Appendix C

Cultural Assessment

Cultural Resources Identification Study and Finding of No Historic Properties Affected for the Citywide Environmental Maintenance Permits for Ephemeral Washes Project

Victorville, San Bernardino County, California

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

1.0 Summary of Findings 1
2.0 Project Description 2
2.1 Project Setting 2
2.2 Project Characteristics 2
2.3 Undertaking 3
2.4 Area of Potential Effect 3
3.0 Background 4
3.1 Prehistoric Background 4
3.2 Ethnography 5
3.3 History 6
4.0 Cultural Resources Identification Methods 8
4.1 SCCIC Records Search 8
4.2 Literature Review 16
4.3 Interested Parties Consultation 17
4.4 Archaeological/Built Environment Pedestrian Survey 17
5.0 Recommendations 19
5.1 Encountering Archaeological Deposits 19
5.2 Encountering Human Remains 19
6.0 Professional Qualifications 21
7.0 References Cited 23

Appendix A – Figures
Appendix B – Native American Coordination
Appendix C – Historical Society Consultation
Appendix D – DPR 523 Forms

1.0 SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

The City of Victorville (City) proposes the Citywide Environmental Maintenance Permits for Ephemeral Washes Project (project). The project consists of a citywide routine maintenance program for 127 City-owned flood control facilities and detention basins maintained by the City's Public Works Department. Since the project will affect waters of the United States, the City must meet the requirements of Sections 401 and 404 of the Clean Water Act and/or Section 10 of the Rivers and Harbors Act as well as Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), which requires that every federal agency account for the effects of its undertakings on historic properties. Since the US Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) is a federal agency and since the project is an "undertaking" as defined by 36 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) 800.16(y), and the undertaking has the potential to cause effects on historic properties (36 CFR 800.3[a]), it is necessary to identify, evaluate, and mitigate effects to cultural resources within the area of potential effects (APE). This Cultural Resources Identification Study and Finding of No Historic Properties Affected is produced compliant with USACE Section 106 Standards.

This study consists of background and archival research, a South Coastal Central Information Center (SCCIC) records search, Native American Heritage Commission Sacred Lands File search, historical society consultation, an archaeological and built environment field survey, and effects analysis. No historic properties were identified in the APE and a finding of no historic properties affected is appropriate for this undertaking.

2.0 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

2.1 PROJECT SETTING

The City is located in southwestern San Bernardino County, in the geographic subregion known as the Victor Valley. The City and its sphere of influence consist of 74.16 square miles. Surrounding cities include Apple Valley to the east, Hesperia to the south, and Adelanto to the west. Interstate 15 (I-15), a major regional freeway, traverses the City in a northeast-southwest orientation, while US Route 395 traverses the City's western portion in a north-south orientation.

The City's Public Works Department is responsible for managing the municipal stormwater drainage and flood control system within City-owned properties, public right-of-way, and dedicated easements. The City identified a total of 127 facilities for inclusion within the City's Storm Drain Maintenance Program. The City's existing flood control system is designed to capture and transport storm flows and surface runoff through urbanized and undeveloped areas of Victorville. Routine maintenance of the City's flood control system is required to ensure the long-term function, flow capacity, and infrastructure sustainability. The system requires routine maintenance to restore capacity and remove undesired vegetation and accumulated debris, litter, and sediments which reduce flow capacity and increase the potential for flooding that could damage property and threaten public safety.

2.2 PROJECT CHARACTERISTICS

The project consists of a citywide routine maintenance program for 127 City-owned flood control facilities and detention basins maintained by the City Public Works Department. The project will include typical maintenance activities including vegetation removal or thinning; sediment, debris, and trash removal; bank stabilization; and in-channel erosion repair. A description of the proposed maintenance activities is outlined below.

Vegetation Management

Vegetation management activities include the complete removal of vegetation as well as thinning and trimming activities. Vegetation management would be required at specific facilities where vegetation growth is present or may be present in the future to ensure sufficient flood conveyance capacity is maintained. Where feasible, vegetation removal would focus on the removal and eradication of non-native invasive species only and thinning or trimming of native varieties. However, vegetation removal that includes native species may be required to achieve baseline flow capacity of the flood control facility. Vegetation management would primarily be accomplished using field crews and hand tools as well as agency-approved herbicide application.

Sediment and Debris Removal

Sediment and debris removal involve the removal of excess accumulated sediment and/or debris including trash, construction debris (concrete rubble), vehicle tires, shopping carts, and other waste. Sediment removal would occur on an as-needed basis to remove excess accumulated sediment that may inhibit the established flow line and reduce flood capacity, thereby increasing potential for localized flooding. The amount of anticipated sediment removal varies among facilities based on facility type, size, and location. Most facilities identified for sediment removal would typically require between 5 and 60 cubic yards of sediment removal on an annual basis or

after significant storm events, with specific facilities requiring removal in excess of 1,000 cubic yards.

Sediment removal via excavation would be conducted by using a backhoe loader, dump truck, and a compact track loader (bobcat). Sediment removal would only occur to the as-built or established maintenance baseline of the flood control facility and would not increase or expand facility capacity beyond the original design. The maximum depth of excavation would not be expected to exceed 5 feet below ground surface. Typical excavation activities would remove the top 6 to 12 inches of sediment.

Bank Stabilization and In-Channel Repair

Bank stabilization and in-channel repair activities would need to occur periodically to return damaged flood control facilities to the as-built, original design condition, or an otherwise approved, stable condition. These activities primarily involve minor bank erosion repair using earthen material, rock or riprap replacement, and in-channel erosion repair using earthen material. Where feasible, earthen fill material would be acquired on-site or imported from other sediment removal projects within the program. These repair activities may occur at all flood control facilities on an as-needed basis and are anticipated to occur annually.

Bank stabilization and channel repair activities would be conducted by using a backhoe loader, dump truck, compactor, and a compact track loader (bobcat), as well as field crews and hand tools. Stabilization and repair would only occur to the as-built or established maintenance baseline of the flood control facility and would not increase or expand facility capacity beyond the original design. The primary repair method includes excavation and/or dredging, then engineered backfill of soils.

2.3 UNDERTAKING

Since the project will affect waters of the United States, the project proponent must meet the requirements of Sections 401 and 404 of the Clean Water Act and/or Section 10 of the Rivers and Harbors Act, and therefore is seeking a permit from the USACE, Los Angeles District.

The USACE has been designated the lead and only federal agency for compliance with Section 106 of the NHPA.

2.4 AREA OF POTENTIAL EFFECT

The APE for this project includes 127 discontinuous locations and includes the extent of ground disturbance plus a 50-foot buffer to include areas potentially used for equipment staging (see Appendix A: Figures 1–3). The 50-foot buffer was reduced in certain areas to prevent the APE from extending into private property, active railroad right-of-way not planned for access, and/or paved areas with no potential for ground disturbance. The vertical APE for the project—defined as the maximum depth of project activities—measures approximately 5 feet.

Each of the 127 APEs has been named using the City's storm drain maintenance zones (SDMA) identified as either northeast (NE), northwest (NW), southeast (SE), or southwest (SW) and an identifying number (ex. NE-00001). The APE identification numbering is used throughout this report and Figure 3.

3.0 BACKGROUND

Unless otherwise noted, this section has been adapted from "Cultural Resources Assessment, Baldy Mesa Solar Project, Adelanto, San Bernardino County, California" (BCR Consulting 2019).

3.1 PREHISTORIC BACKGROUND

The prehistoric cultural setting of the Mojave Desert has been organized into many chronological frameworks. Mojave chronologies have relied upon temporally diagnostic artifacts, such as projectile points, or upon the presence/absence of other temporal indicators, such as ground stone. Five prehistoric periods are proposed for the Victorville area.

Paleoindian (12,000 to 10,000 BP) and Lake Mojave (10,000 to 7,000 BP) Periods. Climatic warming characterizes the transition from the Paleoindian Period to the Lake Mojave Period. This transition also marked the end of Pleistocene Epoch and ushered in the Holocene. The Paleoindian Period has been loosely defined by isolated fluted (such as Clovis) projectile points, dated by their association with similar artifacts discovered in situ in the Great Plains. Some fluted bifaces have been found in association with fossil remains of Rancholabrean mammals near China Lake in the northern Mojave Desert, and dated to ca. 13,300-10,800 BP. The Lake Mojave Period has been associated with cultural adaptations to moist conditions, and resource allocation pointing to more lacustrine environments. Artifacts that characterize this period include stemmed points, flake and core scrapers, choppers, hammerstones, and crescentics. Projectile points associated with the period include the Silver Lake and Lake Mojave styles. Lake Mojave sites commonly occur on shorelines of Pleistocene lakes and streams, where geological surfaces of that epoch have been identified.

Pinto Period (7,000 to 4,000 BP). The Pinto Period has been largely characterized by desiccation of the Mojave. As formerly rich lacustrine environments began to disappear, the artifact record reveals more sporadic occupation of the Mojave, indicating occupants' recession into the cooler, moister fringes. Pinto Period sites are rare, characterized by surface manifestations that usually lack significant in situ remains. Artifacts from this era include Pinto projectile points and a flake industry similar to the Lake Mojave tool complex, though use of Pinto projectile points as an index artifact for the era has been disputed. Milling stones have also occasionally been associated with sites of this period.

Gypsum Period (4,000 to 1,500 BP). A temporary return to moister conditions during the Gypsum Period is postulated to have encouraged technological diversification afforded by the relative abundance of resources. Lacustrine environments reappear and begin to be exploited during this era. Concurrently, a more diverse artifact assemblage reflects intensified reliance on plant resources. The new artifacts include milling stones, mortars, pestles, and a proliferation of Humboldt Concave Base, Gypsum Cave, Elko Eared, and Elko Corner-notched dart points. Other artifacts include leaf-shaped projectile points, rectangular-based knives, drills, large scraper planes, choppers, hammer stones, shaft straighteners, incised stone pendants, and drilled slate tubes. The bow and arrow appears around 2,000 BP, evidenced by the presence of a smaller type of projectile point, the Rose Spring point.

Saratoga Springs Period (1,500 to 800 BP). During the Saratoga Springs Period, regional cultural diversifications of Gypsum Period developments are evident within the Mojave. Basketmaker III (Anasazi) pottery appears during this period, and has been associated with turquoise mining in the eastern Mojave Desert. Influences from Patayan/Yuman assemblages are apparent in the southern Mojave, including the appearance of buff and brown wares often associated with Cottonwood and Desert Side-notched projectile points. Obsidian becomes more commonly used

throughout the Mojave and characteristic artifacts of the period include milling stones, mortars, pestles, ceramics, and ornamental and ritual objects. More structured settlement patterns are evidenced by the presence of large villages, and three types of identifiable archaeological sites (major habitation, temporary camps, and processing stations) emerge. Diversity of resource exploitation continues to expand, indicating a much more generalized, somewhat less mobile subsistence strategy.

Shoshonean Period (800 BP to Contact). The Shoshonean period is the first to benefit from contact-era ethnography, as well as be subject to its inherent biases. Interviews of living informants allowed anthropologists to match artifact assemblages and particular traditions with linguistic groups and plot them geographically. During the Shoshonean Period, continued diversification of site assemblages and reduced Anasazi influence both coincide with the expansion of Numic (Uto-Aztecan language family) speakers across the Great Basin, Takic (Uto-Aztecan language family) speakers into southern California, and the Hopi across the southwest. Hunting and gathering continued to diversify, and the diagnostic arrow points include Desert Side-notched and Cottonwood Triangular varieties. Ceramics continue to proliferate, though are more common in the southern Mojave during this period. Trade routes have become well established across the Mojave, particularly the Mojave Trail, which transported goods and news across the desert via the Mojave River. Trade in the western Mojave was more closely related to coastal groups.

3.2 ETHNOGRAPHY

Ethnographically, the APE is within the Serrano territory.

Serrano

The Uto-Aztecan "Serrano" people occupied the western Mojave Desert periphery. The term "Serrano" is generally applied to four groups, each with distinct territories: the Kitanemuk, Tataviam, Vanyume, and Serrano. Only one group, in the San Bernardino Mountains and west-central Mojave Desert, ethnically claims the term Serrano. "The Serrano resided in an area that extended east of the Cajon Pass, located in the San Bernardino Mountains, to Twenty-nine Palms, the north foothills of the San Bernardino Mountains and south to include portions of the Yucaipa Valley" (Bean and Smith 1978: 570). Both the Serrano and Cahuilla utilized the western Mojave region seasonally.

Evidence for longer-term/permanent Serrano settlement in the western Mojave most notably includes the Serrano-named village of Guapiabit in Summit Valley. Access to water determined where the Serrano built their settlements/villages. Most of the villages were located within the Sonoran life zone (scrub oak [*Quercus sp.*] and sagebrush [*Salvia sp.*]) or forest transition zone (Ponderosa pine [*Pinus ponderosa*]). Like many neighboring tribes, the Serrano and Cahuilla were Takic (Uto-Aztecan language family) speakers. Serrano traded with their neighbors and actively participated in a shell bead exchange economy with the Cahuilla, Luiseno, and Gabrielino. Occasionally, villages were located in the desert, adjacent to permanent water sources.

