
Appendix D

Cultural Resources Technical Report

Cultural Resources Inventory Report

Mojave Industrial Park

Project

City of Victorville, California

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Acronyms and Abbreviations

Acronym/Abbreviation	Definition
APN	Accessor's Parcel Number
CEQA	California Environmental Quality Act
City	City of Victorville
CHRIS	California Historical Resources Information System
cm	centimeter
CRHR	California Register of Historic Resources
DPR	California Department of Parks and Recreation
ft	feet
MLD	Most Likely Descendant
NAHC	Native American Heritage Commission
NRHP	National Register of Historic Places
PRC	Public Resources Code
Project	Mojave Industrial Park Project
SCCIC	South Central Coastal Information Center
TCR	tribal cultural resource
topo	topographic

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Management Summary

This report presents the results of a Cultural Resources Inventory performed by Dudek for the Mojave Industrial Park Project (Project). The Project is bound to the south by Mojave Drive, north by Holly Street, east by vacant land and west by U.S. Highway 395, in the City of Victorville. The Project falls in Township 15 North, Range 5 West, Sections 10, 11, 14, and 15 on the Victorville and Adelanto, California U.S. Geological Survey 7.5-Minute Series Quadrangles (Figure 1). The Project consists of the construction and operation of up to approximately 3,653,000 square feet of industrial/warehouse space. Dudek conducted a cultural resources investigation that meets the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) compliance for the Project. The City of Victorville (City) is the lead agency for compliance with CEQA. The Project area is defined as the proposed 195-acre property and associated road and utility improvements (Figure 2).

In accordance with CEQA, Dudek performed a cultural resources inventory for the Project. The inventory consisted of a records search of the Project area and a 1-mile radius around the Project area, a Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) Sacred Lands File search, tribal information outreach, and an intensive pedestrian survey of the Project area. The South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC) records search did identify two cultural resources within the Project area, P-36-010316 and P-36-034159, both are historic era built environment resources (defined as structures or features over 50 years in age) consisting of transmission lines. An NAHC Sacred Lands File (SLF) search was requested, and results were positive.

Dudek archaeologists conducted an intensive-level cultural pedestrian survey of the entire current Project area on August 15 and 16, 2023. The locations of P-36-010316 and P-36-034159 were revisited and the survey confirmed the presence that only the overhead wires crossed the Project area and that no related structures fall within the Project area. The survey also resulted in the identification of three new isolates (defined as single archaeological artifacts) within the Project area consisting of one prehistoric lithic flake tool (MIP-JC-I-01), and two historic era cans (MIP-PH-I-01 and MIP-PH-I-02). California Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) 523 series forms were prepared for all the resources and will be submitted to the SCCIC at California State University, Fullerton (CSUF).

In consideration of the identified archaeological isolates, the number of known resources within close proximity to the Project area, and because alluvial soils suited to supporting the development of archaeological deposits are present within the Project area, there is moderate potential for identifying unanticipated buried cultural resources deposits within previously undisturbed areas during subsurface Project activities. Cultural resources monitoring with a qualified archaeologist is recommended during initial ground-disturbing activities within previously undisturbed deposits. Monitoring can be reduced or terminated should no cultural discoveries be made during observation of subsurface exposures or if documentation is provided which demonstrates that ground-disturbing activities will be occurring in sediments with no potential for cultural resources to be present or otherwise persist. If human remains are found, the County Coroner shall be immediately notified of the discovery in accordance with Section 7050.5 of the California Health and Safety Code.

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1 Introduction

1.1 Project Location and Description

The Mojave Industrial Park Project (Project) would generally involve the development of three industrial/warehouse buildings totaling 1,350,000 square feet on an approximately 81.1-acre (gross acres) site which consists of three parcels (Assessor's Parcel Numbers [APNs] 3128-631-02, 3128-631-03, and 3128-631-04) located north of Mojave Drive and east of Onyx Road in Victorville (City), California. Building 1, the southeast building, would be approximately 100,000 square feet, Building 2, the southwest building, would be approximately 91,000 square feet, and Building 3, the northern building, would be approximately 1,159,000 square feet. The Project would include passenger vehicle parking spaces, trailer parking spaces, tractor-trailer loading docks, and other associated site improvements such as landscaping, sidewalks, and internal driveways.

The Project would also include improvements along Onyx Road, Mojave Drive, Cactus Road/Tawney Ridge Lane, and Topaz Road, including frontage landscaping and pedestrian improvements. A variety of trees, shrubs, plants, and land covers would be planted within the Project frontage's landscape setback area, as well as within the landscape areas found around the proposed industrial/warehouse buildings and throughout the Project area. The Project would also involve the off-site construction of the west half of Topaz Road, east half of Onyx Road, and south half of Cactus Road, and the Project would widen Mojave Drive from east of Topaz Road to west of Onyx Road. Additionally, the Project would extend Cactus Road, a collector, from Onyx Road to east of Highway 395. This would be a public road once constructed.

The Project area falls within Sections 10, 11, 14, and 15 of Township 15 North, Range 5 West of the Victorville and Adelanto, California 7.5-minute Quadrangles (Figure 1). The Project area is located on the northeast quadrant of Mojave Drive and Onyx Road. The Project area consists of vacant land located south of Cactus Road/Tawney Ridge Lane, north of Mojave Drive, east of Onyx Road and west of Topaz Road (unpaved), approximately one mile east of Highway 395, northwest of I-15, and north of State Route 18. The Project area consists of approximately 81.1 acres encompassing APNs 3128-631-02, 3128-631-03, and 3128-631-04 (Figure 2).

1.2 Area of Potential Impacts

The area of potential impacts (API) is the study area delineated to assess potential impacts from the construction and operation of the project on both archaeological and historic built environment resources. The API encompasses the geographic area or areas within which the project may directly or indirectly cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a known or unknown historical resource. A substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource means physical demolition, destruction, relocation, or alteration of the resource or its immediate surroundings such that the significance of the resource is materially impaired (15064.5[b][1]). Under CEQA, material impairment of a historical resource is considered a significant impact (or effect), which can be direct, indirect, or cumulative.¹

¹ As used in the CEQA Guidelines and 14 CCR § 15358, the terms "effects" and "impacts" are synonymous and, therefore, they are also used interchangeably in this report.

A direct or primary effect on a historical resource is one that is caused by the project and occurs at the same time and place (14 CCR § 15358[a][1]). Examples of direct effects that are caused by, and immediately related to, the project include, but are not limited to, demolition, destruction, relocation, and alteration of a historical resource as a result of ground disturbance and other construction activities. Direct effects, however, are not limited to physical effects and in certain circumstances can be visual, vibratory, auditory, or atmospheric in nature if the effect is immediate and results in the material impairment of the significance of a historical resource. Visual intrusions within the viewshed of a historical resource, for example, could result in the material impairment of the resource's integrity of setting, if an unencumbered view of the surrounding area or a specific area is a characteristic that contributes to the significance of the resource. Similarly, operational noise that exceeds the ambient level of a sensitive noise receptor can cause material impairment to a historical resource that derives its significance from an inherently quiet auditory setting.² Finally, atmospheric intrusions such as those caused by the introduction of high levels of fugitive dust emissions or chemical pollutants can result in adverse effects that directly and physically affect biological landscape features that have been identified as historical resources for the purposes of CEQA. Overall, while direct effects are commonly associated with physical effects, they may also include other types of effects that are visual, vibratory, auditory, or atmospheric in nature if the effect is caused by, and occurs at the same time and place, as the project and there is no other intervening cause between the activities or components of the project and the historical resource.

By contrast, an indirect or secondary effect is a reasonably foreseeable effect caused by the project that occurs later in time or is farther removed in distance. Indirect effects may include growth-inducing effects and other effects related to induced changes in the pattern of land use, population density, or growth rate, and related effects on air and water and other natural systems, including ecosystems (14 CCR § 15358[a][2]). Because these types of effects are not immediately related to the project, they are considered secondary effects.

Cumulative impacts refer to two or more individual effects which, when considered together, are considerable or which compound or increase other environmental impacts. The individual effects may be changes resulting from a single project or a number of separate projects. The cumulative impact from several projects is the change in the environment that results from the incremental impact of the project when added to other closely related past, present, and reasonably foreseeable probable future projects. Cumulative impacts can result from individually minor but collectively significant projects taking place over a period of time (14 CCR § 15355[a]-[b]). The API for cumulative impacts, if any exist, would be coincident with the API for direct effects, indirect effects, or both because in order for a cumulative impact to exist, a historical resource must first be directly or indirectly affected by the project.

1.2.1 Area of Potential Impacts for Archaeological Resources

For archaeological resources, the horizontal API includes any areas where ground disturbance related to the Project will occur. Specifically, this includes the Project area encompassing three parcels, APNs 3128-631-02, 3128-631-03, and 3128-631-04) located north of Mojave Drive and east of Onyx Road, and the improvements along Onyx Road, Mojave Drive, Cactus Road/Tawney Ridge Lane, and Topaz Road for a total of 81.1 acres (Figure 2).

² Construction noise that exceeds the ambient level of a sensitive noise receptor is not analyzed because it is considered a temporary impact that would not have an adverse effect on historical resources since it would not cause physical damage and would not permanently alter or diminish the integrity of such resources. Temporary construction noise would not result in a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource and, therefore, would not cause a significant impact under CEQA.

1.2.2 Area of Potential Impacts for Built Environment Resources

The delineation of the API for built environment resources considered the proposed project activities in conjunction with historic era built resources that are 45 years of age or older (those built-in or prior to 1978) that may sustain impacts due to the construction or operation of the project.³ As part of this study, Dudek reviewed the proposed project site and adjacent parcels for the presence of previously recorded or evaluated built environment properties. Additionally, the proposed project site and surrounding area was reviewed for buildings and structures old enough to require evaluation under applicable historical significance requirements. No built environment building or structures requiring identification or evaluation under CEQA were identified in the API.

The horizontal limits of the API include the legal parcel boundaries of APNs 3128-631-02, 3128-631-03, and 3128-631-04 and the boundary of the proposed road improvements. Because of the geographically constrained nature of the project activities, the API is limited to the extent of the Project Boundary depicted in Figure 2. Additional considerations used to justify the delineation of the API include the following:

- The API includes an area of direct physical effect, which encompasses the 81.1-acre project site wherein all ground disturbance, grading, and site preparation associated with the project would occur. The project would construct an industrial/warehouse building complex within the legal parcel boundaries of APNs 3128-631-02, 3128-631-03, and 3128-631-04 including new vehicular circulation, pedestrian connectivity and landscaping within the property and adjacent public streets. The project would also as install street improvements along and widen Onyx Road, Mojave Drive, Cactus Road/Tawney Ridge Lane, and Topaz Road and an extension of Cactus Road between Onyx Road and Highway 395.
- The results of the field survey (section 4.2) confirmed that APNs 3128-631-02, 3128-631-03, and 3128-631-04 are presently undeveloped and do not contain any extant built environment resources. As such, these parcels located in the API do not contain built environment resources requiring formal evaluation for historic significance and are not considered CEQA historical resources.
- The area of direct physical effect encompasses several segments of non-paved roads including Onyx Road, Cactus Road, and Topaz Road. These road segments have not been previously evaluated as contributing to the significance of a larger resource based on a review of the Office of Historic Preservation's (OHP) Built Environment Resources Directory (BERD) or the City of Victorville's Local Register of Historic Resources, nor were they formally evaluated for this project. As discussed in section 4.2, these road segments constitute examples of a ubiquitous, non-engineered property type, and are unlikely to meet historic significance criteria considering the threshold requirements. As such, these roadway segments were not formally recorded or evaluated for historic significance as part of the current study.
- The area of direct physical effect also includes a segment of Mojave Drive Avenue along the southern boundary of the API. The road was initially developed between 1994 and 2005 and was not formally

³ In order to understand the historic importance of a resource, sufficient time must have passed to obtain a scholarly perspective on the events or individuals associated with the resource (14 CCR 4852[d][2]). While the 50-year threshold is generally used for listing resources in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) and the California Register of Historical resources (CRHR), the California Office of Historic Preservation's (OHP) *Instructions for Recording Historical Resources* recommends recording "any physical evidence of human activities over 45 years . . . for the purposes of inclusion in the OHP's filing system." It also allows for the "documentation of resources less than 45 years . . . if those resources have been formally evaluated, regardless of the outcome of the evaluation." Further, the guidance notes that the 45-year threshold recognizes that there is commonly a five-year lag between resource identification and the date that planning decisions are made, and thus it explicitly encourages the collection of data about resources that may become eligible for the NRHP or CRHR within that planning period. More restrictive criteria must be met before the resources included in OHP's filing system are listed, found eligible for listing, or otherwise determined to be important in connection with federal, state, and local legal statuses and registration programs (OHP 1995: 2).

evaluated for the current project because it has not yet reached the age threshold for evaluation and therefore does not require formal evaluation for historic significance at this time. Because this work would have no potential to cause adverse effects, the roadway segment was not formally recorded or evaluated for the current study.

- Finally, the results of the record search indicate the presence of two previously recorded built environment resources that intersect the western edge of the project area where they cross over Cactus Drive within the Project boundary: the Southern California Edison (SCE) Kramer-Victor 115kV Transmission Line (P-36-010316) built in 1913, and the SCE Kramer-Roadway-Victor 115kV Transmission Line (P-36-034159), built in 1950. Neither property appears in the BERD, and their California Historic Resources (CHR) status code is unknown. The SCE Kramer-Victor 115kV Transmission Line was previously determined eligible for the NRHP and listed in the CRHR in 1995, however the original towers along the 34-mile segment crossing the project area were replaced in 1989 causing the segment to be determined ineligible as a contributor to the overall transmission line in 2008. The SCE Kramer-Roadway-Victor 115kV Transmission Line was found ineligible for the NRHP, CRHR, and local listing in 2020. For these reasons, the properties are not considered historical resources for the purposes of CEQA and the proposed project would have no potential to impact them.

Since there are no historical resources (as defined under Section 15064.5[a] of the CEQA Guidelines) that would be affected by the project and since there are no reasonably foreseeable project activities that would occur later in time or that would be farther removed in distance that could indirectly affect historical resources, the API contains no geographic areas of indirect effect. Additionally, since the project would not cause any direct or indirect effects on historical resources, there are no areas under consideration for cumulative effects. Therefore, the API is defined by, and coincident with, the Project Boundary as delineated in Figures 1-3. For the reasons detailed above, Built Environment resources will not be discussed further throughout the duration of this study.

1.3 Regulatory Context

The following section provides a summary of the applicable regulations, policies, and guidelines relating to the proper management of cultural resources.

1.3.1 California Register of Historical Resources

In California, the term “historical resource” includes but is not limited to “any object, building, structure, site, area, place, record, or manuscript which is historically or archaeologically significant, or is significant in the architectural, engineering, scientific, economic, agricultural, educational, social, political, military, or cultural annals of California” (PRC Section 5020.1(j)). In 1992, the California legislature established the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) “to be used by state and local agencies, private groups, and citizens to identify the state’s historical resources and to indicate what properties are to be protected, to the extent prudent and feasible, from substantial adverse change” (PRC Section 5024.1(a)). The criteria for listing resources on the CRHR were expressly developed to be in accordance with previously established criteria developed for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), enumerated below. According to California Public Resources Code (PRC) Section 5024.1(c)(1–4), a resource is considered historically significant if it (i) retains “substantial integrity,” and (ii) meets at least one of the following criteria:

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

In order to understand the historic importance of a resource, sufficient time must have passed to obtain a scholarly perspective on the events or individuals associated with the resource. A resource less than fifty years old may be considered for listing in the CRHR if it can be demonstrated that sufficient time has passed to understand its historical importance (see CCR Title 14, Section 4852(d)(2)).

The CRHR protects cultural resources by requiring evaluations of the significance of prehistoric and historic resources. The criteria for the CRHR are nearly identical to those for the NRHP and properties listed or formally designated as eligible for listing in the NRHP are automatically listed in the CRHR, as are the state landmarks and points of interest. The CRHR also includes properties designated under local ordinances or identified through local historical resource surveys.

