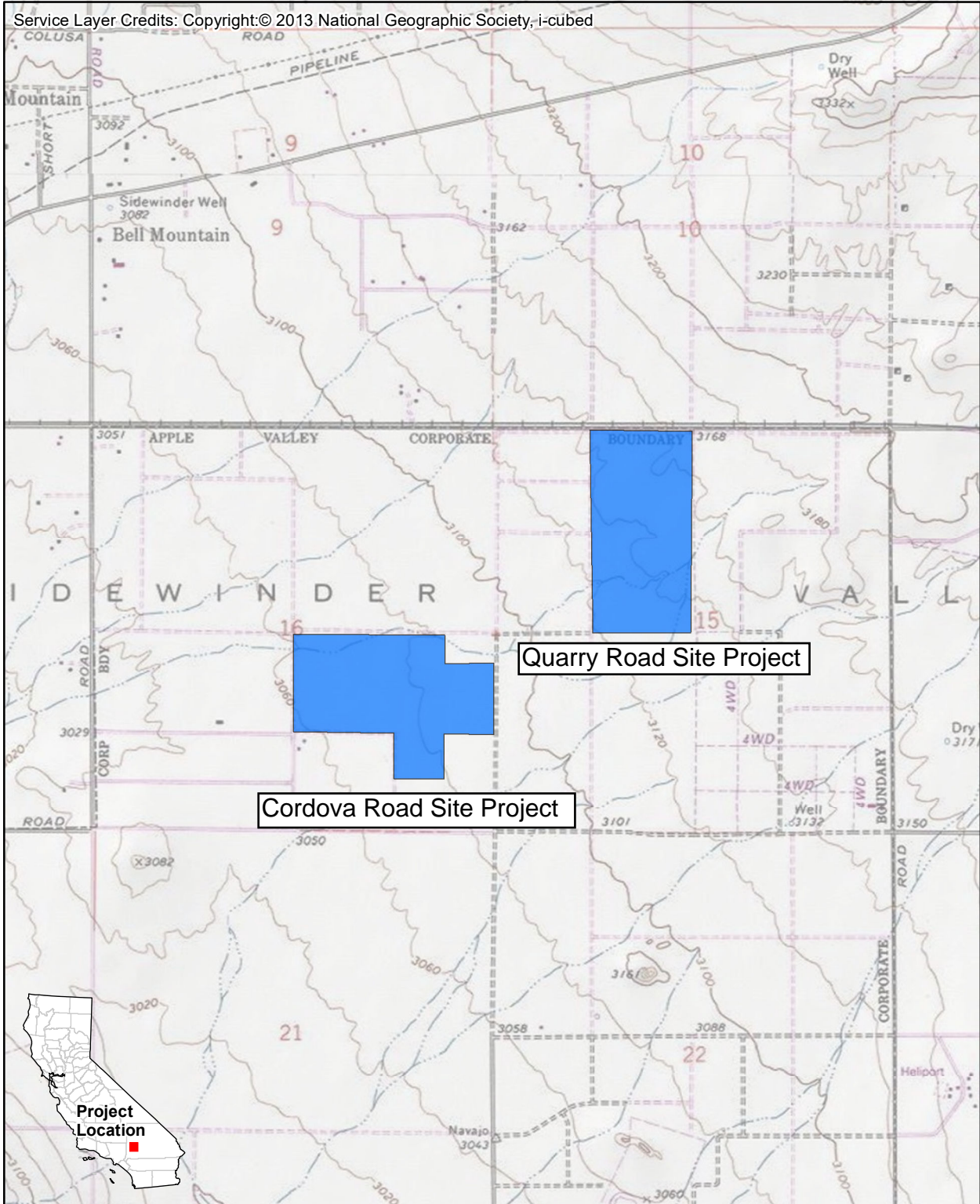
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T: 626.408.8006
info@paleowest.com

LOS ANGELES COUNTY
517 S. Ivy Avenue
Monrovia, CA 91016

October 19, 2022

Darrell Mike, Chairperson
Twenty-Nine Palms Band of Mission Indians
46-200 Harrison Place
Coachella, CA, 92236
Transmitted via email to 29chairman@29palmsbomi-nsn.Gov

RE: Cultural Resource Investigation for the Quarry Road Site Project, City of Apple Valley, San Bernardino County, California

Dear Chairperson Mike,

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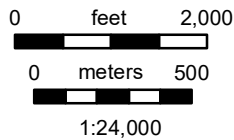
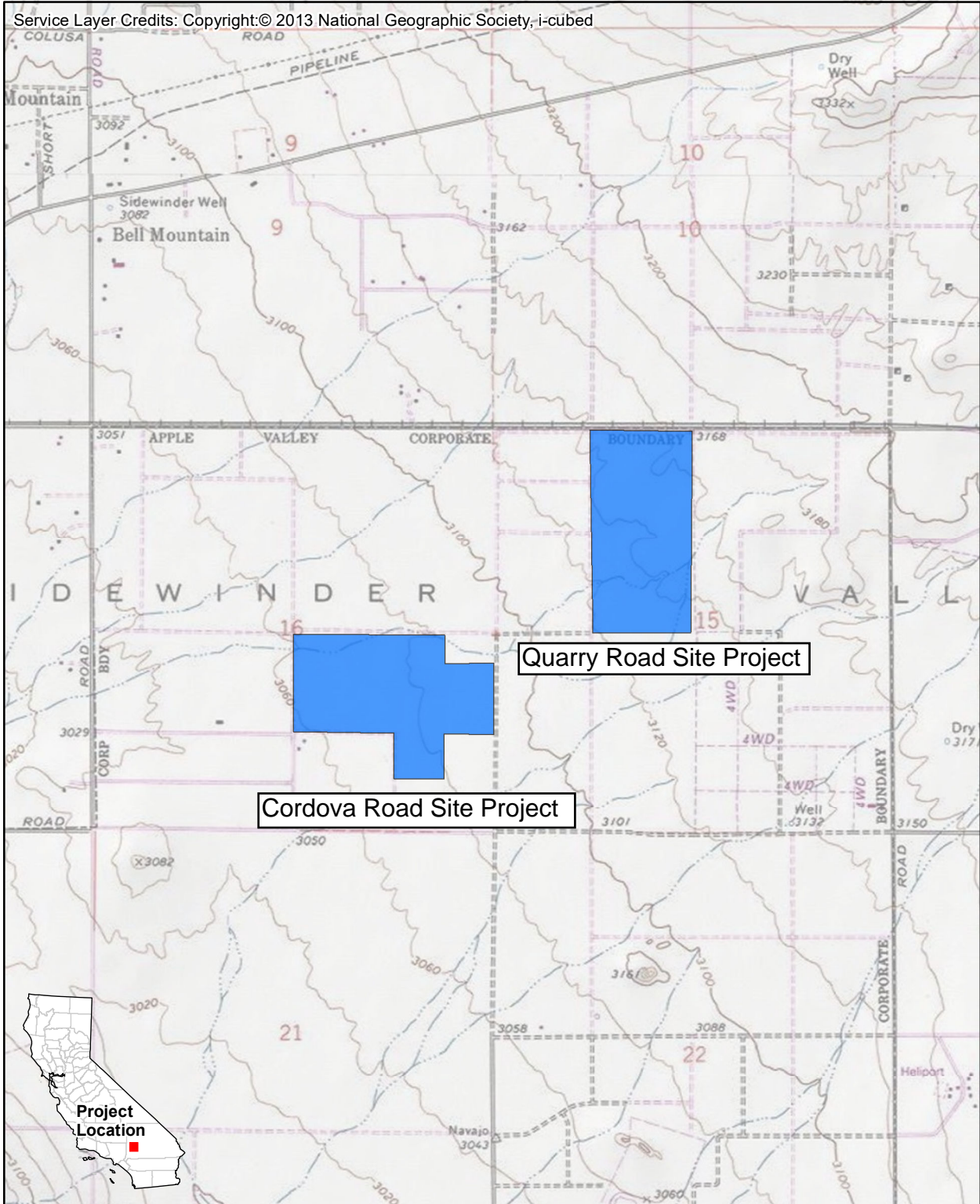
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LOS ANGELES COUNTY
517 S. Ivy Avenue
Monrovia, CA 91016

October 19, 2022

Reid Milanovich, Chairperson
Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians
5401 Dinah Shore Drive
Palm Springs, CA, 92264
Transmitted via email to javiles@aguacaliente.net

RE: Cultural Resource Investigation for the Quarry Road Site Project, City of Apple Valley, San Bernardino County, California

Dear Chairperson Milanovich,

PaleoWest, LLC (PaleoWest) is conducting a cultural resource investigation for the Quarry Road Site Project (Project) in the City of Apple Valley, San Bernardino County, California. The Project is approximately 80 acres in size and located within Section 15, Township 6 North, Range 3 West, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian (SBBM), as depicted on the Apple Valley North, CA 7.5' U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) topographic quadrangle map (see attached map). The Project is subject to the California Environmental Quality Act and the City of Apple Valley is the lead agency.

A cultural resource records search and literature review was completed at the South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC) at California State University, Fullerton. The records search indicated that two cultural resources studies were conducted within 0.5-mile of the Project area resulting in the identification of two historic period resources and one prehistoric isolated flaked tool. Only the previously recorded historic period resources is in the Project area.

PaleoWest requested a search of the Native American Heritage Commission's (NAHC's) Sacred Lands File. The NAHC responded on October 14, 2022 stating that the results of the search were negative and recommended that we contact you for comment. Therefore, I am writing as part of the cultural resources investigation to find out if you have any knowledge of cultural resource that may be impacted by the proposed Project. Please note, this letter *does not* constitute government-to-government consultation pursuant to Assembly Bill 52 or Section 106. If your records show that cultural resources exist within or near the Project area (see enclosed map), please contact me at (626) 376-6729 or kknabb@paleowest.com.

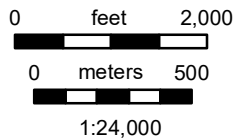
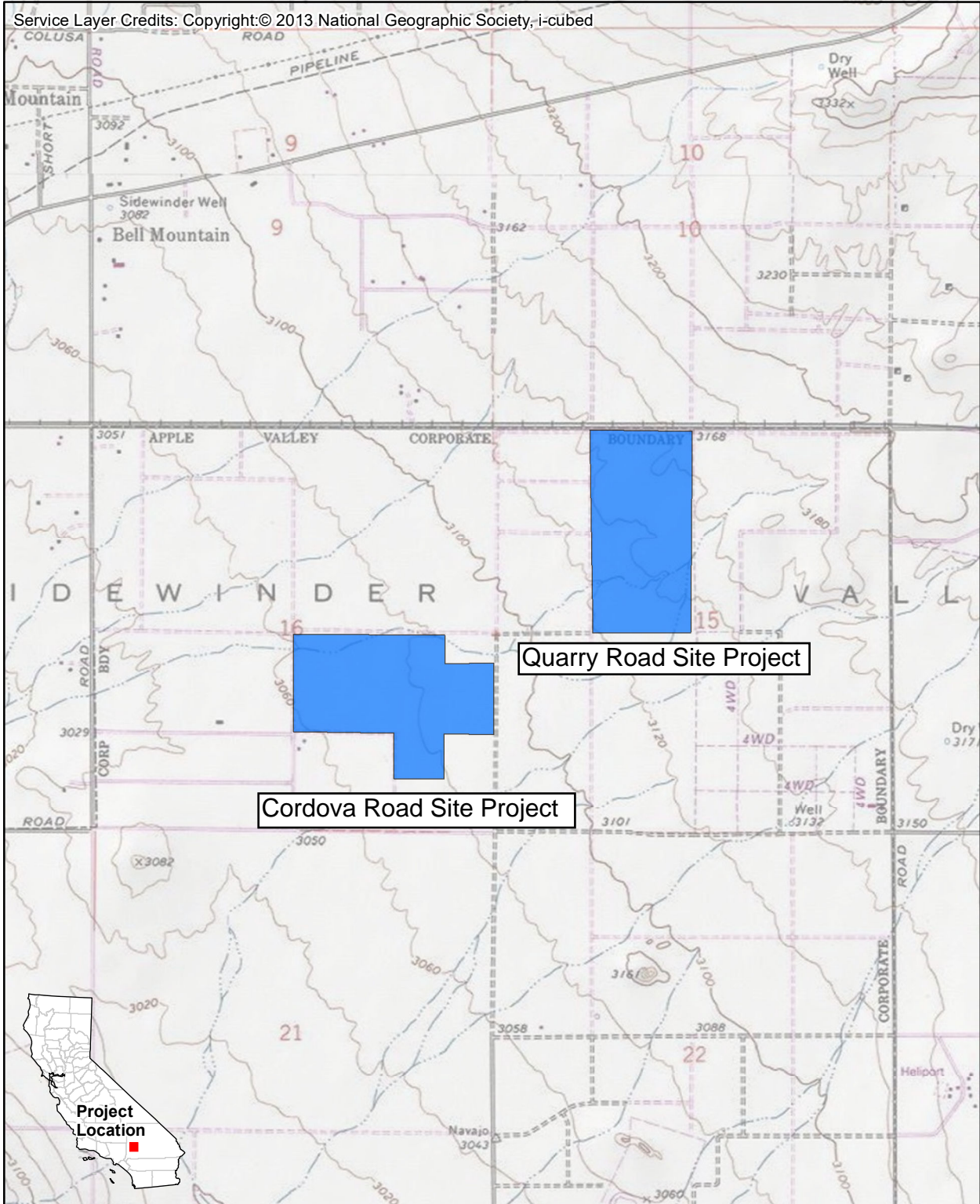
Your comments are very important to us, and to the successful completion of this Project. I look forward to hearing from you in the near future. Thank you for taking the time to review this request.