Structures for families were usually circular domes, constructed of willow frames and tule thatching. Individual family homes were used primarily for sleeping and storage. Families conducted many of their daily routines outside of their house or under a ramada. A ramada consisted of a thatched roof supported by vertical poles in the ground, which provided a shaded work area. Other village structures included a ceremonial house, granaries, and sweathouses. Subsistence strategies focused on hunting and gathering, occasionally supplemented by fishing. Food preparation varied and included a variety of cooking techniques. These ranged from baking in earth ovens to parching. Food processing utilities included scrapers, bowls, baskets, mortars,

and metates. A lineage leader, or kika, administered laws and ceremonies from a large ceremonial house centrally located in most villages. The size of lineages is a matter of some dispute, but most probably numbered between 70 and 120 individuals. Serrano people were organized into clans affiliated with one of two exogamous moieties. Clans were led by a hereditary chief who occupied the village "big house" where ceremonies took place and shamans were initiated.

3.3 HISTORY

Historic-era California is generally divided into three periods: the Spanish or Mission Period (1769 to 1821), the Mexican or Rancho Period (1821 to 1848), and the American Period (1848 to present).

Spanish Period (1769–1821)

The Spanish Period is characterized by exploration and settlement of the area by Europeans. In 1772, Pedro Fages became the first known European explorer to enter present-day San Bernardino County when he traveled through the Cajon Pass and into the Mojave Desert to pursue deserting soldiers. Fages most likely followed the Mojave Trail, a Native American trail predating European exploration of the area, which followed the Mojave River from Soda Lake to the San Bernardino Mountains, and then down the Cajon Pass into the coastal region. The earliest known contact of native inhabitants in and around Victorville came in 1776 when Francisco Garces visited Native American villages along the upper Mojave River. Garces later traveled the Mojave Trail again when he visited Mission San Gabriel. (Barton, Terry, and Scott 2019: 16)

As the Spanish developed commerce between their outposts in Sante Fe and Los Angeles, they further developed a series of trails following the Mojave River, known collectively as the Old Spanish Trail. The trail was utilized for trading goods from Sante Fe and Mexican horses from Los Angeles. Eventually, a trail cut-off was created beginning in present-day Victorville, which followed the Oro Grande wash and led directly to the Cajon Pass. After an attack on Mission San Gabriel in 1810 by local Mojave Native Americans, the Spanish used this new trail through present-day Victorville to raid the deserts, leading to a significant decrease in the native population in the region. (Barton, Terry, and Scott 2019: 16)

Mexican Period (1821–1848)

The Mexican Period is marked by the inland settlement on large land grants (ranchos) and by the opening of Alta California to American explorers. One such explorer from New York, Jedediah Strong Smith, crossed the Mojave River in 1826, calling it the "Inconstant River" because of its sporadic and partially underground flow. Later, in 1844, General Fremont recorded the Mojave River as the "Mohave River" while in search of the Old Spanish Trail. The route would later be utilized and improved by the Mormon Battalion as they were stationed there between 1847 and 1848 to guard the Cajon Pass during the Mexican-American War. The Mormons used the route to return to Salt Lake City following the war in 1848. (Barton, Terry, and Scott 2019: 16-17)

American Period (1848–Present)

The American Period is distinguished by the influx of American and European settlers into the area. In 1848, gold was discovered at Sutter's Mill near Coloma on the south fork of the American River, thereby kicking off the California Gold Rush and spurring a mass migration into the state from all over the country. Meanwhile, during this period, the route through Victorville to the Cajon Pass was improved by Mormon settlers into Southern California and played a pivotal role in the creation of a Mormon colony in present-day San Bernardino in 1851. From then on, the route saw increased

utilization bringing supplies and settlers from the Salt Lake Basin into the Inland Empire of Southern California. (Barton, Terry, and Scott 2019: 17)

Victorville (1848–Present)

Situated along the confluence of the Mojave River and the old trails crossing the Mojave Desert, the area later known as Victorville became a popular resting spot for travelers. Many of the settlers along the river were former members of the Mormon colony in San Bernardino, who remained in the area after the Mormon church cut ties with the colony in 1857. In 1858, Aaron Lane established the first waystation along the Mojave River in present-day Victorville at Lane's Crossing of the trail and Mojave River. (Barton, Terry, and Scott 2019: 17)

In 1885, the California Southern Railroad (Santa Fe Railroad) came to the area and built a station named after Jacob Nash Victor, who was construction superintendent of the rail line. The original train station was located 1 mile northwest of the Mojave River and spurred the initial development of the Victor community. On January 18, 1886, the Plan for the Town of Victor was prepared, creating a grid pattern for the original town. The original subdivision included property between "A" and "G" Streets and First Street through Eleventh Street, encompassing 200 acres. The proximity of Victor to the Mojave River led to a boom of agricultural development in the early years of the small community. However, at the turn of the twentieth century, cement manufacturing became the leading industry in the area when deposits of granite and limestone were discovered. (Barton, Terry, and Scott 2019: 17; Victorville 2020)

In 1901, "Victor" was renamed "Victorville" by the United States Post Office to avoid confusion with the community of Victor, Colorado. When US Route 66 was established in 1926 connecting Chicago, Illinois, with Los Angeles, a portion of the famous highway provided a transportation corridor through Victorville along Seventh and D Streets, which was unsurpassed until the construction of Interstate 15 in 1957. During World War II, the initial construction of the Victorville Army Airfield, later renamed George Air Force Base, began on July 23, 1941. The base was completed on May 18, 1943, and when fully activated employed approximately 6,000 civilian and military personnel. The base would be deactivated in 1992 before being annexed by the City of Victorville in 1993 and later renamed the Southern California Logistics Airport. (Victorville 2020)

Victorville was officially incorporated on September 21, 1962, as a general law city. At that time the city boasted a small but robust population of approximately 8,110 on approximately 9.7 square miles. Since then, the city has experienced substantial growth, and has a currently estimated population of 125,000 and a land mass of 74.16 square miles. Mining granite and limestone are still the city's predominant economic activities, supplemented by agriculture, construction, and tourism. (Encyclopedia Britannica 2014; Victorville 2020)

4.0 CULTURAL RESOURCES IDENTIFICATION METHODS

Results of the SCCIC records search, literature review field survey, NAHC coordination, historical society consultation, and field surveys are presented below.

4.1 SCCIC RECORDS SEARCH

On February 27, 2020, and May 26, 2020, staff of the SCCIC conducted a records search at the direction of Michael Baker International. The SCCIC of the California Historical Resources Information System, California State University, Fullerton, an affiliate of the California Office of Historic Preservation (OHP), is the official state repository of cultural resource records and reports for San Bernardino County. The records search (#21084.7032 and #21299.7401) was conducted with a quarter-mile search radius of the APE. As part of the records search, the following federal and state of California inventories were reviewed:

- California Inventory of Historic Resources (OHP 1976)
- California Points of Historical Interest (OHP 1992 and updates)
- California Historical Landmarks (OHP 1996)
- Archaeological Determinations of Eligibility (OHP 2012). The directory includes determinations for eligibility for archaeological resources in San Bernardino County.
- Built Environment Resources Directory (BERD) (OHP 2020). The directory includes the listings of the National Register of Historical Places (National Register), National Historic Landmarks, the California Register of Historical Resources (California Register), California Historical Landmarks, and California Points of Historical Interest within San Bernardino County.

Results

At least 60 previous studies were completed within portions of the APEs, and 147 studies have been completed within the search radii. Four cultural resources were identified within the APE. See below for brief descriptions.

> Tejon Road-Palmdale Cutoff (P-36-004203/CA-SBR-4203H) (Map Reference [MR] #1) – This approximately 19-mile historic road begins at the Salt Lake-Santa Fe Trail and runs southwesterly to the Mormon Trail. It continues southwest to intersect with Tejon Road. The Tejon Road–Palmdale Cutoff was used as early as 1806, as well as during the1850s railroad surveys, and to deliver camels to Fort Tejon in 1857 (Reynolds 1981). This resource has not been previously evaluated for inclusion in the National Register or California Register. This resource runs through APE SW-00016-16A (see Figure 3-73).
>
> Oro Grande Wash Road (P-36-004269/CA-SBR-4269H) (MR #2) – This 6-mile-long road begins at the Toll Road-Lanes Crossing Road and runs northeasterly on the bluff above and then in the Oro Grande Wash until reaching the vicinity of Victorville. It was identified using a 1901 map of the area (Reynolds 1980). Two segments of the resource were visited outside of the APE and noted as not extant (Becker and Phillips 1993; Ballester 2007; Anderson 2009). This resource has not been previously evaluated for inclusion in the National Register or California Register. This resource runs through APE SW-00013, and SE-00001, -00001-1A, -00004, and -00005 (see Figures 3-53, 3-55, 3-58, 3-59).

Stoddard Wells Road (P-36-009360/CA-SBR-9360H) (MR #3) – The Stoddard Wells wagon road was one of the first alternative routes across the Mojave Desert to bypass the Mojave Road, and it served as the main wagon route from Victorville to Daggett during the late nineteenth to early twentieth century. Stoddard Wells Road is understood to have been constructed in 1867 and then extended between 1896 and 1916. The segment of the roadway within the APE has been previously surveyed and evaluated on two occasions. In 1998, the roadway was noted as originally a dirt wagon road that had been altered by realignment and paving as a major roadway through the area. It was evaluated as not eligible for inclusion in the National Register under any criteria due to lack of integrity (Romani and Huey 1998). In 2006, the segment within the APE was similarly recommended ineligible for inclusion in the California Register under any criteria due to lack of integrity (Hathaway 2006). This resource runs through APEs NE-00001, -00002, -00003, -00004, -00005, -00006, -00007, -00008, -00009, -00010, -00011, -00012, -00013, -00014, -00015, -00018, and -00031 (see Figures 3-1 through 3-5).

P-36-007043/CA-SBR-007043 (MR #4) – This prehistoric lithic scatter and bedrock milling feature was once located approximately within APE NW-00034 (see Figure 3-27). In 1997, the resource was noted as destroyed by the widening and paving of Mojave Drive (Wills et al. 1997).

Fifty-five cultural resources were identified within a quarter mile of the APE. See below for brief descriptions. The APE numbering has been simplified for the table format.

#	Resource Name/#	Description	OHP Status Code	Historic Property/ Historical Resource?	APE and Approx. Distance from
1	Edison Company Boulder Dam-San Bernardino Electrical Name: Transmission Line (P-36-010315/CA-SBR-010315H)	Transmission line	2S2 - Determined eligible for the National Register and listed in the California Register.	Yes	Adjacent to NW36
2	LADWP Boulder Transmission Lines (P-36-007694/CA-SBR-007694H)	Transmission line	2S2 - Determined eligible for the National Register and listed in the California Register.	Yes	Adjacent to NW22, 31, 31-1, 41, 43, and SW 8, 9, 9-9A, 15, 18, 19, 20, 21

#	Resource Name/#	Description	OHP Status Code	Historic Property/ Historical Resource?	APE and Approx. Distance from
3	National Old Name: Trails Highway; Historic Route 66 (P-36-002910/ CA-SBR-002910H)	Roadway	2S2 – Determined eligible for the National Register. Listed in the California Register.	Yes	NW27 950 ft
4	P-36-011424/ CA-SBR-011424H	Historic period trash scatter	N/A	No	APE SE2 75ft
5	P-36-012045/ CA-SBR-012045	Prehistoric lithic scatter – destroyed	N/A	No	SW22 950ft
6	P-36-012046/ CA-SBR-012046H	Historic trash scatter – destroyed	N/A	No	SW22 1,000 ft
7	P-36-012058/ CA-SBR-012058H	Historic period trash scatter	N/A	No	SW22 1,300 ft
8	State Route 18 P-36-012189/ CA-SBR-012181H	Roadway	6Y – Determined not eligible for the National Register.	No	SW22 1,300ft
9	P-36-014219 CA-SBR-012877H	Historic period trash scatter	N/A	No	NW45 700 ft
10	P-36-020290	Prehistoric lithic scatter	N/A	No	SE18-18B 500ft
11	P-36-064401	Prehistoric lithic scatter	N/A	No	SW23 700ft
12	P-36-064531	Prehistoric resource	N/A	No	SE19-19A 500ft
13	P-36-064532	Prehistoric resource	N/A	No	SE19-19A 1,200ft

#	Resource Name/#	Description	OHP Status Code	Historic Property/ Historical Resource?	APE and Approx. Distance from
14	Lanes Crossing Toll Road P-36-004179/ CA-SBR-004179H	Roadway	N/A	No	SW7 & 7-7A 520 ft
15	Duncan Road #1 P-36-004180/ CA-SBR-004180H	Roadway	N/A	No	SW17 700 ft
16	Old Spanish Trail P-36-004272/ CA-SBR-004272H	Roadway	N/A	No	NW4 & NW5 200 ft
17	Mormon Trail P-36-004411/ CA-SBR-004411H	Roadway	N/A	No	NW40 900 ft
18	P-36-006315/ CA-SBR-006315	Prehistoric site	N/A	No	NW27 1,200 ft
19	Southwestern Portland Cement Plant P-36-006318/ CA-SBR-006318H	Historic district	6Y – not National Register eligible	No	NW27 200 ft
20	P-36-006324/ CA-SBR-006324H	Historic period site	6Y – not National Register eligible	No	NE31 & NE14 1,200 ft
21	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad Track Alignment P-36-006793/ CA-SBR-006793H	Railroad	2S2 – Eligible for the National Register. Listed in the California Register.	Yes	NW27 50 ft
22	P-36-006821/ CA-SBR-006821H	Historic period trash scatter	N/A	No	SW12 600 ft
23	P-36-006889/ CA-SBR-006889	Prehistoric lithic scatter – destroyed	N/A	No	NW6 750 ft
24	P-36-007044/ CA-SBR-007044/H	Prehistoric and historic period habitation site	N/A	No	NW4 & NW5 900 ft