1.3.2 California Environmental Quality Act

As described further below, the following CEQA statutes and CEQA Guidelines (14 CCR 15000 et seq.) are of relevance to the analysis of archaeological, historic, and tribal cultural resources:

- PRC Section 21083.2(g) defines “unique archaeological resource.”
- PRC Section 21084.1 and CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5(a) defines “historical resources.” In addition, CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5(b) defines the phrase “substantial adverse change in the significance of an historical resource;” it also defines the circumstances when a project would materially impair the significance of an historical resource.
- PRC Section 21074(a) defines “tribal cultural resources.”
- PRC Section 5097.98 and CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5(e): Set forth standards and steps to be employed following the accidental discovery of human remains in any location other than a dedicated ceremony.
- PRC Sections 21083.2(b)-(c) and CEQA Guidelines Section 15126.4: Provide information regarding the mitigation framework for archaeological and historic resources, including examples of preservation-in-place mitigation measures; preservation-in-place is the preferred manner of mitigating impacts to significant archaeological sites because it maintains the relationship between artifacts and the archaeological context, and may also help avoid conflict with religious or cultural values of groups associated with the archaeological site(s).

More specifically, under CEQA, a project may have a significant effect on the environment if it may cause “a substantial adverse change in the significance of an historical resource” (PRC Section 21084.1; CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5(b)). If a site is either listed or eligible for listing in the CRHR, or if it is included in a local register of historic resources or identified as significant in a historical resources survey (meeting the requirements of PRC Section 5024.1(q)), it is a “historical resource” and is presumed to be historically or culturally significant for purposes of CEQA (PRC Section 21084.1; CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5(a)). The lead agency is not precluded

from determining that a resource is a historical resource even if it does not fall within this presumption (PRC Section 21084.1; CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5(a)).

A “substantial adverse change in the significance of an historical resource” reflecting a significant effect under CEQA means “physical demolition, destruction, relocation, or alteration of the resource or its immediate surroundings such that the significance of an historical resource would be materially impaired” (CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5(b)(1); PRC Section 5020.1(q)). In turn, the significance of an historical resource is materially impaired when a project (CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5(b)(2)):

1. Demolishes or materially alters in an adverse manner those physical characteristics of an historical resource that convey its historical significance and that justify its inclusion in, or eligibility for, inclusion in the California Register; or
2. Demolishes or materially alters in an adverse manner those physical characteristics that account for its inclusion in a local register of historical resources pursuant to Section 5020.1(k) of the PRC or its identification in an historical resources survey meeting the requirements of Section 5024.1(g) of the PRC, unless the public agency reviewing the effects of the project establishes by a preponderance of evidence that the resource is not historically or culturally significant; or
3. Demolishes or materially alters in an adverse manner those physical characteristics of a historical resource that convey its historical significance and that justify its eligibility for inclusion in the California Register as determined by a lead agency for purposes of CEQA.

Pursuant to these sections, the CEQA inquiry begins with evaluating whether a project area contains any “historical resources,” then evaluates whether that project will cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource such that the resource’s historical significance is materially impaired. If it can be demonstrated that a project will cause damage to a unique archaeological resource, the lead agency may require reasonable efforts be made to permit any or all of these resources to be preserved in place or left in an undisturbed state. To the extent that they cannot be left undisturbed, mitigation measures are required (Section 21083.2[a], [b], and [c]).

1.3.3 Native American Historic Cultural Sites (California Public Resources Code section 5097 et seq.)

State law addresses the disposition of Native American burials in archaeological sites and protects such remains from disturbance, vandalism, or inadvertent destruction; establishes procedures to be implemented if Native American skeletal remains are discovered during construction of a project; and establishes the NAHC to resolve disputes regarding the disposition of such remains. In addition, the Native American Historic Resource Protection Act makes it a misdemeanor punishable by up to 1 year in jail to deface or destroy an Indian historic or cultural site that is listed or may be eligible for listing in the CRHR.

1.3.4 California Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act

The California Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (California Repatriation Act), enacted in 2001, required all state agencies and museums that receive state funding and that have possession or control over collections of human remains or cultural items, as defined, to complete an inventory and summary of these remains

and items on or before January 1, 2003, with certain exceptions. The California Repatriation Act also provides a process for the identification and repatriation of these items to the appropriate tribes.

1.3.5 California Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5 and Public Resources Code Section 5097.98

CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5 assigns special importance to human remains and specifies procedures to be used when Native American remains are discovered. As described below, the procedures are detailed in California Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5 and Public Resources Code Section 5097.98.

California law protects Native American burials, skeletal remains, and associated grave goods, regardless of their antiquity, and provides for the sensitive treatment and disposition of those remains. Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5 requires that if human remains are discovered in any place other than a dedicated cemetery, no further disturbance or excavation of the site or nearby area reasonably suspected to contain human remains shall occur until the County coroner has examined the remains (California Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5[b]). PRC Section 5097.98 also outlines the process to be followed in the event that remains are discovered. If the coroner determines or has reason to believe the remains are those of a Native American, the coroner must contact the California Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) within 24 hours (California Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5[c]). In accordance with California Public Resources Code Section 5097.98(a), the NAHC will notify the Most Likely Descendant (MLD). With the permission of the landowner, the MLD may inspect the site of discovery. Within 48 hours of being granted access to the site, the MLD may recommend means of treatment or disposition, with appropriate dignity, of the human remains and associated grave goods.

1.3.6 Assembly Bill 52

California Assembly Bill 52, which took effect July 1, 2015, establishes a consultation process between California Native American Tribes and lead agencies in order to address tribal concerns regarding project impacts and mitigation to “tribal cultural resources” (TCR). Public Resources Code section 21074(a) defines TCRs and states that a project that has the potential to cause a substantial adverse change to a TCR is a project that may have an adverse effect on the environment. A TCR is defined as a site, feature, place, cultural landscape, sacred place, and object with cultural value to a California Native American tribe that is either:

1. listed or eligible for listing in the CRHR or a local register of historical resources, or
2. determined by a lead agency to be a TCR.

1.3.7 Guidelines for Determining Significance

According to CEQA (Section 15064.5b), a project with an effect that may cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an historical resource is a project that may have a significant effect on the environment. CEQA defines a substantial adverse change:

Substantial adverse change in the significance of an historical resource means physical demolition, destruction, relocation, or alteration of the resource or its immediate surroundings such that the significance of an historical resource would be materially impaired.

The significance of an historical resource is materially impaired when a project:

- Demolishes or materially alters in an adverse manner those physical characteristics of an historical resource that convey its historical significance and that justify its inclusion in, or eligibility for inclusion in, the CRHR; or
- Demolishes or materially alters in an adverse manner those physical characteristics that account for its inclusion in a local register of historical resources pursuant to Section 5020.1(k) of the Public Resources Code or its identification in an historical resources survey meeting the requirements of Section 5024.1(g) of the Public Resources Code, unless the public agency reviewing the effects of the project establishes by a preponderance of evidence that the resource is not historically or culturally significant; or
- Demolishes or materially alters in an adverse manner those physical characteristics of an historical resource that convey its historical significance and that justify its eligibility for inclusion in the CRHR as determined by a lead agency for purposes of CEQA.

Section 15064.5(c) of CEQA applies to effects on archaeological sites and contains the following additional provisions regarding archaeological sites:

- When a project will impact an archaeological site, a lead agency shall first determine whether the site is an historical resource, as defined in subsection (a).
- If a lead agency determines that the archaeological site is a historical resource, it shall refer to the provisions of Section 21084.1 of the Public Resources Code, and this section, Section 15126.4 of the Guidelines, and the limits contained in Section 21083.2 of the Public Resources Code do not apply.
- If an archaeological site does not meet the criteria defined in subsection (a), but does meet the definition of a unique archaeological resource in Section 21083.2 of the Public Resources Code, the site shall be treated in accordance with the provisions of Section 21083.2. The time and cost limitations described in Public Resources Code Section 21083.2 (c–f) do not apply to surveys and site evaluation activities intended to determine whether the project location contains unique archaeological resources.
- If an archaeological resource is neither a unique archaeological nor a historical resource, the effects of the project on those resources shall not be considered a significant effect on the environment. It shall be sufficient that both the resource and the effect on it are noted in the Initial Study or Environmental Impact Report (EIR), if one is prepared to address impacts on other resources, but they need not be considered further in the CEQA process.

Section 15064.5 (d) and (e) contain additional provisions regarding human remains. Regarding Native American human remains, paragraph (d) provides:

When an initial study identifies the existence of, or the probable likelihood of, Native American human remains within the project, a lead agency shall work with the appropriate Native Americans as identified by the Native American Heritage Commission as provided in Public Resources Code SS5097.98. The applicant may develop an agreement for treating or disposing of, with appropriate dignity, the human remains and any items associated with Native American burials

with the appropriate Native Americans as identified by the Native American Heritage Commission. Action implementing such an agreement is exempt from:

1. The general prohibition on disinterring, disturbing, or removing human remains from any location other than a dedicated cemetery (Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5); and
2. The requirement of CEQA and the Coastal Act.

Under CEQA, an EIR is required to evaluate any impacts on unique archaeological resources (PRC Section 21083.2). A “unique archaeological resource” is defined as (PRC Section 21083.2(g)):

[A]n archaeological artifact, object, or site about which it can be clearly demonstrated that, without merely adding to the current body of knowledge, there is a high probability that it meets any of the following criteria:

1. Contains information needed to answer important scientific research questions and that there is a demonstrable public interest in that information.
2. Has a special and particular quality such as being the oldest of its type or the best available example of its type.
3. Is directly associated with a scientifically recognized important prehistoric or historic event or person.

An impact to a non-unique archaeological resource is not considered a significant environmental impact and such non-unique resources need not be further addressed in the EIR (Public Resources Code Section 21083.2(a); CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5(c)(4)).

As stated above, CEQA contains rules for mitigation of “unique archeological resources.” For example (PRC Section 21083.2(b)(1)-(4)), “[i]f it can be demonstrated that a project will cause damage to a unique archeological resource, the lead agency may require reasonable efforts to be made to permit any or all of these resources to be preserved in place or left in an undisturbed state. Examples of that treatment, in no order of preference, may include, but are not limited to, any of the following:”

4. “Planning construction to avoid archeological sites.”
5. “Deeding archeological sites into permanent conservation easements.”
6. “Capping or covering archeological sites with a layer of soil before building on the sites.”
7. “Planning parks, greenspace, or other open space to incorporate archeological sites.”

PRC Section 21083.2(d) states that “[e]xcavation as mitigation shall be restricted to those parts of the unique archeological resource that would be damaged or destroyed by the project. Excavation as mitigation shall not be required for a unique archeological resource if the lead agency determines that testing or studies already completed have adequately recovered the scientifically consequential information from and about the resource, if this determination is documented in the environmental impact report.”

The rules for mitigating impacts to archeological resources to qualify as “historic resources” are slightly different. According to CEQA Guidelines Section 15126.4(b), “[p]ublic agencies should, whenever feasible, seek to avoid damaging effects on any historic resource of an archeological nature. The following factors shall be considered and discussed in an EIR for a project involving such an archeological site:

- A. Preservation in place is the preferred manner of mitigating impacts to archeological sites. Preservation in place maintains the relationship between artifacts and the archeological context. Preservation may also avoid conflict with religious or cultural values of groups associated with the site.
- B. Preservation in place may be accomplished by, but is not limited to, the following:
 - 1. Planning construction to avoid archeological sites;
 - 2. Incorporation of sites within parks, greenspace, or other open space;
 - 3. Covering the archeological sites with a layer of chemically stable soil before building tennis courts, parking lots, or similar facilities on the site [; and]
 - 4. Deeding the site into a permanent conservation easement.

Thus, although Section 21083.2 of the Public Resources Code, in addressing “unique archeological sites,” provides for specific mitigation options “in no order of preference,” CEQA Guidelines Section 15126.4(b), in addressing “historical resources of an archeological nature,” provides that “[p]reservation in place is the preferred manner of mitigating impacts to archeological sites.”

Under CEQA, “[w]hen data recovery through excavation is the only feasible mitigation,” the lead agency may cause to be prepared and adopt a “data recovery plan,” prior to any excavation being undertaken. The data recovery plan must make “provision for adequately recovering the scientifically consequential information from and about the historic resource” (CEQA Guidelines Section 15126.4(b)(3)(C)). The data recovery plan also “must be deposited with the California Historical Resources Regional Information Center” (CEQA Guidelines Section 15126.4(b)(3)(C)). Further, “[i]f an artifact must be removed during project excavation or testing, curation may be an appropriate mitigation” (CEQA Guidelines Section 15126.4(b)(3)(C)).

However, “[d]ata recovery shall not be required for an historical resource if the lead agency determines that testing or studies already completed have adequately recovered the scientifically consequential information from and about the archeological or historic resource, provided that determination is documented in the EIR and that the studies are deposited with the California Historical Resources Regional Information Center” (CEQA Guidelines Section 15126.4(b)(3)(D)).

1.3.8 City of Victorville General Plan 2030

The Resource Element of the City’s General Plan (adopted in 2008) describes the cultural, historical, and paleontological resources regulatory framework, and policies and plans to protect such resources (City of Victorville 2008). The planning goals and polices are described below.

The City of Victorville Goal #5, in the goals, objectives, policies, and implementation section, consists of one objective and two policies to assist in the preservation and protection of the City’s cultural and paleontological resources.

Objective 5.1: Preserve known and expected cultural resources.

Policy 5.1.1: Determine presence/absence of and consider impacts to cultural resources in the review of public and private development and infrastructure projects.

Implementation Measure 5.1.1.1: As a City Planning Department function, maintain maps illustrating areas that have a moderate-high probability of yielding important cultural resources as a result of land alteration projects.

Implementation Measure 5.1.1.2: Establish a transmittal system with the Archaeological Information Center (AIC) at the San Bernardino County Museum, Redlands. When a project is in its initial phase, the City may send a location map to the AIC for a transmittal-level records search. The transmittal identifies the presence or absence of known cultural resources and/or previously performed studies in and near the project area. The AIC also offers recommendations regarding the need for additional studies, if warranted.

Implementation Measure 5.1.1.3: When warranted based on the findings of reconnaissance level surveys by a qualified professional archaeologist and/or transmittals from the AIC, require Phase I cultural resource assessments by qualified archaeologists, historians, and/or architectural historians, especially in areas of high sensitivity for cultural resources, as shown on the maps maintained in the City Planning Department. The scope of such a survey shall include, as appropriate, in-depth records search at the AIC, historic background research, intensive-level field survey, consultation with the Mohave Historical Society, and consultation with the appropriate Native American representatives and tribal organizations.

Implementation Measure 5.1.1.4: Complete a Planning Area-wide assessment of the paleontological sensitivity, based on a review of geologic formations and a review of paleontological records that identify those formations that have yielded or are expected to yield fossil materials of importance to the scientific community.

Policy 5.1.2: Prohibit destruction of cultural and paleontological materials that contain information of importance to our knowledge of the evolution of life forms and history of human settlement in the Planning Area, unless sufficient documentation of that information is accomplished and distributed to the appropriate scientific community. Require mitigation of any significant impacts that may be identified in project or program level cultural and paleontological assessments as a condition of project or program approval.

Implementation Measure 5.1.2.1: Enact a historic preservation ordinance and/or prepare a historic preservation plan to outline the goals and objectives of the City's historic preservation programs and present an official historic context statement for the evaluation of cultural resources within the City's jurisdiction.

Implementation Measure 5.1.2.2: Assist local property owners in finding and taking advantage of incentives and financial assistance for historic preservation that are available through various federal, state, or city programs.

Implementation Measure 5.1.2.3: Require paleontological monitoring of land alteration projects involving excavation into native geologic materials known to have a high sensitivity for the presence of paleontological resources.

The City's goal is to protect identified archaeological, palaeontologic resources, and historic resources within the Planning Area (City of Victorville 2008).

1.4 Native American Coordination

Dudek requested the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) search its Sacred Lands File (SLF) on May 15, 2023, for the Project area. The SLF consists of a database of known Native American resources. These resources may not be included in the SCCIC database. The NAHC responded on June 13, 2023, with positive results but did not specify if resources were located within the Project area or within the 1-square mile search buffer (Appendix C).