Sincerely,

Kyle Knabb, Ph.D., RPA
Senior Archaeologist
PaleoWest



Service Layer Credits: Copyright:© 2013 National Geographic Society, i-cubed



Project Location Map
USGS 7.5' Quadrangle:
Apple Valley North, CA (1975)
T6N, R3W, Sec 15 & 16
San Bernardino BM
UTM Zone 11, NAD 83

 Project Area



T: 626.408.8006
info@paleowest.com

LOS ANGELES COUNTY
517 S. Ivy Avenue
Monrovia, CA 91016

October 19, 2022

Anthony Morales, Chairperson
Gabrieleno/Tongva San Gabriel Band of Mission Indians
P.O. Box 693
San Gabriel, CA, 91778
Transmitted via email to GTTribalCouncil@aol.com

RE: Cultural Resource Investigation for the Quarry Road Site Project, City of Apple Valley, San Bernardino County, California

Dear Chairman Morales,

PaleoWest, LLC (PaleoWest) is conducting a cultural resource investigation for the Quarry Road Site Project (Project) in the City of Apple Valley, San Bernardino County, California. The Project is approximately 80 acres in size and located within Section 15, Township 6 North, Range 3 West, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian (SBBM), as depicted on the Apple Valley North, CA 7.5' U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) topographic quadrangle map (see attached map). The Project is subject to the California Environmental Quality Act and the City of Apple Valley is the lead agency.

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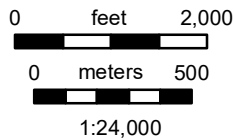
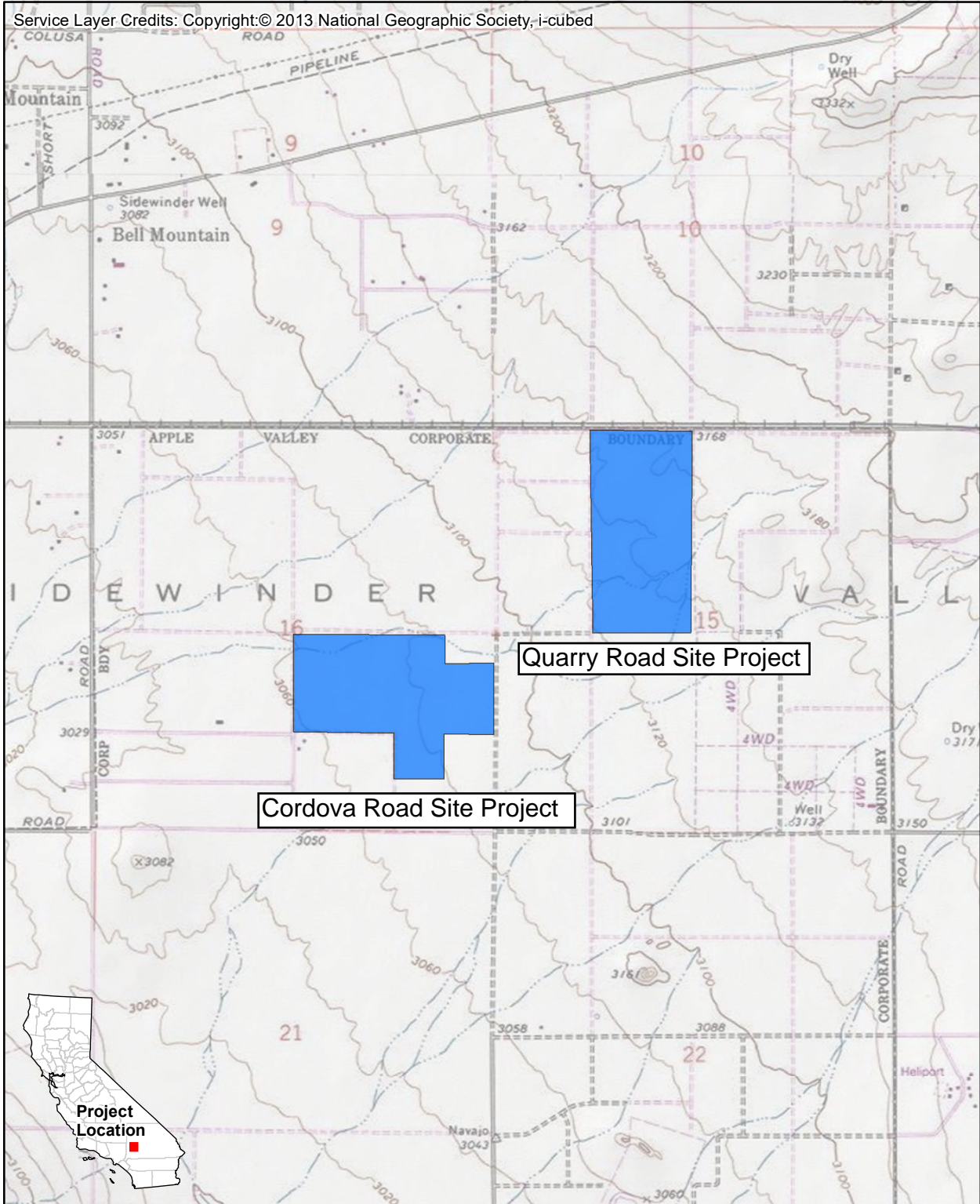
Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Kyle A. Knabb".

Kyle Knabb, Ph.D., RPA
Senior Archaeologist
PaleoWest



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T: 626.408.8006
info@paleowest.com

LOS ANGELES COUNTY
517 S. Ivy Avenue
Monrovia, CA 91016

October 19, 2022

Robert Robinson, Chairperson
Kern Valley Indian Community
P.O. Box 1010
Lake Isabella, CA, 93240
Transmitted via email to bbutterbredt@gmail.com

RE: Cultural Resource Investigation for the Quarry Road Site Project, City of Apple Valley, San Bernardino County, California

Dear Chairman Robinson,

PaleoWest, LLC (PaleoWest) is conducting a cultural resource investigation for the Quarry Road Site Project (Project) in the City of Apple Valley, San Bernardino County, California. The Project is approximately 80 acres in size and located within Section 15, Township 6 North, Range 3 West, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian (SBBM), as depicted on the Apple Valley North, CA 7.5' U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) topographic quadrangle map (see attached map). The Project is subject to the California Environmental Quality Act and the City of Apple Valley is the lead agency.

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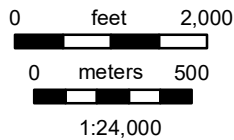
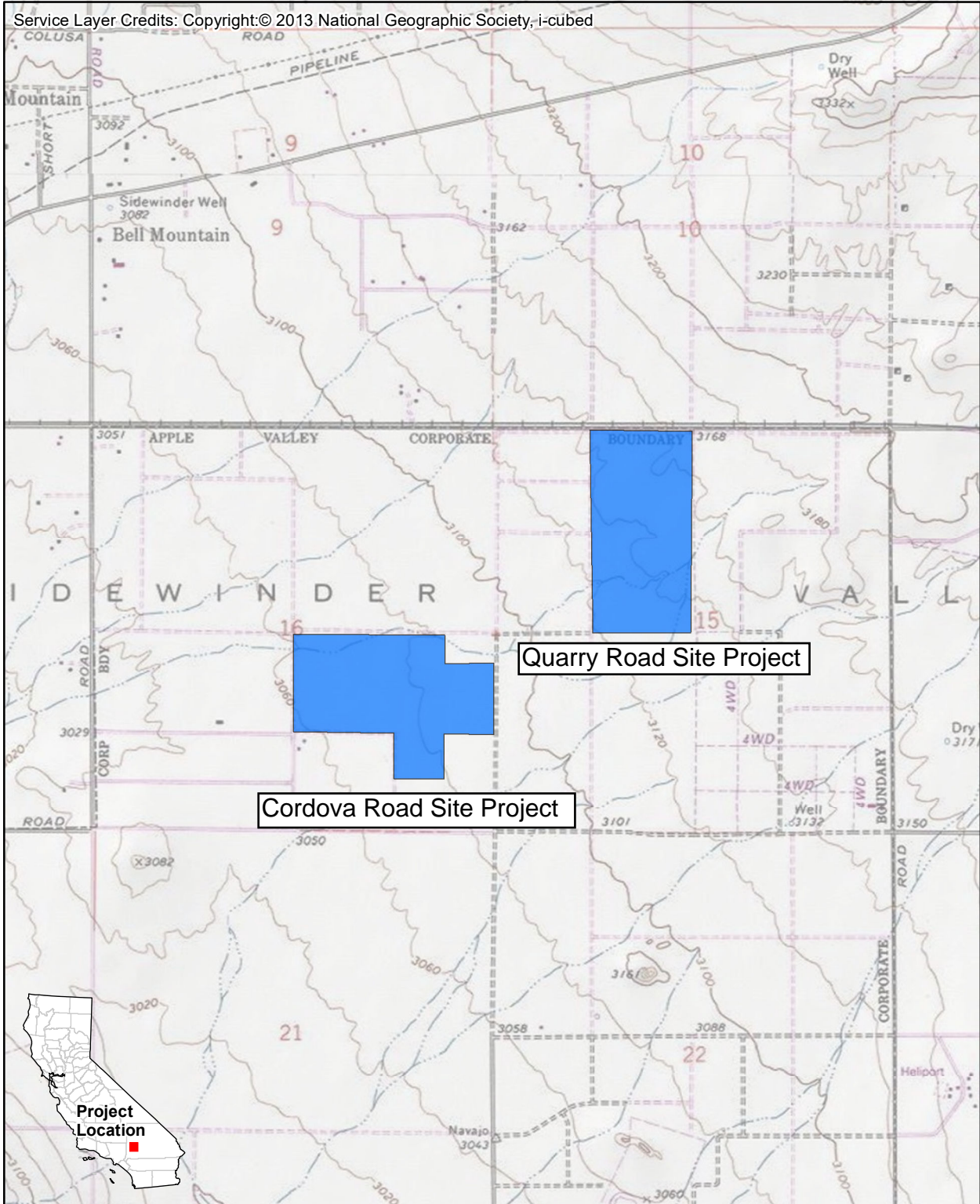
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Senior Archaeologist
PaleoWest



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T: 626.408.8006
info@paleowest.com

LOS ANGELES COUNTY
517 S. Ivy Avenue
Monrovia, CA 91016

October 19, 2022

Manfred Scott, Acting Chairman
Kw'ts'an Cultural Committee
Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma Reservation
P.O. Box 1899
Yuma, AZ, 85366
Transmitted via email to scottmanfred@yahoo.com

RE: Cultural Resource Investigation for the Quarry Road Site Project, City of Apple Valley, San Bernardino County, California

Dear Mr. Scott,

PaleoWest, LLC (PaleoWest) is conducting a cultural resource investigation for the Quarry Road Site Project (Project) in the City of Apple Valley, San Bernardino County, California. The Project is approximately 80 acres in size and located within Section 15, Township 6 North, Range 3 West, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian (SBBM), as depicted on the Apple Valley North, CA 7.5' U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) topographic quadrangle map (see attached map). The Project is subject to the California Environmental Quality Act and the City of Apple Valley is the lead agency.