#	Resource Name/#	Description	OHP Status Code	Historic Property/ Historical Resource?	APE and Approx. Distance from
25	P-36-007750/ CA-SBR-007750H	Historic period trash scatter - destroyed	N/A	No	SW3 100 ft
26	P-36-007751/ CA-SBR-007751H	Historic period trash scatter - destroyed	N/A	No	SW3 400 ft
27	P-36-007752/ CA-SBR-007752H	None	N/A	No	SW15 1100 ft
28	P-36-008194/ CA-SBR-008194H	Historic period trash scatter	N/A	No	NE31 1,000 ft
29	P-36-008389/ CA-SBR-008389H	Historic period trash scatter	N/A	No	NW4 450 ft NW5 550ft
30	P-36-008392/ CA-SBR-008392H	Railroad grade	N/A	No	NW4 & NW5 480 ft
31	P-36-008393 CA-SBR-008393	Prehistoric lithic scatter	N/A	No	NW4 & NW5 470 ft
32	Kramer-Victorville Transmission Line P-36-010316/ CA-SBR-010316H	Transmission line	2S2 – Determined eligible for the National Register. Listed in the California Register.	Yes	SW7 & 7-7A 700 ft SW15 1,155 ft SW18 700ft
33	P-36-010504/ CA-SBR-010504H	Historic period trash scatter	N/A	No	SW4 100 ft SW5 750 ft SW6 550 ft

#	Resource Name/#	Description	OHP Status Code	Historic Property/ Historical Resource?	APE and Approx. Distance from
34	P-36-011292 CA-SBR-011292H	Historic period trash scatter - destroyed	N/A	No	NW43 1,200 ft
35	P-36-011999 CA-SBR-011999H	Historic period trash scatter – destroyed	N/A	No	SW7 280 ft SW7-7A 75 ft
36	P-36-012192	Prehistoric lithic scatter	N/A	No	SW16 780 ft
37	P-36-012507/ CA-SBR-012284	Prehistoric lithic scatter	N/A	No	NW47 550 ft
38	P-36-012609 CA-SBR-012336	Prehistoric habitation site	N/A	No	NW4 1,200 ft
39	Victorville Lime Rock Company Old Cement Plant Access Road P-36-012649 CA-SBR-012348H	Roadway	N/A	No	NE3 500 ft NE4 460 ft NE5 615 ft NE6 560 ft
40	Access Road to Old Stone Lime Kiln/Quarry P-36-012652 CA-SBR-012351H	Roadway	N/A	No	NE3 & 4 250 ft NE5 & 6 300 ft
41	Fannie B. Powell Homestead P-36-012654 CA-SBR-012353H	Historic period site	N/A	No	NE1 320 ft NE2 250 ft

#	Resource Name/#	Description	OHP Status Code	Historic Property/ Historical Resource?	APE and Approx. Distance from
42	Southern Calif Gas Co High-Pressure Gas Pipeline L235 P-36-012656 CA-SBR-012355H	Pipeline	N/A	No	NE1 1,150 ft
43	I-15 Freeway/Frontage Road/Interchanges P-36-012658/ CA-SBR-012357H	Roadway	N/A	No	NE18 800 ft
44	P-36-012839/ CA-SBR-012384	Prehistoric lithic scatter	N/A	No	NW43 330 ft NW44 200 ft
45	P-36-012840	Historic period trash scatter	N/A	No	NW43 100 ft
46	P-36-013515 CA-SBR-012502H	Historic period trash scatter	N/A	No	NE28 1,200 ft
47	P-36-020184	Isolate - destroyed	N/A	No	SE17 850ft
48	Stoddard Wells Road #1 P-36-020969	Historic period trash scatter	N/A	No	NE5 &6 900 ft NE7 & 8 530 ft
49	Oro Grande Wash Trash Scatter P-36-021381 CA-SBR-013733H	Historic period trash scatter	N/A	No	SW14 1,200 ft
50	The Village Park P-36-023934	Park	NA	No	NW24 900 ft
51	P-36-027463	Isolate	N/A	No	SE21 500 ft
52	P-36-031658	Historic period trash scatter	N/A	No	NW34 1,200 ft

#	Resource Name/#	Description	OHP Status Code	Historic Property/ Historical Resource?	APE and Approx. Distance from
53	Oro Grande Wash P-36-060831	Hammerstone	N/A	No	SW18 100 ft
54	P-36-061294	Historic isolate	N/A	No	NE1 & 2 780 ft
55	P-36-061295	Historic isolate	N/A	No	NE31 150 ft

4.2 LITERATURE REVIEW

Michael Baker reviewed publications, maps, and websites for archaeological, ethnographic, historical, and environmental information about the APE and its vicinity. Literature reviewed here includes:

- *Township 6 North Range 4 West, San Bernardino Meridian* Plat map (BLM 1855a)
- *Township 6 North Range 5 West, San Bernardino Meridian* Plat map (BLM 1855b)
- *Township 4 North Range 4 West, San Bernardino Meridian* Plat map (BLM 1856a)
- *Township 4 North Range 5 West, San Bernardino Meridian* Plat map (BLM 1856b)
- *Township 5 North Range 4 West, San Bernardino Meridian* Plat map (BLM 1856c)
- *Township 5 North Range 5 West, San Bernardino Meridian* Plat map (BLM 1856d)
- "73. Part of Southern California" (Wheeler 1883)
- "Perris' Miners' Map of Southern California" (Perris 1896)
- Hesperia, Calif. 15-minute topographic quadrangle (USGS 1902)
- Barstow, Calif. 1:25,000 scale topographic quadrangle (USGS 1932)
- Hesperia, Calif. 15-minute topographic quadrangle (USGS 1942)
- Adelanto, Calif. 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle (USGS 1956a)
- Baldy Mesa, Calif. 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle (USGS 1956b)
- Hesperia, Calif. 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle (USGS 1956c)
- Victorville, Calif. 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle (USGS 1956d)
- Hesperia, Calif. 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle (USGS 1968a)
- Victorville, Calif. 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle (USGS 1968b)
- *Historical Atlas of California* (Hayes 2007)
- *Historic Spots in California* (Hoover et al. 2002)
- "Serrano" (Bean and Smith 1978)

Results

Early maps depict an unsettled area with two trails identified as "Fort Tejon Road" and "Salt Lake Road" or "Road to Salt Lake City." No other features are depicted within the Victorville area (BLM 1855a, 1855b, 1856a, 1856b, 1856c, 1856d). A small settlement noted as "Huntingtons" is noted in the Victorville area by 1883 along with the two trails (Wheeler 1883). By 1896, the area was known

as "Victor" with various trails and the Southern Pacific Railroad through the area (Perris 1896). By 1932, the area was mapped as Victorville with a defined street grid, unimproved dirt roads, highways, railroad, and transmission lines. The area continued to develop throughout the twentieth century (USGS 1902, 1932, 1942, 1956a, 1956b, 1956c, 1956d, 1968a, 1968b).

4.3 INTERESTED PARTIES CONSULTATION

Native American Coordination

On January 14, 2020, Michael Baker International sent a letter describing the project to the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) in Sacramento asking the commission to review its Sacred Lands File for any Native American cultural resources that might be affected by the project. Also requested were the names of Native Americans who might have information or concerns about the APE. Andrew Green responded on January 21, 2020, informing Michael Baker International that a search of the Sacred Lands File provided positive results and to contact the Chemehuevi Indian Tribe and the San Manuel Band of Mission Indians for more information. Mr. Green also provided a list of Native American contacts (Appendix B).

No Native American consultation was completed by Michael Baker International. The NAHC contact list and Sacred Lands File search results are located in Appendix B for the USACE's use during consultation.

Historical Society Consultation

On April 9, 2020, Michael Baker International sent a letter describing the proposed project, with maps depicting the APE, to the Mojave Historical Society requesting any information or concerns regarding the APE (Appendix C). No response to the consultation letter has been received to date.

4.4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL/BUILT ENVIRONMENT PEDESTRIAN SURVEY

Michael Baker International archaeologist Sara Smith conducted an archaeological and built environment field survey of the APE on May 27–29, 2020. Two additional surveys were conducted by Michael Baker International cultural resources staff. The first was conducted by Senior Archaeologist Nicholas F. Hearth, MA, RPA, on November 12, 2020. The second was conducted by Mr. Hearth and Marcel Young, BA, on February 18, 2021.

Results

Field methods for identifying cultural resources varied for each APE depending on the APE's size and accessibility. Most APE locations were intensively surveyed using 5- to 15-meter pedestrian transects. Ground visibility ranged between 0 and 100 percent. APEs SE1, 2, 4, 5, NW20, and NW32 contained hazardous environmental or human components that would not allow direct access, such as high walls, dense riparian growth, deep washes with concrete-lined vertical side walls, and homeless encampments. These APEs received reconnaissance level survey.

All APEs contained modern garbage, glass, and riparian growth, and contained flora and fauna (e.g., rabbits, rodents, weeds, trees, and brush). Soils throughout the APEs were relatively the same with minor differences—the project's northeast quadrant consisted of segments of alkaline soils with the common soil as silty sandy loam. The project's southeast quadrant contained sandy loams and various size cobblestones, and the southwest and northwest quadrants contained a denser

sandy clay loam, reddish brown in color. The drainages and washes within the APEs all contained sand and silt.

One prehistoric archaeological isolate was identified near the APE as described below. No new built environment resources were identified within the APEs. The locations of three built environment resources and one archaeological resource previously identified within the APEs were revisited as described below.

Tejon Road-Palmdale Cutoff (P-36-004203/CA-SBR-4203H) (MR #1) – This 19-mile historic road runs through APE SW16-16A. According to archaeological site records for the resource (Reynolds 1981), the resource starts just northwest of Palmdale Road in Baldy Mesa and spans southwest to terminate at Tejon Road. Within APE SW-00016-16A (see Figure 3-73) the road was not observable and was likely part of the wash within the APE. See the DPR update form in Appendix D.

Oro Grande Wash Road (P-36-004269/CA-SBR-4269H) (MR #2) – This 6-mile-long historic road runs through APEs SW-00013 and SE-00001, -00001-1A, -00004, and -00005 (see Figures 3-53, 3-55, 3-58, 3-59). Through the APEs the roadway ran within the Oro Grande Wash and there are no built environment features associated with the natural watershed. The road was not visible within the APEs. See the DPR update form in Appendix D.

Stoddard Wells Road (P-36-009360/CA-SBR-9360H) (MR #3) – The Stoddard Wells Road, once a dirt wagon road, ran through NE-00001, -00002, -00003, -00004, -00005, -00006, -00007, -00008, -00009, -00010, -00011, -00012, -00013, -00014, -00015, -00018, and -00031 (see Figures 3-1 through 3-5). No features of the road were identified and a DPR update form was not completed because the resource was previously identified as destroyed by the construction of the modern paved roadway along the same alignment (Romani and Huey 1998; Hathaway 2006). See Appendix D for the previously completed DPR forms.

P-36-007043/CA-SBR-007043 (MR #4) – This prehistoric lithic scatter and bedrock milling feature was once located approximately within APE NW-00034 (see Figure 3-27). The resource was identified in 1997 as destroyed by the widening of Mojave Drive (Wills et al. 1997). The APE was surveyed to identify potential remaining lithics and the bedrock milling feature, but resources were not observed in the APE. A DPR update form was not completed because the resource was previously identified as destroyed. See Appendix D for the previously completed DPR forms.

Wash-001-ISO (MR #5)– The isolate consists of a single, red-colored, tested cobble made from granite. Discovered during an intensive pedestrian survey upon a bank overlooking an ephemeral wash, the soil where the isolate was found is a Bryman Loamy fine sand, open aspect, 5-9% sloping context. The ground visibility within the APE was 0-50% due to vegetation cover. No additional cultural material was discovered in subsequent 3-meter transects after discovery of the tested cobble. The sidewalls of the wash were examined for potential buried anthropogenic soil horizons or features; none were observed. In general, isolates are not considered significant as their data potential is exhausted by the initial recordation. This artifact is also not a historical resource as defined by CEQA Section 15064.5, nor is it eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places . See the DPR update form in Appendix D. The isolate was identified outside APE -SE17 (see Figure 3-45).

5.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

The SCCIC records search, literature review, interested parties consultation, and pedestrian surveys failed to identify historic properties within the APE; therefore, a finding of no historic properties affected is appropriate for this undertaking. Below are standard mitigation measures for cultural resources identification during project-related activities.

