

Appendix C

Cultural Resource Assessment for the 15639 Smoke Tree Project

CRM Tech

June 20, 2024

CULTURAL RESOURCE ASSESSMENT
For the
15639 SMOKE TREE STREET PROJECT

Assessor's Parcel No. 0407-251-12; SPR 22-00010
City of Hesperia, San Bernardino County, California

For Submittal to:

Planning Department
City of Hesperia
9700 Seventh Avenue
Hesperia, CA 92345

Prepared for:

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Prepared by:

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June 20, 2024
CRM TECH Contract No. 4109A

Title: Cultural Resource Assessment for the 15639 Smoke Tree Street Project, Assessor's Parcel No. 0407-251-12, SPR 22-00010, City of Hesperia, San Bernardino County, California

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USGS Quadrangle: Hesperia, Calif., 7.5' quadrangle (Section 17, T4N R4W, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian)

Project Size: Approximately 4 acres

Keywords: Victor Valley, southern Mojave Desert; Phase I cultural resource assessment; no "historical resources" under CEQA

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

Between October 2023 and June 2024, at the request of ELMT Consulting, CRM TECH performed a cultural resources study on approximately 4 acres of undeveloped land in the City of Hesperia, San Bernardino County, California. The subject property of the study consists of Assessor's Parcel No. 0407-251-12, located along the south side of Smoke Tree Street, approximately 220 feet east of 11th Avenue, in the southwest quarter of Section 17, T4N R4W, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian. The study is part of the environmental review process for the proposed construction of 86 attached townhouse apartments.

The City of Hesperia, as the lead agency for the project, required the study in compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). The purpose of the study is to provide the City with the necessary information and analysis to determine whether the proposed project would cause substantial adverse changes to any "historical resources," as defined by CEQA, that may exist in or around the project area. In order to identify such resources, CRM TECH conducted a historical/archaeological resources records search, pursued historical background research, contacted Native American representatives, and carried out an intensive-level field survey.

Through the various avenues of research, no "historical resources" were encountered within or adjacent to the project area. Therefore, CRM TECH recommends to the City of Hesperia a finding of *No Impact* on known cultural resources pending the completion of the AB 52 (California Public Resources Code § 21080.3.1) consultation process. No further cultural resources investigation is recommended for the project unless development plans undergo such changes as to include areas not covered by this study or unless the Consulting Tribe(s) require additional research efforts. However, if buried cultural materials are encountered during any earth-moving operations associated with the project, all work in that area should be halted or diverted until a qualified archaeologist can evaluate the nature and significance of the finds.

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INTRODUCTION

Between October 2023 and June 2024, at the request of ELMT Consulting, CRM TECH performed a cultural resources study on approximately 4 acres of undeveloped land in the Victor Valley area, north of the San Bernardino Mountains, in the City of Hesperia, San Bernardino County, California (Figure 1). The subject property of the study consists of Assessor's Parcel No. 0407-251-12, located near the northwest corner of Smoke Tree Street and 11th Avenue (Figure 2), in the southwest quarter of Section 17, T4N R4W, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian (Figure 3). The study is part of the environmental review process for the proposed construction of 86 attached townhouse apartments (Figure 4).

The City of Hesperia, as the lead agency for the project, required the study in compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA; PRC §21000, et seq.). The purpose of the study is to provide the City with the necessary information and analysis to determine whether the proposed project would cause substantial adverse changes to any "historical resources," as defined by CEQA, that may exist in or around the project area. In order to identify such resources, CRM TECH conducted a historical/archaeological resources records search, pursued historical background research, contacted Native American representatives, and carried out an intensive-level field survey. The following report is a complete account of the methods, results, and final conclusion of the study. Personnel who participated in the study are identified in the appropriate sections, and their qualifications are provided in Appendix 1.

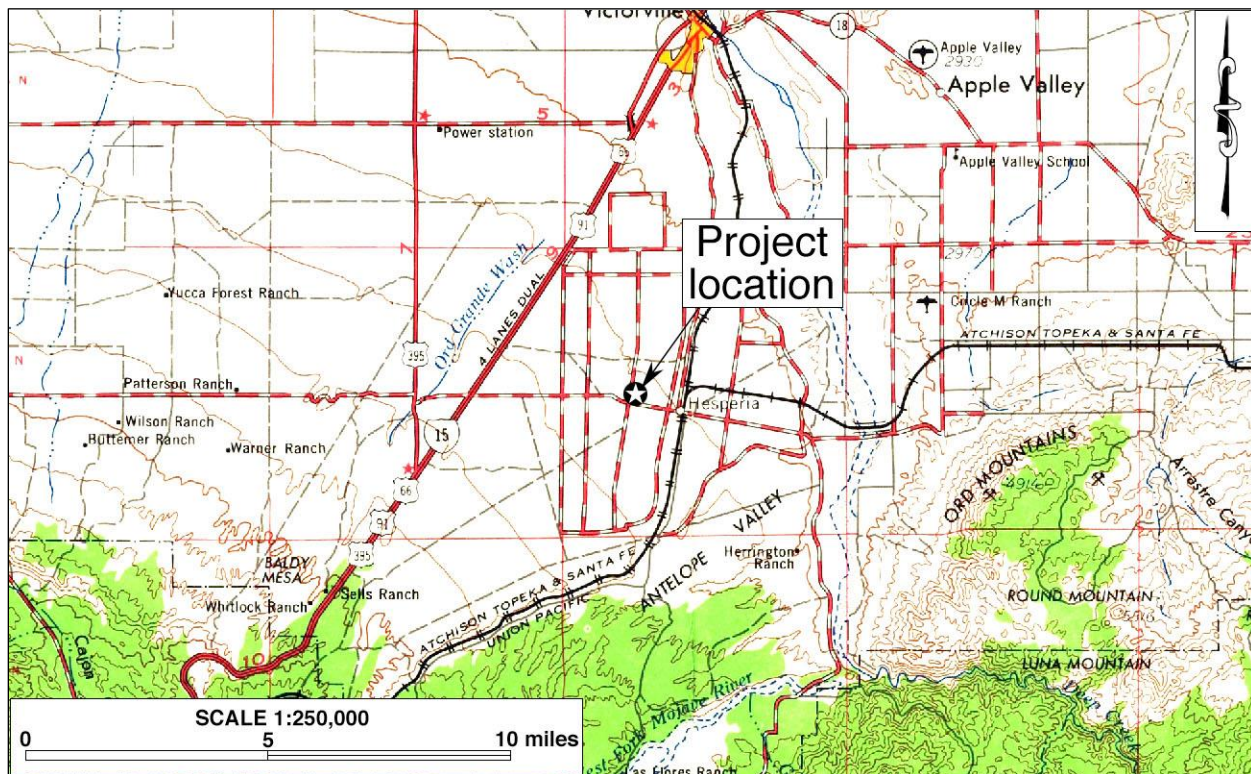


Figure 1. The project vicinity. (Based on USGS San Bernardino, Calif., 1:250,000 quadrangle [USGS 1969])