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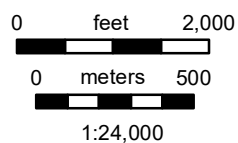
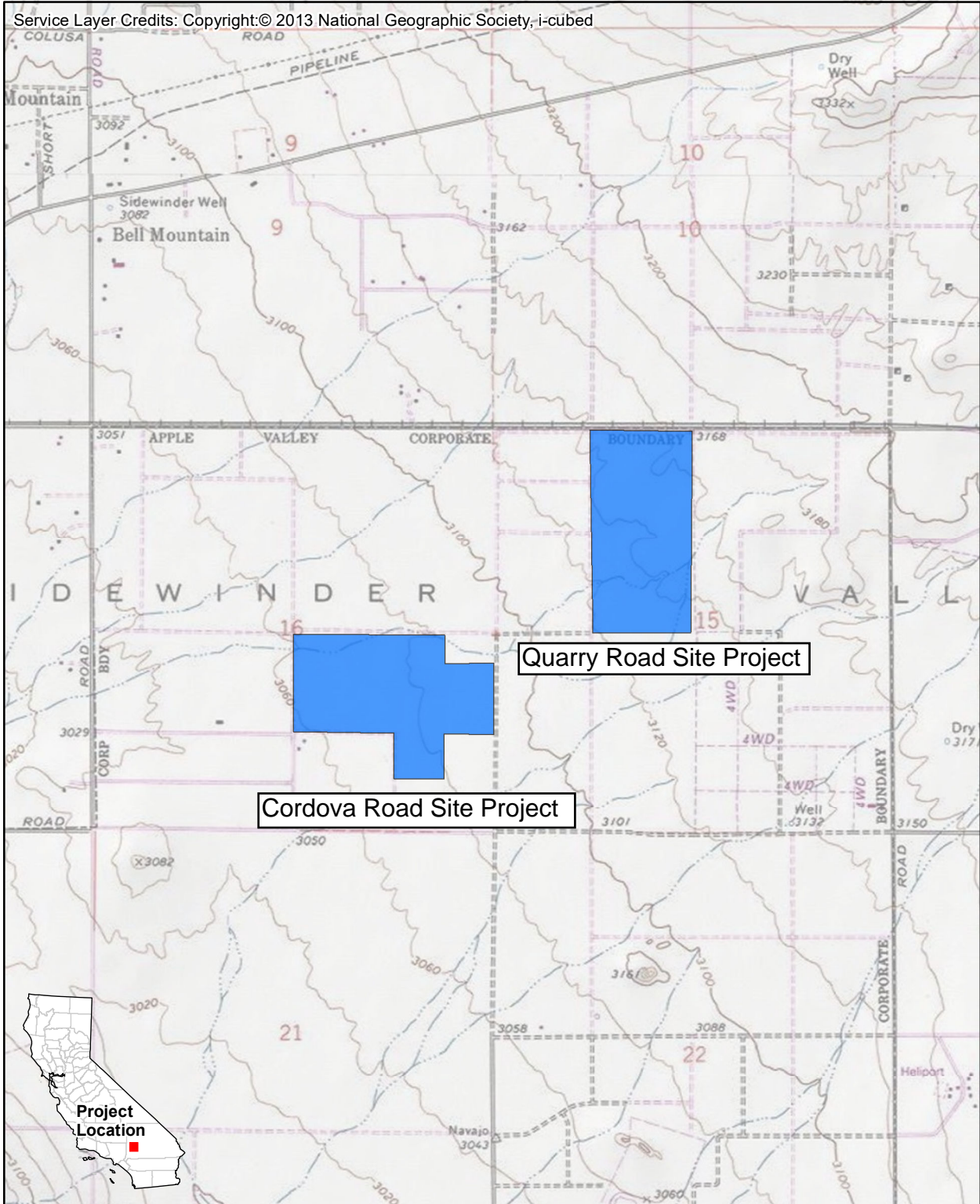
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Sincerely,

Kyle Knabb, Ph.D., RPA
Senior Archaeologist
PaleoWest



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T: 626.408.8006
info@paleowest.com

LOS ANGELES COUNTY
517 S. Ivy Avenue
Monrovia, CA 91016

October 19, 2022

Julie Turner, Secretary
Kern Valley Indian Community
P.O. Box 1010
Lake Isabella, CA, 93240
Transmitted via USPS mail

RE: Cultural Resource Investigation for the Quarry Road Site Project, City of Apple Valley, San Bernardino County, California

Dear Ms. Turner,

PaleoWest, LLC (PaleoWest) is conducting a cultural resource investigation for the Quarry Road Site Project (Project) in the City of Apple Valley, San Bernardino County, California. The Project is approximately 80 acres in size and located within Section 15, Township 6 North, Range 3 West, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian (SBBM), as depicted on the Apple Valley North, CA 7.5' U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) topographic quadrangle map (see attached map). The Project is subject to the California Environmental Quality Act and the City of Apple Valley is the lead agency.

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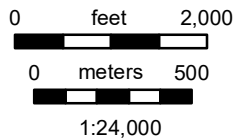
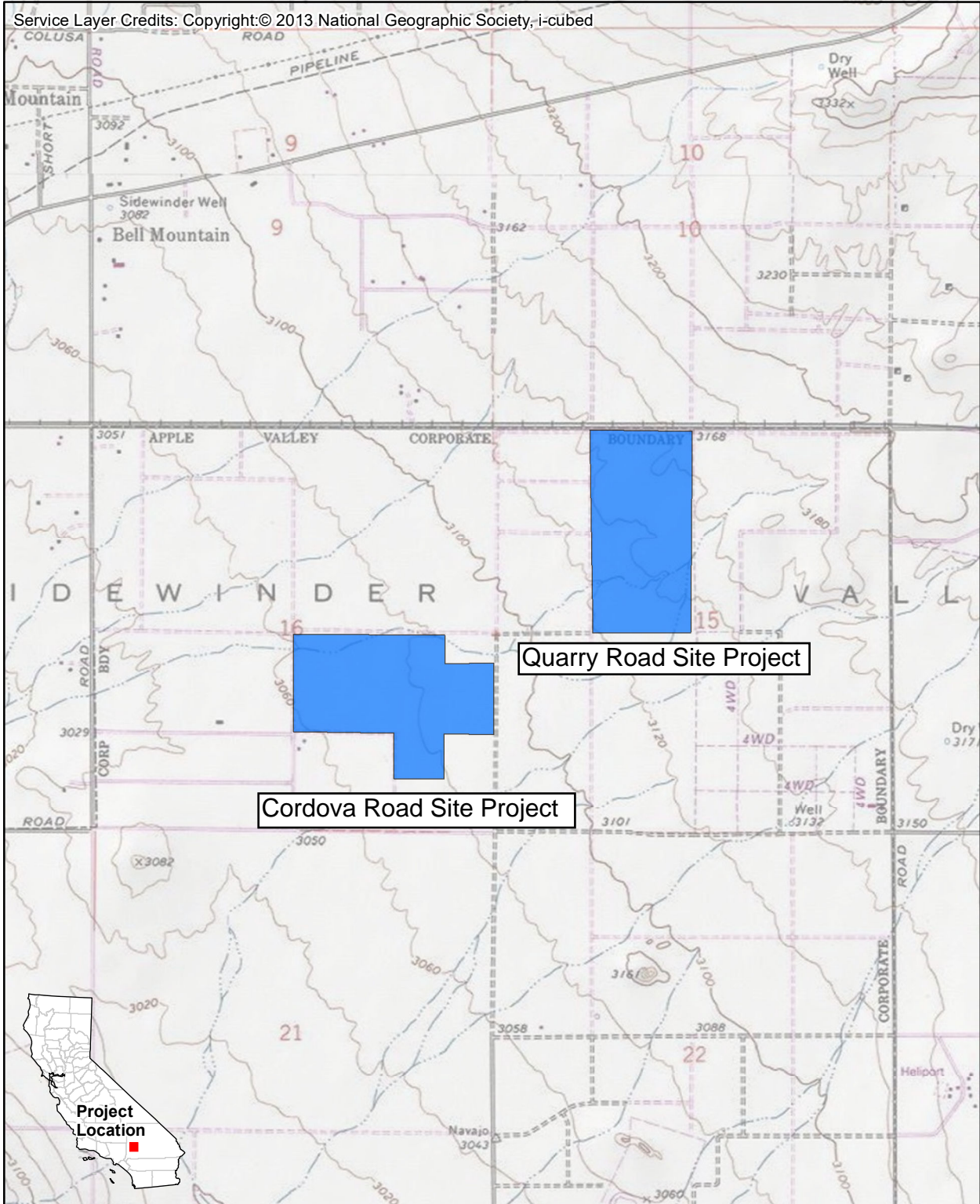
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A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Kyle A. Knabb".

Kyle Knabb, Ph.D., RPA
Senior Archaeologist
PaleoWest



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T: 626.408.8006
info@paleowest.com

LOS ANGELES COUNTY
517 S. Ivy Avenue
Monrovia, CA 91016

October 19, 2022

Wayne Walker, Co-Chairperson
Serrano Nation of Mission Indians
P. O. Box 343
Patton, CA, 92369
Transmitted via email to serranonation1@gmail.com

RE: Cultural Resource Investigation for the Quarry Road Site Project, City of Apple Valley, San Bernardino County, California

Dear Chairperson Walker,

PaleoWest, LLC (PaleoWest) is conducting a cultural resource investigation for the Quarry Road Site Project (Project) in the City of Apple Valley, San Bernardino County, California. The Project is approximately 80 acres in size and located within Section 15, Township 6 North, Range 3 West, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian (SBBM), as depicted on the Apple Valley North, CA 7.5' U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) topographic quadrangle map (see attached map). The Project is subject to the California Environmental Quality Act and the City of Apple Valley is the lead agency.

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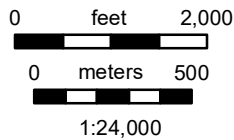
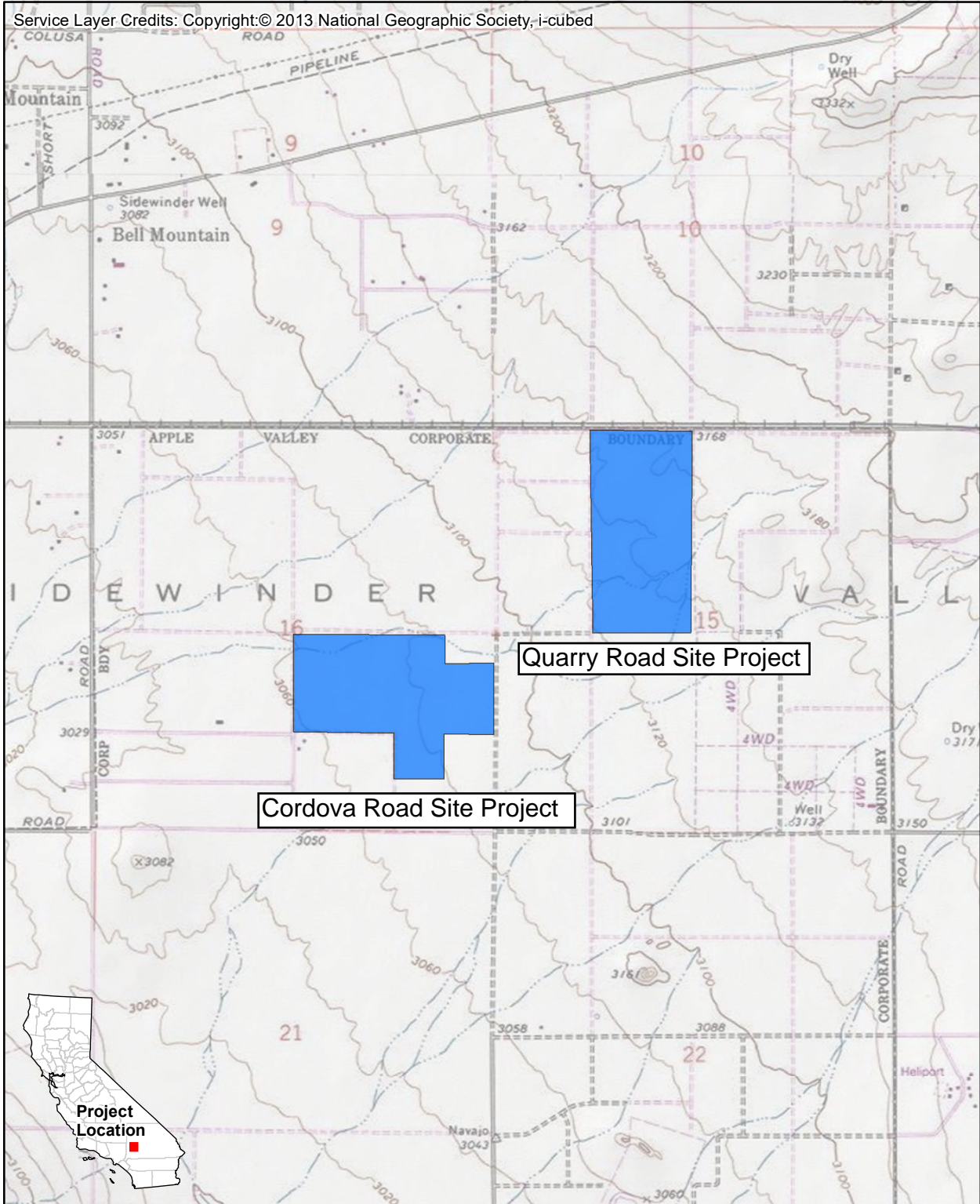
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Sincerely,