5.1 ENCOUNTERING ARCHAEOLOGICAL DEPOSITS

If deposits of prehistoric or historical materials are encountered during project construction, it is recommended that all work within 50 feet be halted until an archaeologist can evaluate the findings and make recommendations. Prehistoric materials can include flaked-stone tools (e.g., projectile points, knives, choppers) or obsidian, chert, or quartzite toolmaking debris; culturally darkened soil (i.e., midden soil often containing heat-affected rock, ash, and charcoal, shellfish remains, and cultural materials); and stone milling equipment (e.g., mortars, pestles, handstones). Historical materials might include wood, stone, or concrete footings, walls, and other structural remains; debris-filled wells or privies; and deposits of wood, metal, glass, ceramics, and other refuse.

5.2 ENCOUNTERING HUMAN REMAINS

Section 7050.5 of the California Health and Safety Code states that in the event of discovery or recognition of any human remains in any location other than a dedicated cemetery, there shall be no further excavation or disturbance of the site or any nearby area reasonably suspected to overlie adjacent remains until the coroner of the county in which the human remains are discovered has determined whether or not the remains are subject to the coroner's authority. If human remains are encountered, work should halt within 50 feet of the find and the county coroner notified immediately. At the same time, an archaeologist should be contacted to evaluate the situation. If the human remains are of Native American origin, the coroner must notify the NAHC within 24 hours of this identification. The NAHC will identify a Native American most likely descendent to inspect the site and provide recommendations for the proper treatment of the remains and associated grave goods.

6.0 PROFESSIONAL QUALIFICATIONS

Margo Nayyar is a senior cultural resources manager with eleven years of cultural management experience in California. Her experience includes built environment surveys, evaluation of historic-era resources using guidelines outlined in the National and California Registers, and preparation of cultural resources technical studies pursuant to CEQA and Section 106 of the NHPA including identification studies, finding of effect documents, memorandum of agreements, programmatic agreements, and Historic American Buildings Survey, Historic American Engineering Record, and Historic American Landscapes Survey mitigation documentation. She prepares cultural resources environmental document sections for CEQA environmental documents including infill checklists, initial studies, and environmental impact reports, as well as National Environmental Policy Act environmental documents including environmental impact statements. She also specializes in municipal preservation planning, historic preservation ordinance updates, Native American consultation, and provision of Certified Local Government training to interested local governments. She develops Survey 123 and Esri Collector applications for large-scale historic resources surveys and authors National Register nomination packets. Ms. Nayyar meets the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualification Standards for history and architectural history.

Sara Smith is a field archaeologist with 14 years of cultural resource field investigation experience in California and Nevada for both preservation and cultural resource management. Her experience includes archaeological field surveys, excavations and evaluation of pre-historic and historical resources using guidelines outlined in the National and California Registers, and preparation of cultural resources technical studies pursuant to CEQA and Section 106 of the NHPA including identification studies. She prepares cultural resources environmental field documents for sections of environmental cultural resources reports. She has Native American consultation experience and has represented tribes in the great basin for revision of the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act, and mine reclamation, and has assisted in the development of Tribal Historic Preservation Offices under guidance of the National Park Service.

Marcel Young, Archaeologist/Archaeological Field Technician, has worked in various capacities in cultural resource management since 2013. He is experienced in surveying and conducting evaluations of historic archaeological sites in California. Mr. Young is versed in conducting fieldwork within frameworks of Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), and CEQA. He has participated in projects in several phases of archaeology: Phase I pedestrian and shovel test surveys, buried site testing, Phase III data recovery, and Phase IV monitoring. His project highlights include archaeological surveying to update and verify built environment structures and features, many of which have included prehistoric components as well. His other project responsibilities include implementing strategic work patterns, delineating best access routes and conducting post impact assessments, and reporting to the National Park Service, NFS, private clients, Southern California Edison, and CalRecycle.

Mr. Hearth has worked as an archaeologist in cultural resource management since 2002. He meets the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualifications Standards for prehistoric archaeology. He received his BA in anthropology in 2003 from the University of Massachusetts, Amherst, and his MA in anthropology in 2006 from the University of California, Riverside. Mr. Hearth has worked in California, Utah, Nevada, Arizona, New Mexico, and multiple states both in the Midwest and New England. Mr. Hearth is well versed in applying Section 106 of the NHPA, CEQA, and NEPA on a variety of projects across many market sectors. He has completed projects in all phases of archaeology: Phase I pedestrian and shovel test surveys, extended Phase I survey, buried site testing, archaeological sensitivity assessments, Phase II testing and evaluations, Phase III data recovery, and Phase IV monitoring. His project responsibilities include overseeing archaeological,

historical, and paleontological studies, directing all phases of archaeological field and laboratory work, and ensuring that the quality of analysis and reporting meets or exceeds appropriate local, state, and federal standards.

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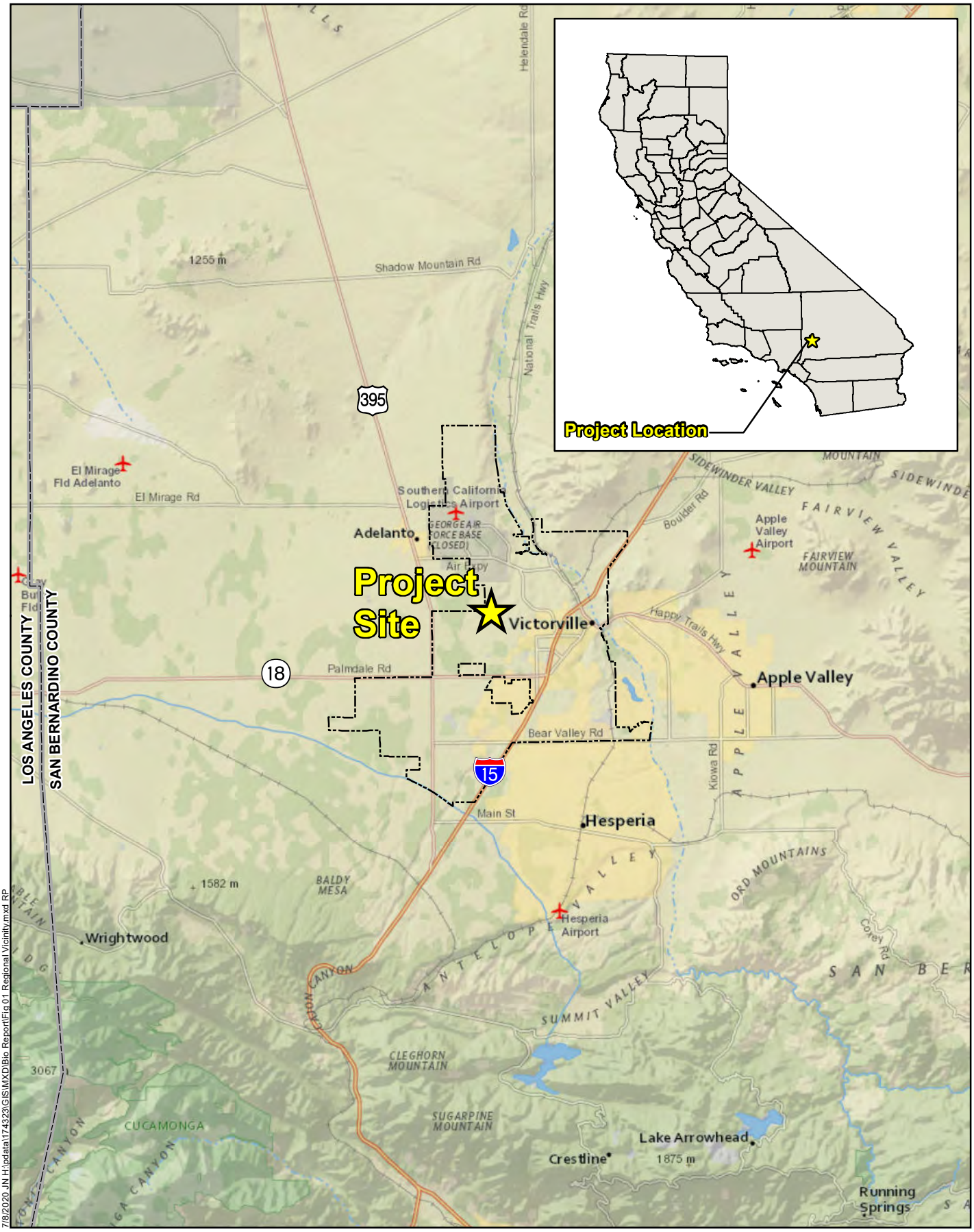
APPENDIX A
FIGURES



Source: ArcGIS Online, 2018

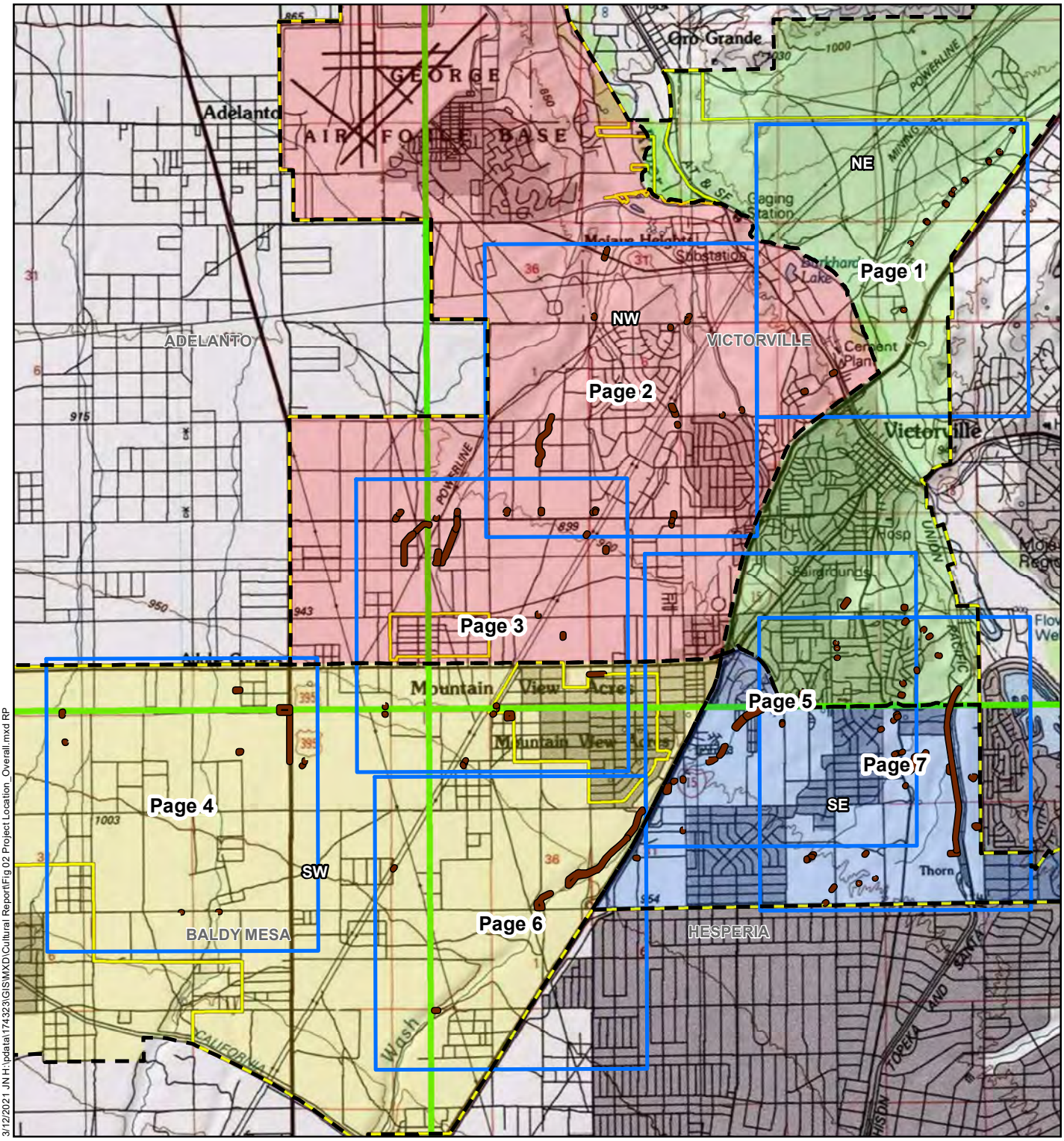
7/8/2020 JN H:\pdata\174323\GIS\MXD\Bio Report\Fig 01 Regional Vicinity.mxd RP

Michael Baker INTERNATIONAL

VICTORVILLE EPHEMERAL WASHES
CULTURAL RESOURCES REPORT

Regional Vicinity

Figure 1



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Legend

- Areas of Potential Effects
- Storm Drain Maintenance Zones
- USGS 7.5-Minute Topographic Quadrangle Map
- City of Victorville