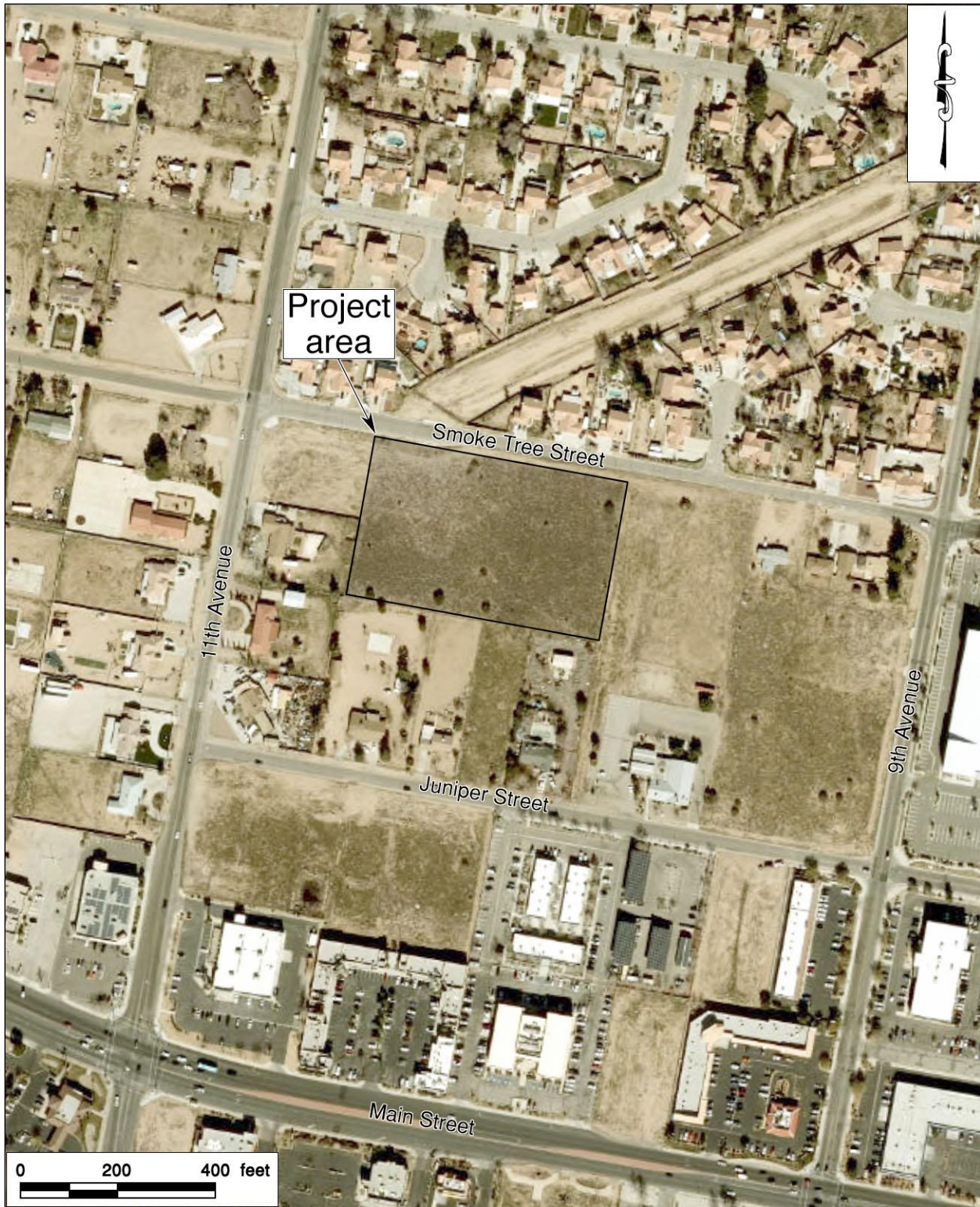


Figure 2. Recent satellite image of the project area and vicinity.