Kyle Knabb, Ph.D., RPA
Senior Archaeologist
PaleoWest



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T: 626.408.8006
info@paleowest.com

LOS ANGELES COUNTY
517 S. Ivy Avenue
Monrovia, CA 91016

October 19, 2022

Donna Yocum, Chairperson
San Fernando Band of Mission Indians
P.O. Box 221838
Newhall, CA, 91322
Transmitted via email to ddyocum@comcast.net

RE: Cultural Resource Investigation for the Quarry Road Site Project, City of Apple Valley, San Bernardino County, California

Dear Chairperson Yocum,

PaleoWest, LLC (PaleoWest) is conducting a cultural resource investigation for the Quarry Road Site Project (Project) in the City of Apple Valley, San Bernardino County, California. The Project is approximately 80 acres in size and located within Section 15, Township 6 North, Range 3 West, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian (SBBM), as depicted on the Apple Valley North, CA 7.5' U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) topographic quadrangle map (see attached map). The Project is subject to the California Environmental Quality Act and the City of Apple Valley is the lead agency.

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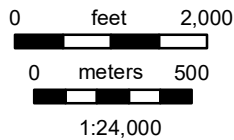
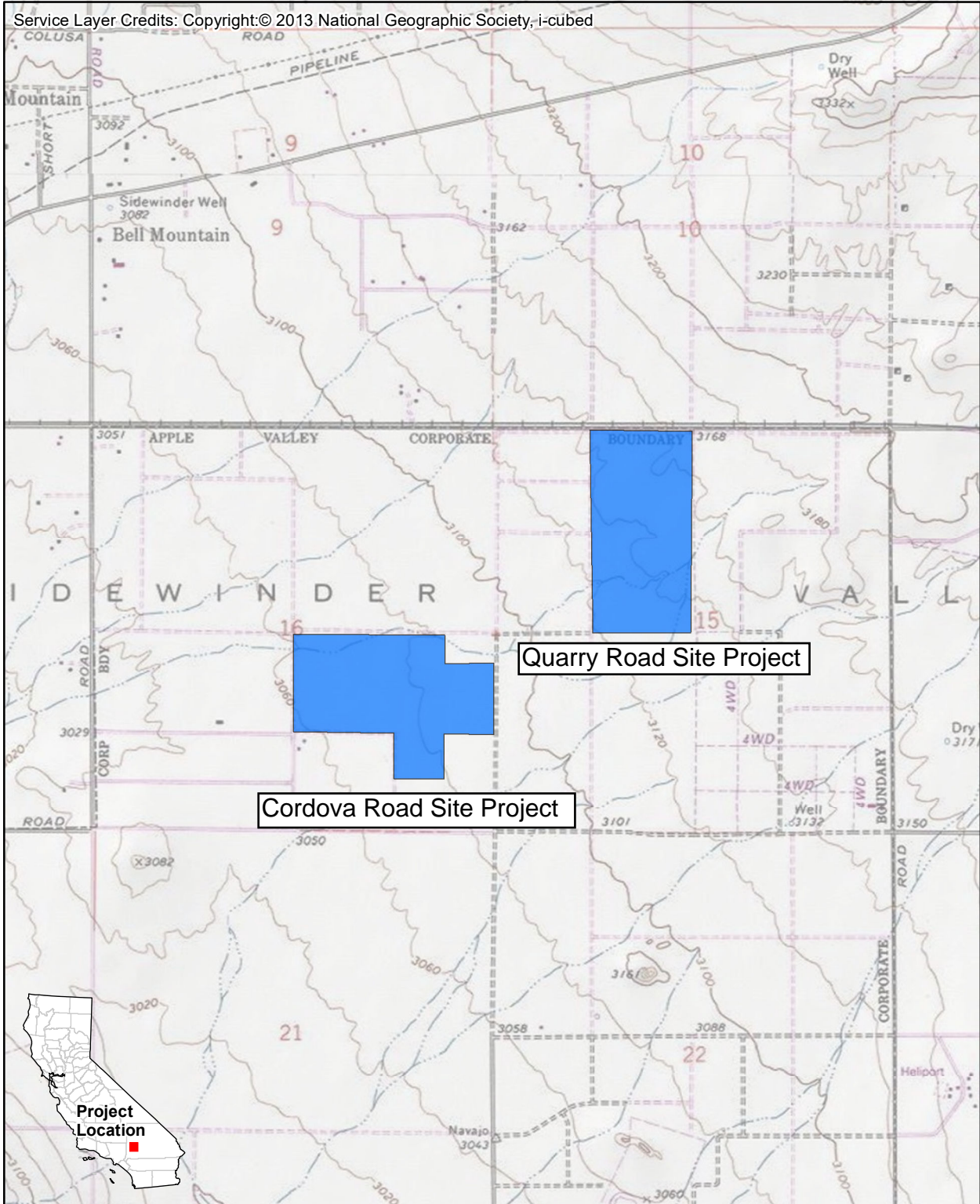
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Kyle Knabb, Ph.D., RPA
Senior Archaeologist
PaleoWest



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San Bernardino BM
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 Project Area

Native American Contact/Response Matrix				
Recommended Contacts (Name and Tribal Affiliation)	Contact Info	Initial Contact	Follow up Attempts	Comments/Notes
Reid Milanovich, Chairperson Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians 5401 Dinah Shore Drive Palm Springs, CA, 92264	Phone: (760) 699 - 6800 Fax: (760) 699-6919 laviles@aguacaliente.net	10/19/22 Sent via email	NA	See response below
Patricia Garcia-Plotkin, Director Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians 5401 Dinah Shore Drive Palm Springs, CA, 92264	Phone: (760) 699 - 6907 Fax: (760) 699-6924 ACBCI-THPO@aguacaliente.net	10/19/22 Sent via email	NA	Email response received from Ms. Nicole A. Raslich from the Tribal Historic Preservation Office for the Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians on 10/24/2022 stating that the Project is not location within the Tribe's Traditional Use Area. Additionally, Ms. Raslich noted that the Tribe defers to other tribes in the area.
Anthony Morales, Chairperson Gabrielino/Tongva San Gabriel Band of Mission Indians P.O. Box 693 San Gabriel, CA, 91778	Phone: (626) 483 - 3564 Fax: (626) 286-1262 GTTribalcouncil@aol.com	10/19/22 Sent via email	Called 10/31	Called and left a voicemail for Mr. Morales.
Sandonne Goad, Chairperson Gabrielino/Tongva Nation 106 1/2 Judge John Aiso St., #231 Los Angeles, CA, 90012	Phone: (951) 807 - 0479 sgoad@gabrielino-tongva.com	10/19/22 Sent via email	Called 10/31	Called and unable to leave message for Ms. Goad as voicemail box is full.
Robert Dorame, Chairperson Gabrielino/Tongva Indians of California Tribal Council P.O. Box 490 Bellflower, CA, 90707	Phone: (562) 761 - 6417 Fax: (562) 761-6417 gtongva@gmail.com	10/19/22 Sent via email	Called 10/31	Called and left a voicemail for Mr. Dorame.
Christina Conley, Tribal Consultant and Administrator Gabrielino/Tongva Indians of California Tribal Council P.O. Box 941078 Simi Valley, CA, 93094	Phone: (626) 407 - 8761 christina.marsden@alumni.usc.edu	10/19/22 Sent via email	Called 10/31	Called and left a voicemail for Ms. Conley.

Native American Contact/Response Matrix				
Recommended Contacts (Name and Tribal Affiliation)	Contact Info	Initial Contact	Follow up Attempts	Comments/Notes
Gabrielino-Tongva Tribe Charles Alvarez, 23454 Vanowen Street West Hills, CA, 91307	Phone: (310) 403 - 6048 roadkingcharles@aol.com	10/19/22 Sent via email but returned, sent via USPS 10/20/22	Called 10/31	Called and left voicemail for Mr. Alvarez.
Robert Robinson, Chairperson Valley Indian Community P.O. Box 1010 Lake Isabella, CA, 93240	Phone: (760) 378 - 2915 bbutterbredt@gmail.com	10/19/22 Sent via email	Called 10/31	Called and spoke with Mr. Robinson. He stated that there needs to be a culturally affiliated Tribal Monitor present during ground disturbing activities as indigenous people were inhabiting that area when the Mojave River had more water running in it prehistorically.
Julie Turner, Secretary Valley Indian Community P.O. Box 1010 Lake Isabella, CA, 93240	Phone: (661) 340 - 0032	10/19/22 Sent via USPS	NA	See response above.
Brandy Kendricks Valley Indian Community 30741 Foxridge Court Tehachapi, CA, 93561	Phone: (661) 821 - 1733 krazykendricks@hotmail.com	10/19/22 Sent via email	NA	See response above.
Ann Brierty, THPO, Morongo Band of Mission Indians Pumarra Road Banning, CA, 92220	Phone: (951) 755 - 5259 Fax: (951) 572-6004 abrierty@morongo-nsn.gov	10/19/22 Sent via email	Called 10/31	Called and left voicemail for Ms. Brierty.
Robert Martin, Chairperson Morongo Band of Mission Indians Pumarra Road Banning, CA, 92220	Phone: (951) 755 - 5110 Fax: (951) 755-5177 abrierty@morongo-nsn.gov	10/19/22 Sent via email	Called 10/31	Called and left voicemail for Mr. Martin.
Manfred Scott, Acting Chairman Kw'ts'an Cultural Committee Tribe of the Fort Yuma Reservation P.O. Box 1899 Yuma, AZ, 85366	Phone: (928) 750 - 2516 scottmanfred@yahoo.com	10/19/22 Sent via email	NA	See response below

Native American Contact/Response Matrix

Recommended Contacts (Name and Tribal Affiliation)	Contact Info	Initial Contact	Follow up Attempts	Comments/Notes
Jill McCormick, Historic Preservation Officer, Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma Reservation P.O. Box 1899 Yuma, AZ, 85366	Phone: (760) 572 - 2423 historicpreservation@quechantribe.com	10/19/22 Sent via email	NA	Email was received from the Tribe's Historic Preservation Office on 10/21/22 stating that the Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma Reservation do not wish to comment on this project. The Tribe defers to the more local Tribes and support their determinations on this matter.
Donna Yocum, Chairperson San Fernando Band of Mission Indians P.O. Box 221838 Newhall, CA, 91322	Phone: (503) 539 - 0933 Fax: (503) 574-3308 ddyocum@comcast.net	10/19/22 Sent via email	Called 10/31	Called and left voicemail for Ms. Yocum.
Jessica Mauck, Director of Cultural Resources San Manuel Band of Mission Indians 26569 Community Center Drive Highland, CA, 92346	Phone: (909) 864 - 8933 Jessica.Mauck@sanmanuelnsn.gov	10/19/22 Sent via email	NA	Email received from Mr. Nordness on 10/20/2022 on behalf of the Yuhaaviatam of San Manuel Nation (formerly known as the San Manuel Band of Mission Indians) concerning the proposed project area. Mr. Nordness stated that the proposed project is not located near any known cultural resources.
Wayne Walker, Co-Chairperson Serrano Nation of Mission Indians P. O. Box 343 Patton, CA, 92369	Phone: (253) 370 - 0167 serranonation1@gmail.com	10/19/22 Sent via email	Called 10/31	Called and left voicemail for Mr. Walker.
Mark Cochrane, Co-Chairperson Serrano Nation of Mission Indians P. O. Box 343 Patton, CA, 92369	Phone: (909) 528 - 9032 serranonation1@gmail.com	10/19/22 Sent via email	Called 10/31	Called and appears that the number is no longer in service.
Darrell Mike, Chairperson Twenty-Nine Palms Band of Mission Indians 46- 200 Harrison Place Coachella, CA, 92236	Phone: (760) 863 - 2444 Fax: (760) 863-2449 29chairman@29palmsbomi-nsn.gov	10/19/22 Sent via email	Called 10/31	Called and transferred to Ms. Bliss. Ms. Bliss stated that the Project is located just outside of the Tribe's traditional use area and defers to more local tribes.