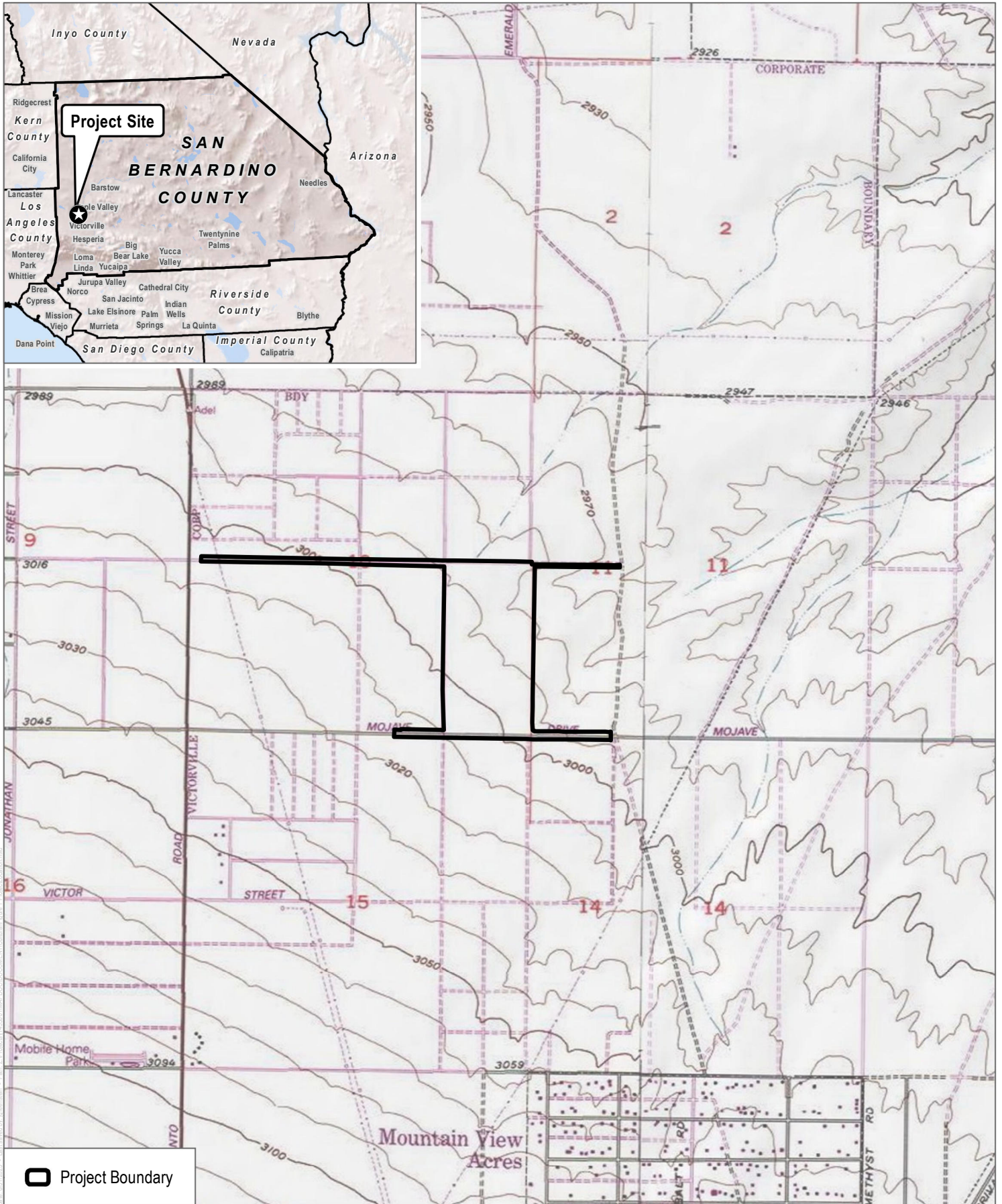
Outreach letters were mailed on June 16, 2023 to all Native American group representatives included on the NAHC contact list (Appendix C). These letters attempted to solicit information relating to Native American resources that may be impacted by the Project. Native American representatives were requested to define a general area where known resources intersect the Project area. Three responses have been received to date. A response was received from the Ft. Yuma Quechan Indian Tribe on stating that they do not wish to comment on the Project and defer to more local Tribes. A response was received from the Yuhaaviatam of San Manuel Nation stating that the Project area is considered moderately culturally sensitive to the Tribe due to the multiple previously recorded archaeological sites within a mile of the Project area, its proximity to water sources, and the undeveloped nature of the land and that they would wish to engage in AB 52 with the City. A response was received by the Morongo Band of Mission Indians stating that the Project is located within the ancestral territory and traditional use area of the Cahuilla and Serrano people of the Morongo Band of Mission Indians that projects within this area are highly sensitive for cultural resources regardless of the presence or absence of remaining surface artifacts and features and that they would like to request consultation under AB 52. A response was received from the Kern Valley Indian Community requesting culturally affiliated Native American monitors be employed for the phase 1 and phase 2 archaeological evaluation as well as during all ground disturbing activities associated with the Project. The NAHC correspondence is included in the Appendix C.

In compliance with Assembly Bill 52, the City, as lead agency, is responsible for conducting government to government consultation with pertinent tribal entities.

1.5 Report Format and Key Personnel

Following this introduction, Chapter 2 presents the environmental and historical background of the area, and the research design for site evaluations. Chapter 3 outlines the methods used to conduct this study. Chapter 4 presents the results of the records search, field survey and evaluations. Chapter 5 summarizes the results of the study, discusses interpretation of the evaluation of cultural resources, and provides recommendations for treatment of archaeological resources. Three appendices are included that contain additional information: Confidential Appendix A includes SCCIC records search information, Confidential Appendix B contains a resource location map and California Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) Series 523 form, and Appendix C includes Native American correspondence documents.

Keshia Montifolca, MA, RPA, served as principal investigator and primary author. Jessica Coston and Makayla Murillo co-authored the report. Jessica Colston led the archaeological field survey with Patrick Hadel serving as field staff. Loukas Barton, PhD, RPA and Micah Hale, PhD, RPA, contributed to the cultural context section. Fallin Steffen, MPS, architectural historian, and Monte Kim, PhD., senior architectural historian, contributed to the API discussion section.



SOURCE: USGS 7.5 minute Series Adelanto Quadrangle Township 5 N / Rnage 5W / Sections 10, 11, 14, 15

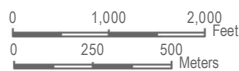
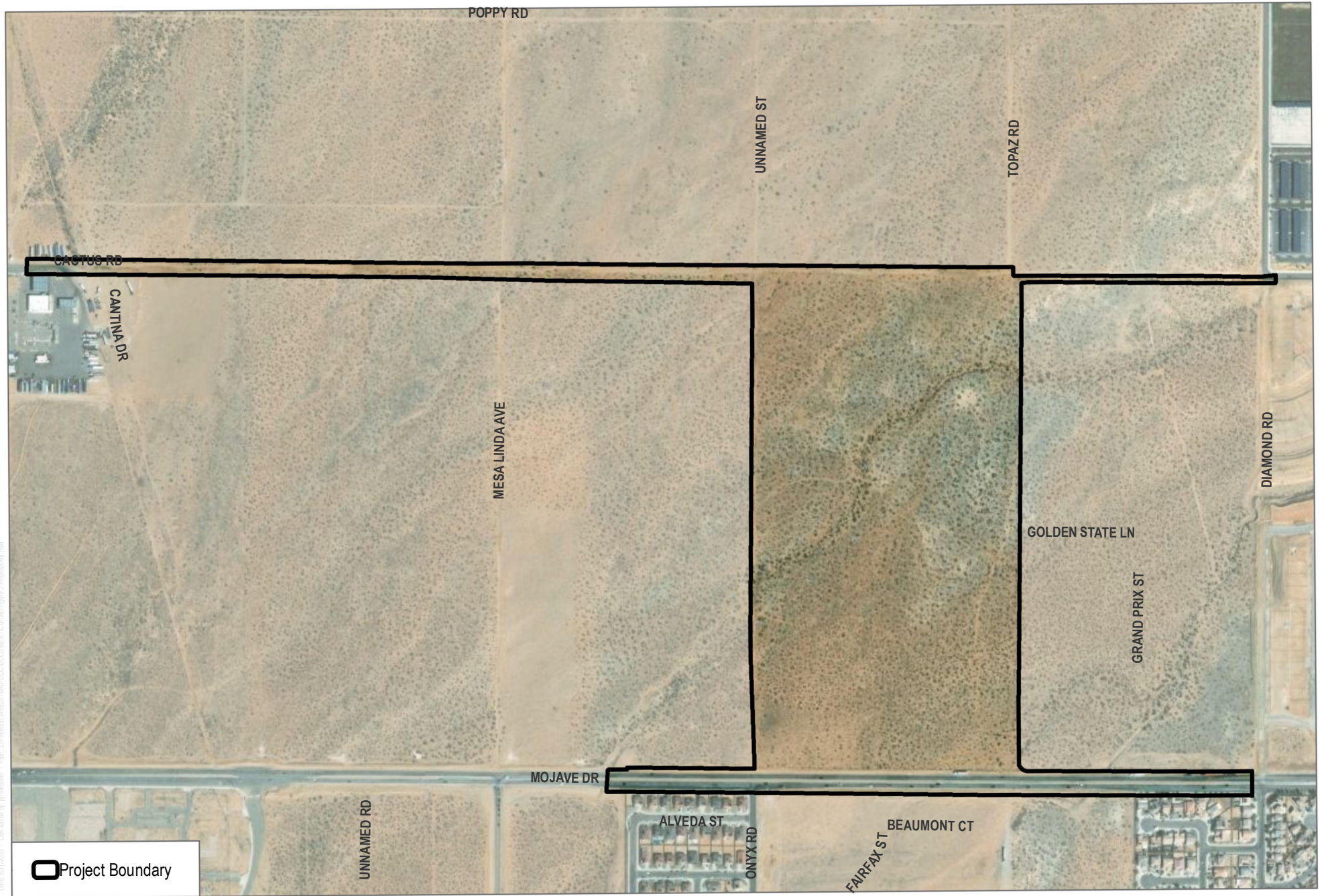


FIGURE 1

Project Location

Mojave Industrial Park Project

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Date: 8/01/2023 - Last saved by: gvernabau - Path: Z:\Projects\1465501\MAP\POC\DOCUMENT\TCD\ubal\figure 2 Project.kml

SOURCE: Maxar 2020; County of San Bernardino 2023

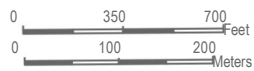


FIGURE 2
Project Area

Mojave Industrial Park Project

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2 Project Background

2.1 Prehistoric Context

While it is likely that long-term trends in prehistoric subsistence/settlement adaptations, and the timing of major changes in them, were largely similar across the Mojave Desert region, several attempts to summarize them during the last 30 years of archaeological research have often produced differing results. In particular, the character of late Pleistocene/early Holocene adaptations is still unclear and strongly debated, due in part to the persistence of long-standing notions of “Paleoindian” lifeways but also due to the continued scarcity of archaeological data from ancient sites in good (e.g., stratigraphically intact), dateable contexts.

The following summary of early prehistoric culture history, therefore, contains some assertions that are largely inferred and many that are highly debatable. Other important, more detailed syntheses can be found elsewhere (Basgall 1993, 2000; Giambastiani and Basgall 2000; Grayson 1993; Sutton et al. 2007; Sutton 2017; Warren 1984; Warren and Crabtree 1986) that provide additional opinions on broader datasets for the region.

The following discussion begins with summaries of local cultural chronological traditions as they are popularly understood, embedded within Paleoclimatic trends, and separated into the following periods: Fluted Point Period, Lake Mojave Period, Pinto Period, Gypsum Period, Saratoga Springs Period, Post-Saratoga Springs/Late Period, and Contact/Ethnographic Period. This setting divides the pre-contact cultural sequence into five periods. These periods are analytical constructs and do not necessarily reflect Native American views.

2.1.1 Terminal Pleistocene - Fluted Point Period (12,000-10,000 BP)

Disregarding claims for extremely ancient human presence in the Mojave Desert, there is substantial evidence that human occupation of the arid west began at the end of the Pleistocene era. Archaeological assemblages of such antiquity have been recognized mainly due to the presence of fluted-base projectile points similar to the well-known Clovis forms of the Great Plains and are fairly well-dated to 12,000-10,000 BP. Many of the earliest discoveries were made in the Mojave Desert at places like Lake Mojave, China Lake, Tiefert Basin, and Little Lake. Many of those recovered were surface finds, but sites at China Lake held fluted points in apparent association with the burned remains of extinct fauna; these locations remain among the more convincing for the Pleistocene antiquity of fluted point occupations (Basgall et al. 2002; Warren et al. 2004). Fluted points in the West often occur as isolated finds but they also tend to be found with flaked stone assemblages that are dominated by bifaces and formally shaped, unifacial flake tools. The comparable prevalence of bifaces in central plains Paleoindian (Clovis) assemblages could signify a need for a generalist, portable technology among extremely mobile groups. The premise of high residential mobility among Paleoindian groups has drawn support from studies of lithic assemblages transported long-distances and from obsidian source profiles for Great Basin Concave-base points and crescents in the Mojave Desert.

Recent discoveries of fluted points have increased the spatial distribution of these artifacts but have not contributed much to solidifying their place in time. Finds from the Mojave Desert have slowly multiplied (Basgall and Hall 1991),

revealing differences in the spatial distributions of fluted and stemmed points (e.g. at Fort Irwin) that may point to a cultural division between them throughout the Mojave Desert (Basgall and Hall 1994).

More recent work at Edwards AFB has identified a few sites with Great Basin Concave-base points around the shore of Rosamond Lake, also known as Pleistocene Lake Thompson (Basgall and Overly 2004), where various surface assemblages contain Great Basin Concave-base points, Great Basin Stemmed points, crescents, and even buried cultural deposits of late Pleistocene-early Holocene age.

2.1.2 Early Holocene - Lake Mojave Period (10,000-7000 BP)

In the western Great Basin, various stemmed projectile point forms have been fairly well dated to the early Holocene, roughly between 10,000 and 7500 BP. Generally subsumed under the broader appellation “Great Basin Stemmed,” these artifacts are elongate, lanceolate forms often with subtle, sloping shoulders, although many different regional styles exist. In the western Mojave Desert, typical stemmed points are Lake Mojave (unshouldered) and Silver Lake (slightly shouldered) forms, both of which are parts of lithic assemblages similar to those of the Fluted Point Period.

Because of their tendency to occur along the shorelines of extinct lakes, stemmed point assemblages were once considered to represent a unique, lacustrine-based subsistence adaptation. The term “Western Pluvial Lakes Tradition” (WPLT), originally coined by Bedwell (1973), was applied to stemmed point sites found in ancient lakeshore contexts across the Great Basin. Lithic assemblages of the WPLT were found to be fairly comparable to Clovis materials, and in many cases points of both kinds occur together in the same sites (Basgall and Hall 1991; Davis and Panlaqui 1978). Flaked stone “crescents” (Amsden 1937) were found primarily in such lakeshore assemblages, leading many archaeologists to draw associations between crescents and lacustrine environments. Support for the WPLT has faded in recent years, however, as additional stemmed point sites have been discovered in locations away from extinct bodies of water and the landform bias in early survey programs becomes increasingly clear. Bias in the differential preservation of ancient land surfaces along fossil washes and in the center of dry lake basins has also been recognized (Basgall and Hall 1991; Waters 1988, 1991).

2.1.3 Middle Holocene - Pinto Period (7000 - 4000 BP)

Archaeological assemblages dating to this period are typified by Pinto points, projectiles bearing weak shoulders and indented or split-stem bases. Associated flaked stone assemblages include leaf-shaped bifaces, formal unifaces, flake tools, and consistent quantities of core-cobble implements (Basgall 1993, 2000; Campbell and Campbell 1935; Hunt 1960; Rogers 1939). Lithic selection evidently favored fine-grained igneous stones such as basalt and rhyolite for points and bifaces. Milling stones are a major part of Pinto Period assemblages, reflecting the importance of seed processing. The timing of the Pinto Period coincides with Antevs’ (1953) “Altithermal,” an extended interval when climate was supposedly very hot and dry. Archaeologists once believed a scarcity of Pinto sites in the Mojave Desert signaled a near-total abandonment of the region due to the oppressive climate, but more recent studies suggest that the middle Holocene in the Antelope Valley was punctuated by wetter episodes (Grayson 1993; Mehringer 1987) and that the effects of the Altithermal were variable in different parts of the desert.