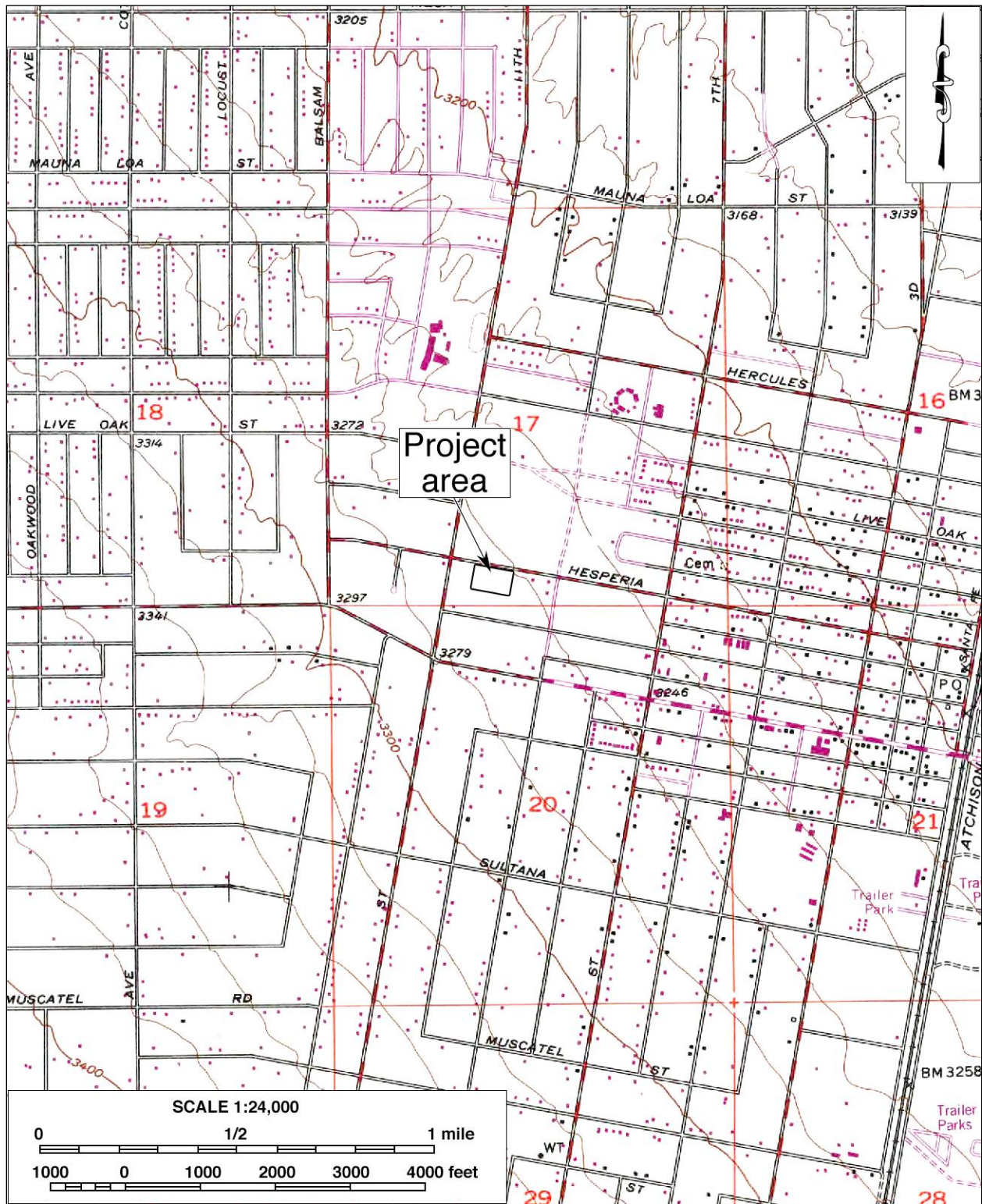


Figure 3. The project area and vicinity shown on the USGS 7.5' map. (The USGS Hesperia, Calif., 1:24,000 quadrangle [USGS 1980].)

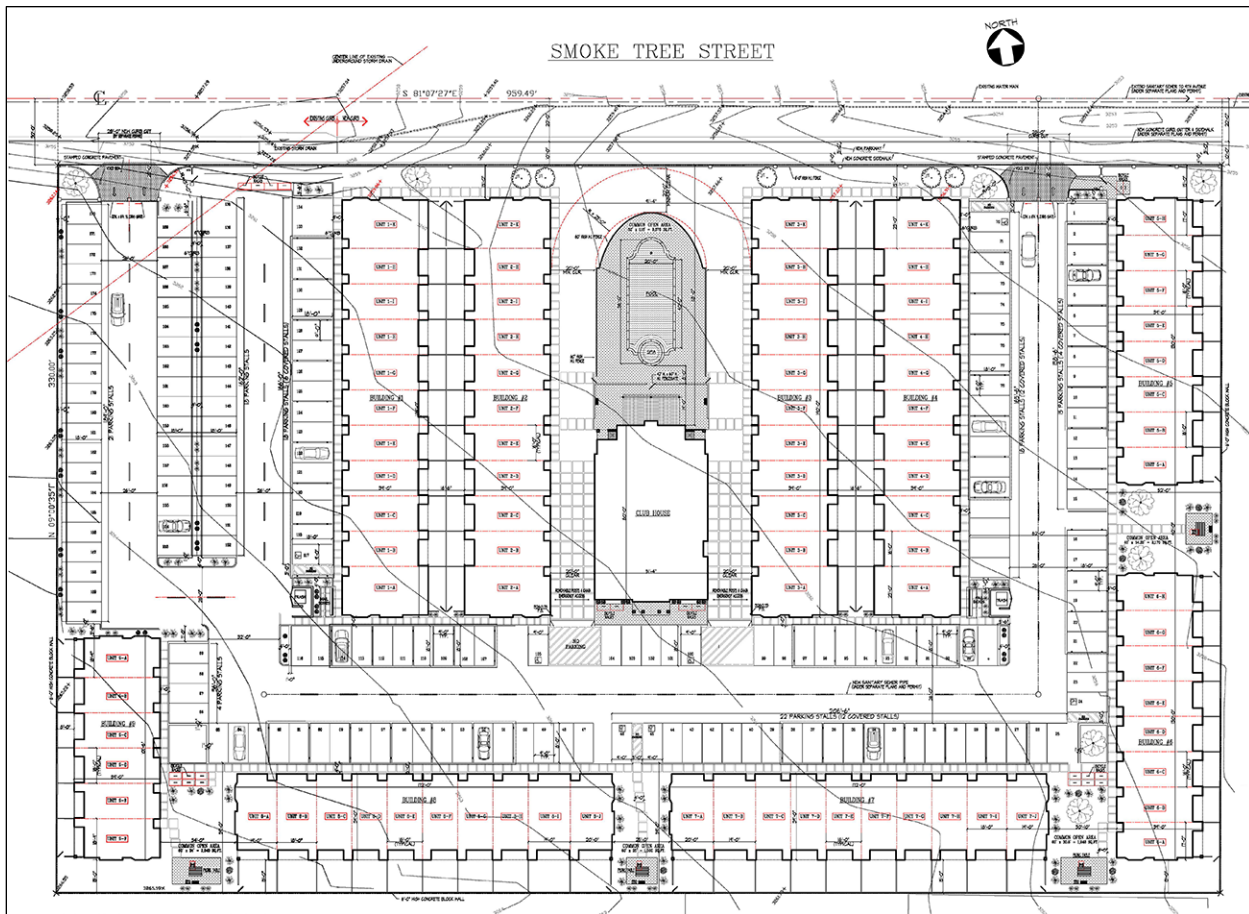


Figure 4. Site plan (adapted from figure provided by the client; original scale: 1"=20ft)

SETTING

NATURAL SETTING

The City of Hesperia occupies the southern portion of the Victor Valley, which lies on the southern rim of the Mojave Desert and immediately to the north of the San Bernardino-San Gabriel mountain ranges (Figure 1). The climate and environment of the area is typical of southern California “high desert” country, so-called because of its higher elevation than the Colorado Desert to the southeast. The climate is marked by extremes in temperature and aridity, with summer highs reaching well over 110°F and winter lows dipping below freezing. Average annual precipitation is less than five inches.

The project area is situated on the southside of Smoke Tree Street, between 9th Avenue and 11th Avenue (Figure 2), in the city of Hesperia, in San Bernardino County, California. The project area consists of approximately 4 acres of highly disturbed property located at 15639 Smoke Tree Street. A portion of the west side of the project area is bounded by a six-foot-tall dog-ear wooden fence, the remainder of the western boundary is unbounded, giving way to open earthen terrain. The north side of the property abuts Smoke Tree Street, while the eastern boundary is adjacent to more open

earthen terrain (Figure 2). The eastern and western portions of the project area's southern boundary are constrained by chain link fencing. This fencing separates the project area from rural properties. Surface elevations range from 3,263 feet, on the northeast corner, to 3,276 feet, on the southwest corner, above mean sea level. The flora currently within the project consists of London rocket, dried Black sage, Joshua trees, and a low lying shrub (Figure 5). The flora is rooted within moderately packed silty sand, brown in color.