Native American Contact/Response Matrix

Recommended Contacts (Name and Tribal Affiliation)	Contact Info	Initial Contact	Follow up Attempts	Comments/Notes
Anthony Madrigal, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer Twenty-Nine Palms Band of Mission Indians 200 Harrison Place Coachella, CA, 92236	46- Phone: (760) 775 - 3259 amadrigal@29palmsbomi-nsn.gov	10/19/22 Sent via email	Called 10/31	Called and left message for Mr. Madrigal.

From: [THPO Consulting](#)
To: [Gena Severen](#); [THPO Consulting](#)
Cc: [Kyle Knabb](#)
Subject: RE: Cultural Resources Investigation for the Cordova Road and Quarry Road Site Projects, City of Apple Valley, San Bernardino County, California
Date: Monday, October 24, 2022 9:48:57 AM
Attachments: [image001.png](#)
[image007.png](#)
[image008.png](#)
[image009.png](#)
[image010.png](#)

Hello,

We appreciate your effort and thank you for your inquiry.

A records check of the Tribal Historic preservation office's cultural registry revealed that this project is not located within the Tribe's Traditional Use Area. Therefore, we defer to the other tribes in the area. This letter shall conclude our consultation efforts.

Best,

Nicole A. Raslich, M.A.

Archaeological Technician

Tribal Historic Preservation Office

Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians

D: +1 (760) 883-1134

C: +1 (760) 985-3615

nraslich@aguacaliente.net



From: Gena Severen <GGranger@paleowest.com>

Sent: Wednesday, October 19, 2022 3:21 PM

To: THPO Consulting <ACBCI-THPO@aguacaliente.net>

Cc: Kyle Knabb <kknabb@paleowest.com>

Subject: Cultural Resources Investigation for the Cordova Road and Quarry Road Site Projects, City of Apple Valley, San Bernardino County, California

**** This Email came from an External Source ****

Please see the attached letters and map for the Cordova Road and Quarry Road Site Projects, City of Apple Valley, San Bernardino County, California.

Best,



Gena Severen (Granger), MA, RPA | Associate Archaeologist

PaleoWest

ggranger@paleowest.com

mobile: 562-310-0153

www.paleowest.com

Los Angeles, California

517 S. Ivy Avenue

Monrovia, CA 91016



This email has been scanned by Inbound Shield™.

From: [Quechan Historic Preservation](#)
To: [Gena Severen](#)
Cc: [Kyle Knabb](#)
Subject: RE: Cultural Resources Study for the Cordova Road and Quarry Road Site Projects, City of Apple Valley, San Bernardino County, California
Date: Friday, October 21, 2022 6:39:51 AM
Attachments: [image006.png](#)
[image007.png](#)
[image008.png](#)
[image009.png](#)

This email is to inform you that we do not wish to comment on this project. We defer to the more local Tribes and support their determinations on this matter.

From: Gena Severen [mailto:GGranger@paleowest.com]
Sent: Wednesday, October 19, 2022 3:42 PM
To: Quechan Historic Preservation Officer
Cc: Kyle Knabb
Subject: Cultural Resources Study for the Cordova Road and Quarry Road Site Projects, City of Apple Valley, San Bernardino County, California

Please see the attached letters and map for the Cordova Road and Quarry Road Site Projects, City of Apple Valley, San Bernardino County, California.

Best,



Gena Severen (Granger), MA, RPA | Associate Archaeologist
PaleoWest
ggranger@paleowest.com
mobile: 562-310-0153
www.paleowest.com

Los Angeles, California
517 S. Ivy Avenue
Monrovia, CA 91016



 Virus-free www.avast.com

From: [Ryan Nordness](#)
To: [Gena Severen](#)
Cc: [Kyle Knabb](#)
Subject: Cultural Resources Study for the Cordova Road and Quarry Road Site Projects, City of Apple Valley, San Bernardino County, California
Date: Thursday, October 20, 2022 2:16:24 PM

Hello Gena,

Thank you for reaching out to the Yuhaaviatam of San Manuel Nation (formerly known as the San Manuel Band of Mission Indians) concerning the proposed project area. YSMN appreciates the opportunity to review the project documentation received by the Cultural Resources Management Department on the October 19th 2022. The proposed project is not located near any known cultural resources.

Thank you again for your correspondence, if you have any additional questions or comments please reach out to me at your earliest convenience.

Respectfully,

Ryan Nordness

Ryan Nordness

Cultural Resource Analyst

Ryan.Nordness@sanmanuel-nsn.gov

O:(909) 864-8933 Ext 50-2022

M:(909) 838-4053

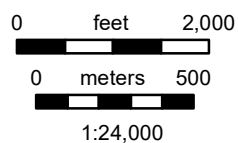
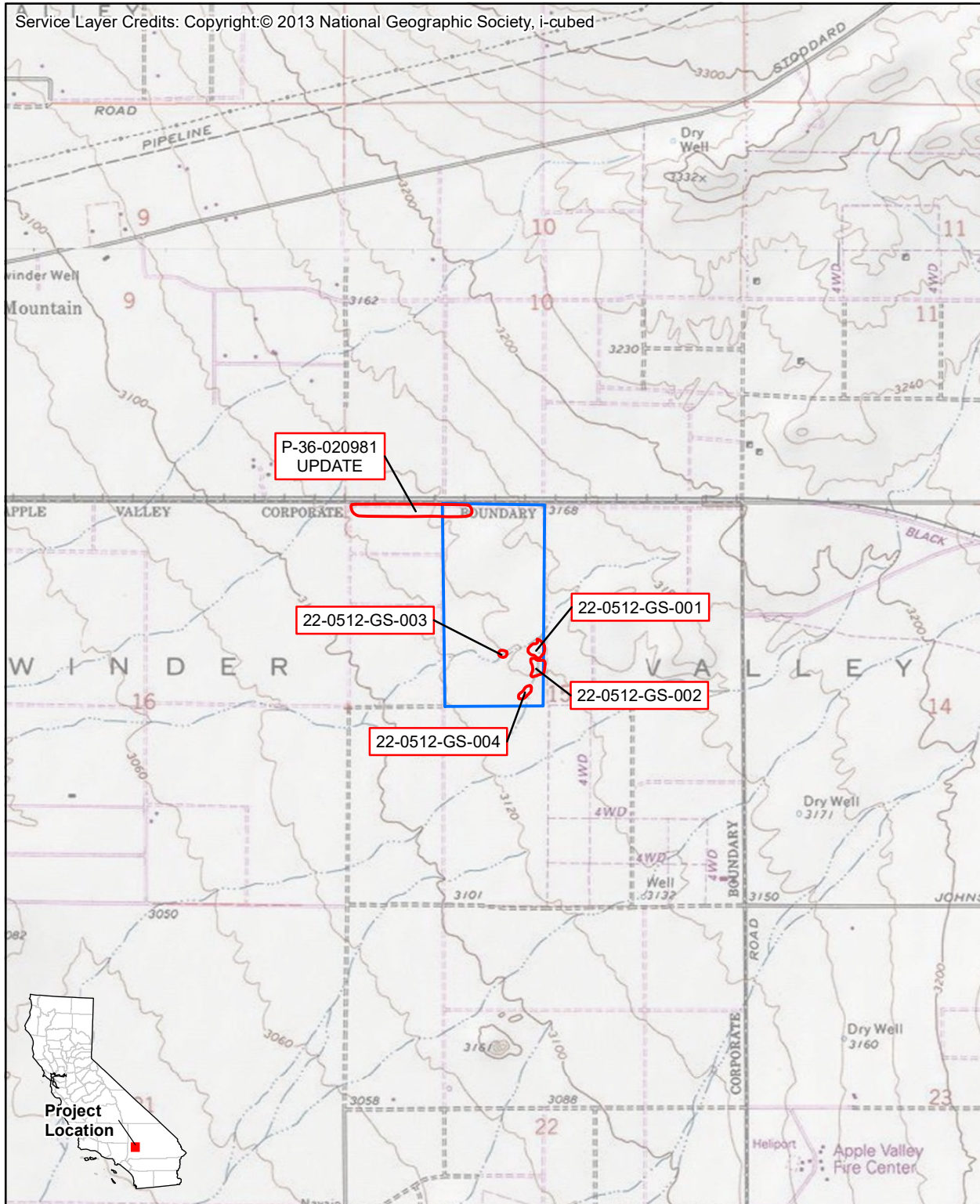
26569 Community Center Dr Highland, California 92346





Appendix C. Confidential Resource Location Map

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Service Layer Credits: Copyright:© 2013 National Geographic Society, i-cubed



Record Search Map
USGS 7.5' Quadrange:
Apple Valley North, CA (1975)
T6N, R3W, Sec 15
San Bernardino BM
UTM Zone 11, NAD 83

 Project Area
 Resource

Appendix D. Confidential Department of Parks and Recreation Forms

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Other Listings _____
Review Code _____ Reviewer _____ Date _____

Page 1 of 6 *Resource Name or #: P-36-020981 UPDATE

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 Date 1975 T6N R3W ; 1/4 of 1/4 of Sec 15 ; SBBB.M.

c. Address City Zip Apple Valley

d. UTM: Zone 11 516844 mE; 3830416 mN

e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, etc., as appropriate)

Traveling along Hwy 15 N, exit onto Stoddard Wells Road. Turn right onto Quarry Road. For 1.6 miles along Quarry Road, turn right onto Navajo Road and then left onto Pohono Road. The destination will be on the right.

*P3a. Description: P-36-020981 is a historic-period refuse scatter that was originally documented in 2009 by Fulton and Fulton as consisting of an extensive area of trash dumping containing twelve discrete loci of dumping episodes as well as sparse background scatter of debris. See the original record for a summary of what was previously recorded in each loci. Fulton and Fulton also noted that the material appeared to date to the 1950s based on the church-key-opened tin top beer cans that were replaced by aluminum top cans in the 1960s, and the condensed/evaporated milk cans that were produced post-1950. Also, during the original 2009 documentation of the resource, it was noted that at that time the site was disturbed by looters. See continuation sheet for update.

*P3b. Resource Attributes: AH4. Privies/dumps/trash scatters

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

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



P5b. Description of Photo: P-36-020981 UPDATE Locus 1; north, 10/24/2022, IMG_001

*P6. Date Constructed/Age and Source:
 Historic Prehistoric Both
Can types and makers marks

*P7. Owner and Address: Private land

*P8. Recorded by: G. Severen and E. Morales

PaleoWest 517 S. Ivy Avenue Monrovia, CA
91016

*P9. Date Recorded: 10/24/2022

*P10. Survey Type: Pedestrian survey

*P11. Report Citation: McDougall, D., K. Knabb, G. Severen, 2022. Cultural Resource Investigation For the Quarry Pawnee Complex Project in the City of Apple Valley, San Bernardino County, California. PaleoWest.