Michael Baker INTERNATIONAL

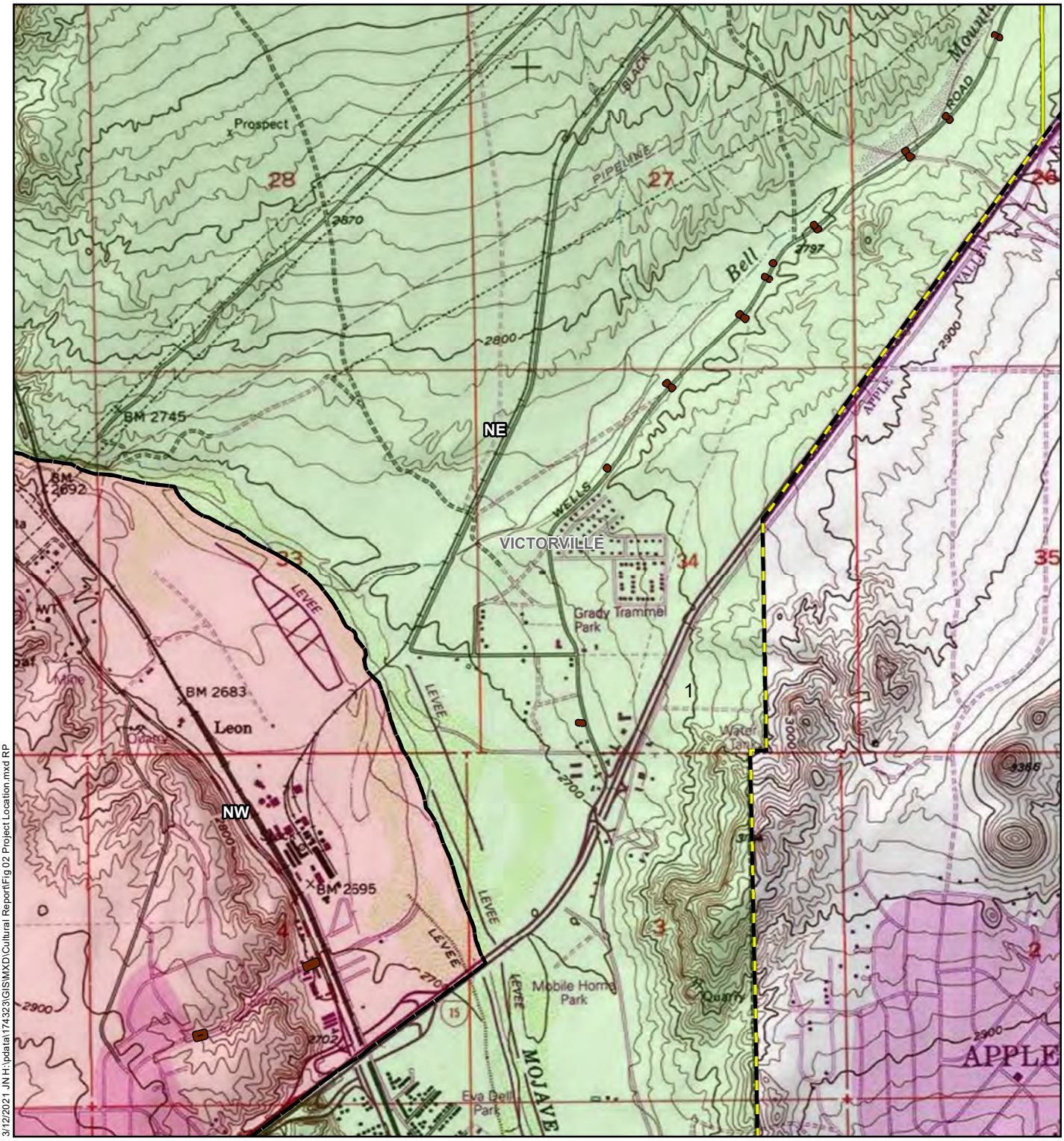
0 0.75 1.5 Miles

Source: USGS 7.5 minute topographic quadrangel maps: Adelanto, Baldy Mesa, Hesperia, and Victorville California (2018)

VICTORVILLE EPHEMERAL WASHES
CULTURAL RESOURCES REPORT

Project Location

Figure 2



3/12/2021 JN H:\pdata\174323\GIS\MXD\Cultural Report\Fig 02 Project Location.mxd RP

Legend

- Areas of Potential Effects
- Storm Drain Maintenance Zones
- USGS 7.5-Minute Topographic Quadrangle Map
- City of Victorville

Michael Baker INTERNATIONAL

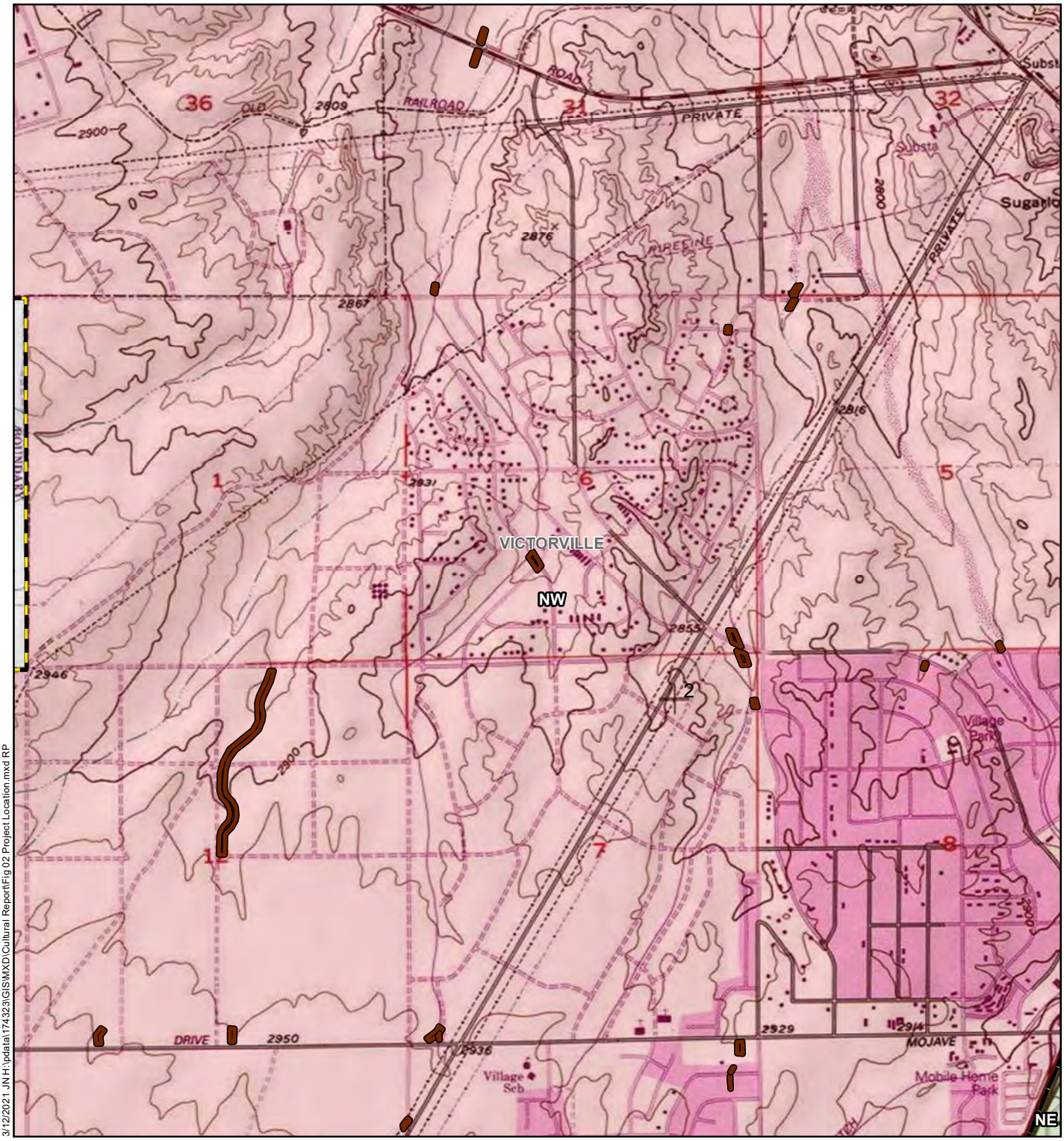
0 1,000 2,000 Feet

Source: USGS 7.5 minute topographic quadrangel maps: Adelanto, Baldy Mesa, Hesperia, and Victorville California (2018)

VICTORVILLE EPHEMERAL WASHES
CULTURAL RESOURCES REPORT

Project Location

Figure 2.1



3/12/2021 JN H:\pdata\174323\GIS\MXD\Cultural Report\Fig 02 Project Location.mxd RP

Legend

- Areas of Potential Effects
- Storm Drain Maintenance Zones
- USGS 7.5-Minute Topographic Quadrangle Map
- City of Victorville

Michael Baker INTERNATIONAL

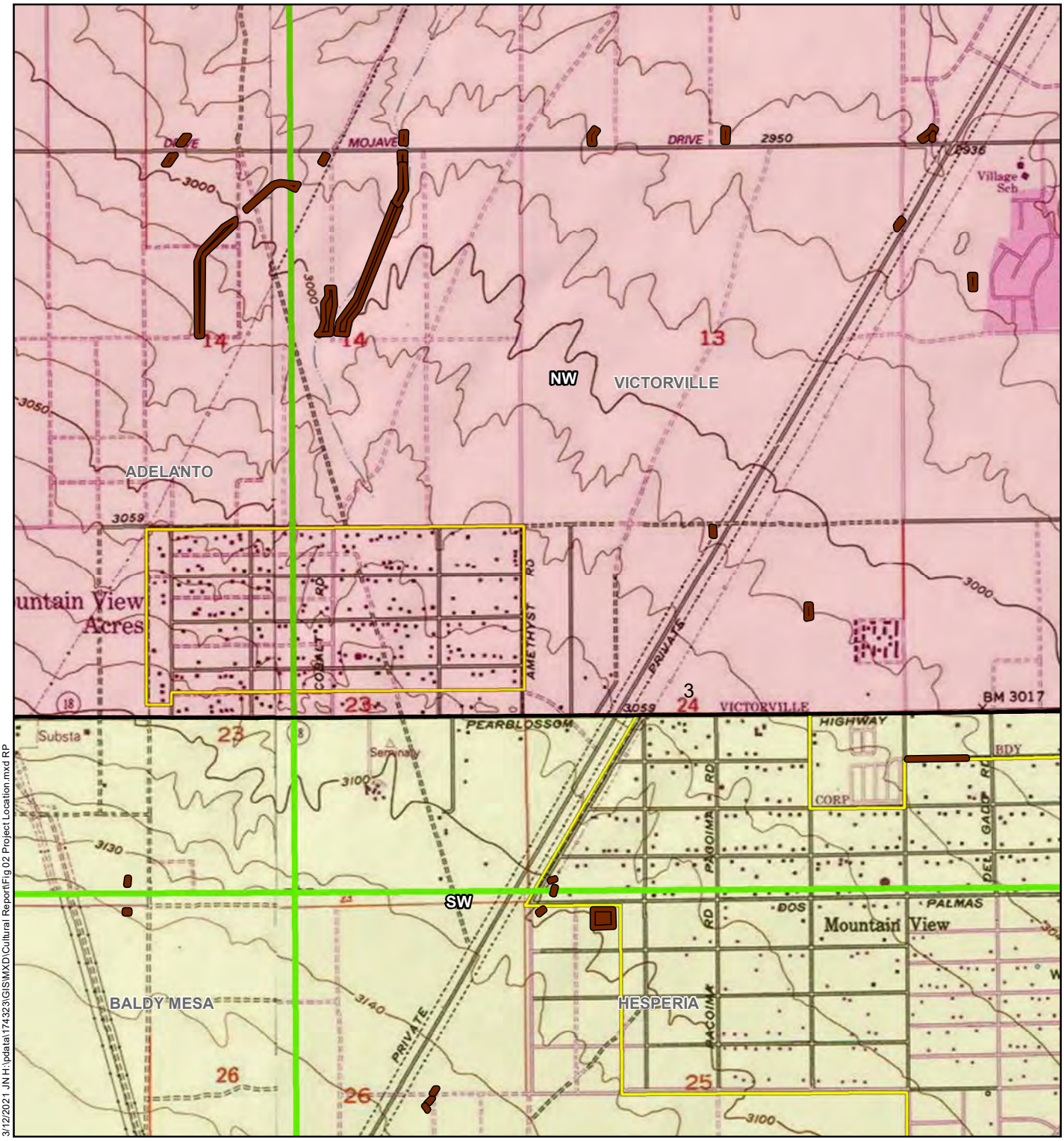
0 1,000 2,000 Feet

Source: USGS 7.5 minute topographic quadrangel maps: Adelanto, Baldy Mesa, Hesperia, and Victorville California (2018)

VICTORVILLE EPHEMERAL WASHES
CULTURAL RESOURCES REPORT

Project Location

Figure 2.2



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Legend

- Areas of Potential Effects
- Storm Drain Maintenance Zones
- USGS 7.5-Minute Topographic Quadrangle Map
- City of Victorville