The project area is a part of the Joshua Tree Woodland Plant Community, which is generally characterized by a scattered growth of Joshua tree (*Yucca brevifolia*), juniper (*Juniperus* spp.), Mormon tea (*Ephedra* spp.), buckwheat (*Eriogonum* species), Apache plume (*Fallugia paradoxa*), desert alyssum (*Lepidium fremontii*), various cacti, and assorted other shrubs and plants (Fig. 4). Animals common to the area include small mammals (jackrabbits, desert cottontails, squirrels, rats, and mice), reptiles (lizards, snakes, and desert tortoise), native birds (doves, vultures, raptors, and quail), and arthropods (beetles, desert tarantula and scorpions). Native people used almost all of these resources in their daily lives.

The Victor Valley is a part of the Mojave River watershed. During the Late Pleistocene and early Holocene periods, the region experienced four separate high stands of Lake Mojave and other pluvial lakes. These episodes afforded greater access to water by aboriginal groups in the region, while the desiccation of the lakes forced them to move closer to the Mojave River, which provided not only a dependable water source and subsistence resources but was also a major route for interregional trade. Many of the Native American archaeological sites identified in and around the Victor Valley consist of ancient habitation debris such as middens, groundstone fragments, chipped-stone pieces, fire-affected rocks, and faunal remains. Rock shelters, bedrock milling features, and rock art panels have also been found in the region. As expected, most of these sites occur along the banks of the Mojave River.



Figure 5. Overview of the current natural setting of the project area, facing south; March 20, 2024.

CULTURAL SETTING

Prehistoric Context

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

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

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

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

Ethnohistoric Context

The present-day Hesperia area is a part of the homeland of the Serrano Indians, whose traditional territory is centered in the San Bernardino Mountains, but also includes portions of the San Bernardino Valley and the southern rim of the Mojave Desert. The name "Serrano" was derived

from a Spanish term meaning “mountaineer” or “highlander.” The basic written sources on Serrano culture are Kroeber (1925), Strong (1929), and Bean and Smith (1978). The following ethnographic discussion of the Serrano people is based on these sources.

Prior to European contact, the Serrano were primarily hunter-gatherers and occasionally fishers, and settled mostly where flowing water emerged from the mountains. Patrilineal families were loosely organized into exogamous clans, which were led by hereditary heads, and the clans in turn, were affiliated with one of two exogamous moieties. There was no pan-tribal political union among the clans. The exact nature of the clans, their structure, function, and number are not known, except that each clan was the largest autonomous political and landholding unit, the core of which was the patrilineage. The socio-political structure/hierarchy would have varied as small family units, or even single families, dispersed across their traditional territory and carried out daily subsistence activities and then coalesced into larger groups for larger communal subsistence and ceremonial activities (Graeber and Wengrow 2021).

Families lived in circular, domed structures made from willow and tule thatching and containing a central fire pit. These homes were used mainly for sleep and storage, while most of the daily household activities occurred in the open or under the shade of a ramada. Other important structures in Serrano life were large ceremonial house, granaries and sweat lodges, the last being a circular semi-subterranean hut framed with willow, covered with earth, and having only one entrance. In terms of Serrano technology, shells, wood bone stone, and plant fibers were employed to create household items, tools, and other everyday items, as well as fashion functional decorative items like baskets and blankets.

Although contact with Europeans may have occurred as early as 1771 or 1772, Spanish influence on Serrano lifeways was negligible until the 1810s, when a mission *asistencia* was established on the southern edge of Serrano territory. Between then and the end of the mission era in 1834, most of the Serranos were removed to the nearby missions. At present, most Serrano descendants are found on the San Manuel and the Morongo Indian Reservations, where they participate in ceremonial and political affairs with other Native American groups on an inter-reservation basis.

Historic Context

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

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

With the completion of the Santa Fe Railway, settlement activities began in earnest in the Victor Valley in the 1880s. In 1885, the Hesperia area was officially named in conjunction with the establishment of a railroad station. Shortly thereafter, Robert and Joseph Widney formed the Hesperia Land and Water Company, laid out a subdivision referred to as the Old Townsite, and began to establish water rights with the County of San Bernardino (Drylie 2010:13-16). Thanks to the availability of fertile lands and the abundance of ground water, agriculture played a dominant role in the early development of the Victor Valley area in general and in Hesperia specifically (McGinnis 1988). Since the 1980s, however, residential and commercial development spurred by southern California commuters' search for affordable housing has become the driving force in the growth of the Victor Valley region. In 1988, the City of Hesperia was incorporated largely as a "bedroom community."

RESEARCH METHODS

RECORDS SEARCH

CRM TECH archaeologist Nina Gallardo (see App. 1 for qualifications) conducted the historical/archaeological resources records search at the South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC), California State University, Fullerton. This is the State of California's official cultural resource records repository for the County of San Bernardino. During the records search, Gallardo examined maps and records on file at the SCCIC for previously identified cultural resources and existing cultural resources studies within a one-mile radius of the project area. Previously identified cultural resources include properties designated as California Historical Landmarks, Points of Historical Interest, or San Bernardino County Landmarks, as well as those listed in the National Register of Historic Places, the California Register of Historical Resources, or the California Historical Resources Inventory.

HISTORICAL RESEARCH

Historical background research for this study was conducted by CRM TECH archaeologist Nicole Raslich (see App. 1 for qualifications). In addition to published literature in local and regional history, sources consulted during the research included the U.S. General Land Office's (GLO) land survey plat map dated 1856 and the United States Geological Survey's (USGS) topographic maps dated 1902-1980, which are accessible at the websites of the U.S. Bureau of Land Management and the USGS, respectively. Additionally, aerial and satellite photographs, taken between 1952-2020, were examined. These photographs are available at the Nationwide Environmental Title Research (NETR) website and through the Google Earth software.

NATIVE AMERICAN PARTICIPATION

On March 5, 2024, CRM TECH submitted a written request to the State of California's Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) for a records search in the commission's sacred lands file. On March 15, 2024, CRM TECH contacted the San Manuel Band of Mission Indians and the Chemehuevi Indian Tribe asking for any information regarding any Tribal Cultural Resources within or near the proposed project location. The correspondences between CRM TECH and the Native American representatives are attached to this report as Appendix 2.

FIELD SURVEY

On March 20, 2024, CRM TECH project archaeologist Salvadore Boites (see App. 1 for qualifications) carried out the intensive-level, on-foot field survey of the project area. The survey was completed by walking a series of parallel east-west transects spaced 15 meters (approx. 50 feet) apart. In this way, the ground surface in the entire project area was systematically and carefully examined for any evidence of human activities dating to the prehistoric or historic period (i.e., 50 years ago or older).

RESULTS AND FINDINGS

RECORDS SEARCH

According to records on file at the SCCIC, the project area had not been surveyed for cultural resources prior to this study, and no historical/archaeological sites had been recorded on or adjacent to the property (Figure 6). Outside the project boundaries but within the one-mile scope of the records search, SCCIC records show nearly 25 previous studies covering various tracts of land and linear features (Figure 6).