2.1.4 Early Late Holocene - Gypsum Period (4000-1500 BP)

Diagnostic artifacts at Gypsum Period sites include Gypsum contracting-stem projectile points, Elko Eared and Corner-notched points, and Humboldt Basal-notched points. Lithic assemblages are typified by bifaces, scrapers, and a variety of other flake-based tools, but also contain mortars and pestles as evidence of expanded plant processing (including mesquite, pine nuts, yucca, and agave). Large villages or village complexes appear during Gypsum times that may reflect a transition from seasonal transhumance to year-round sedentary occupation within the Antelope Valley (Sutton 1988a, 1996, 2017). The presence of marine shell artifacts at Gypsum period sites (near Edwards AFB for example) indicates economic ties between the Antelope Valley and the California coast (Warren 1984). Gardner (2006) analyzed data from a slew of sites in the western Mojave to assess the socioeconomic impact of the MCA and in so doing, suggested a revision in the terminus of the Gypsum period to about 2000 BP. Gardner (2006) based this revision on the early appearance of the bow and arrow within the Rose Spring Complex in conjunction with an increase in effective moisture at 2000 BP.

2.1.5 Middle Late Holocene - Saratoga Springs Period (1500 - 800 BP)

By at least 1500 BP (or 2000 BP using Gardner's 2006 chronological scheme), the aboriginal people of the Mojave Desert had replaced the atlatl (or spear-thrower) with the bow and arrow (Yohe 1992). This change brought about a shift toward the use of smaller projectile points, including various corner-notched and side-notched Saratoga Springs types and the corner-notched Rose Spring and Eastgate types. Ancestral Puebloan (also called "Anasazi") ceramics also appear in the southern Mojave around 1200 to 1100 BP, coinciding with the westward spread of the Virgin Anasazi into southern Nevada. Influence from the cultures of the Colorado River eventually grew stronger than those from the east, allowing for an influx of buffware ceramics and other goods that persisted until the historic present. The intensification of plant use initiated during the Gypsum period continued in the Saratoga Springs period, as diet breadth was expanded to include a wide range of plant foods that required high cost/high return procurement and processing strategies. This is indicated by a general increase in milling equipment from Gypsum times through the Saratoga Springs period (see Gardner 2006).

2.1.6 Recent Late Holocene - Post-Saratoga Springs/Late Period (800 - 300 BP)

Social and economic adaptations during this final prehistoric interval were largely an extension of patterns that developed during the Saratoga Springs period. Trade along the Mojave River continued to provide the people of Central and Eastern Mojave Desert with a variety of exotic goods and materials, although it appears that relationships with groups in coastal California eventually grew stronger than those with groups inhabiting the arid interior. Projectile points also shifted in form, with unnotched Cottonwood Triangular and Desert Side-notched points being even smaller than their predecessors. Mortars and pestles also appear in significant quantities, probably an indication of increased emphasis on high-cost/high-yield processing.

2.1.7 Ethnohistory

The Project area is located in close proximity of neighboring Native American groups, as described in Kroeber (1925) and other sources. The Project area falls within the ethnographic boundary of the Serrano.

2.1.7.1 Serrano

The Project is located in the ethnographically known territory occupied by the Serrano Native American group. The Serrano language is part of the Serrano division of a branch of the Takic family of the Uto-Aztecan linguistic stock (Mithun 2006). The Serrano language was originally spoken by a relatively small group located within the San Bernardino and Sierra Madre Mountains, and the term *Serrano* has come to be ethnically defined as the name of the people in the San Bernardino Mountains (Kroeber 1925). The traditional territory for the Serrano centered in the San Bernardino Mountains and extended northeast into parts of the Mojave River area and southeast to the Tejon Creek area (Bean and Smith 1978). Their territory extended west along the northern slopes of the San Gabriel Mountains, east as far as Twentynine Palms, north along the Mojave River, and south to the Yucaipa Valley. The Vanyume, who lived along the Mojave River and associated Mojave Desert areas and are also referred to as the Desert Serrano, spoke either a dialect of Serrano or a closely related language (Mithun 2006).

The Serrano were mainly hunters and gatherers who occasionally fished. A variety of materials were used for hunting, gathering, and processing food, as well as for shelter, clothing, and luxury items. Shells, wood, bone, stone, plant materials, and animal skins and feathers were used for making baskets, pottery, blankets, mats, nets, bags and pouches, cordage, awls, bows, arrows, drills, stone pipes, musical instruments, and clothing (Bean and Smith 1978). Game that was hunted included mountain sheep, deer, antelope, rabbits, small rodents, and various birds, particularly quail. Vegetable staples consisted of acorns, piñon nuts, bulbs and tubers, shoots and roots, berries, mesquite, barrel cacti, and Joshua tree (Bean and Smith 1978).

Settlement locations were determined by water availability, and most Serranos lived in small villages near water sources. Houses and ramadas were round and constructed of poles covered with bark and tule mats (Kroeber 1925). Most Serrano villages also had a ceremonial house used as a religious center. Other structures within the village might include granaries and sweathouses (Bean and Smith 1978). The Serrano were loosely organized along patrilineal lines and associated themselves with either the Tukum (wildcat) or the Wahilyam (coyote) moiety. Individual bands of Serrano constituted political groups (Kroeber 1925). Partly due to their mountainous inland territory, contact between Serrano and European-Americans was minimal prior to the early 1800s. In 1819, an *asistencia* (mission outpost) was established near present-day Redlands and was used to help relocate many Serrano to Mission San Gabriel. However, small groups of Serrano remained in the area northeast of the San Gorgonio Pass and were able to preserve some of their native culture. Today, most Serrano live either on the Morongo or San Manuel reservations (Bean and Smith 1978).

2.2 Historic Period

Unlike the coastal areas of California, the Mojave Desert was not intensively explored by the Spanish in early historic times, remaining beyond the limit of Hispanic settlement during the period of Mexican rule, that ended after the Mexican-American War of 1848. The first visit to the region by the Spanish was made in 1772 by Pedro Fages, who was searching for deserters from the Spanish army. In 1776, Father Francisco Hermenegildo Garcés traveled the course of the Mojave River across the desert and the mountains westward through the Tejon Pass. A portion of the Garcés route was the first documented use of what was eventually called the Old Spanish Trail, an important transportation route between southern California and Santa Fe. Garcés' venture into the Mojave Desert while traveling from Sonora to Los Angeles is an example of the many attempts to find pathways through the desert, although it would appear from his writings and his dealings with military Captain Fernando Rivera that Garcés was more concerned about good relations with native populations. In any case, a stable trade route was not established

until well after Mexico achieved independence from Spain in 1821, when Antonio Armijo opened a trade route between Santa Fe and Los Angeles between 1829–1831 (DOI 2001). The newly established trade route enhanced economic ties between Mexican colonies for a short time until 1848 when the Spanish ceded much of its territory to the United States. Other explorers made more regular visits to the Mojave Desert beginning in the late 1820s. Early explorers included trappers Jedediah Smith and Joseph Walker. Kit Carson, a trapper on Jedediah Smith’s 1828 expedition, later served as guide for John C. Frémont’s exploratory expedition in 1844 traveling parts of the Old Spanish Trail. Although the exact route is unknown, and likely varied over time, the trail is generally thought to proceed through Silurian Valley from Salt Spring, along the west side of Silurian Lake, across Red Pass, and down to Bitter Spring, then south to the Mojave River (Duffield-Stoll 1998).

The Old Spanish Trail (also known as the Santa Fe Trail or Mormon Road) is currently a listed National Historic Trail (CA-SBR-4272H/CHL 576), and as Winslow et al. (2011) correctly asserts, it was a corridor made up of a series of roads and trails between common points connecting New Mexico and California with its period of significant use occurring between Garces’ initial travels in 1776 through the exploratory mining days prior to 1882. It was originally named by John Fremont after his 1844 scientific expedition during which he surmised that he was following the original Spanish trail (DOI 2001; Winslow et al. 2011). With publication of the trail by the U.S. Government after Kit Carson took the maps and news to Washington, D.C., including news of California gold strikes, the “49ers” gold rush was born (Winslow et al. 2011).

The Old Spanish Trail likely has its roots in ancient Native American trail systems; in this sense, the act of blazing the trail by the Spanish was more an act of Indian suppression than of finding appropriate terrain. Following Spanish and Mexican use of the trail, trappers, emigrants, and especially miners made use of it for various purposes, leading to segments of the trail being given different names (see Winslow et al. 2011).

2.2.1 History of Victorville

Victorville was known as the community of Victor in around 1885 and was established as a result of the original railroad station. The community was named after Jacob Nash Victor, a construction superintendent for the California Southern Railroad. The community flourished with agricultural development, and limestone and granite deposits were discovered around the turn of the century (City of Victorville 2023).

The community’s name was changed to Victorville by the U.S. Post Office as it was confused with the community of Victor in Colorado (City of Victorville 2023). U.S. Route 66 was established in 1926 and went through Victorville until it was replaced with the construction of Interstate 15.

The Victorville Army Airfield (George Air Force Base) was constructed for World War II and completed in 1943. After decades of use, the base was deactivated in 1992 and annexed into the City in 1993 and part of it is now the Southern California Logistics Airport. Victorville was incorporated by the State of California in 1962 (City of Victorville 2023).

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3 Methods

This section describes the techniques employed to identify and evaluate cultural resources within the Project area. All methods meet the Secretary of Interior’s guidelines, as do all proposed Project personnel for their respective roles.

3.1 Phase I Inventory

The Phase I inventory of this cultural resource investigation consisted of a records search of the Project area and a 1-mile radius around the area at the SCCIC, located at CSUF; initiation of correspondence with the NAHC; tribal information outreach, and an intensive pedestrian survey of the Project area. In addition to the SCCIC records, the record search also examined the NRHP, Office of Historic Preservation Archaeological Determinations of Eligibility and Historic Property Directory lists, and historic maps. Historic aerial photographs and topographic maps were also reviewed online (NETR 2023). All previously recorded cultural resources and previous cultural resources investigations were plotted on records search maps and reviewed to assess the potential for discovery of cultural resources within the Project area. Records search results are included in Confidential Appendix A.

The intensive pedestrian survey for this Project was performed by Dudek Archaeologists Jessica Colston and Patrick Hadel on August 15 and 16, 2023. The survey was conducted using standard archaeological procedures and techniques that meet the Secretary of Interior’s standards and guidelines. Survey transects were spaced 15-meters (m) wide and oriented south–north across accessible areas of the Project area.

Within each transect, the ground surface was examined for prehistoric artifacts (e.g., flaked stone tools, tool-making debris, stone milling tools, ceramics, fire-affected rock), soil discoloration that might indicate the presence of a cultural midden, soil depressions, features indicative of the current or former presence of structures or buildings (e.g., standing exterior walls, post holes, foundations), and historic artifacts (e.g., metal, glass, ceramics, building materials). Ground disturbances such as burrows, cut banks, and drainages were also visually inspected for exposed subsurface materials. All fieldwork was documented using field notes, digital photography, a GPS receiver with sub-meter accuracy, iPad technology with close-scale field maps, and aerial photographs. Location-specific photographs were taken using an Apple 11th Generation iPad equipped with 8 MP resolution and ArcGIS Field Maps. Accuracy of this device ranged between 3 m and 10 m.

For the purposes of site definition, a minimum density of three or more artifacts in a 25 square m area was used to constitute an archaeological site, as was the presence of any feature (e.g., concrete foundation). Any separation of 50 m or more between artifacts was considered justification for delineation of a site boundary. Isolated finds consisting of fewer than three artifacts within a 25 square-meter area were recorded separately from sites, including the use of a different numbering scheme. Two previously recorded historic era resource, P-36-010316 and P-36-034159, both built environment resources consisting of transmission lines, were revisited during the pedestrian survey within the Project area, and three new isolates: MIPJC-I-01, a prehistoric lithic flake tool; MIP-PH-I-01, a historic era bi-metal pop top beverage can; MIP-PH-I-02, a historic era bi-metal pop top beverage can were identified and recorded on a DPR 523 (Series 1/95) forms, using the Instructions for Recording Historical Resources (Office of Historic Preservation 1995). The DPR forms are included in Confidential Appendix B.

4 Results

4.1 Records Search Results

This section presents the results of the records searches, field survey, and evaluation for the current study.

4.1.1 Previously Recorded Studies

Dudek conducted a California Historical Resources Information Systems (CHRIS) records search for the Project area and a 1-mile buffer at the South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC) at California State University Fullerton on July 26, 2023. The records search results indicate that 44 previous cultural resources studies have been conducted within 1-mile of the Project area (Table 4-1). Of the 44 previous studies, seven studies intersect the Project area and consist of one cultural resources report, two survey reports, one inventory report, one cultural resources assessment, one evaluation report, and one monitoring report. The entire Project area has not been previously studied. The results of the records search and all DPR forms are attached as part of Confidential Appendix A.

Table 4-1. Previous Cultural Resource Studies within 1-Mile of the Project Area

Report Number	Year	Title	Author
<i>Reports Intersecting the Project Area</i>			
SB-01158	1981	CLASS III CULTURAL RESOURCE INVENTORY: ADELANTO-RINALDI 500 KV T/L CORRIDORS 1, 2, AND 3, LOS ANGELES DEPARTMENT OF WATER AND POWER	GREENWOOD, ROBERTA S. AND MICHAEL J. MCINTYRE
SB-01907	1989	ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY REPORT: INYOKERN-KRAMER 220KV TRANSMISSION LINE CONDUCTORING PROJECT: TOWER SITES, PULLING AREAS, SLEEVE AREAS AND WIRE SETUPS, KERN AND SAN BERNARDINO COUNTIES, CALIFORNIA	TAYLOR, THOMAS T.
SB-01909	1989	CULTURAL RESOURCE ASSESSMENT: KRAMER-VICTOR 115KV TRANSMISSION LINE PROJECT	HAMPSON, R. PAUL
SB-05766	1997	CULTURAL RESOURCES REPORT: BAKERSFIELD–RIALTO FIBEROPTIC LINE PROJECT, KERN, LOS ANGELES AND SAN BERNARDINO COUNTIES, CALIFORNIA.	LOVE, BRUCE
SB-06738	2010	AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION OF CA-SBR-12927, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	MOFFITT, STEVEN AND LINDA MOFFIT
SB-07156	2011	HISTORICAL/ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES SURVEY REPORT: WATER SUPPLY SYSTEM IMPROVEMENTS PROJECTS, FISCAL YEARS 2010/2011 - 2014/2015, VICTORVILLE WATER DISTRICT, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA.	TANG, BAI “TOM”, DANIEL BALLESTER, AND NINA GALLARDO
SB-07899	2013	CULTURAL RESOURCE AND PALEONTOLOGY MONITORING REPORT - SCE SANDLOT (WATER VALLEY) PROJECT	STRUDWICK, IVAN

Table 4-1. Previous Cultural Resource Studies within 1-Mile of the Project Area

Report Number	Year	Title	Author
<i>Reports within 1-Mile of the Project Area</i>			
SB-00166	1973	ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF THE MOJAVE RIVER AQUEDUCT AND RECHARGE AREAS	SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY MUSEUM ASSOCIATION
SB-00738	1979	THE ARCHAEOLOGY OF THE NORTHEAST MOJAVE DESERT	COOMBS, GARY B.
SB-00874	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	BARKER, JAMES P., CAROL H. RECTOR, AND PHILIP J. WILKE
SB-01219	1981	AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF THE PROPOSED SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA EDISON IVANPAH GENERATING STATION, PLANT SITE, AND RELATED RAIL, COAL SLURRY, WATER AND TRANSMISSION LINE CORRIDORS, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA, AND CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA	HALL, MATTHEW C., PHILIP J. WILKE, DORAN L. CART, AND JAMES D. SWENSON
SB-01220	1981	THE IVANPAH GENERATING STATION PROJECT: ETHNOGRAPHIC (NATIVE AMERICAN) RESOURCES	BEAN, LOWELL JOHN, SYLVIA BRAKKE VANE, AND JACKSON YOUNG
SB-01504	1985	CULTURAL RESOURCES INVESTIGATION FOR LOS ANGELES DEPARTMENT OF WATER AND POWER: VICTORVILLE-RINALDI 500 KV TRANSMISSION LINE 1: FINAL REPORT	GREENWOOD, ROBERTA S. AND JOHN M. FOSTER
SB-01734	1987	CULTURAL AND PALEONTOLOGICAL RESOURCES SURVEY: US SPRINT FIBER OPTIC CABLE PROJECT, RIALTO, CALIFORNIA TO LAS VEGAS, NEVADA	SHACKLEY, M. STEVEN, REBECCA MCCORKLE APPLE, JAN WOOLEY, and ROBERT E. REYNOLDS
SB-01907	1989	ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY REPORT: INYOKERN-KRAMER 220KV TRANSMISSION LINE CONDUCTORING PROJECT: TOWER SITES, PULLING AREAS, SLEEVE AREAS AND WIRE SETUPS, KERN AND SAN BERNARDINO COUNTIES, CALIFORNIA	TAYLOR, THOMAS T.
SB-02037	1989	ASSESSMENT OF FOUR SITES ALONG THE KRAMER-VICTOR 115 KV TRANSMISSION LINE	HAMPSON, R. PAUL
SB-02128	1990	ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVENTORY, TESTING AND EVALUATION FOR THE SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA EDISON KRAMER-VICTOR 220 KV TRANSMISSION LINE PROJECT	PARR, ROBERT E., RICHARD OSBORNE, and MARK Q. SUTTON
SB-02421	1991	ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT EVALUATION: AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT OF THE COMMUNITY FACILITIES DISTRICT 90-1 NORTHERN SEWER TRUNK PROJECT, VICTORVILLE, CALIFORNIA	DROVER, CHRISTOPHER E.