Michael Baker INTERNATIONAL

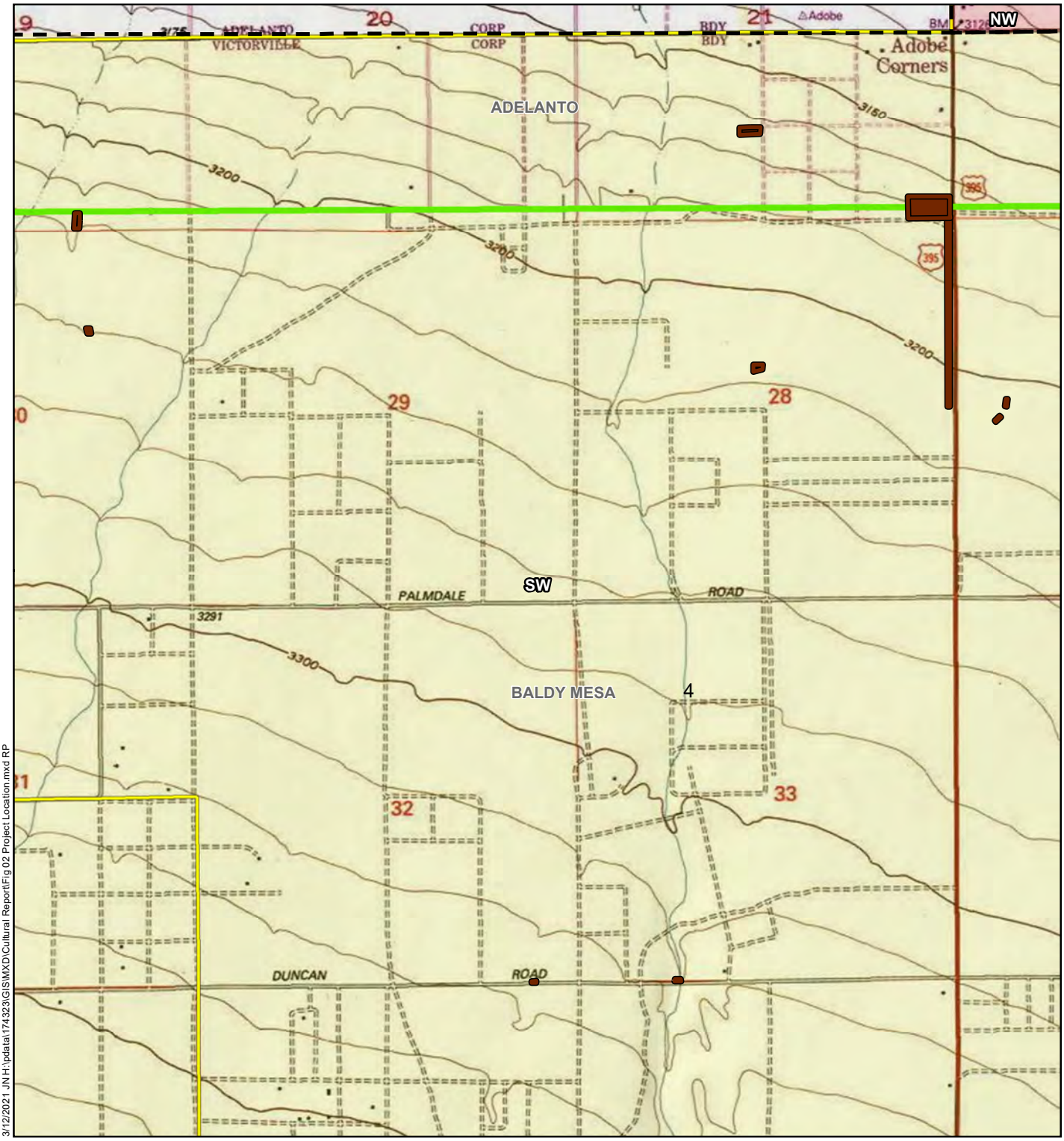
0 1,000 2,000 Feet

Source: USGS 7.5 minute topographic quadrangel maps: Adelanto, Baldy Mesa, Hesperia, and Victorville California (2018)

VICTORVILLE EPHEMERAL WASHES
CULTURAL RESOURCES REPORT

Project Location

Figure 2.3



3/12/2021 JN H:\pdata\174323\GIS\MXD\Cultural Report\Fig 02 Project Location.mxd RP

Legend

- Areas of Potential Effects
- Storm Drain Maintenance Zones
- USGS 7.5-Minute Topographic Quadrangle Map
- City of Victorville

Michael Baker INTERNATIONAL

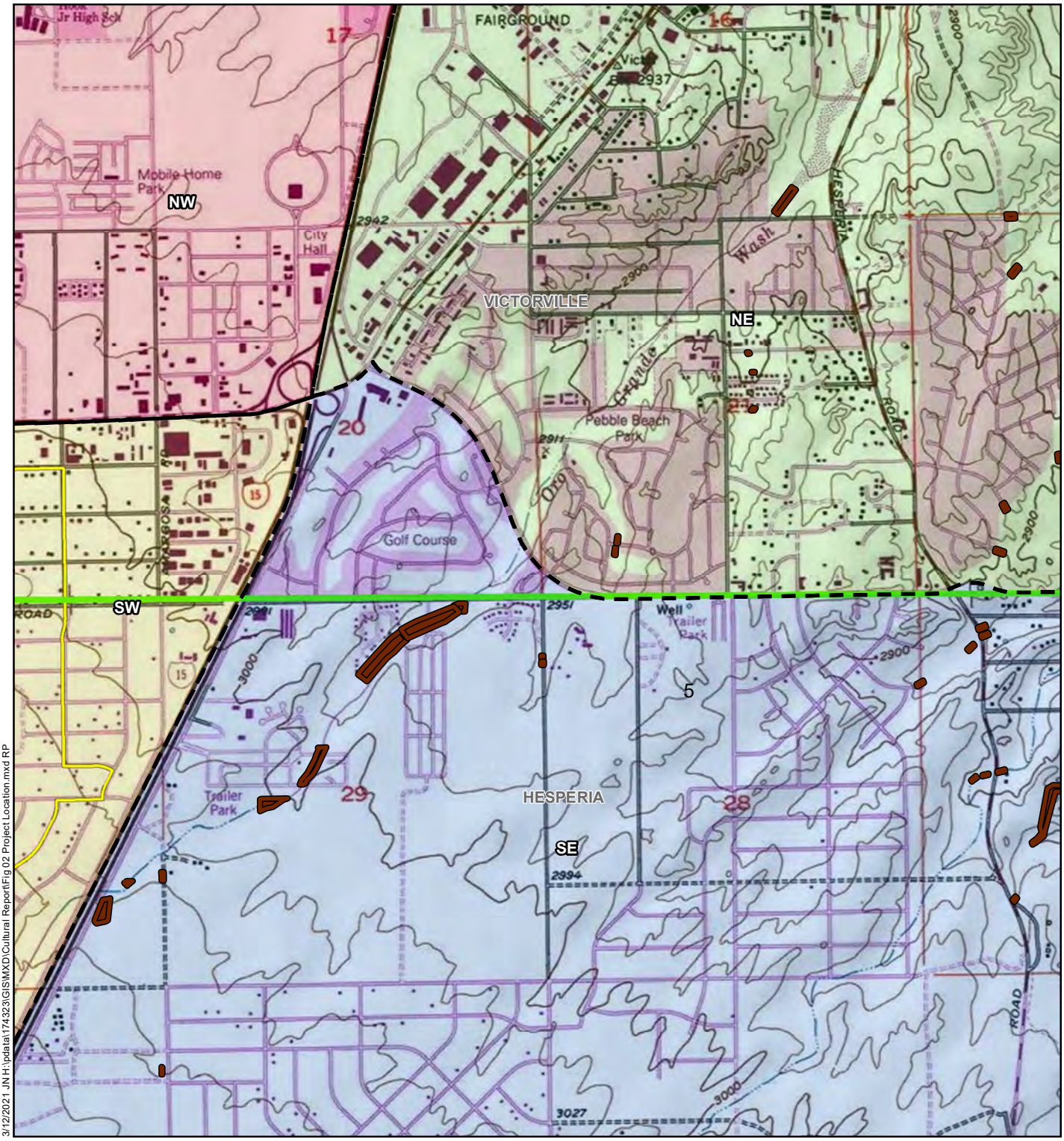
0 1,000 2,000 Feet

Source: USGS 7.5 minute topographic quadrangel maps: Adelanto, Baldy Mesa, Hesperia, and Victorville California (2018)

VICTORVILLE EPHEMERAL WASHES
CULTURAL RESOURCES REPORT

Project Location

Figure 2.4



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Legend

- Areas of Potential Effects
- Storm Drain Maintenance Zones
- USGS 7.5-Minute Topographic Quadrangle Map
- City of Victorville

Michael Baker INTERNATIONAL

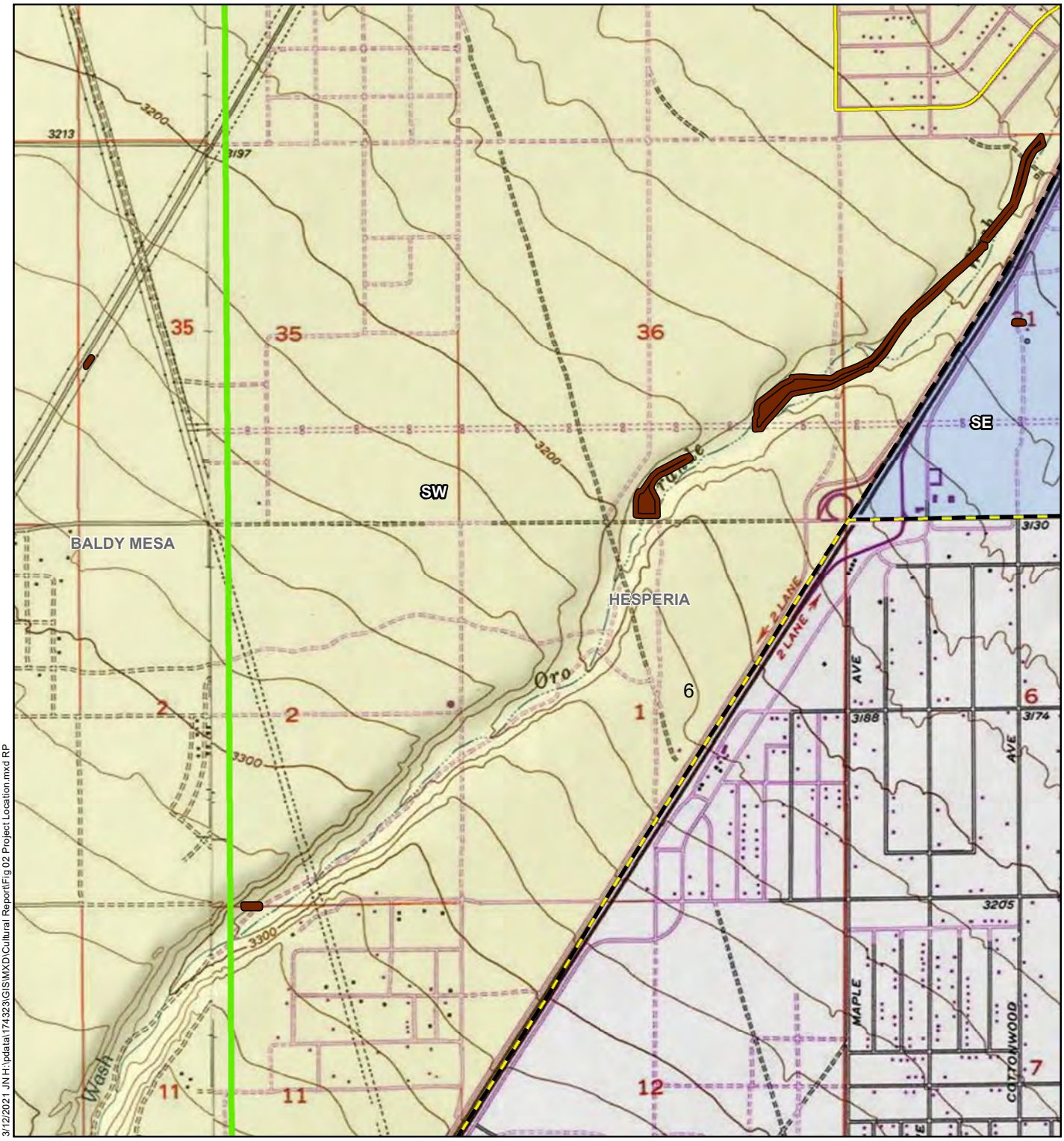
0 1,000 2,000 Feet

Source: USGS 7.5 minute topographic quadrangel maps: Adelanto, Baldy Mesa, Hesperia, and Victorville California (2018)

VICTORVILLE EPHEMERAL WASHES
CULTURAL RESOURCES REPORT

Project Location

Figure 2.5



3/12/2021 JN H:\pdata\174323\GIS\MXD\Cultural Report\Fig 02 Project Location.mxd RP

Legend

- Areas of Potential Effects
- Storm Drain Maintenance Zones
- USGS 7.5-Minute Topographic Quadrangle Map
- City of Victorville