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

Source: iOS device photo

Negatives Kept at:



P-36-020981 UPDATE Locus 1; north, 10/24/2022, IMG_001



Overview of P-36-020981 UPDATE Locus 3; north, 10/24/2022, IMG_002



Overview of P-36-020981 UPDATE Locus 4; east, 10/24/2022, IMG_003



Overview of P-36-020981 UPDATE locus 5; north, 10/24/2022, IMG_004



A1 within P-36-020981 UPDATE Locus 6; plan, 10/24/2022, IMG_005



Overview of P-36-020981 UPDATE Locus 6; north, 10/24/2022, IMG_006

Source: iOS device photo

Negatives Kept at:



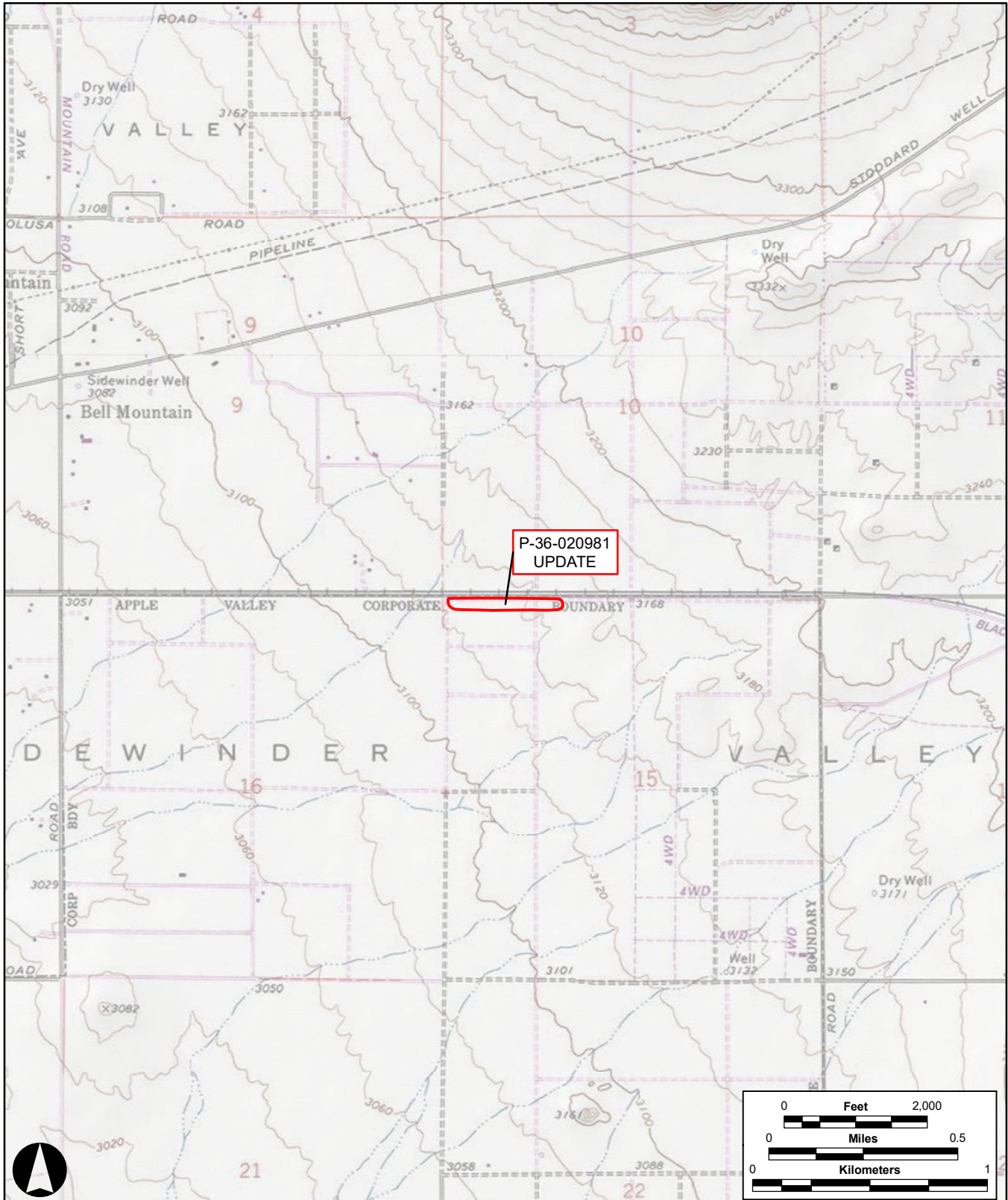
Overview of P-36-020981 UPDATE Locus 7; northeast, 10/24/2022, IMG_007



Overview of P-36-020981 UPDATE Locus 8; north, 10/24/2022, IMG_009



Overview of P-36-020981 UPDATE Locus 10; east, 10/24/2022, IMG_010





PaleoWest archaeologists revisited the resource and noted that of the 12 loci originally documented in 2009, only Loci 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, and 10 were identified. Loci 1, 9, 11, and 12 are no longer extant and appear to have been looted or possibly dispersed by wind and water erosion. Locus 1 remains the same condition as previously documented. Locus 2 is no longer extant. Locus 3 is in same condition as previously documented. Locus 4 has less condensed milk cans and the stove pipe is missing. The missing constituents have likely been buried by erosion activities or taken during looting. Locus 5 is in relatively the same condition as previously documented, however, there are more than 10 green and amber glass sherds that were not mentioned in the previous record. Locus 6 is in relatively same condition as previously documented, however, there is an additional colorless, glass, rectangular liquor bottle base with no markings and an oval-shaped, colorless glass liquor bottle base (A1) with an Anchor Hawking maker's mark and "D-9", a "13" to the left and "47" on the right. Locus 7 was found to be in relatively the same condition as previously documented. Locus 8 has many of the previously documented sanitary and condensed milk cans missing. It is suspected they are now buried or have been washed away. Locus 9 appears to be no longer extant. Locus 10 is in relatively same condition as previously documented; however, the two concentrations appear to have less sanitary and beverage cans now present. The cans have likely been washed away, buried, or looted. Loci 11 and 12 are no longer extant. The resource's boundary has also been updated to reflect its smaller size. The site's eastern boundary now terminates at 516844 mE/3830416 mN and the western boundary terminates at 5173322 mE/ 3830422 mN.

Page 1 of 5 *Resource Name or #: 22-0512-GS-001

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 Date 1975 T6N R3W ; 1/4 of 1/4 of Sec 15 ; SBBB.M.

c. Address City Zip Apple Valley

d. UTM: Zone 11 516566 mE; 3829845 mN

e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, etc., as appropriate)

Traveling along Hwy 15 N, exit onto Stoddard Wells Road. Take a slight right turn onto Johnson Road. For 2.6 miles, keep left onto Johnson Road and turn left onto Flint Road. Travel 0.7 miles along Flint Road and the destination is on the left.

*P3a. **Description:** Site 22-0512-GS-001 is a secondary deposit of diffuse historic-period refuse scatter within an area of shallow seasonal washes of sheet water. The site appears to be largely surficial, with no evidence found to suggest there are substantial buried deposits. The site includes 63 cans (approximately 12-15 condensed milk cans, approximately 15 church-key-opened beverage cans, 5 to 6 small solder-top cans, 2 to 3 tobacco tins, 10 side-seamed rimmed cans, one paint can, approximately 10 3 1/4 by 4 1/2 side-seamed sanitary cans, approximately 3 rotary-opened coffee cans, approximately 2 tuna/meat cans), a colorless rectangular liquor glass bottle base with Owens Illinois makers mark (A1), green, colorless, brown and amber glass shards (more than 100), approximately 3 amber and aqua glass bottle necks (liquor and wine), and one saw-cut faunal bone (T-bone steak).

*P3b. **Resource Attributes:** AH4. Privies/dumps/trash scatters

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

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



*P5b. **Description of Photo:** A1: colorless bottle base with Owens Illinois makers mark; plan, 10/24/2022, IMG_004

*P6. **Date Constructed/Age and Source:**
 Historic Prehistoric Both
Can types and makers marks

*P7. **Owner and Address:** Private land

*P8. **Recorded by:** G. Severen and E. Morales

PaleoWest 517 S. Ivy Avenue Monrovia, CA 91016

*P9. **Date Recorded:** 10/24/2022

*P10. **Survey Type:** Pedestrian Survey

*P11. **Report Citation:** McDougall, D., K. Knabb, G. Severen, 2022. Cultural Resource Investigation For the Quarry Pawnee Complex Project in the City of Apple Valley, San Bernardino County, California. PaleoWest.

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

*A1. Dimensions: a. Length: 65 m (SE/NW) x b. Width: 80 m(SW/NE)

Method of Measurement: Paced Taped Visual Estimate GPS GIS Other: GIS

Method of Determination: Artifacts Features Soil Vegetation Topography Cut Bank

Animal Burrow Excavation Property Boundary Other: Artifacts

Reliability of Determination: High Medium Low Explain:

Limitations: Restricted Access Paved/built over Site limits incompletely defined Disturbances Vegetation

Other: Disturbances

A2. Depth: None Unknown Method of Determination:

*A3. Human Remains: Present Absent Possible Unknown Method of Determination:

*A4. Features:

*A5. Cultural Constituents: A1: Colorless glass rectangular bottle base with Owens Illinois makers mark and "D 8" "65-53" on base and "ONE PINT" on body near base

*A6. Were Specimens Collected?: Yes No

*A7. Site Condition: Good Fair Poor (Describe disturbances.): Disturbances to the site include erosion from seasonal sheet water and wind, foot traffic from Flint Road, sparse modern refuse, and off-road vehicle tracks.

*A8. Nearest Water: Mojave River approximately 9.5 miles west

*A9. Elevation: 3146 ft

A10. Environmental Setting: Vegetation includes creosote, sage brush, sparse cholla and sparse Joshua trees. Sediments consist of light tan alluvial loam with coarse sands and subangular gravels

A11. Historical Information: Can types date to first half and mid 20th century.

*A12 Age: Prehistoric Protohistoric 1542-1769 1769-1848 1848-1880 1914-1945 Post 1945 Undetermined

A13. Interpretations: The site appears to be largely surficial secondary deposit, with no evidence found to suggest there are substantial buried deposits.

A14. Remarks:

A15. References:

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

Original Media/Negatives Kept at: PaleoWest 517 S. Ivy Avenue Monrovia, CA 91016

*A17. Form Prepared by: G. Severn

Date: 10/24/2022

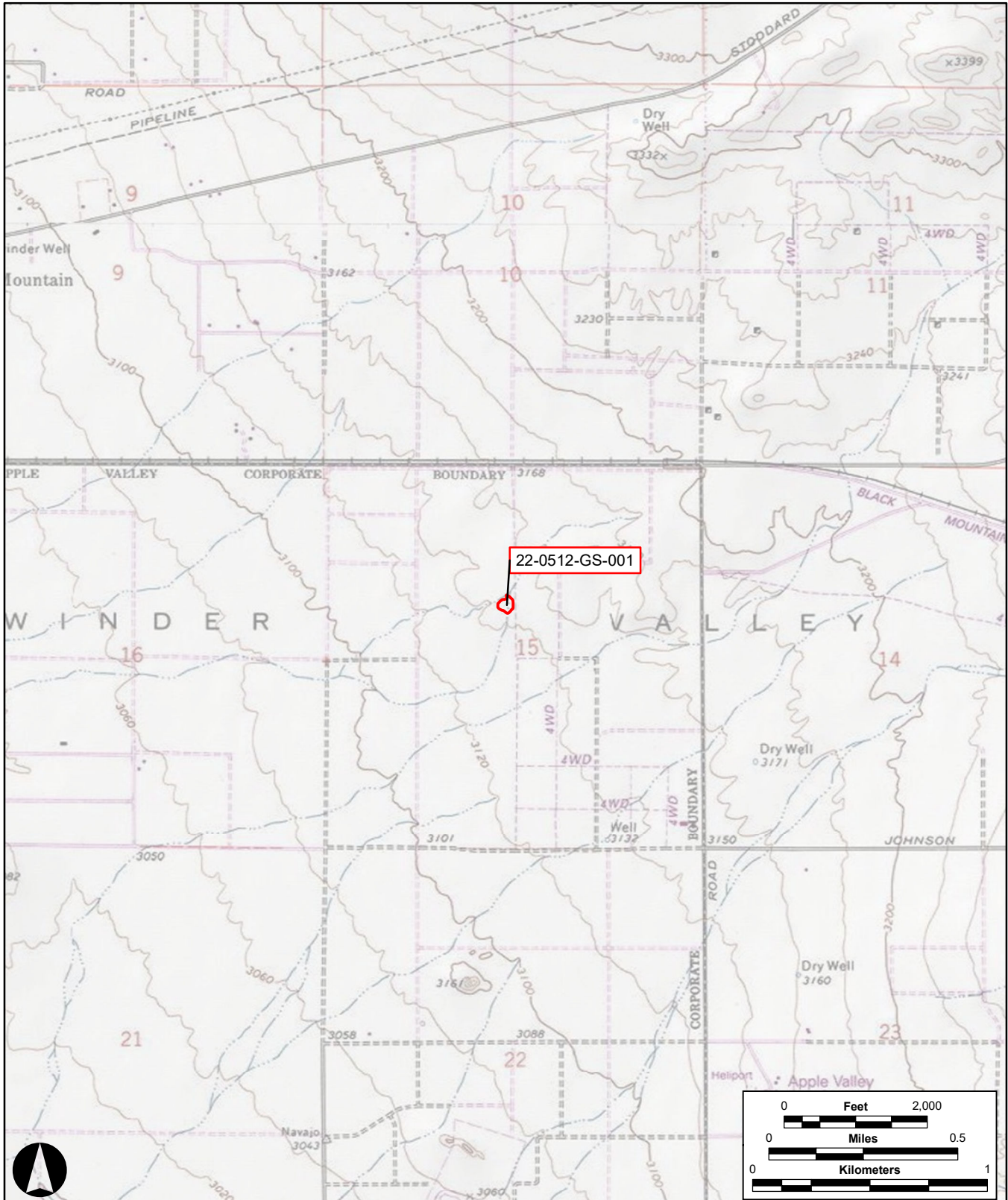
Affiliation and Address: PaleoWest 517 S. Ivy Avenue Monrovia, CA 91016



A1: colorless bottle base with Owens Illinois makers mark; plan, 10/24/2022, IMG_004



Site overview for 22-0512-GS-001; south, 10/24/2022, IMG_001





Other Listings _____
Review Code _____ Reviewer _____ Date _____

Page 1 of 5 *Resource Name or #: 22-0512-GS-002

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 Date 1975 T6N R3W ; 1/4 of 1/4 of Sec 15 ; SBBB.M.

c. Address City Zip Apple Valley

d. UTM: Zone 11 516572 mE; 3829769 mN

e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, etc., as appropriate)

Traveling along Hwy 15 N, exit onto Stoddard Wells Road. Take a slight right turn onto Johnson Road. For 2.6 miles, keep left onto Johnson Road and turn left onto Flint Road. Travel 0.6 miles along Flint Road and the destination is on the left.