Table 4-1. Previous Cultural Resource Studies within 1-Mile of the Project Area

Report Number	Year	Title	Author
SB-02668	1992	ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS OF WELL SITES AND PROPOSED FACILITY LOCATIONS FOR THE VICTOR VALLEY WATER DISTRICT, VICTORVILLE, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	MCKENNA, JEANETTE A.
SB-03020	1993	(DRAFT) ADELANTO-LUGO TRANSMISSION PROJECT CULTURAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT	STURM, BRAD, D. MCLEAN, K. BECKER, AND J. ROSENTHAL
SB-03799	1999	CULTURAL RESOURCE ASSESSMENT OF HIGH DESERT POWER PROJECT, VICTORVILLE, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CA	SELF, WILLIAM
SB-03800	2002	ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF FIVE PROPOSED WELL SITES, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CA. HIGH DESERT POWER PLANT PROJECT. 14PP	SELF, WILLIAM
SB-03801	2002	ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF PROPOSED WELL SITES H-N & WATER PIPELINE EXTENSION, HIGH DESERT POWER PROJECT, VICTORVILLE, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CA. 46PP	ESTES, ALLEN, JAMES ALLAN, AND WILLIAM SELF
SB-03849	2003	CULTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY OF THE BRENTWOOD PLANNED COMMUNITY, VICTORVILLE, CA. 28PP	COTTERMAN, CARY, EVELYN CHANDLER, and ROGER MASON
SB-04434	2000	VICTORVILLE DETERIORATED POLE PROJECT, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY. 3PP	SCHMIDT, JAMES J.
SB-04437	2001	WATERLINE CONSTRUCTION CORRIDOR SURVEY	SELF, WILLIAM
SB-04438	2004	ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND PALEONTOLOGIC MONITORING OF BRENTWOOD PLANNED COMMUNITY, VICTORVILLE, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CA. 88PP	COTTERMAN, CARY, EVELYN N. CHANDLER, ROGER D. MASON, and E. BRUCE LANDER
SB-04440	2003	CULTURAL & PALEONTOLOGICAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT: LEXINGTON TRACT 16479, CITY OF VICTORVILLE, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CA. 17PP	REYNOLDS, ROBERT E. AND RIORDAN GOODWIN
SB-05111	2006	HISTORICAL, ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND PALEONTOLOGICAL SURVEY OF THE MESA LINDA 40 ACRES PROPERTY, LOCATED AT THE NORTHEAST CORNER OF THE INTERSECTION OF MESA LINDA AND PANSY, CITY OF ADELANTO, COUNTY OF SAN BERNARDINO, CALIFORNIA	HATHEWAY, ROGER
SB-05158	2005	DETERIORATED POLE REPLACEMENT PROJECT ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF TEN POLE LOCATIONS ON THE POCO 33KV, CEMENT 33KV, RABBIT 12KV, SKY HI 12KV, AND CUSHENBURY 33KV TRANSMISSION LINES, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	AHMET, KORAL AND MICHAEL K. LERCH

Table 4-1. Previous Cultural Resource Studies within 1-Mile of the Project Area

Report Number	Year	Title	Author
SB-05202	2004	A PHASE I CULTURAL RESOURCE INVESTIGATION FOR THE TAFT CORPORATION PROPERTY IN THE CITY OF VICTORVILLE, SAN BERNADINO CO.	MCKENNA
SB-05334	2005	CULTURAL AND PALEONTOLOGICAL RESOURCES INVENTORY OF THE WOODSIDE HOUSE, TRACTS 16439, 16828, 16955, AND 16982 VICTORVILLE, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	SANDER, JAY
SB-05336	2006	ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY REPORT FOR THE SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA EDISON COMPANY REPLACEMENT OF FOUR DETERIORATED POLES ON THE DECAMP 12KV CIRCUIT (WO# 6051-6900, A.I.# J-7958), FOUR POLES ON THE FLYING D 12KV AND JORDAN 12KV CIRCUITS (WO# 6053-4800, A.I.# 6-4803), AND TWO POLES ON THE ASTOR 12KV CIRCUIT (WO# 6073-4800, A.I.# 6-4801), SAN BERNARDINO, KERN AND TULARE COUNTIES, CALIFORNIA	JORDAN, STACEY C. AND ANDREA M. CRAFT
SB-05374	2006	HISTORICAL/ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES SURVEY REPORT: ASSESSOR'S PARCEL NUMBERS 3104-071-03 TO -06 AND -08 TO -10, IN THE CITY OF VICTORVILLE, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	HRUBY, ZACHARY X. AND THOMAS MELZER
SB-05508	2003	FINAL CULTURAL RESOURCES REPORT: HIGH DESERT POWER PROJECT, VICTORVILLE, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA.	ESTES, ALLEN, JAMES ALLAN, AND WILLIAM SELF
SB-06001	2007	CULTURAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT, PLEASANT VALLEY PROJECT (TENTATIVE TRACT #17809, 17810, 17811), CITY OF VICTORVILLE, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	AUSTERMAN, VIRGINIA
SB-06062	2007	CULTURAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT: ADELANTO TARGET GATEWAY PROJECT, CITY OF ADELANTO, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	AUSTERMAN, VIRGINIA
SB-06006	2007	A PHASE I CULTURAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT OF A PORTION OF THE BEELINE 12KV CIRCUIT LINE NEAR VICTORVILLE, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA (SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA EDISON WO 6073-5349 7-5306).	ORFILA, REBECCA S., MARISSA GUENTHER, AND MATTHEW DECARLO
SB-06500	2009	RESULTS OF THE CULTURAL RESOURCE ASSESSMENT FOR THE CIRCUIT 15 12-KILOVOLT VICTOR SUBSTATION DISTRIBUTION SUBSTATION PLANNING PROJECT (WO NO. 6173-5319/9-5301; TD NO. 323937; IO NO. 306063), CITY OF VICTORVILLE, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA.	DELU, ANTONINA
SB-06861	2010	ARCHAEOLOGICAL LETTER REPORT: FLOODGATE 12 KV, SUNDOWN 12 KV AND PORTLAND 33 KV DETERIORATED POLE REPLACEMENT PROJECTS (WO 6073-4800; 1-4813 & 0-4873), SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA.	SCHMIDT, JAMES J.
SB-07120	2009	PHASE I ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT FOR VARIOUS WATER PROJECTS IN THE CITY OF VICTORVILLE, SAN BERNARDINO, CALIFORNIA	WEATHERBEE, MATTHEW

Table 4-1. Previous Cultural Resource Studies within 1-Mile of the Project Area

Report Number	Year	Title	Author
SB-07705	2013	CULTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY FOR THE ADELANTO SOLAR PROJECT, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA.	FARRELL, JENNA AND ERIN KING
SB-07953	2007	CULTURAL RESOURCE ASSESSMENT REPORT VICTORVILLE 2 HYBRID POWER PROJECT SAN BERNADINO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	ESTES, ALLEN, THOMAS YOUNG, NAZIH FINO, AIMEE ARRIGONI, ERIC STROTHER, AND JAMES ALLAN
SB-08083	2015	AMENDMENT TO THE CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY FOR THE ADELANTO SOLAR PROJECT: CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA EDISON'S SIX DISTRIBUTION LINE POLE UPGRADE LOCATIONS SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	FARRELL, JENNA

4.1.2 Previously Recorded Resources

The SCCIC records search results identified 59 cultural resources within the 1-mile search buffer of the Project area. Of the 59 cultural resources identified within the 1-mile search buffer, two resources (P-36-010316 and P-36-034159) intersect the Project area (Table 4-2). P-36-010316 and P-36-034159 are built environment resources consisting of transmission lines. The remaining 57 resources consist of 53 historic era resources (one transmission line, 21 refuse scatters, four trails/roads, one homestead site, one water retention basin, and 25 isolates) and four prehistoric resources (one bedrock milling site, one rock alignment/circle/cluster, one lithic scatter, and one isolate). The complete SCCIC records search results and all DPR forms are attached as part of Confidential Appendix A.

A summary of the resources revisited during the pedestrian survey is provided in Section 4.2. Field Results. The results of the records search and all DPR forms are attached as part of Confidential Appendix A.

Table 4-2. Previously Recorded Cultural Resources Intersecting of the Project Area

Primary Number	Trinomial	Age	Resource Type	Significance Criteria
Resources Intersecting the Project Area				
P-36-010316	CA-SBR-10316H	Historic	Arrowhead-Mojave Siphon-Devil Canyon-Shadin 115 kV Transmission Line	Not eligible
P-36-034159	-	Historic	459 SCE Kramer-Roadway-Victor 115 kV Transmission Line	Not eligible
Resources within 1-Mile of the Project Area				
P-36-004018	CA-SBR-004018H	Historic	Refuse scatter	Not evaluated

Table 4-2. Previously Recorded Cultural Resources Intersecting of the Project Area

Primary Number	Trinomial	Age	Resource Type	Significance Criteria
P-36-004019	CA-SBR-004019H	Historic	Refuse scatter	Not eligible
P-36-004020	CA-SBR-004020H	Historic	Refuse scatter	Not eligible
P-36-004272	CA-SBR-004272H	Historic	Old Spanish Trail	NRHP/CRHR A/1
P-36-004411	CA-SBR-004411H	Historic	The Mormon Trail	Not eligible
P-36-007043	CA-SBR-007043	Prehistoric	Bedrock milling and lithic debris	Not evaluated
P-36-007746	CA-SBR-007746H	Historic	Refuse scatter	Not evaluated
P-36-007747	CA-SBR-007747H	Historic	Homestead site with refuse scatter	Not evaluated
P-36-007748	CA-SBR-007748	Prehistoric	Rock alignment, rock circle, rock cluster	Not evaluated
P-36-007749	CA-SBR-007749H	Historic	Refuse scatter	Not evaluated
P-36-008861	CA-SBR-008861H	Historic	Refuse scatter	Not evaluated
P-36-008862	CA-SBR-008862H	Historic	Refuse scatter	Not evaluated
P-36-010315	CA-SBR-010315H	Historic	Edison Company Boulder Dam-San Bernardino Electrical Transmission Line;	Eligible for NRHP and listed on CRHR
P-36-012507	CA-SBR-012284	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Not evaluated
P-36-014219	CA-SBR-012877H	Historic	Refuse scatter	Not evaluated
P-36-014985	CA-SBR-013131H	Historic	Refuse scatter	Not evaluated
P-36-021921	-	Historic	Water retention basin	Not evaluated
P-36-023282	-	Historic	Isolate: can	Not eligible
P-36-023318	-	Historic	Isolate: can	Not eligible
P-36-026154	-	Historic	Refuse scatter	Not eligible
P-36-026155	-	Historic	Refuse scatter	Not eligible
P-36-026156	-	Historic	Refuse scatter	Not eligible
P-36-026157	-	Historic	Refuse scatter	Not eligible
P-36-026160	CA-SBR-016612H	Historic	Refuse scatter	Not eligible
P-36-026163	CA-SBR-016615H	Historic	Refuse scatter	Not eligible

Table 4-2. Previously Recorded Cultural Resources Intersecting of the Project Area

Primary Number	Trinomial	Age	Resource Type	Significance Criteria
P-36-026164	CA-SBR-016616H	Historic	Refuse scatter	Not evaluated
P-36-026165	CA-SBR-016617H	Historic	Road	Not eligible
P-36-026169	-	Historic	Isolate: can	Not eligible
P-36-026172	-	Historic	Isolate: can	Not eligible
P-36-026173	-	Historic	Isolate: bottle	Not eligible
P-36-026174	-	Historic	Isolate: can	Not eligible
P-36-026176	-	Historic	Isolate: can	Not eligible
P-36-026177	-	Historic	Isolate: can	Not eligible
P-36-026180	-	Historic	Isolate: can	Not eligible
P-36-026181	-	Historic	Isolate: can	Not eligible
P-36-026182	-	Historic	Isolate: can	Not eligible
P-36-026183	-	Historic	Isolate: can	Not eligible
P-36-026184	-	Historic	Isolate: can	Not eligible
P-36-026189	-	Historic	Isolate: can	Not eligible
P-36-026192	-	Historic	Isolate: can	Not eligible
P-36-026195	-	Historic	Isolate: can	Not eligible
P-36-026196	-	Historic	Isolate: can	Not eligible
P-36-026197	-	Historic	Isolate: bottle base	Not eligible
P-36-026198	-	Historic	Isolate: can	Not eligible
P-36-026199	-	Historic	Isolate: can	Not eligible
P-36-026200	-	Prehistoric	Isolate: flakes	Not eligible
P-36-026209	-	Historic	Isolate: can	Not eligible
P-36-027468	CA-SBR-017880H	Historic	Refuse scatter	Not eligible
P-36-027469	-	Historic	Isolate: glass fragment and can	Not eligible
P-36-031656	-	Historic	Isolate: can	Not eligible
P-36-031657	-	Historic	Refuse scatter	Not evaluated
P-36-031658	-	Historic	Refuse scatter	Not evaluated
P-36-034133	-	Historic	Access Road to SCE Bishop Creek to San Bernardino "Tower Line"	Not eligible
P-36-061248	-	Historic	Isolate: glass fragments	Not eligible
P-36-061250	-	Historic	Isolate: valve and pipe	Not eligible
P-36-061251	-	Historic	Refuse scatter	Not evaluated
P-36-061253	CA-SBR-061253H	Historic	Refuse scatter	Not evaluated

P-36-010316

This historic era resource consists of the Southern California Edison (SCE) Kramer-Victor 115kV Transmission Line. The resource was originally recorded by J. Underwood and S. Rose in 2000, which was part of the 238-mile long Southern Sierra Power Company's Control-San Bernardino Transmission Line, and also known as the Tower Line. The Tower Line was completed in 1913 and brought electricity from Bishop to San Bernardino. The 238-mile-long Tower Line was determined eligible for the NRHP and listed on the CRHR in 1995. The recorded segment that intersects the current proposed Project area, includes the portion of the transmission line between the Kramer and Victor substations (Victor 115kV Transmission Line); and the towers along this 34-mile segment were replaced in 1989 by larger steel towers with concrete footings. This portion of the line that were replaced and is regularly maintained, was determined to not be a contributing factor to its overall eligibility and was recommended not eligible for the NRHP as it lacks the integrity necessary for eligibility for listing on the NRHP (Ahmet 2008).

P-36-034159

This historic era resource consists of the SCE Kramer-Roadway-Victor 115kV Transmission Line. The resource was originally recorded by the Urbana Preservation & Planning in 2020. The transmission line was constructed in 1950 and spans approximately 34.7 miles. The transmission line begins in the north at the SCE Kramer Substation and terminates in the south at the SCE Victor Substation. The transmission line has been found ineligible under the NRHP/CHRHR/Local registers (Becker 2020).