As a result of these and other similar studies in the vicinity, nine historical/archaeological sites, were previously identified within the scope of the records search, as listed below in Table 1. All of these resources date to the historic-period; no precontact resources have been recorded within the scope of the records search. The closest site to the project location, 36-020766, was recorded nearly one half of a mile to the southwest. Since none of these sites are found in the immediate vicinity of the project area, they require no further consideration during this study.

HISTORICAL RESEARCH

Historic maps consulted for this study suggest that the project area is relatively low in sensitivity for cultural resources from the historic period. As Figures 7-10 illustrate, no evidence of any settlement or development activities were noted within the project area throughout the 1850s-1950s era. In the mid-1850s, when the U.S. government conducted the earliest official land surveys in the Victor Valley, the surveyors observed no evidence of any human activities in the project vicinity (Figure 7).

By the late 1890s, the Santa Fe Railway and the budding town of Hesperia were present in the vicinity (see Historic Context, above; Figure 8). Some 40 years later several roads traversed in the vicinity of the project area (Figure 9). During the ensuing 10-15 years, forerunners of most of the current roads in the project vicinity were present (Figure 10). The first available aerial photograph (1952) shows the project area and adjacent parcels as completely bare, with only the forerunner of Juniper Street present (NETR Online 1952). By 1959, buildings are shown to the east of our parcel, where buildings are present today (NETR Online 1959; Figure 2). By the late 1960s a few buildings were present to the south of the current study property (NETR Online 1968-1969).

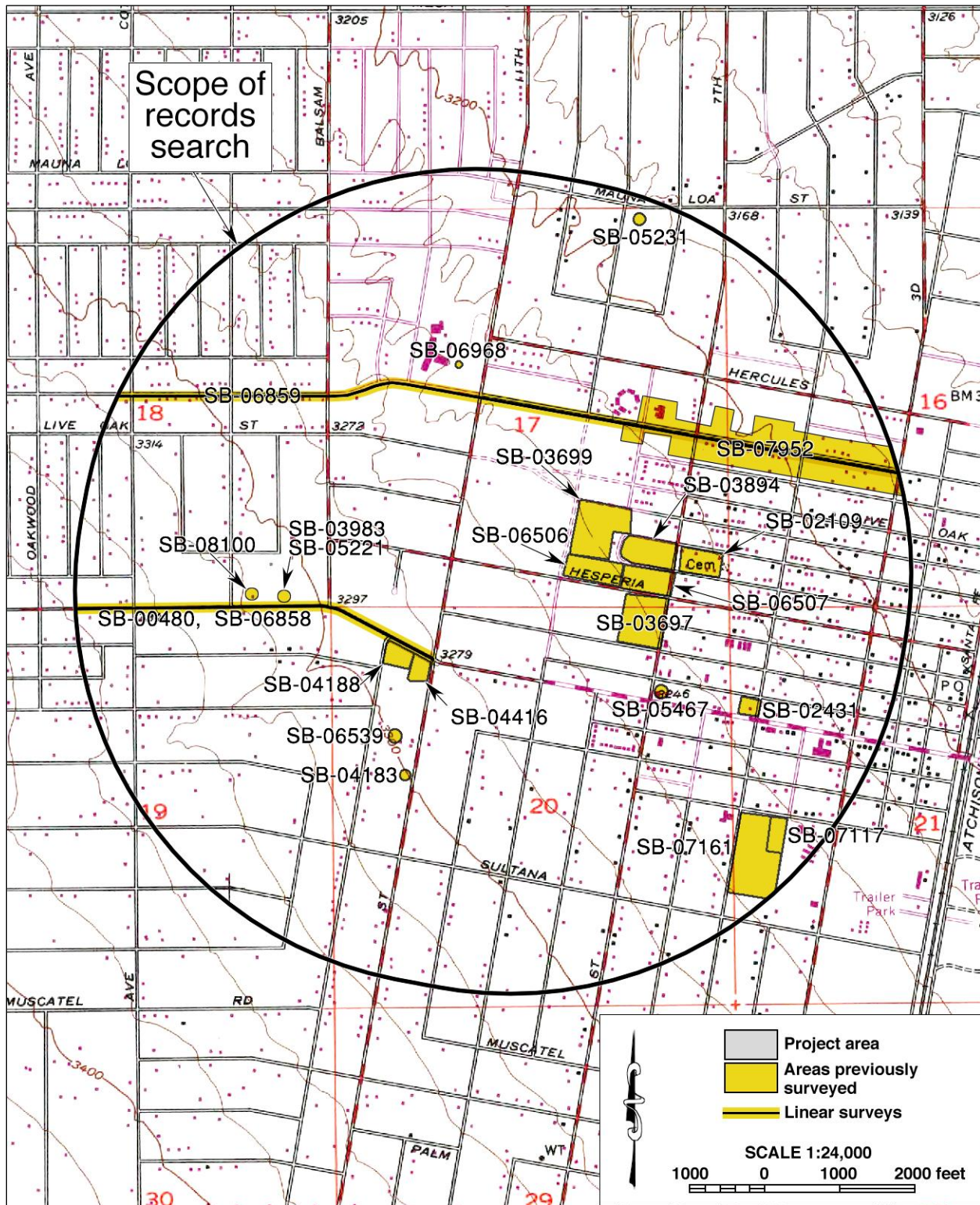


Figure 6. Previous cultural resources studies in the vicinity of the project area, listed by SCCIC file number. Locations of historical/archaeological sites are not shown as a protective measure.

Table 1. Previously Recorded Cultural Resources within the Scope of the Records Search			
Site No.	Trinomial	Recorded by/Date	Description
36-004255	CA-SBR-4255H	Coleman, Bergman-Hutson, Kast, & Boltz 2010	Historical era pole line that is non-existent as of 2010
36-020766		Smallwood 2009	1950s era single family home
36-025244	CA-SBR-16150H	McKenna 2012	5 th Ave alignment, no evidence remains
36-029070	N/A	Ballester & Jacquemain 2014	1950s era single family home
36-029071	N/A	Ballester & Jacquemain 2014	1960s era single family home
36-029072	N/A	Ballester & Jacquemain 2014	1960s era single family home
36-029073	N/A	Ballester & Jacquemain 2014	1950s era single family home
36-029074	N/A	Ballester & Jacquemain 2014	1960s era single family home
36-029075	N/A	Ballester & Jacquemain 2014	1950s era single family home