*P3a. Description: Site 22-0512-GS-002 is a secondary deposit of diffuse historic-period refuse scatter consisting of a colorless glass bottle base with Brockway Glass makers mark (A1), one aqua glass bottle neck, 4 2 3/4 by 2-inch condensed milk cans, 4 3 by 4-inch sanitary cans rotary, 25 beverage cans with church-key opened, and 3 6 by 7-inch ribbed coffee cans, one crushed rectangular screw-top oil can, 1 4 by 4 1/2 sanitary cans rotary-opened, and 1 side-seamed pressed seam baking powder cans. The site appears to be largely surficial, with no evidence found to suggest there are substantial buried deposits.

*P3b. Resource Attributes: AH4. Privies/dumps/trash scatters

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

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



*P5b. Description of Photo: A1: Colorless glass bottle base Brockway Glass makers mark; plan, 10/24/2022, IMG_001

*P6. Date Constructed/Age and Source:
 Historic Prehistoric Both
Glass maker's mark and can types

*P7. Owner and Address: Private land

*P8. Recorded by: G. Severen and E. Morales

PaleoWest 517 S. Ivy Avenue Monrovia, CA
91016

*P9. Date Recorded: 10/24/2022

*P10. Survey Type: Pedestrian survey

*P11. Report Citation: McDougall, D., K. Knabb, G. Severen, 2022. Cultural Resource Investigation For the Quarry Pawnee Complex Project in the City of Apple Valley, San Bernardino County, California. PaleoWest.

*Attachments: NONE
 Archaeological Record
 Artifact Record

Location Map
 District Record
 Photograph Record

Continuation Sheet
 Linear Feature Record
 Other (List): Sketch Map

Building, Structure, and Object Record
 Milling Station Record Rock Art Record

*A1. Dimensions: a. Length: 57 m (SE/NW) x b. Width: 76 m(SW/NE)

Method of Measurement: Paced Taped Visual Estimate GPS GIS Other: GIS

Method of Determination: Artifacts Features Soil Vegetation Topography Cut Bank

Animal Burrow Excavation Property Boundary Other: Artifacts

Reliability of Determination: High Medium Low Explain:

Limitations: Restricted Access Paved/built over Site limits incompletely defined Disturbances Vegetation

Other: Disturbances

A2. Depth: None Unknown Method of Determination:

*A3. Human Remains: Present Absent Possible Unknown Method of Determination:

*A4. Features: A1: colorless circular glass bottle base with Brockway Glass makers mark and "3775 A" and "1" to the left and "B" to the right and "19" underneath

*A5. Cultural Constituents:

*A6. Were Specimens Collected?: Yes No

*A7. Site Condition: Good Fair Poor (Describe disturbances.): Erosion from seasonal sheet wash and wind, foot traffic from nearby two track road, and tracks from off road vehicles.

*A8. Nearest Water: Mojave River approximately 9.5 miles west

*A9. Elevation: 3143

A10. Environmental Setting: Vegetation consists of creosote, sage brush, sparse cholla, and sparse Joshua trees. Sediments include light tan alluvial loam with coarse sands and subangular, granitic gravels.

A11. Historical Information:

*A12 Age: Prehistoric Protohistoric 1542-1769 1769-1848 1848-1880 1914-1945 Post 1945 Undetermined

A13. Interpretations: The site appears to be largely surficial secondary deposit, with no evidence found to suggest there are substantial buried deposits.

A14. Remarks:

A15. References:

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

Original Media/Negatives Kept at: PaleoWest 517 S. Ivy Avenue Monrovia, CA 91016

*A17. Form Prepared by: G. Severen

Date: 10/24/2022

Affiliation and Address: PaleoWest 517 S. Ivy Avenue Monrovia, CA 91016

Page 3 of 5

Resource Name: 22-0512-GS-002

Source: iOS device photo

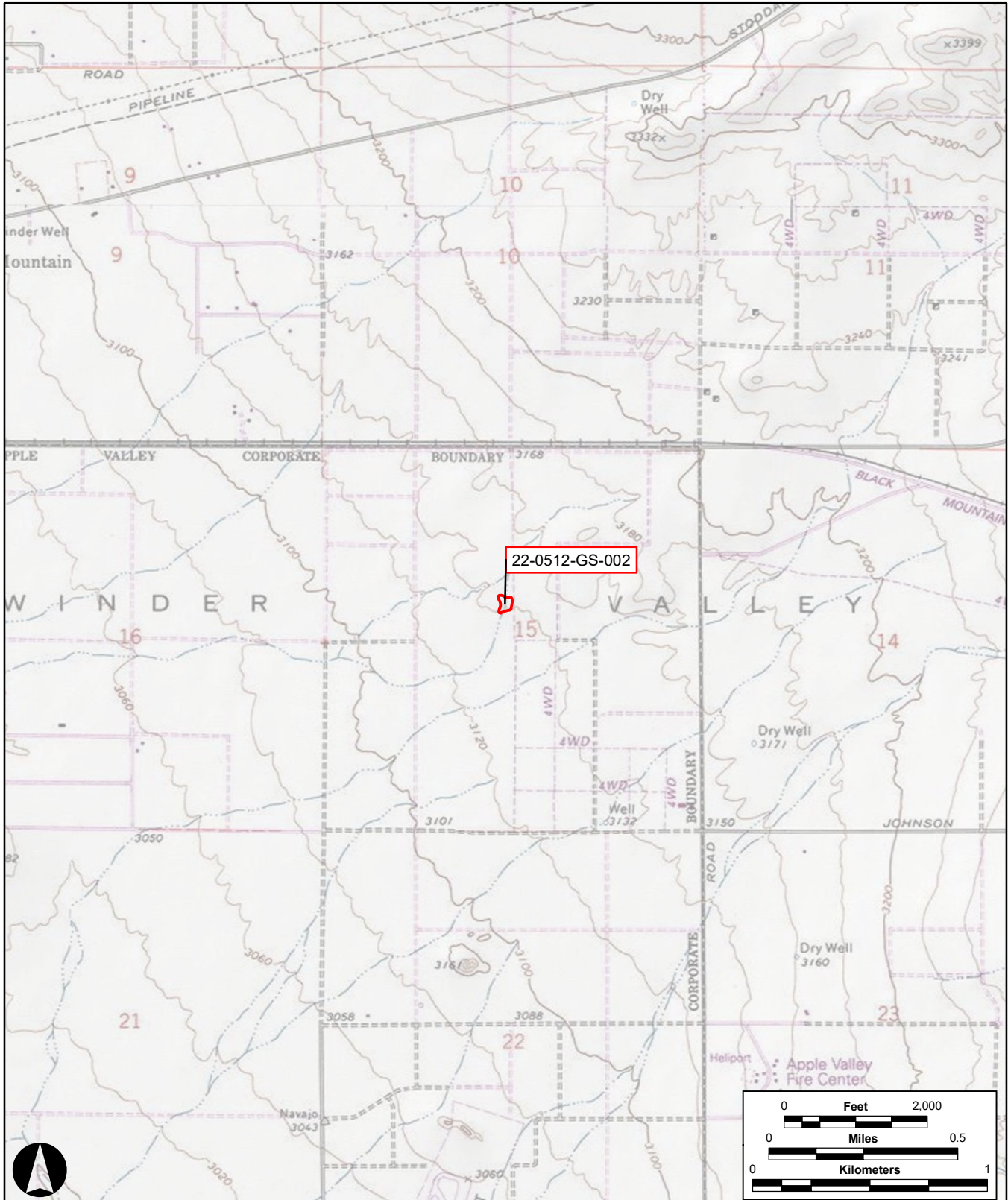
Negatives Kept at: PaleoWest 517 S. Ivy Avenue Monrovia, CA



A1: Colorless glass bottle base Brockway Glass makers mark; plan, 10/24/2022, IMG_001



Site overview of 22-0512-GS-002; southeast, 10/24/2022, IMG_002





Page 1 of 5 *Resource Name or #: 22-0512-GS-003

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 Date 1975 T6N R3W ; 1/4 of 1/4 of Sec 15 ; SBBB.M.

c. Address City Zip Apple Valley

d. UTM: Zone 11 516713 mE; 3829833 mN

e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, etc., as appropriate)

Traveling along Hwy 15 N, exit onto Stoddard Wells Road. Take a slight right turn onto Johnson Road. For 2.6 miles, keep left onto Johnson Road and turn left onto Flint Road. Travel 0.6 miles along Flint Road and the destination is on the left.

*P3a. Description: Site is small diffuse historic period refuse scatter consisting of A1 (amber bottle base with Owens Illinois Duraglass makers mark and "9" to the left "4" and "9" to the right and "2" below, 4 solder dot cans with rotary opened and one knife opened, 3 beverage cans with church key opened, one coffee can rotary opened, one large 4 inch sanitary can, one pull tab beverage can, and one press lid.

*P3b. Resource Attributes: AH4. Privies/dumps/trash scatters

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

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



P5b. Description of Photo: A1: amber bottle bass with Owens Illinois Duraglass makers mark; plan, 10/24/2022, IMG_001

*P6. Date Constructed/Age and Source:
 Historic Prehistoric Both
Can types and makers mark

*P7. Owner and Address: Private land

*P8. Recorded by: G. Severen and E. Morales

PaleoWest 517 S. Ivy Avenue Monrovia, CA
91016

*P9. Date Recorded: 10/24/2022

*P10. Survey Type: Pedestrian survey

*P11. Report Citation: McDougall, D., K. Knabb, G. Severen, 2022. Cultural Resource Investigation For the Quarry Pawnee Complex Project in the City of Apple Valley, San Bernardino County, California. PaleoWest.

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

*A1. Dimensions: a. Length: 34 m (SE) x b. Width: 28 m(NW)

Method of Measurement: Paced Taped Visual Estimate GPS GIS Other: GIS

Method of Determination: Artifacts Features Soil Vegetation Topography Cut Bank

Animal Burrow Excavation Property Boundary Other: Artifacts

Reliability of Determination: High Medium Low Explain:

Limitations: Restricted Access Paved/built over Site limits incompletely defined Disturbances Vegetation

Other: Disturbances

A2. Depth: None Unknown Method of Determination:

*A3. Human Remains: Present Absent Possible Unknown Method of Determination:

*A4. Features:

*A5. Cultural Constituents: A1 (amber bottle base with Owens Illinois Duraglass makers mark and "9" to the left "4" and "9" to the right and "2" below

*A6. Were Specimens Collected?: Yes No

*A7. Site Condition: Good Fair Poor (Describe disturbances.): Disturbances to the site include erosion from seasonal sheet water and wind, and off-road vehicle tracks.

*A8. Nearest Water: Mojave River approximately 9.5 miles west

*A9. Elevation: 3139 ft

A10. Environmental Setting: Vegetation includes creosote, sage brush, sparse cholla, and sparse Joshua trees. Sediments consist of light tan alluvial loam with coarse sands and subangular granitic gravels.