4.1.3 Historic Map Review

In addition to the SCCIC records search, Dudek conducted an on-line review of historic aerial photographs of the Project area and general vicinity, to help determine the possible development and land use of the Project area in the past. Historic aerial photographs of the Project area were available from 1952 to 2020, (NETR 2023). The historic aerial from 1952 revealed that the Project area was undeveloped, and a dirt road can be observed to the east crossing where Cactus Road would currently exist, Highway 395 is observed to the west and Mojave Drive bordering the south exists as a dirt road. To the east of the Project area, a drainage is observed traversing from northeast to southwest. The 1968 aerial shows development for residences to the south and the east of the Project area, as well as the grading of Cactus Road, which borders the northern section of the Project area. On the 1984 aerial, Onyx Road, which borders the western section of the Project area is now observed as a dirt road, and the Project area remains undeveloped. No substantial changes are observed in the Project area on the 1985 to 1994 aerials; however, more residential areas are developed within the surrounding vicinity of the Project area. On the 2005 aerial, Mojave Drive is now a paved road, and residential development has increased within Project area's vicinity. No substantial changes are observed in the Project area on the 2009 to 2020 aerials. The Project area remains undeveloped, however, the surrounding area reveals increasing residential development and schools.

Historic topographic (topo) maps of the Project area were reviewed (earliest map available is 1957). The topo maps from 1957 to 2021 do not reveal any changes to the Project area. Mojave Road is mapped, and a blue line creek feature is observed to the north of the Project area, but does not intersect the Project area. On the 1957 to 1980 topo maps, a road is observed to the east, crossing where Cactus Road would exist. On the 1993 topo map, Onyx Drive is now observed. No structures are observed within the topo maps from 1957 to 2021. A review of the topo maps reveals that there are no historic-age structures within the Project area.

4.1.4 Geotechnical Studies

Southern California Geotechnical (SoCalGeo) completed two geotechnical studies for the Project area. The report, *Geotechnical Investigation Proposed Industrial Park Building 7 NEC Mojave Drive and Onyx Road Victorville, California for MLP Associates LLC*, documents the subsurface geological conditions within the southwestern section of the proposed Project area (SoCalGeo 2022). Two borings were advanced to depths of 20 and 25 feet below the ground surface. Native alluvium was encountered at the ground surface at both boring locations, extending to the maximum depth explored (SoCalGeo 2022). The report, *Geotechnical Investigation – Building 6 Mojave Drive Industrial Park Buildings 5 & 6 4,100± feet East of Highway 396, 500± North of Mojave Drive Victorville, California for Aquadera Sunset LLC*, documents the subsurface geological conditions within the Project area, past Cactus Road/Tawney Ridge Lane and north towards Poppy Road (SoCalGeo 2023). Seven borings were advanced to depths of 10 to 25 feet below the ground surface. Native alluvium was encountered at the ground surface at all the boring locations, extending to the maximum depth explored (SoCalGeo 2023). Alluvial soils are present within the Project area, which have moderate potential for subsurface cultural deposits.

4.2 Field Results

The Project area is situated on a vacant property. The topography of the Project area is relatively flat. Ground visibility was excellent (80-100%) within the Project area (Exhibit 1). The vegetation consists of Creosote bushes, Joshua trees, and small cacti. Surface sediments consisted of a pale, reddish brown silty sandy loam with approximately 20% fine subangular, sub rounded gravel. Two drainages were observed within the Project area, and the cobbles became more rounded and present within the drainages. Modern disturbances such as OHV trails and temporary modern campsites were observed throughout the Project area, and the Project area was inundated with modern debris (e.g., wooden pallets, bedding, plastic bins, etc.) (Exhibit 2) and drug paraphernalia (e.g., lighters, cans, glass bottles, needles, etc.). The locations of P-36-010316 and P-36-034159 were revisited and the survey confirmed the presence that only the overhead wires crossed the Project area, and the transmission line poles were not located within the Project area (Exhibit 3).

A dirt road was observed crossing Cactus Road within the eastern section of the Project area. This dirt road is depicted on the 1957 to 1980 Victorville and Adelanto USGS quadrangle maps and can be seen on the 1952 to 2020 aerial photographs of the area. This dirt road is a ubiquitous, non-engineered property type and unlikely to meet historic significance criteria considering the threshold requirements (Exhibit 4).

The survey resulted in the identification of three new isolates consisting of one prehistoric isolate, MIP-JC-I-01, a lithic flake tool, and two newly historic era isolates, MIP-PH-I-01 and MIP-PH-I-02, both bi-metal pop top beverage cans. The newly recorded isolates, MIP-JC-I-01, MIP-PH-I-01, and MIP-PH-I-02 are discussed in Section 4.2.1. below. The resources were recorded on a DPR 523 (Series 1/95) forms, using the Instructions for Recording Historical Resources (Office of Historic Preservation 1995). The DPR forms are included in Confidential Appendix B.

Exhibit 1. Overview of Project area, view facing north



Figure 2. Overview of modern refuse within the Project area, view facing south



Exhibit 3. Overview of P-36-010316 and P-36-034159, view facing north



Exhibit 4. Overview of dirt road, view facing north



4.2.1 Newly Recorded Isolates within the Project Area

Impacts to identified isolates would not result in a significant impact to cultural resources or the environment. Three isolates were identified within the Project area (Table 4.3).

Table 4.3. Newly Recorded Isolates within the Project Area

Primary/ Temporary ID	Trinomial	Period	Type	Description
MIP-JC-I-01	-	Prehistoric	Flaked Stone	Brown ccs simple flake tool
MIP-PH-I-01	-	Historic	Can	Bi-metal pop top beverage can
MIP-PH-I-02	-	Historic	Can	Bi-metal pop top beverage can

MIP-JC-I-01

The isolate consists of a brown cryptocrystalline silicate (ccs) simple flake tool (Exhibit 5). The isolate is located on a flat area surrounded by Creosote bushes, Joshua trees, and small cacti. Surface sediments consisted of a pale, reddish brown silty sandy loam. No artifacts, soil changes, or evidence of a potential archaeological deposit was observed. As an isolate, it does not have sufficient data potential or other attributes required to address CRHR Criteria. In addition, it is not a “unique” resource, as defined under CEQA. As such, it is not eligible for listing in the CRHR or the local register, and is not significant under CEQA.

MIP-PH-I-01

The isolate consists of a bi-metal pop top beverage can (Exhibit 6). The isolate is located on a flat area on top of dried vegetation. The area is surrounded by Creosote bushes, Joshua trees, and small cacti. Surface sediments consisted of a pale, reddish brown silty sandy loam. No artifacts, soil changes, or evidence of a potential archaeological deposit was observed. As an isolate, it does not have sufficient data potential or other attributes required to address CRHR Criteria. In addition, it is not a “unique” resource, as defined under CEQA. As such, it is not eligible for listing in the CRHR or the local register, and is not significant under CEQA.

MIP-PH-I-02

The isolate consists of a bi-metal pop top beverage can (Exhibit 7). The isolate is located on a flat area adjacent to vegetation consisting of Creosote bushes, Joshua trees, and small cacti. Surface sediments consisted of a pale, reddish brown silty sandy loam. No artifacts, soil changes, or evidence of a potential archaeological deposit was observed. As an isolate, it does not have sufficient data potential or other attributes required to address CRHR Criteria. In addition, it is not a “unique” resource, as defined under CEQA. As such, it is not eligible for listing in the CRHR or the local register, and is not significant under CEQA.

Exhibit 5. Overview of MIP-JC-I-01



Exhibit 6. Overview of MIP-PH-I-01



Exhibit 7. Overview of MIP-PH-I-02



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5 Conclusions and Recommendations

5.1 Summary and Management Considerations

The Project consists of the development of three industrial/warehouse buildings and improvements along Onyx Road, Mojave Drive, Cactus Road/Tawney Ridge Lane, and Topaz Road. The SCCIC records search identified two cultural resources within the Project area, P-36-010316 and P-36-034159, both are built environment resources consisting of transmission lines. Dudek archaeologists conducted an intensive-level cultural pedestrian survey of the entire current Project area. The locations of P-36-010316 and P-36-034159 were revisited and the survey confirmed that only the overhead wires crossed the Project area that the Project would not impact the transmission lines. The survey also resulted in the identification of three new isolates within the Project area consisting of one prehistoric lithic flake tool (MIP-JC-I-01), and two historic era cans (MIP-PH-I-01 and MIP-PH-I-02). As isolates, they do not have sufficient data potential or other attributes required to address CRHR Criteria, are not eligible for listing in the CRHR or the local register, and are not significant under CEQA.

In consideration of the identified archaeological isolates, the number of known resources within close proximity to the Project area, and because alluvial soils suited to supporting the development of archaeological deposits are present within the Project area, there is moderate potential for identifying unanticipated buried cultural resources deposits within previously undisturbed areas during subsurface Project activities. Cultural resources monitoring with a qualified archaeologist is recommended during initial ground-disturbing activities within previously undisturbed deposits. Monitoring can be reduced or terminated should no cultural discoveries be made during observation of subsurface exposures or if documentation is provided which demonstrates that ground-disturbing activities will be occurring in sediments with no potential for cultural resources to be present or otherwise persist. If human remains are found, the County Coroner shall be immediately notified of the discovery in accordance with Section 7050.5 of the California Health and Safety Code.

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7 National Archaeological Database (NADB) Information

Authors: Keshia Montifolca, MA, RPA, Jessica Colston, BA, Makayla Murillo, BA, Loukas Barton, PhD, RPA, and Micah Hale, PhD, RPA, Fallin Steffen, M.P.S., and Monte Kim, PhD.,

Firm: Dudek

Project Proponent: Covington Investments, LLC

Report Date: February 2024

Report Title: Cultural Resources Inventory Report for the Mojave Industrial Project, City of Victorville, California

Type of Study: Cultural Resources Inventory

Updated Sites: P-36-010316; P-36-034159

New Isolates: MIP-JC-I-01; MIP-PH-I-01; MIP-PH-I-02

USGS Quads: Victorville and Adelanto, CA 7.5', T15N, R5W, Sections 10, 11, 14, 15

Acreage: 81.1

Keywords: Mojave Industrial Park; Intensive Pedestrian Survey; Inventory; Positive; City of Victorville; P-36-010316; P-36-034159; MIP-JC-I-01; MIP-PH-I-01; MIP-PH-I-02; Transmission line, Isolate; prehistoric flaked stone tool; historic era can; Not eligible for CRHR, Not significant under CEQA

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Appendix A

(Confidential) SCCIC Records Search Results

Appendix B

(Confidential) Resources Location Map and DPR Form

Appendix C

NAHC and Tribal Correspondence

From: Jessica Colston
Sent: Monday, May 15, 2023 7:33 PM
To: NAHC@NAHC
Cc: Angela Pham; Keshia Montifolca
Subject: 14550 Mohave Industrial park SLF Request
Attachments: Sacred Lands File Contact Form_14550 MojaveIndustrialPark.pdf;
Mojave_Figure
1_Records_Search_Map.pdf

Hello NAHC Staff,

Please see the attached Sacred Lands File Search request form and Map for the Dudek
PN 14550 Mojave
Industrial Park Project.

Thank you!

Jessica Colston
Archaeologist

605 Third Street, Encinitas, CA 92024
Cell: 760.815.6642
www.dudek.com

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: Mojave Industrial Park Project - Dudek No. 14550
County: San Bernardino County

USGS Quadrangle

Name: Victorville & Adelanto
Township: 5 N Range: 5W Section(s): 2,3,4,9,10,11,14,15,16,22,23

Company/Firm/Agency:

Dudek

Contact Person: Jessica Colston

Street Address: 605 Third Street

City: Encinitas, CA Zip: 92024

Phone: (760) 815-6642 Extension: _____

Fax: _____

Email: jcolston@dudek.com

Project Description:

The project site consists of the construction of an industrial /warehouse construction of up to 3,653,000 sq ft on a currently vacant lot.

Project Location Map is attached

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

June 13, 2023

Jessica Colston
DUDEK

Via Email to: jcolston@dudek.com

Re: Mojave Industrial Park Project - Dudek No. 14550 Project, San Bernardino County

Dear Ms. Colston:

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

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

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

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

Sincerely,

Cameron Vela

Cameron Vela
Cultural Resources Analyst

Attachment



CHAIRPERSON
[Vacant]

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

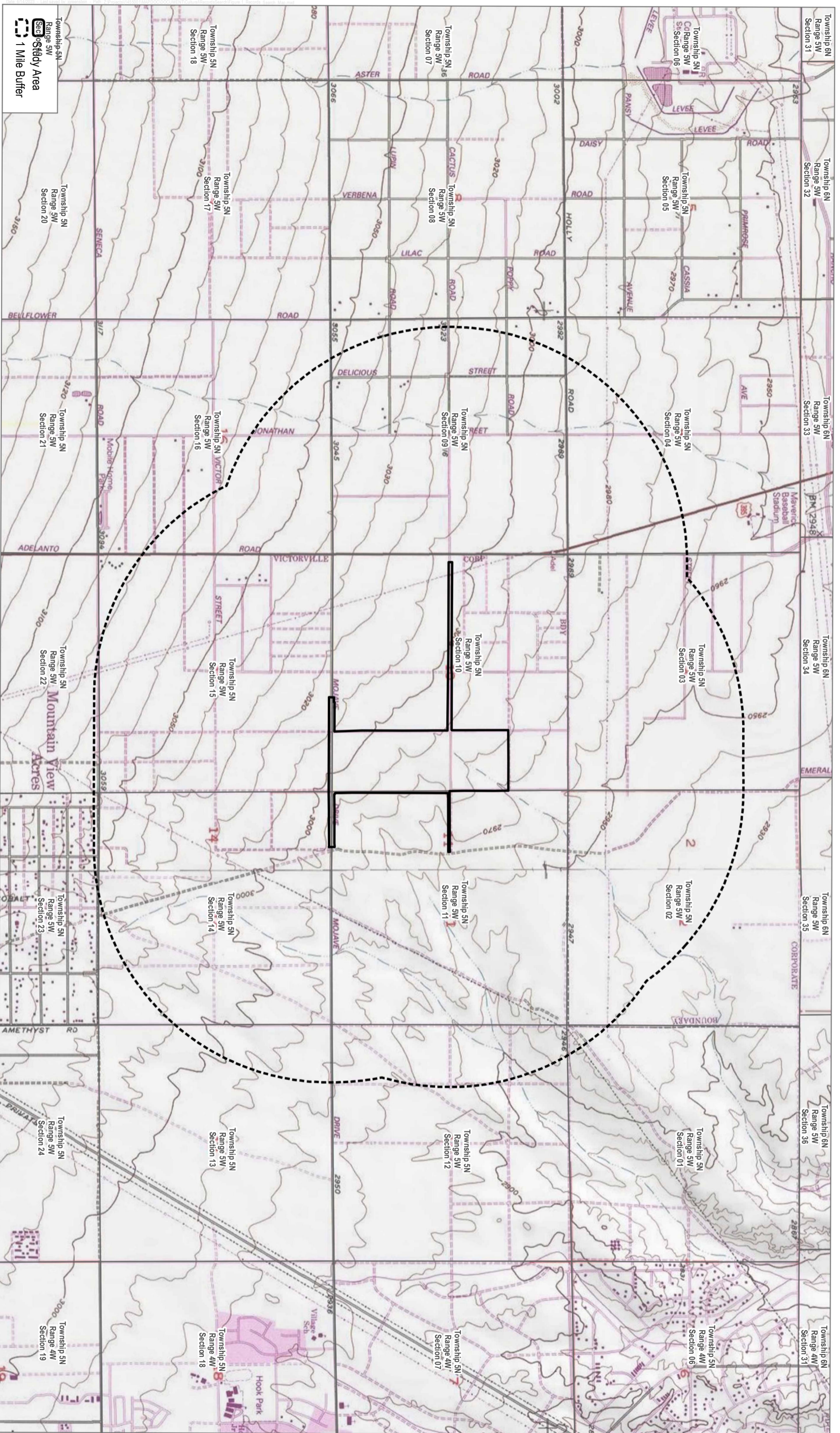
COMMISSIONER
Stanley Rodriguez
Kumeyaay

COMMISSIONER
[Vacant]