Michael Baker INTERNATIONAL

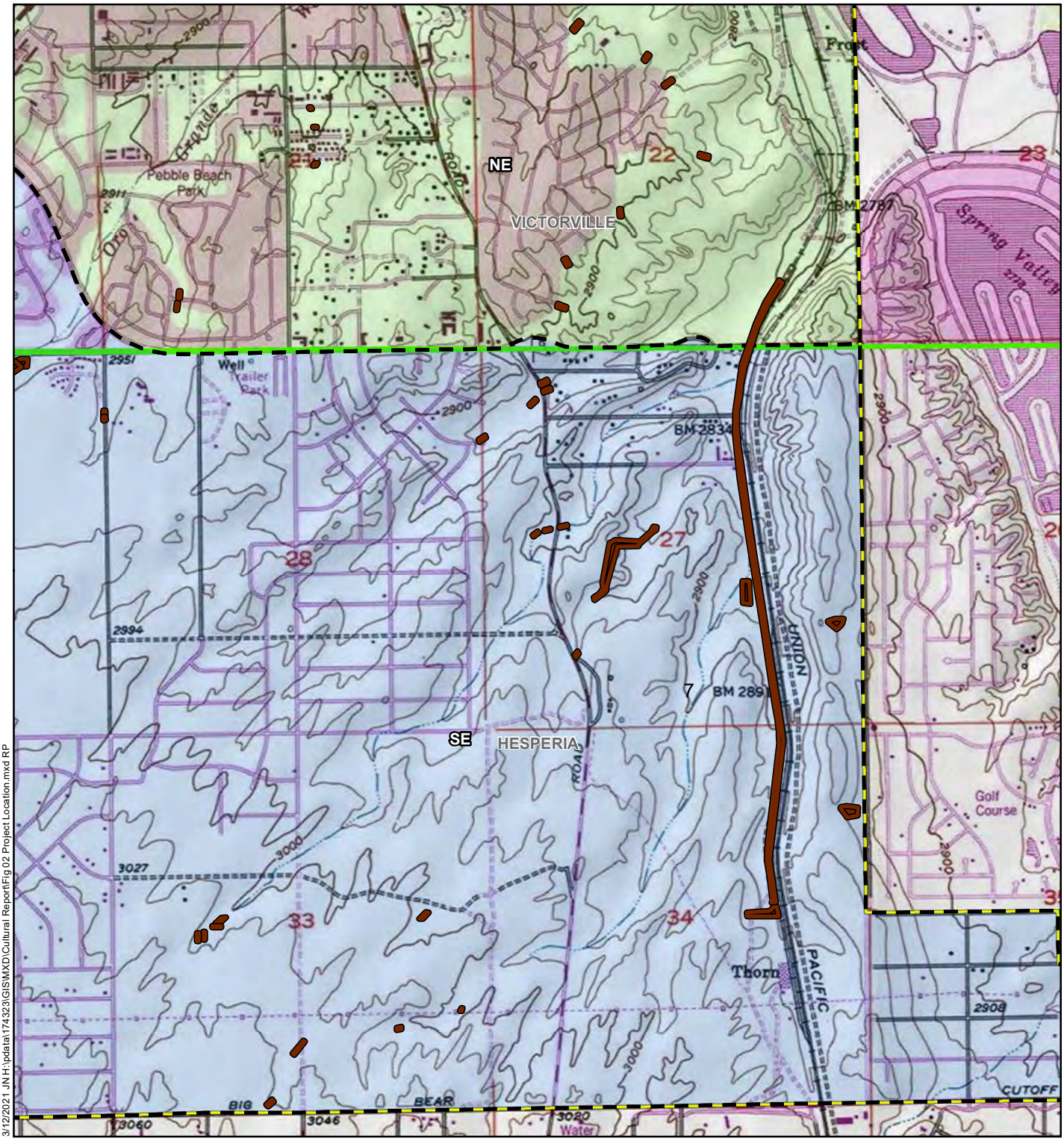
0 1,000 2,000 Feet

Source: USGS 7.5 minute topographic quadrangel maps: Adelanto, Baldy Mesa, Hesperia, and Victorville California (2018)

VICTORVILLE EPHEMERAL WASHES
CULTURAL RESOURCES REPORT

Project Location

Figure 2.6



3/12/2021 JN H:\pdata\174323\GIS\MXD\Cultural Report\Fig 02 Project Location.mxd RP

Legend

- Areas of Potential Effects
- Storm Drain Maintenance Zones
- USGS 7.5-Minute Topographic Quadrangle Map
- City of Victorville

Michael Baker INTERNATIONAL

0 1,000 2,000 Feet

Source: USGS 7.5 minute topographic quadrangel maps: Adelanto, Baldy Mesa, Hesperia, and Victorville California (2018)

VICTORVILLE EPHEMERAL WASHES
CULTURAL RESOURCES REPORT

Project Location

Figure 2.7

APPENDIX B

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION COORDINATION

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

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

January 21, 2020

Margo Nayyar
Michael Baker International

Via Email to: margo.nayyar@mbakerintl.com

Re: Victorville Ephemeral Washes Project, San Bernardino County

Dear Ms. Nayyar:

A record search of the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) Sacred Lands File (SLF) was completed for the information you have submitted for the above referenced project. The results were positive. Please contact the Chemehuevi Indian Tribe and the San Manuel Band of Mission Indians on the attached list for more information. Other sources of cultural resources should also be contacted for information regarding known and recorded sites.

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

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

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

Sincerely,

Andrew Green

Andrew Green
Staff Services Analyst

Attachment

Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contact List
San Bernardino County
1/21/2020

Chemehuevi Indian Tribe
Charles Wood, Chairperson
P.O. Box 1976 1990 Palo Verde Drive
Havasu Lake, CA, 92363
Phone: (760) 858 - 4219
Fax: (760) 858-5400
chairman@cit-nsn.gov
Chemehuevi

Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians - Kizh Nation
Andrew Salas, Chairperson
P.O. Box 393
Covina, CA, 91723
Phone: (626) 926 - 4131
admin@gabrielenoindians.org
Gabrieleno

Gabrieleno/Tongva San Gabriel Band of Mission Indians
Anthony Morales, Chairperson
P.O. Box 693
San Gabriel, CA, 91778
Phone: (626) 483 - 3564
Fax: (626) 286-1262
GTTribalcouncil@aol.com
Gabrieleno

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

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

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

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

Kern Valley Indian Community
Robert Robinson, Chairperson
P.O. Box 1010
Lake Isabella, CA, 93283
Phone: (760) 378 - 2915
bbutterbredt@gmail.com
Kawaiisu
Tubatulabal
Koso

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

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

Morongo Band of Mission Indians
Denisa Torres, Cultural Resources Manager
12700 Pumarra Rroad
Banning, CA, 92220
Phone: (951) 849 - 8807
Fax: (951) 922-8146
dtorres@morongo-nsn.gov
Cahuilla
Serrano

San Fernando Band of Mission Indians
Donna Yocum, Chairperson
P.O. Box 221838
Newhall, CA, 91322
Phone: (503) 539 - 0933
Fax: (503) 574-3308
ddyocum@comcast.net
Kitanemuk
Vanyume
Tataviam

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 Victorville Ephemeral Washes Project, San Bernardino County.

San Manuel Band of Mission Indians
Lee Clauss, Director of Cultural Resources
26569 Community Center Drive
Highland, CA, 92346
Phone: (909) 864 - 8933
Fax: (909) 864-3370
lclauss@sanmanuel-nsn.gov
Serrano

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

Tubatulabals of Kern Valley
Robert L. Gomez, Chairperson
P.O. Box 226
Lake Isabella, CA, 93240
Phone: (760) 379 - 4590
Fax: (760) 379-4592
Tubatulabal

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 Victorville Ephemeral Washes Project, San Bernardino County.

APPENDIX C

HISTORICAL SOCIETY CONSULTATION

Michael Baker
INTERNATIONAL

We Make a Difference

April 9, 2020

MOJAVE HISTORICAL SOCIETY
P.O. Box 21
Victorville, CA 92393

RE: CONSULTATION FOR THE VICTORVILLE EPHEMERAL WASHES MAINTENANCE PROJECT, CITY OF VICTORVILLE, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

To Whom It May Concern:

Michael Baker International is conducting a cultural resources investigation for the above referenced project. The project includes waterway maintenance projects throughout Victorville, as depicted on the accompanying figures (see **Attachment 1**). There are no buildings located within the project sites.

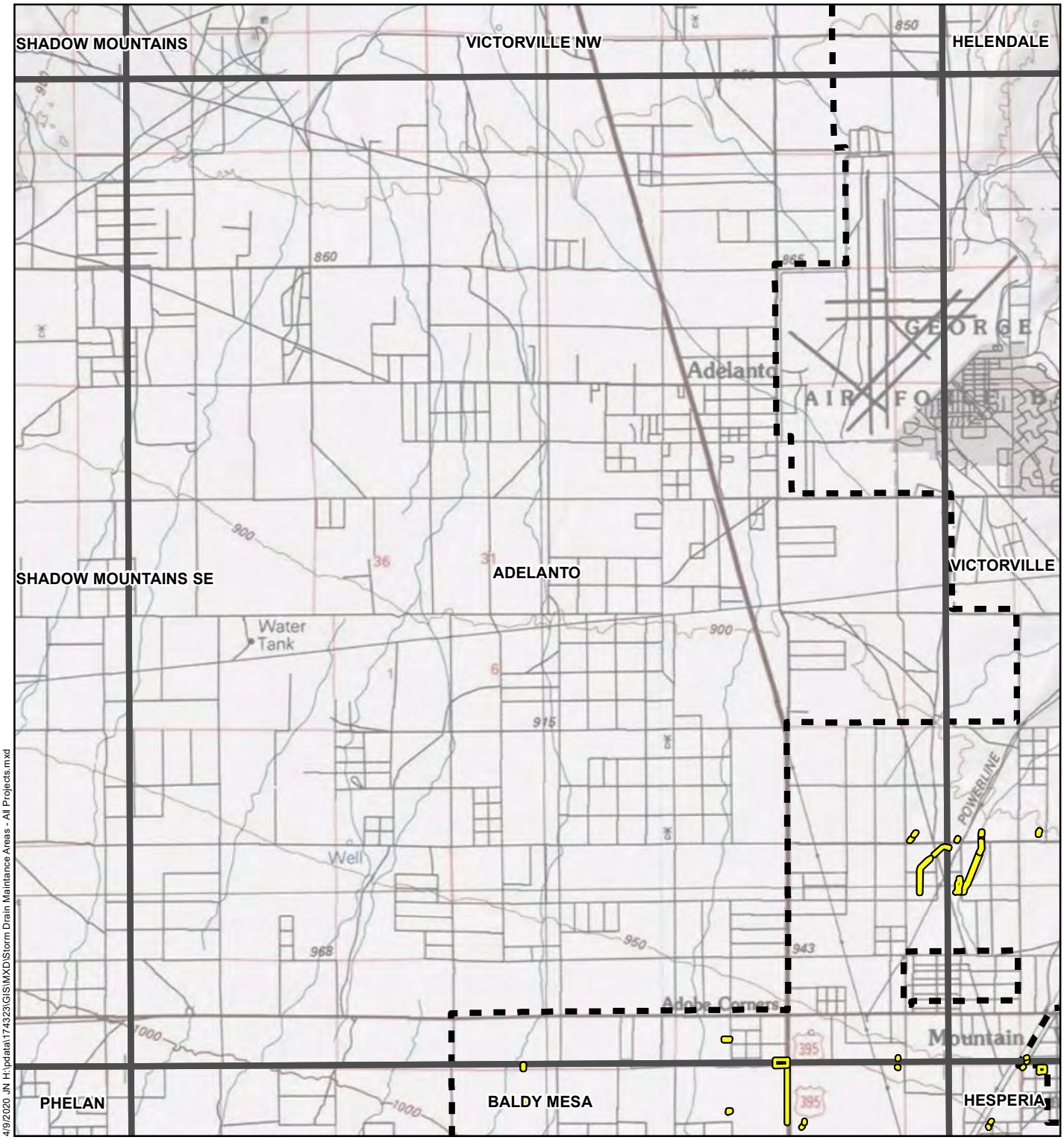
Please notify us if your organization has any information or concerns about historic properties in the project areas. This is not a request for research; it is solely a request for public input related to any concerns that the Historical Society may have. If you have any questions, please contact me at your earliest convenience at margo.nayyar@mbakerintl.com or (916) 231-2236.

Sincerely,

Margo Nayyar
Senior Cultural Resources Manager

Attachments:
Attachment 1 - Figures

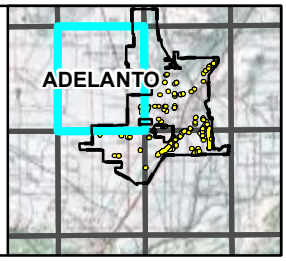
2729 Prospect Park Drive, Suite 220, Rancho Cordova, CA 95670
P: (916) 361-8384 F: (916) 361-1574



4/9/2020 JN H:\pdata\174323\GIS\MXD\Storm Drain Maintance Areas - All Projects.mxd

Legend

- Project Areas
- USGS 7.5-Minute Topographic Quadrangle Map
- Victorville City Boundary



CITY-WIDE ENVIRONMENTAL MAINTENANCE PERMITS FOR EPHEMERAL WASHES
ARCHAEOLOGY REPORT

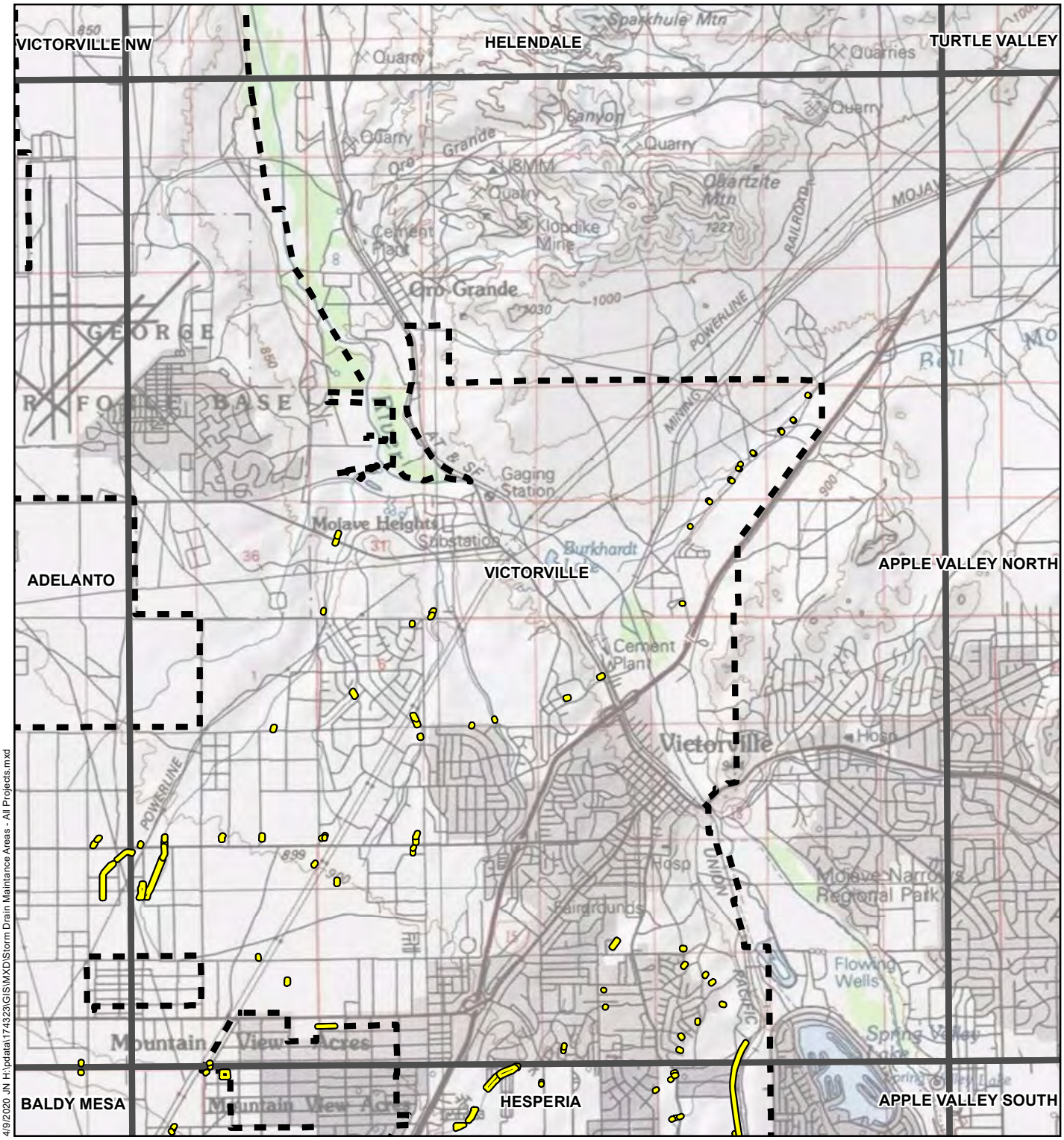
Michael Baker INTERNATIONAL

0 0.625 1.25 Miles

Source: City of Victorville, 2020; USGS 7.5-Minute Topographic Quadrangle Map

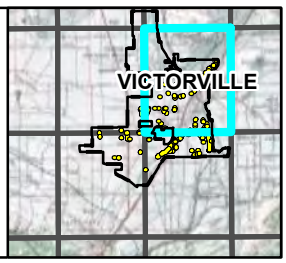
Storm Drain Maintenance Area

Figure 1



Legend

- Project Areas
- USGS 7.5-Minute Topographic Quadrangle Map
- Victorville City Boundary



CITY-WIDE ENVIRONMENTAL MAINTENANCE PERMITS FOR EPHEMERAL WASHES
ARCHAEOLOGY REPORT

Michael Baker INTERNATIONAL

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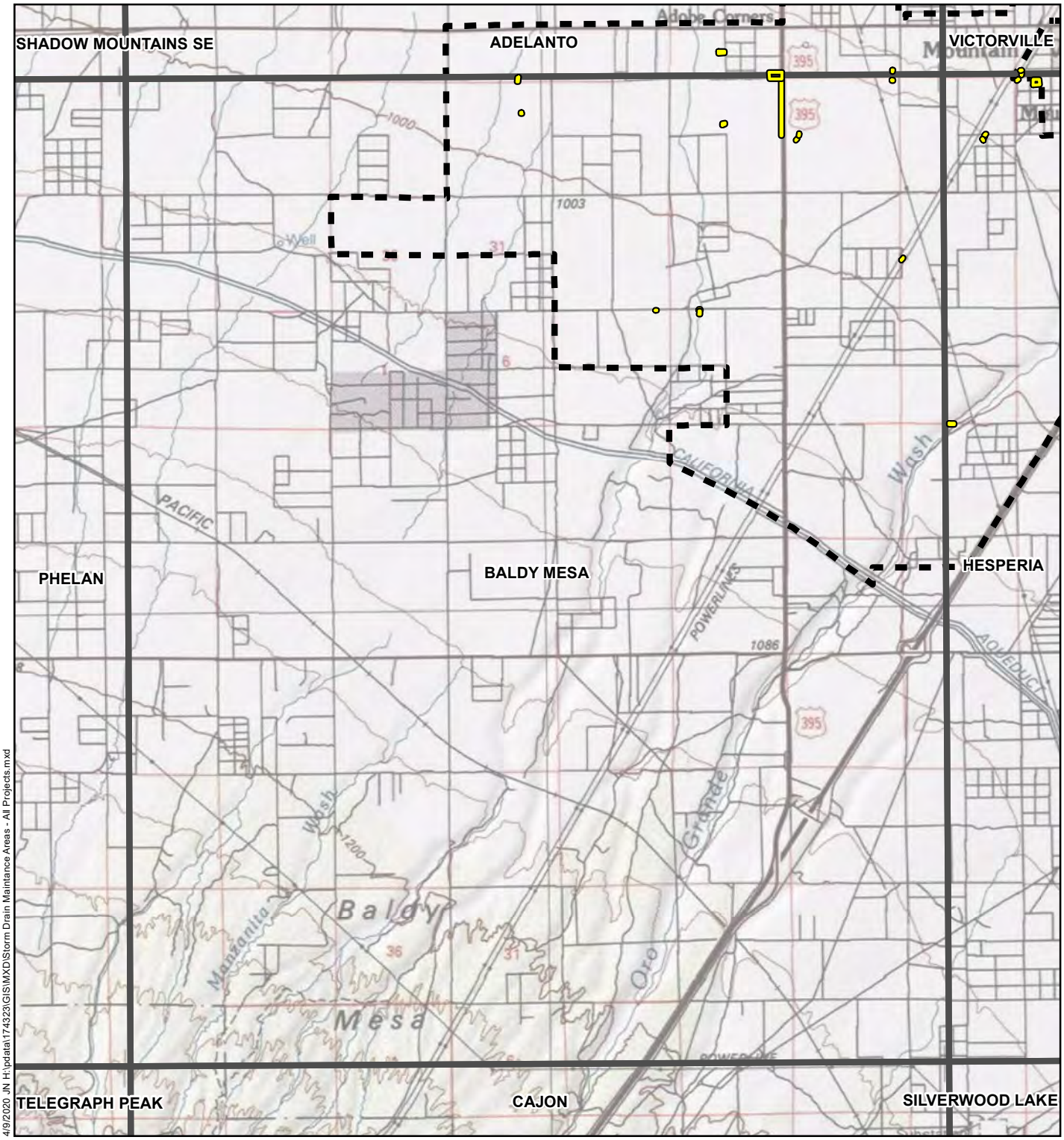
Storm Drain Maintenance Area

Figure 1



4/9/2020 JN H:\pdata\174323\GIS\MXD\Storm Drain Maintance Areas - All Projects.mxd

Legend

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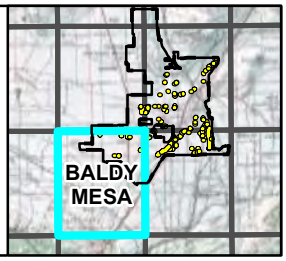
- Victorville City Boundary



Michael Baker INTERNATIONAL

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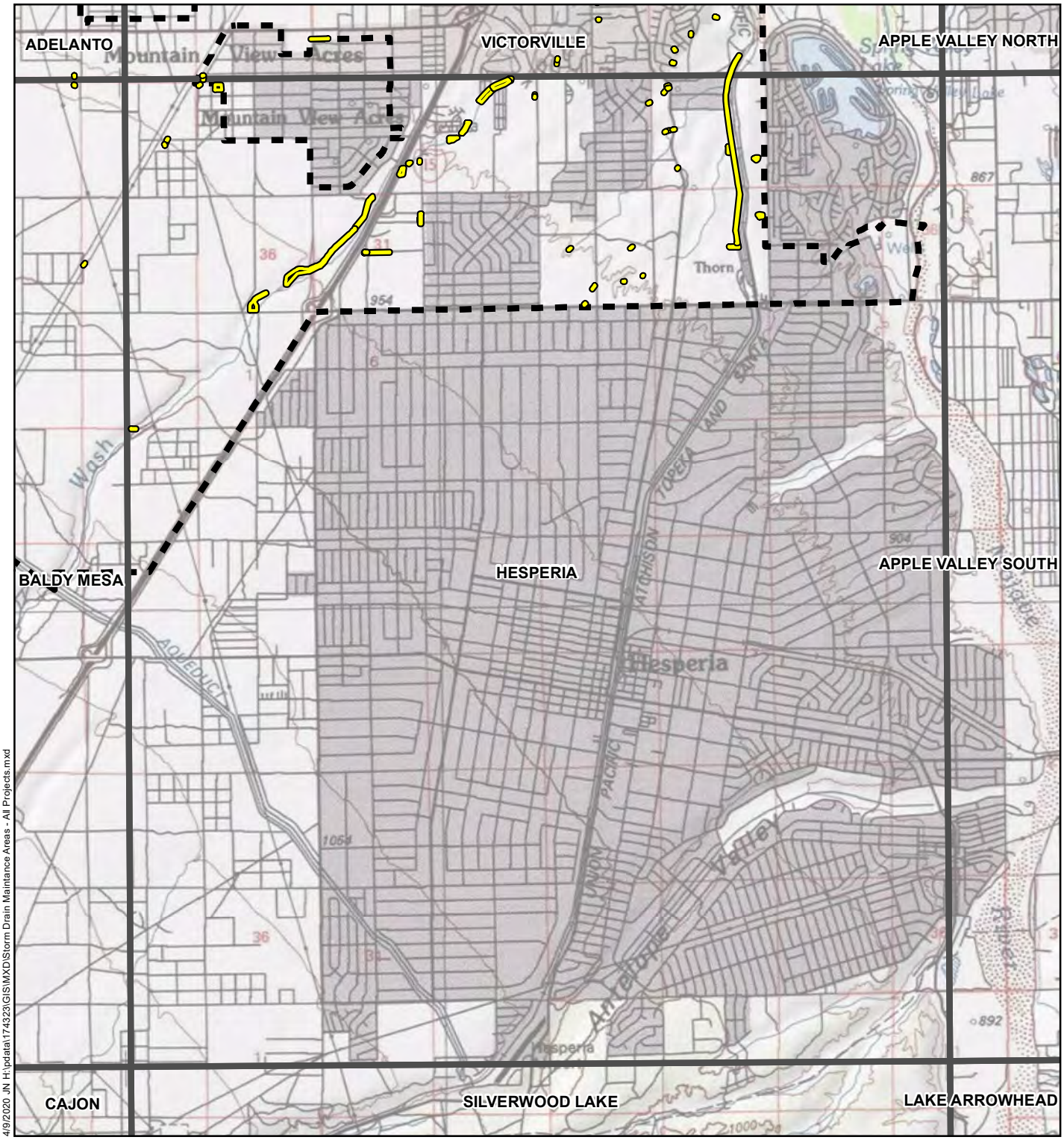
Source: City of Victorville, 2020; USGS 7.5-Minute Topographic Quadrangle Map

CITY-WIDE ENVIRONMENTAL MAINTENANCE PERMITS FOR EPHEMERAL WASHES
ARCHAEOLOGY REPORT

Storm Drain Maintenance Area

Figure 1



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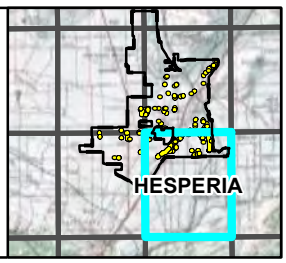

Michael Baker INTERNATIONAL

0 0.625 1.25 Miles

Source: City of Victorville, 2020; USGS 7.5-Minute Topographic Quadrangle Map

CITY-WIDE ENVIRONMENTAL MAINTENANCE PERMITS FOR EPHEMERAL WASHES
ARCHAEOLOGY REPORT

Storm Drain Maintenance Area

Figure 1

Appendix D

DPR 523 Forms