A11. Historical Information:

*A12 Age: Prehistoric Protohistoric 1542-1769 1769-1848 1848-1880 1914-1945 Post 1945 Undetermined

A13. Interpretations: The site appears to be largely surficial secondary deposit, with no evidence found to suggest there are substantial buried deposits.

A14. Remarks: The site appears to be largely surficial secondary deposit, with no evidence found to suggest there are substantial buried deposits

A15. References:

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

Original Media/Negatives Kept at: PaleoWest 517 S. Ivy Avenue Monrovia, CA 91016

*A17. Form Prepared by: G. Severen

Date: 10/24/2022

Affiliation and Address: PaleoWest 517 S. Ivy Avenue Monrovia, CA 91016

Page 3 of 5

Resource Name: 22-0512-GS-003

Source: iOS device photo

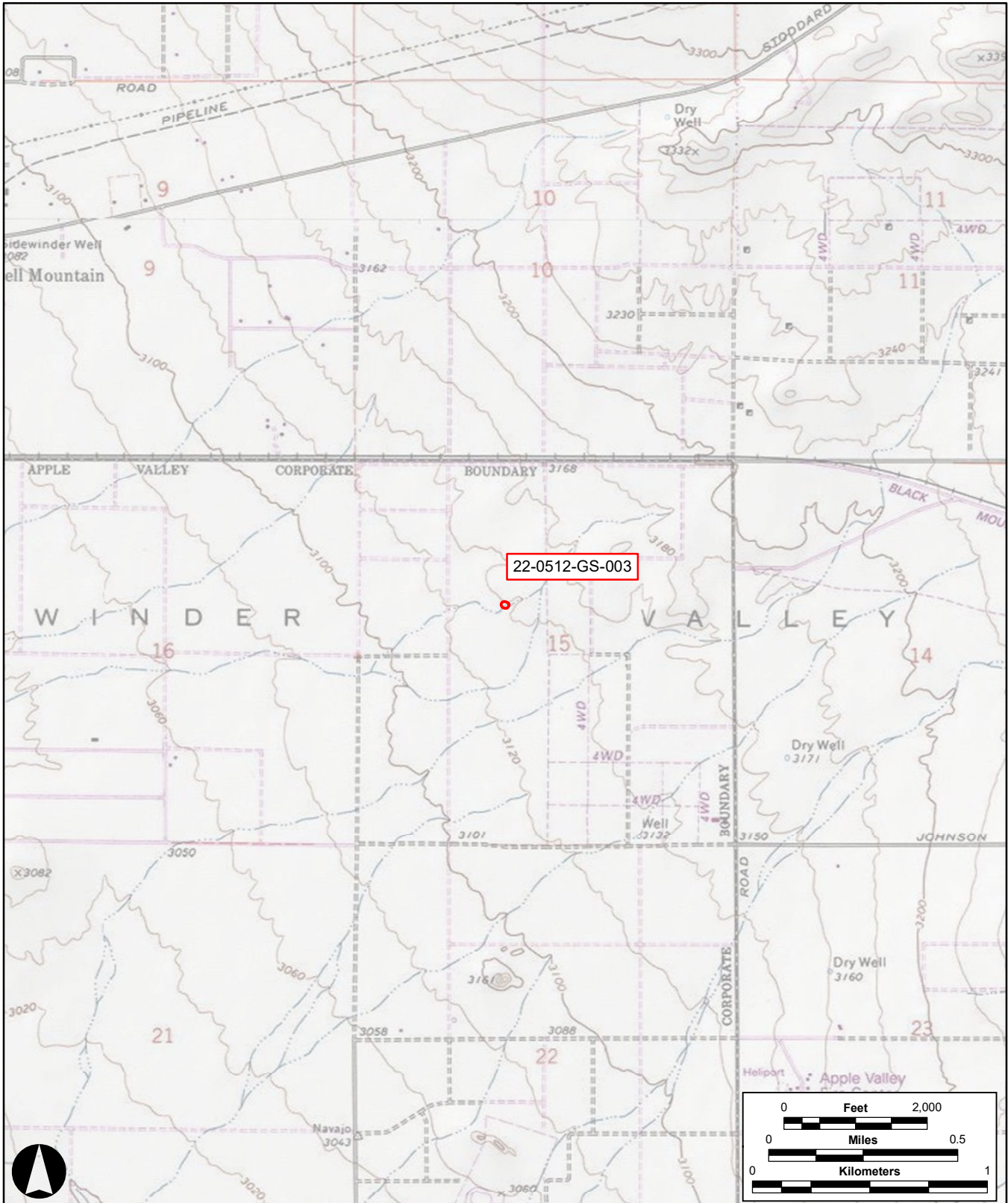
Negatives Kept at: PaleoWest 517 S. Ivy Avenue Monrovia, CA

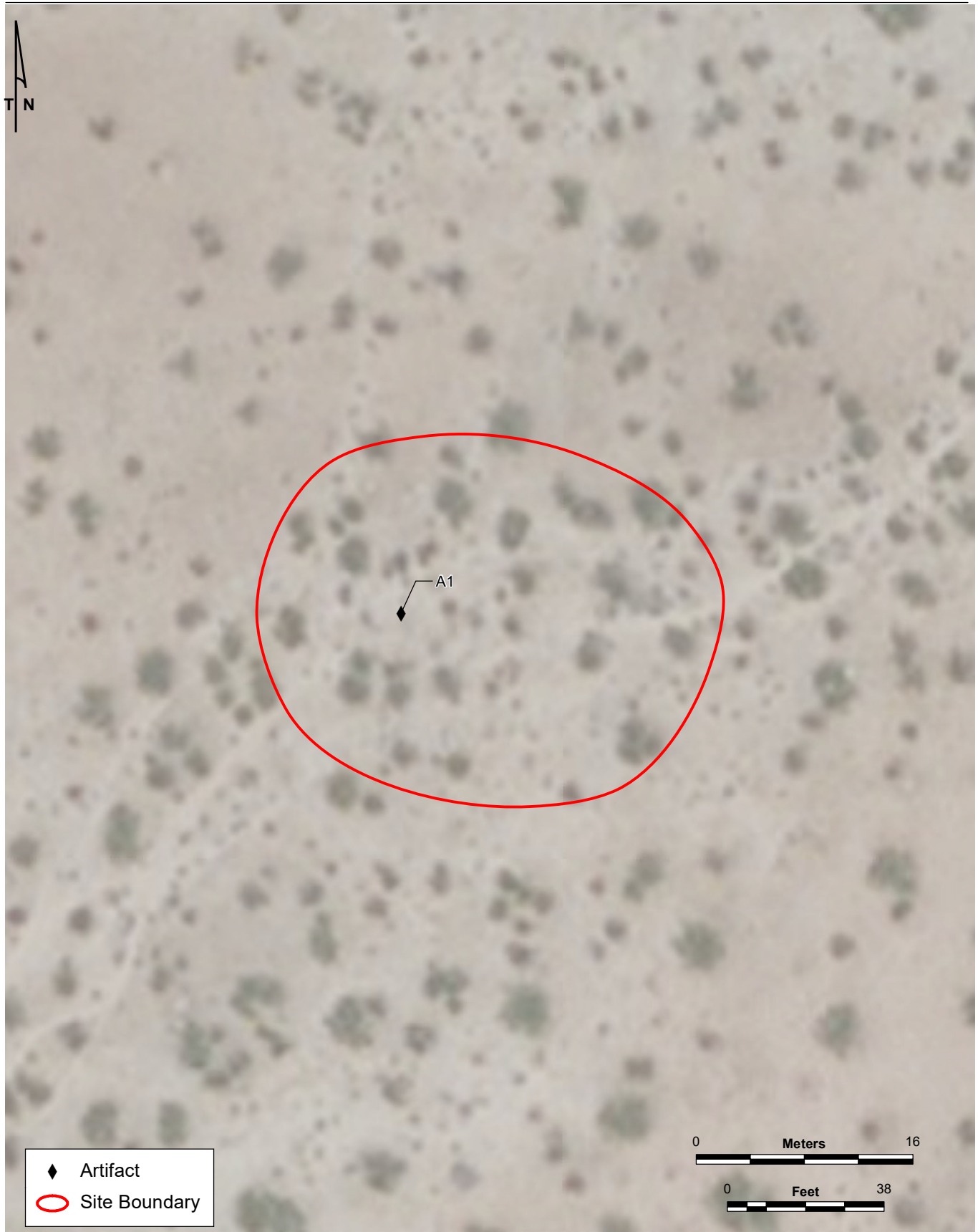


A1: amber bottle base with Owens Illinois Duraglass makers mark; plan, 10/24/2022, IMG_001



Overview of 22-0512-GS-003; south, 10/24/2022, IMG_002





Page 1 of 5 *Resource Name or #: 22-0512-GS-004

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 Date 1975 T6N R3W ; 1/4 of 1/4 of Sec 15 ; SBBB.M.

c. Address City Zip Apple Valley

d. UTM: Zone 11 516620 mE; 3829675 mN

e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, etc., as appropriate)

Traveling along Hwy 15 N, exit onto Stoddard Wells Road. Take a slight right turn onto Johnson Road. For 2.6 miles, keep left onto Johnson Road and turn left onto Flint Road. Travel 0.5 miles along Flint Road and the destination is on the left.

*P3a. Description: Site 22-0512-GS-004 is a diffuse historic-period refuse scatter consisting of approximately 36 sanitary cans including 8 condensed milk cans, 18 beverage cans with church-key opened, and 10 sanitary can (most of them crushed with rotary-opened and some church-key opened). Additionally, the refuse scatter also contained more than 15 green and amber glass shards. The site appears to be largely surficial, with no evidence found to suggest there are substantial buried deposits.

*P3b. Resource Attributes: AH4. Privies/dumps/trash scatters

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

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



*P5b. Description of Photo: Site overview of 22-0512-GS-004; northeast, 10/24/2022, IMG_001

*P6. Date Constructed/Age and Source:
 Historic Prehistoric Both
Can types

*P7. Owner and Address: Private land

*P8. Recorded by: G. Severen and E. Morales

PaleoWest 517 S. Ivy Avenue Monrovia, CA 91016

*P9. Date Recorded: 10/24/2022

*P10. Survey Type: Pedestrian survey

*P11. Report Citation: McDougall, D., K. Knabb, G. Severen, 2022. Cultural Resource Investigation For the Quarry Pawnee Complex Project in the City of Apple Valley, San Bernardino County, California. PaleoWest.

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

*A1. Dimensions: a. Length: 68 m (SE) x b. Width: 26 m(NW)

Method of Measurement: Paced Taped Visual Estimate GPS GIS Other: GIS

Method of Determination: Artifacts Features Soil Vegetation Topography Cut Bank

Animal Burrow Excavation Property Boundary Other: Artifacts

Reliability of Determination: High Medium Low Explain:

Limitations: Restricted Access Paved/built over Site limits incompletely defined Disturbances Vegetation

Other: Disturbances

A2. Depth: None Unknown Method of Determination:

*A3. Human Remains: Present Absent Possible Unknown Method of Determination:

*A4. Features:

*A5. Cultural Constituents:

*A6. Were Specimens Collected?: Yes No

*A7. Site Condition: Good Fair Poor (Describe disturbances.): Site disturbances include seasonal sheet water erosion, wind erosion, tracks from off road vehicles, and modern refuse

*A8. Nearest Water: Mojave River approximately 9.5 miles to the west

*A9. Elevation: 3136 ft

A10. Environmental Setting: Vegetation includes creosote, sage brush, sparse cholla, and sparse Joshua trees. Sediments include light tan alluvial loam with coarse sands and subangular granitic gravels.

A11. Historical Information:

*A12 Age: Prehistoric Protohistoric 1542-1769 1769-1848 1848-1880 1914-1945 Post 1945 Undetermined

A13. Interpretations: The site appears to be largely surficial secondary deposit, with no evidence found to suggest there are substantial buried deposits.

A14. Remarks:

A15. References:

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

Original Media/Negatives Kept at: PaleoWest 517 S. Ivy Avenue Monrovia, CA 91016

*A17. Form Prepared by: G. Severn

Date: 10/24/2022

Affiliation and Address: PaleoWest 517 S. Ivy Avenue Monrovia, CA 91016

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Resource Name: 22-0512-GS-004

Source: iOS device photo

Negatives Kept at: PaleoWest 517 S. Ivy Avenue Monrovia, CA



Site overview of 22-0512-GS-004; northeast,
10/24/2022, IMG_001