COMMISSIONER
[Vacant]

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY
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Miwok/Nisenan

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Township 5N
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Range 4W
Section 50

Township 5N
Range 4W
Section 51

Township 5N
Range 4W
Section 52

Township 5N
Range 4W
Section 53

Township 5N
Range 4W
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Section 93

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Range 4W
Section 96

Township 5N
Range 4W
Section 97

Township 5N
Range 4W
Section 98

Township 5N
Range 4W
Section 99

Township 5N
Range 4W
Section 100

SOURCE: USGS 7.5-Minute Series Victorville & Adelanto Quadrangles
Township 5N, Range 5W, Sections 1, 2, 3, 4, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 22, 23

DUDEK

0 1,000 2,000 Feet

FIGURE 1
Records Search
Mojave Industrial Park Project

**Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contact List
San Bernardino County
6/13/2023**

Kern Valley Indian Community

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

Kawaiisu
Tubatulabal
Koso

**Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma
Reservation**

Jordan Joaquin, President,
Quechan Tribal Council
P.O.Box 1899
Yuma, AZ, 85366
Phone: (760) 919 - 3600
executivesecretary@quechantribe.com

Quechan

Kern Valley Indian Community

Robert Robinson, Chairperson
P.O. Box 1010
Lake Isabella, CA, 93240
Phone: (760) 378 - 2915
bbutterbredt@gmail.com

Kawaiisu
Tubatulabal
Koso

**Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma
Reservation**

Manfred Scott, Acting Chairman -
Kw'ts'an Cultural Committee
P.O. Box 1899
Yuma, AZ, 85366
Phone: (928) 210 - 8739
culturalcommittee@quechantribe.com

Quechan

Kern Valley Indian Community

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

Kawaiisu
Tubatulabal
Koso

**San Fernando Band of Mission
Indians**

Donna Yocum, Chairperson
P.O. Box 221838
Newhall, CA, 91322
Phone: (503) 539 - 0933
Fax: (503) 574-3308
dyocum@sfbmi.org

Kitanemuk
Vanyume
Tataviam

**Morongo Band of Mission
Indians**

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

Cahuilla
Serrano

**San Manuel Band of Mission
Indians**

Alexandra McCleary, Cultural
Lands Manager
26569 Community Center Drive
Highland, CA, 92346
Phone: (909) 633 - 0054
alexandra.mccleary@sanmanuel-nsn.gov

Serrano

**Morongo Band of Mission
Indians**

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

Cahuilla
Serrano

**Serrano Nation of Mission
Indians**

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

Serrano

**Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma
Reservation**

Jill McCormick, Historic
Preservation Officer
P.O. Box 1899
Yuma, AZ, 85366
Phone: (928) 261 - 0254
historicpreservation@quechantribe.com

Quechan

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 Mojave Industrial Park Project - Dudek No. 14550 Project, San Bernardino County.

**Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contact List
San Bernardino County
6/13/2023**

***Serrano Nation of Mission
Indians***

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

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

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

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

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

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

This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources assessment for the proposed Mojave Industrial Park Project - Dudek No. 14550 Project, San Bernardino County.

DUDEK

MAIN OFFICE
605 THIRD STREET
ENCINITAS, CALIFORNIA 92024
T 800.450.1818 F 760.632.0164

June 19, 2023

14536

Kern Valley Indian Community

Julie Turner, Secretary
P.O. Box 1010
Lake Isabella, CA, 93240

Subject: Information Request for the Mojave Industrial Park Project in City of Victorville,
California

Dear Mrs. Turner,


The Mojave Industrial Park Project (Project) is located in the City of Victorville, California. The Project would generally involve the construction and operation of an industrial/warehouse on approximately 195 acres of vacant land bound to the south by Mojave Drive and to the north by Holly Street. The Project area falls within Sections 10, 11, 14, and 15 of Township 5 North, Range 5 West of the Victorville and Adelanto, California USGS 7.5-minute Quadrangles (Figure 1).

The Native American Heritage Commission conducted a Sacred Lands file search. The results were positive. I am writing as part of the cultural inventory process in order find out if you, or your tribal community, have any knowledge of cultural resources or places that may be impacted by the proposed Project.

Please note that this letter does not constitute Assembly Bill (AB) 52 notification or initiation of consultation. AB 52 is a process between the lead agency and California Native American Tribes concerning potential impacts to tribal cultural resources. Tribes that wish to be notified of projects for the purposes of AB 52 must contact the lead agency, City of Victorville, in writing (pursuant to Public Resources Code Section 21080.3.1 (b)).

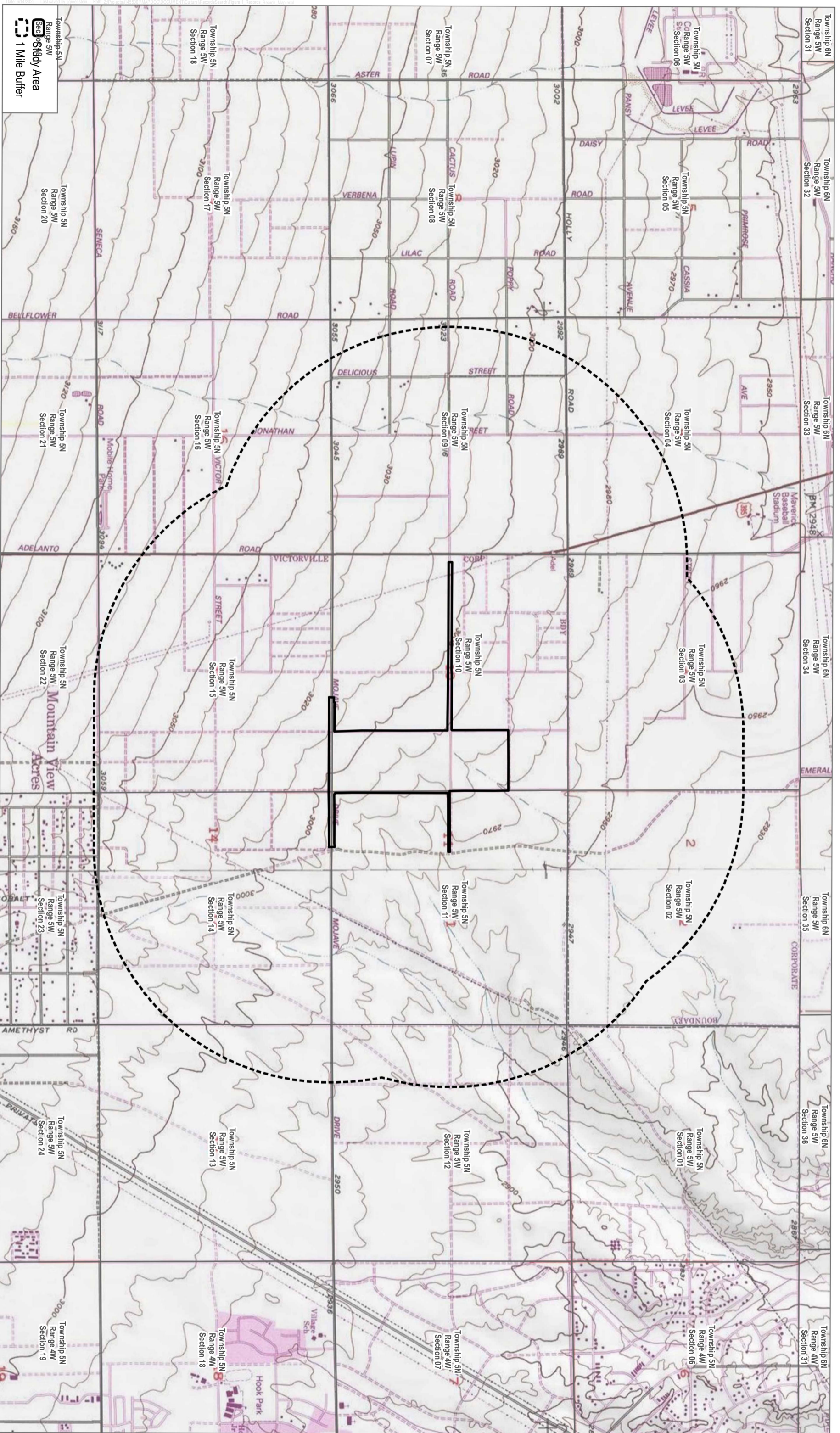
If you have any information or concerns pertaining to such information, please contact me.



Respectfully,



Jessica Colston
Archaeologist
DUDEK
Phone: 760-815-6642
Email: jcolston@dudek.com

Attachment: Figure 1. Record Search Map



 Study Area
 1 Mile Buffer

SOURCE: USGS 7.5-Minute Series Victorville & Adelanto Quadrangles
 Township 5N, Range 5W, Sections 1, 2, 3, 4, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 22, 23




 0 1,000 2,000 Feet

FIGURE 1

Records Search

Mojave Industrial Park Project

DUDEK

MAIN OFFICE
605 THIRD STREET
ENCINITAS, CALIFORNIA 92024
T 800.450.1818 F 760.632.0164

June 19, 2023

14536

Kern Valley Indian Community

The Honorable Robert Robinson, Chairperson
P.O. Box 1010
Lake Isabella, CA, 93240

Subject: Information Request for the Mojave Industrial Park Project in City of Victorville,
California

Dear Chairman Robertson

The Mojave Industrial Park Project (Project) is located in the City of Victorville, California. The Project would generally involve the construction and operation of an industrial/warehouse on approximately 195 acres of vacant land bound to the south by Mojave Drive and to the north by Holly Street. The Project area falls within Sections 10, 11, 14, and 15 of Township 5 North, Range 5 West of the Victorville and Adelanto, California USGS 7.5-minute Quadrangles (Figure 1).

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If you have any information or concerns pertaining to such information, please contact me.

Respectfully,



Jessica Colston
Archaeologist
DUDEK
Phone: 760-815-6642
Email: jcolston@dudek.com

Attachment: Figure 1. Record Search Map

DUDEK

MAIN OFFICE
605 THIRD STREET
ENCINITAS, CALIFORNIA 92024
T 800.450.1818 F 760.632.0164

June 19, 2023

14536

Kern Valley Indian Community

Brandy Kendricks,
30741 Foxridge Court
Tehachapi, CA, 93561

Subject: Information Request for the Mojave Industrial Park Project in City of Victorville,
California

Dear Mrs. Kendricks,

The Mojave Industrial Park Project (Project) is located in the City of Victorville, California. The Project would generally involve the construction and operation of an industrial/warehouse on approximately 195 acres of vacant land bound to the south by Mojave Drive and to the north by Holly Street. The Project area falls within Sections 10, 11, 14, and 15 of Township 5 North, Range 5 West of the Victorville and Adelanto, California USGS 7.5-minute Quadrangles (Figure 1).

The Native American Heritage Commission conducted a Sacred Lands file search. The results were positive. I am writing as part of the cultural inventory process in order find out if you, or your tribal community, have any knowledge of cultural resources or places that may be impacted by the proposed Project.

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If you have any information or concerns pertaining to such information, please contact me.

Respectfully,



Jessica Colston
Archaeologist
DUDEK
Phone: 760-815-6642
Email: jcolston@dudek.com

Attachment: Figure 1. Record Search Map

DUDEK

MAIN OFFICE
605 THIRD STREET
ENCINITAS, CALIFORNIA 92024
T 800.450.1818 F 760.632.0164

June 19, 2023

14536

Morongo Band of Mission Indians

The Honorable Robert Martin, Chairperson
12700 Pumarra Road
Banning, CA, 92220

Subject: Information Request for the Mojave Industrial Park Project in City of Victorville,
California

Dear Chairman Martin,

The Mojave Industrial Park Project (Project) is located in the City of Victorville, California. The Project would generally involve the construction and operation of an industrial/warehouse on approximately 195 acres of vacant land bound to the south by Mojave Drive and to the north by Holly Street. The Project area falls within Sections 10, 11, 14, and 15 of Township 5 North, Range 5 West of the Victorville and Adelanto, California USGS 7.5-minute Quadrangles (Figure 1).

The Native American Heritage Commission conducted a Sacred Lands file search. The results were positive. I am writing as part of the cultural inventory process in order find out if you, or your tribal community, have any knowledge of cultural resources or places that may be impacted by the proposed Project.

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If you have any information or concerns pertaining to such information, please contact me.

Respectfully,



Jessica Colston
Archaeologist
DUDEK
Phone: 760-815-6642
Email: jcolston@dudek.com

Attachment: Figure 1. Record Search Map

DUDEK

MAIN OFFICE
605 THIRD STREET
ENCINITAS, CALIFORNIA 92024
T 800.450.1818 F 760.632.0164

June 19, 2023

14536

Morongo Band of Mission Indians

Ann Brierty, THPO
12700 Pumarra Road
Banning, CA, 92220

Subject: Information Request for the Mojave Industrial Park Project in City of Victorville, California

Dear Mrs. Brierty,

The Mojave Industrial Park Project (Project) is located in the City of Victorville, California. The Project would generally involve the construction and operation of an industrial/warehouse on approximately 195 acres of vacant land bound to the south by Mojave Drive and to the north by Holly Street. The Project area falls within Sections 10, 11, 14, and 15 of Township 5 North, Range 5 West of the Victorville and Adelanto, California USGS 7.5-minute Quadrangles (Figure 1).

The Native American Heritage Commission conducted a Sacred Lands file search. The results were positive. I am writing as part of the cultural inventory process in order to find out if you, or your tribal community, have any knowledge of cultural resources or places that may be impacted by the proposed Project.

Please note that this letter does not constitute Assembly Bill (AB) 52 notification or initiation of consultation. AB 52 is a process between the lead agency and California Native American Tribes concerning potential impacts to tribal cultural resources. Tribes that wish to be notified of projects for the purposes of AB 52 must contact the lead agency, City of Victorville, in writing (pursuant to Public Resources Code Section 21080.3.1 (b)).

If you have any information or concerns pertaining to such information, please contact me.

Respectfully,



Jessica Colston
Archaeologist
DUDEK
Phone: 760-815-6642
Email: jcolston@dudek.com

Attachment: Figure 1. Record Search Map

DUDEK

MAIN OFFICE
605 THIRD STREET
ENCINITAS, CALIFORNIA 92024
T 800.450.1818 F 760.632.0164

June 19, 2023

14536

Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma Reservation

Jill McCormick, Historic Preservation Officer
P.O. Box 1899
Yuma, AZ, 85366

Subject: Information Request for the Mojave Industrial Park Project in City of Victorville,
California

Dear Mrs. McCormick,


The Mojave Industrial Park Project (Project) is located in the City of Victorville, California. The Project would generally involve the construction and operation of an industrial/warehouse on approximately 195 acres of vacant land bound to the south by Mojave Drive and to the north by Holly Street. The Project area falls within Sections 10, 11, 14, and 15 of Township 5 North, Range 5 West of the Victorville and Adelanto, California USGS 7.5-minute Quadrangles (Figure 1).

The Native American Heritage Commission conducted a Sacred Lands file search. The results were positive. I am writing as part of the cultural inventory process in order find out if you, or your tribal community, have any knowledge of cultural resources or places that may be impacted by the proposed Project.

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If you have any information or concerns pertaining to such information, please contact me.

Respectfully,



Jessica Colston
Archaeologist
DUDEK
Phone: 760-815-6642
Email: jcolston@dudek.com

Attachment: Figure 1. Record Search Map

DUDEK

MAIN OFFICE
605 THIRD STREET
ENCINITAS, CALIFORNIA 92024
T 800.450.1818 F 760.632.0164

June 19, 2023

14536

Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma Reservation

The Honorable Jordan Joaquin, President,
Quechan Tribal Council
P.O.Box 1899
Yuma, AZ, 85366

Subject: Information Request for the Mojave Industrial Park Project in City of Victorville,
California

Dear Mr. Joaquin,


The Mojave Industrial Park Project (Project) is located in the City of Victorville, California. The Project would generally involve the construction and operation of an industrial/warehouse on approximately 195 acres of vacant land bound to the south by Mojave Drive and to the north by Holly Street. The Project area falls within Sections 10, 11, 14, and 15 of Township 5 North, Range 5 West of the Victorville and Adelanto, California USGS 7.5-minute Quadrangles (Figure 1).

The Native American Heritage Commission conducted a Sacred Lands file search. The results were positive. I am writing as part of the cultural inventory process in order find out if you, or your tribal community, have any knowledge of cultural resources or places that may be impacted by the proposed Project.

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If you have any information or concerns pertaining to such information, please contact me.

Respectfully,



Jessica Colston
Archaeologist
DUDEK
Phone: 760-815-6642
Email: jcolston@dudek.com

Attachment: Figure 1. Record Search Map

DUDEK

MAIN OFFICE
605 THIRD STREET
ENCINITAS, CALIFORNIA 92024
T 800.450.1818 F 760.632.0164

June 19, 2023

14536

Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma Reservation

The Honorable Manfred Scott, Acting Chairman
Kw'ts'an Cultural Committee
P.O. Box 1899
Yuma, AZ, 85366

Subject: Information Request for the Mojave Industrial Park Project in City of Victorville,
California

Dear Chairman Scott,


The Mojave Industrial Park Project (Project) is located in the City of Victorville, California. The Project would generally involve the construction and operation of an industrial/warehouse on approximately 195 acres of vacant land bound to the south by Mojave Drive and to the north by Holly Street. The Project area falls within Sections 10, 11, 14, and 15 of Township 5 North, Range 5 West of the Victorville and Adelanto, California USGS 7.5-minute Quadrangles (Figure 1).

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Respectfully,



Jessica Colston
Archaeologist
DUDEK
Phone: 760-815-6642
Email: jcolston@dudek.com

Attachment: Figure 1. Record Search Map

DUDEK

MAIN OFFICE
605 THIRD STREET
ENCINITAS, CALIFORNIA 92024
T 800.450.1818 F 760.632.0164

June 19, 2023

14536

San Fernando Band of Mission Indians

The Honorable Donna Yocum, Chairperson
P.O. Box 221838
Newhall, CA, 91322

Subject: Information Request for the Mojave Industrial Park Project in City of Victorville,
California

Dear Chairwoman Yocum,


The Mojave Industrial Park Project (Project) is located in the City of Victorville, California. The Project would generally involve the construction and operation of an industrial/warehouse on approximately 195 acres of vacant land bound to the south by Mojave Drive and to the north by Holly Street. The Project area falls within Sections 10, 11, 14, and 15 of Township 5 North, Range 5 West of the Victorville and Adelanto, California USGS 7.5-minute Quadrangles (Figure 1).

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If you have any information or concerns pertaining to such information, please contact me.

Respectfully,



Jessica Colston
Archaeologist
DUDEK
Phone: 760-815-6642
Email: jcolston@dudek.com

Attachment: Figure 1. Record Search Map

DUDEK

MAIN OFFICE
605 THIRD STREET
ENCINITAS, CALIFORNIA 92024
T 800.450.1818 F 760.632.0164

June 19, 2023

14536

San Manuel Band of Mission Indians

Alexandra McCleary, Cultural Lands Manager
26569 Community Center Drive
Highland, CA, 92346

Subject: Information Request for the Mojave Industrial Park Project in City of Victorville,
California

Dear Mrs. McCleary,


The Mojave Industrial Park Project (Project) is located in the City of Victorville, California. The Project would generally involve the construction and operation of an industrial/warehouse on approximately 195 acres of vacant land bound to the south by Mojave Drive and to the north by Holly Street. The Project area falls within Sections 10, 11, 14, and 15 of Township 5 North, Range 5 West of the Victorville and Adelanto, California USGS 7.5-minute Quadrangles (Figure 1).

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Respectfully,



Jessica Colston
Archaeologist
DUDEK
Phone: 760-815-6642
Email: jcolston@dudek.com

Attachment: Figure 1. Record Search Map

DUDEK

MAIN OFFICE
605 THIRD STREET
ENCINITAS, CALIFORNIA 92024
T 800.450.1818 F 760.632.0164

June 19, 2023

14536

Serrano Nation of Mission Indians

The Honorable Wayne Walker, Co-Chairperson
P. O. Box 343
Patton, CA, 92369

Subject: Information Request for the Mojave Industrial Park Project in City of Victorville,
California

Dear Chairman Walker,

The Mojave Industrial Park Project (Project) is located in the City of Victorville, California. The Project would generally involve the construction and operation of an industrial/warehouse on approximately 195 acres of vacant land bound to the south by Mojave Drive and to the north by Holly Street. The Project area falls within Sections 10, 11, 14, and 15 of Township 5 North, Range 5 West of the Victorville and Adelanto, California USGS 7.5-minute Quadrangles (Figure 1).

The Native American Heritage Commission conducted a Sacred Lands file search. The results were positive. I am writing as part of the cultural inventory process in order find out if you, or your tribal community, have any knowledge of cultural resources or places that may be impacted by the proposed Project.

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If you have any information or concerns pertaining to such information, please contact me.

Respectfully,



Jessica Colston
Archaeologist
DUDEK
Phone: 760-815-6642
Email: jcolston@dudek.com

Attachment: Figure 1. Record Search Map

DUDEK

MAIN OFFICE
605 THIRD STREET
ENCINITAS, CALIFORNIA 92024
T 800.450.1818 F 760.632.0164

June 19, 2023

14536

Serrano Nation of Mission Indians

The Honorable Mark Cochrane, Co-Chairperson
P. O. Box 343
Patton, CA, 92369

Subject: Information Request for the Mojave Industrial Park Project in City of Victorville,
California

Dear Chairman Cochrane,


The Mojave Industrial Park Project (Project) is located in the City of Victorville, California. The Project would generally involve the construction and operation of an industrial/warehouse on approximately 195 acres of vacant land bound to the south by Mojave Drive and to the north by Holly Street. The Project area falls within Sections 10, 11, 14, and 15 of Township 5 North, Range 5 West of the Victorville and Adelanto, California USGS 7.5-minute Quadrangles (Figure 1).

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If you have any information or concerns pertaining to such information, please contact me.

Respectfully,



Jessica Colston
Archaeologist
DUDEK
Phone: 760-815-6642
Email: jcolston@dudek.com

Attachment: Figure 1. Record Search Map

June 19, 2023

14536

Twenty-Nine Palms Band of Mission IndiansAnthony Madrigal, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer
46-200 Harrison Place
Coachella, CA, 92236Subject: Information Request for the Mojave Industrial Park Project in City of Victorville,
California

Dear Mr. Madrigal,

The Mojave Industrial Park Project (Project) is located in the City of Victorville, California. The Project would generally involve the construction and operation of an industrial/warehouse on approximately 195 acres of vacant land bound to the south by Mojave Drive and to the north by Holly Street. The Project area falls within Sections 10, 11, 14, and 15 of Township 5 North, Range 5 West of the Victorville and Adelanto, California USGS 7.5-minute Quadrangles (Figure 1).

The Native American Heritage Commission conducted a Sacred Lands file search. The results were positive. I am writing as part of the cultural inventory process in order find out if you, or your tribal community, have any knowledge of cultural resources or places that may be impacted by the proposed Project.

Please note that this letter does not constitute Assembly Bill (AB) 52 notification or initiation of consultation. AB 52 is a process between the lead agency and California Native American Tribes concerning potential impacts to tribal cultural resources. Tribes that wish to be notified of projects for the purposes of AB 52 must contact the lead agency, City of Victorville, in writing (pursuant to Public Resources Code Section 21080.3.1 (b)).

If you have any information or concerns pertaining to such information, please contact me.

Respectfully,

Jessica Colston
Archaeologist**DUDEK**

Phone: 760-815-6642

Email: jcolston@dudek.com

Attachment: Figure 1. Record Search Map

DUDEK

MAIN OFFICE
605 THIRD STREET
ENCINITAS, CALIFORNIA 92024
T 800.450.1818 F 760.632.0164

June 19, 2023

14536

Twenty-Nine Palms Band of Mission Indians

The Honorable Darrell Mike, Chairperson
46-200 Harrison Place
Coachella, CA, 92236

Subject: Information Request for the Mojave Industrial Park Project in City of Victorville,
California

Dear Chairman Mike,

The Mojave Industrial Park Project (Project) is located in the City of Victorville, California. The Project would generally involve the construction and operation of an industrial/warehouse on approximately 195 acres of vacant land bound to the south by Mojave Drive and to the north by Holly Street. The Project area falls within Sections 10, 11, 14, and 15 of Township 5 North, Range 5 West of the Victorville and Adelanto, California USGS 7.5-minute Quadrangles (Figure 1).

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If you have any information or concerns pertaining to such information, please contact me.

Respectfully,



Jessica Colston
Archaeologist
DUDEK
Phone: 760-815-6642
Email: jcolston@dudek.com

Attachment: Figure 1. Record Search Map

Keshia Montifolca

To: Jessica Colston
Subject: RE: Mojave Industrial Park Project in the City of Victorville, CA

From: Jill McCormick <historicpreservation@quechantribe.com>
Date: July 10, 2023 at 7:25:47 AM PDT
To: Jessica Colston <jcolston@dudek.com>
Subject: Mojave Industrial Park Project in the City of Victorville, CA

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.

H. Jill McCormick M.A.
Ft. Yuma Quechan Indian Tribe
P.O. Box 1899
Yuma, AZ 85366-1899
Office: 760-572-2423
Cell: 928-261-0254



Keshia Montifolca

Subject: RE: Response to Information request- Mojave Industrial Park Project

From: Bonnie Bryant <Bonnie.Bryant@sanmanuel-nsn.gov>
Date: July 21, 2023 at 11:00:55 AM PDT
To: Jessica Colston <jcolston@dudek.com>
Cc: Alexandra Mc Cleary <Alexandra.McCleary@sanmanuel-nsn.gov>
Subject: Response to Information request- Mojave Industrial Park Project

Dear Ms. Colston,

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 June 23, 2023. Based on our current knowledge, the proposed project site is considered moderately culturally sensitive by the Tribe. This sensitivity is due to multiple previously recorded archaeological sites within a mile of the project area, as well as its proximity to intermittent water sources and the undeveloped nature of the land.

As the area is of concern, the Tribe will wish to engage in government-to-government consultation pursuant to AB 52 with the Lead Agency for the project.

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

Regards,
Bonnie Bryant

Bonnie Bryant
Cultural Resources Tech
Bonnie.Bryant@sanmanuel-nsn.gov
O:(909) 864-8933 x 50-2033
M:(909) 633-6615
26569 Community Center Dr Highland, California 92346

SAN MANUEL
BAND OF  MISSION INDIANS

Keshia Montifolca

Subject: RE: Early Scoping City of Victorville Mojave Industrial Park Project

From: Tribal Historic Preservation Office <thpo@morongo-nsn.gov>

Date: August 8, 2023 at 2:52:15 PM PDT

To: Jessica Colston <jcolston@dudek.com>

Cc: Ann Brierty <ABrierty@morongo-nsn.gov>, Laura Chatterton <lchatterton@morongo-nsn.gov>, Joan Schneider <jschneider@morongo-nsn.gov>

Subject: Early Scoping City of Victorville Mojave Industrial Park Project

The Morongo Band of Mission Indians (Tribe/MBMI) Tribal Historic Preservation Office is in receipt of your letter regarding the above referenced project. Thank you for reaching out to Tribe at an early stage. The proposed Project is located within the ancestral territory and traditional use area of the Cahuilla and Serrano people of the Morongo Band of Mission Indians.

Tribal cultural resources are non-renewable resources and therefore of high importance to the Morongo Tribe and tribal participation (a.k.a. tribal monitors) is recommended during the cultural resource surveys and future construction phases(s) of the Project. We look forward to working with the Lead Agency and your company to protect these irreplaceable resources out of respect for ancestors of the Morongo people who left them there, and for the people of today and for generations to come.

Projects within this area are highly sensitive for cultural resources regardless of the presence or absence of remaining surface artifacts and features. At the appropriate stage of the Project, our office will request government-to-government consultation under Assembly Bill (AB) 52 (California Public Resources Code § 21080.3.1) with the Lead Agency. At that time, the following will be requested from the Lead Agency to ensure meaningful consultation:

1. A records search conducted at the appropriate California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS) center with at least a 1.0-mile search radius from the project boundary. If this work has already been done, please furnish copies of the cultural resource documentation (reports and site records) generated through this search so that we can compare and review with our records to begin productive consultation.
2. Tribal participation (a.k.a. tribal monitors) during the pedestrian survey and testing, if this fieldwork has not already taken place. In the event that archaeological crews have completed this work, our office requests a copy of the current Phase I study or other cultural assessments (including the cultural resources inventory).
3. Shape files of the Projects area of effect (APE)
4. Geotechnical Report
5. Currently proposed Project design and Mass Grading Maps

This letter neither initiates nor concludes consultation. Upon the invitation for consultation from the lead agency and receipt of the requested documents, the MBMI THPO may further provide recommendations and/or mitigation measures.

Please keep in mind that MBMI requests that copies of all cultural data such as reports and confidential data (DPRs) and confidential portions of reports be sent to Tribal THPO.

The lead contact for this Project is Bernadette Ann Brierty, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer (THPO). Laura Chatterton, Morongo Cultural Resource Specialist will be assisting the Tribe in the review of this project. Should you have any questions, please do not hesitate to contact us at lchatterton@morongo-

nsn.gov thpo@morongo-nsn.gov, ABrierty@morongo-nsn.gov, or (951) 663-2842. The Tribe looks forward to meaningful government-to-government consultation with the Lead Agency.

Respectfully,

Laura Chatterton

Cultural Resource Specialist

Tribal Historic Preservation Office

Morongo Band of Mission Indians

12700 Pumarra Road

Banning, CA 92220

O: (951) 755.5256

M: (951) 663.7570

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For your safety, the contents of this email have been scanned for viruses and malware.

Keshia Montifolca

From: Robert Robinson <butterbredt@gmail.com>
Sent: Saturday, August 26, 2023 12:19 PM
To: Keshia Montifolca
Subject: Re: Information Request for the Mojave Industrial Park Project, San Bernardino County, California

Follow Up Flag: Follow up
Flag Status: Completed

Ms. Montifolca,

My name is Robert Robinson, Chairman and THPO for the Kern Valley Indian Community (KVIC). Our Tribe has concerns regarding inadvertent discoveries on prehistoric cultural resources during construction of this project. KVIC requests culturally affiliated Native American monitors be employed for the phase 1 and phase 2 archaeological evaluation as well as during all droid disturbing activities.

Robert Robinson
KVIC Chairman, THPO
Bbutterbredt@gmail.com
M: 916.803.3408
H: 760.378.2915

Sent from my iPhone

On Aug 25, 2023, at 11:35 AM, Keshia Montifolca <kmontifolca@dudek.com> wrote:

Dear Robert Robinson,

The Mojave Industrial Park Project (Project) is located in the City of Victorville, California. The Project would generally involve the construction and operation of an industrial/warehouse on approximately 195 acres of vacant land bound to the south by Mojave Drive and to the north by Holly Street. The Project area falls within Sections 10, 11, 14, and 15 of Township 5 North, Range 5 West of the Victorville and Adelanto, California USGS 7.5-minute Quadrangles (Figure 1 attached).

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If you have any information or concerns pertaining to such information, please contact me.

Respectfully,

Keshia Montifolca, M.A., RPA

Archaeologist

DUDE

605 Third Street, Encinitas, CA 92024

O: 619.949.3082 C: 619.372.6255

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Please consider the environment before printing this email. 🌱

<Mojave Figure 1_Records_Search_Map.pdf>

Keshia Montifolca

Subject: RE: Mojave Industrial Park/ Victorville, Prehistoric Cultural Resource Concerns

From: Robert Robinson <bbutterbredt@gmail.com>

Sent: Tuesday, February 6, 2024 1:13 PM

To: Jessica Colston <jcolston@dudek.com>

Subject: Mojave Industrial Park/ Victorville, Prehistoric Cultural Resource Concerns

Ms Colston,

Kern Valley Indian Community (KVIC) is addressing concerns regarding identification, protection and preservation of prehistoric cultural resources inadvertently discovered during ground disturbing activities associated with the development of this project. KVIC requests culturally affiliated native american monitors be present for all ground disturbing activities associated with this project. KVIC has qualified culturally affiliated native american monitors available to monitor this project. We also request any cultural resources that are required to be collected be reinterned onto the property in a place safe from further disturbance.

Robert Robinson

KVIC Chairman, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer