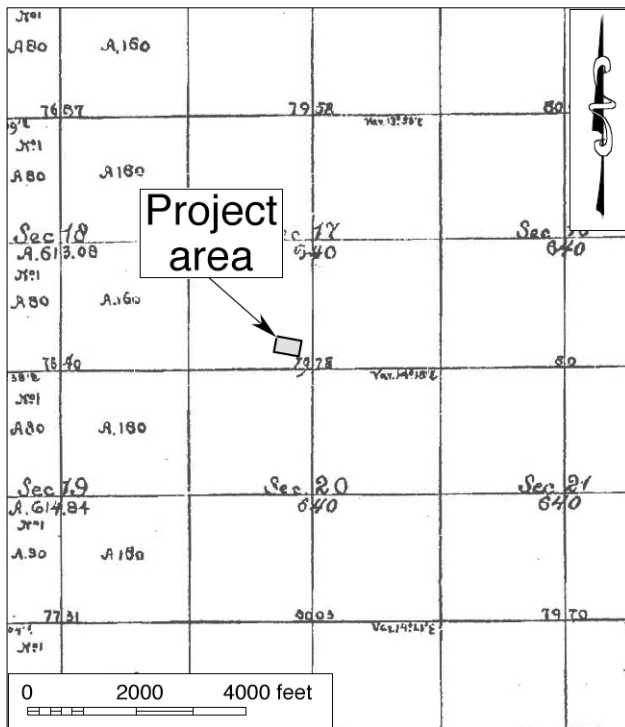


Figure 7. The project area and vicinity in 1855-1856. (Source: GLO 1856)

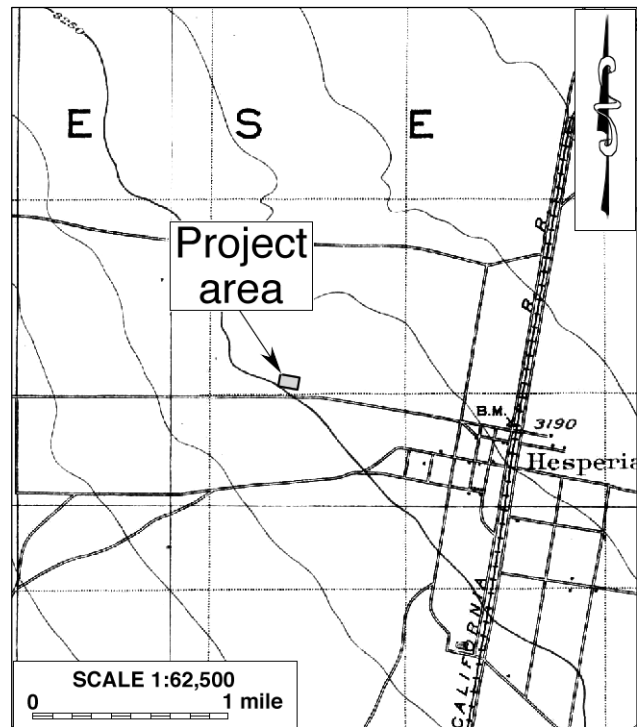


Figure 8. The project area and vicinity in 1898-1899. (Source: USGS 1902)

During the post-WWII boom, no man-made features appear within the project area (Figures 9, 10; NETR Online 1952, 1959, 1968, 1969). By 1984, however, numerous buildings were present in the area, including several within the same block as the project area (NETR Online 1984). In the ensuing years development continued in the vicinity of the project area as Hesperia continued to grow; no man-made features were seen to be present in the project area, however (NETR Online 1985-2020; Google Earth 1995-2023).

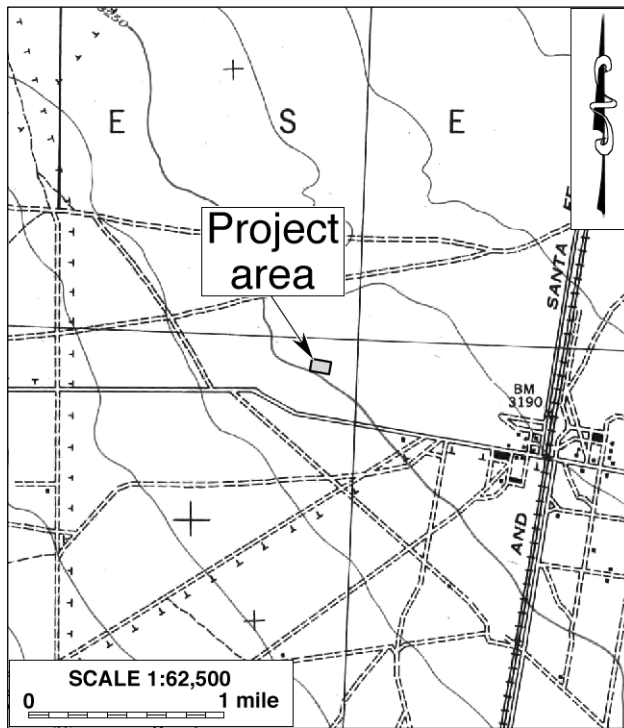


Figure 9. The project area and vicinity in 1940-1941.
(Source: USGS 1942)

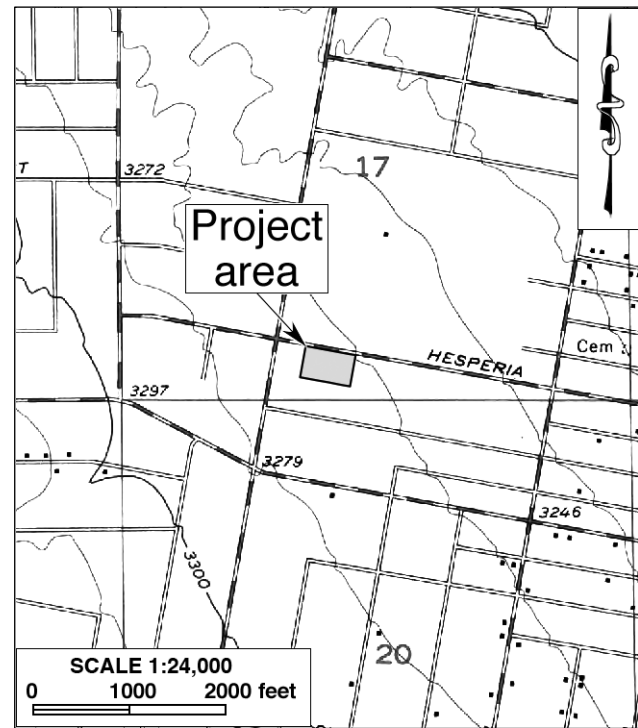


Figure 10. The project area and vicinity in 1952-1956.
(Source: USGS 1956)

NATIVE AMERICAN PARTICIPATION

In response to CRM TECH's inquiry, in a letter dated March 13, 2024, the NAHC states that the sacred lands record search was positive for Native American cultural resources for the information submitted, and recommended that two local Native American groups, the Chemehuevi Indian Tribe and the San Manuel Band of Mission Indians be contacted for further information (see App. 2). Additionally, the commission provided a list of potential contacts in the region (see App. 2). Upon receiving the commission's reply, on March 15, 2024, CRM TECH sent written requests for further information to the San Manuel Band of Mission Indians and the Chemehuevi Indian Tribe. On March 15, 2024, the San Manuel Band of Mission Indians responded stating that the proposed project is located within Serrano Ancestral Territory and is therefore of interest to the Tribe. As such, they further stated that the San Manuel Tribe will wish to engage in government-to-government consultation pursuant to AB 52 (see App. 2). To date, no response has been received from the Chemehuevi Indian Tribe.

FIELD SURVEY

The field survey produced completely negative results for potential cultural resources. The entire project area was closely inspected for any evidence of human activities dating to the prehistoric or historic period, but none was found. Ground visibility was moderate (40-50%) due to groundcover that consistently covered the project area (Figure 5). A small amount of modern refuse, of no

historical or archaeological interest, was observed scattered across the project area, along with some fencing on the eastern and western portions of the project area. No buildings, structures, objects, sites, features, or artifacts more than 50 years of age were encountered during the survey.

DISCUSSION

CEQA establishes that “a project that may cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource is a project that may have a significant effect on the environment” (PRC §21084.1). “Substantial adverse change,” according to PRC §5020.1(q), “means demolition, destruction, relocation, or alteration such that the significance of a historical resource would be impaired.” As defined by PRC §5020.1(j), “‘historical resource’ includes, but is not limited to, any object, building, site, area, place, record, or manuscript which is historically or archaeologically significant, or is significant in the architectural, engineering, scientific, economic, agricultural, educational, social, political, military, or cultural annals of California.”

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

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

As discussed above, all research procedures conducted during this study have produced negative results, and no potential “historical resources” were encountered throughout the course of the study. However, the Native American Sacred Lands File did identify sites of traditional cultural value in the project vicinity. According to CEQA guidelines, the identification of potential “tribal cultural resources” is beyond the scope of this study and needs to be addressed through government-to-government consultations between the City of Hesperia and the pertinent Native American groups pursuant to Assembly Bill (AB) 52. Based on these findings, and in light of the criteria listed above, the present report concludes that, pending AB52 (California Public Resources Code § 21080.3.1) consultation, *no “historical resources” exist within or adjacent to the project area.*

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

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

In summary of the research results outlined above, no “historical resources,” as defined by CEQA, were encountered throughout the course of this study. Therefore, CRM TECH presents the following recommendations to the City of Hesperia:

- A tentative conclusion of *No Impact* on known cultural resources appears to be appropriate for this project, pending the completion of the AB 52 consultation process to ensure the proper identification of potential “tribal cultural resources.”
- No additional cultural resources investigation is necessary for the project unless development plans undergo such changes as to include areas not covered by this study or unless the AB52 consultation process determines that additional archaeological/cultural research efforts need to be conducted.
- If buried cultural materials are discovered during any earth-moving operations associated with the project, all work in the immediate area should be halted or diverted until a qualified archaeologist can evaluate the nature and significance of the find.

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1856 Plat map: Township No. IV North Range No. IV West of the San Bernardino Meridian; surveyed in 1855-1856.
- Google Earth
1995-2023 Aerial photographs of the project vicinity; taken in 1995, 2003, 2005, 2006, 2009, 2013, 2015-2018, 2020, 2022 and 2023. Available through the Google Earth software.
- Graeber, David and David Wengrow
2021 *The Dawn of Everything: A New History of Humanity*. Farrar, Straus and Giroux, New York.
- Hall, M. C.
2000 Archaeological Survey of 2472 Acres in Adjacent Portions of Lava, Lead Mountain, and Cleghorn Pass Training Areas, Marine Corps Air Ground Combat Center, Twentynine Palms, California (Volume I). Report prepared by the Archaeological Research Unit, University of California, Riverside, for the United States Marine Corps Natural Resources and Environmental Affairs Division.
- Kroeber, Alfred L.
1925 *Handbook of the Indians of California*. Bureau of American Ethnology Bulletin 78. Washington, D.C.
- McGinnis, Myra
1988 *The Hesperia Story: Indian Territory to Cityhood*. Myra McGinnis, Hesperia, California.
- NETR Online
1952-2020 Aerial photographs of the project vicinity. <http://www.historicaerials.com>.

NPS (National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior)

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

Peirson, Erma

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

Strong, William Duncan

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

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

- 1902 Map: Hesperia, Calif. (15', 1:62,500); surveyed in 1898-1899.
1942 Map: Hesperia, Calif. (15', 1:62,500); aerial photographs taken in 1940-1941.
1956 Map: Hesperia, Calif. (7.5', 1:24,000); aerial photographs taken in 1952, field-checked in 1956.
1969 Map: San Bernardino, Calif. (1:250,000); 1958 edition revised.
1980 Map: Hesperia, Calif. (7.5', 1:24,000); 1956 edition photorevised in 1978.

Warren, Claude N.

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

Warren, Claude N., and Robert H. Crabtree

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

Warren, Elizabeth von Till

- 2004 The Old Spanish National Historic Trail. <https://oldspanishtrail.org/our-history>.

APPENDIX 1: PERSONNEL QUALIFICATIONS

NICOLE A. RASLICH, M.A. PROJECT ARCHAEOLOGIST/REPORT WRITER

Education

- 2017 Ph.D. Candidate, Michigan State University, East Lansing
- 2011 M.A., Anthropology, Michigan State University, East Lansing
- 2005 B.A., Natural History of Biology and Anthropology, University of Michigan, Flint

- 2022 Adult First Aid/CPR/AED Certification, American Red Cross
- 2019 “Grant and Research Proposal Writing for Archaeologists,” SAA Online Seminar
- 2014 Bruker Industries Tracer S1800 pXRF Training, presented by Dr. Bruce Kaiser, Bruker Scientific
- 2013 Introduction to ArcGIS, Michigan State University

Professional Experience

- 2022- Project Archaeologist, CRM Tech, Riverside/Colton, CA
- 2022 Archaeological Technician, Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians
- 2008-2021 Archaeological Consultant, Saginaw Chippewa Indian Tribe of Michigan
- 2019 Archaeologist, Sault Tribe of Chippewa Indians, and Little Traverse Bay Band of Odawa Indians
- 2018 Teaching Assistant, Michigan State University
- 2017 Adjunct Professor, University of Michigan
- 2015-2016 Graduate Fellow, Michigan State University Campus Archaeology Program
- 2015 Archaeologist, Michigan State University, Illinois State Museum, Dickson Mounds Museum
- 2013-2015 Curation Research Assistant, Michigan State University Museum
- 2008-2014 Research Assistant, Intellectual Property Issues in Cultural Heritage, Simon Frasier University
- 2009-2012 Editorial Assistant/Copy Editor, American Antiquity
- 2009-2011 Archaeologist/Crew Chief, Saginaw Chippewa Indian Tribe of Michigan

Publications and Reports

- 2017 “Preliminary Results of a Handheld X-Ray Fluorescence (pXRF) Analysis on a Marble Head Sarcophagus Sculpture from the Collection of the Kresge Art Center, Michigan State University.” Submitted to Jon M. Frey, Department of Art, Art History, and Design. Michigan State University

- 2016 *Preserving Sacred Sites, Arctic Indigenous Peoples as Cultural Heritage Rights Holders.* University of Lapland Printing Centre, Rovaniemi, Finland. 2016. Heinämäki, L., T. M. Herrmann, N. A. Raslich.

NINA GALLARDO, B.A.
PROJECT ARCHAEOLOGIST/NATIVE AMERICAN LIAISON

Education

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

Professional Experience

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

- Leading and participating in surveys, testing and data recovery excavations, and archaeological monitoring programs;
- Conducting records searches at various information centers;
 - Conducting Native American consultation;
- Producing maps and graphics for projects.

Cultural Resources Management Reports

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

SALVADORE Z. BOITES, M.A.
PROJECT ARCHAEOLOGIST

Education

2013 M.A., Applied Anthropology, California State University, Long Beach.
 2003 B.A., Anthropology/Sociology, University of California, Riverside.
 1996-1998 Archaeological Field School, Fullerton Community College, Fullerton, California.

Professional Experience

2014- Project Archaeologist, CRM TECH, Colton, California.
 2010-2011 Adjunct Instructor, Anthropology, Everest College, Anaheim, California.
 2003-2008 Project Archaeologist, CRM TECH, Riverside/Colton, California.
 2001-2002 Teaching Assistant, Moreno Elementary School, Moreno Valley, California.
 1999-2003 Research Assistant, Anthropology Department, University of California, Riverside.

Research Interests

Cultural Resource Management, Applied Archaeology/Anthropology, Indigenous Cultural Identity, Poly-culturalism.

MICHAEL HOGAN, PH.D., RPA*
PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR/ARCHAEOLOGIST

Education

- 1991 Ph.D., Anthropology, University of California, Riverside.
 1981 B.S., Anthropology, University of California, Riverside; with honors.
 2021 “An Introduction to Geoarchaeology: How Understanding Basic Soils, Sediments, and Landforms can make you a Better Archaeologist.” SAA Online Seminar.
 2002 “Section 106—National Historic Preservation Act: Federal Law at the Local Level,” UCLA Extension Course #888.
 2002 “Recognizing Historic Artifacts,” workshop presented by Richard Norwood, Historical Archaeologist.
 2002 “Wending Your Way through the Regulatory Maze,” symposium presented by the Association of Environmental Professionals.
 1992 “Southern California Ceramics Workshop,” presented by Jerry Schaefer.
 1992 “Historic Artifact Workshop,” presented by Anne Duffield-Stoll.

Registrations

*Registered Professional Archaeologist 41781498

Professional Experience

- 2002- Principal Investigator, CRM TECH, Riverside/Colton, California.
 1999-2002 Field Director/Project Archaeologist/Project Paleontologist, CRM TECH.
 1996-1998 Project Director and Ethnographer, Statistical Research, Inc., Redlands.
 1992-1998 Assistant Research Anthropologist, University of California, Riverside
 1992-1995 Project Director, Archaeological Research Unit, U.C. Riverside.
 1991-1992 Crew Chief, Archaeological Research Unit, U.C. Riverside.
 1984-1998 Project Director, Field Director, Crew Chief, and Archaeological Technician for various southern California cultural resources management firms.

Research Interests

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

Cultural Resources Management Reports

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

Memberships

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

APPENDIX 2

**CORRESPONDENCE WITH
NATIVE AMERICAN REPRESENTATIVES**

SACRED LANDS FILE & NATIVE AMERICAN CONTACTS LIST REQUEST

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

1550 Harbor Boulevard, Suite 100
West Sacramento, CA 95691
(916)373-3710
(916)373-5471 (Fax)
nahc@nahc.ca.gov

Project: Proposed 86-Unit Apartment Complex Project on Assessor’s Parcel Number 0407- 251-12 (SPR22-00010) (CRM TECH No. 4109A)

County: San Bernardino

USGS Quadrangle Name: Hesperia, Calif.

Township 4 North **Range** 4 West **SB BM; Section(s)** 17

Company/Firm/Agency: CRM TECH

Contact Person: Nina Gallardo

Street Address: 1016 E. Cooley Drive, Suite A/B

City: Colton, CA **Zip:** 92324

Phone: (909) 824-6400 **Fax:** (909) 824-6405

Email: ngallardo@crmtech.us

Project Description: The primary component of the project is to construct an apartment development on approximately four acres of land, is located at 15639 Smoke Tree Street (APN 0407-251-12), in the City of Hesperia, San Bernardino County, California.

March 5, 2024



STATE OF CALIFORNIA

Gavin Newsom, Governor

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

March 13, 2024

Nina Gallardo
CRM TECH

Via Email to: ngallardo@crmtech.us

CHAIRPERSON
Reginald Pagaling
Chumash

VICE-CHAIRPERSON
Buffy McQuillen
Yokayo Pomo, Yuki,
Nomlaki

SECRETARY
Sara Dutschke
Miwok

PARLIAMENTARIAN
Wayne Nelson
Luiseño

COMMISSIONER
Isaac Bojorquez
Ohlone-Costanoan

COMMISSIONER
Stanley Rodriguez
Kumeyaay

COMMISSIONER
Laurena Bolden
Serrano

COMMISSIONER
Reid Milanovich
Cahuilla

COMMISSIONER
Vacant

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY
Raymond C. Hitchcock
Miwok, Nisenan

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

Re: Proposed 86-Unit Apartment Complex Project on APN 0407- 251-12 Project, San Bernardino County

To Whom It May Concern:

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 Chemehuevi Indian Tribe and the San Manuel Band of Mission Indians 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: Murphy.Donahue@NAHC.ca.gov

Sincerely,

Murphy Donahue
Cultural Resources Analyst

Attachment

**Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contact List
San Bernardino County
3/13/2024**

County	Tribe Name	Fed (F) Non-Fed (N)	Contact Person	Contact Address	Phone #	Fax #	Email Address	Cultural Affiliation	Counties
San Bernardino	Chemehuevi Indian Tribe	F	Glenn Lodge, Chairman	PO Box 1976 Havasus Lake, CA, 92363	(760) 858-4219		chairman@cit-nsn.gov	Chemehuevi	Imperial,Riverside,San Bernardino
	Chemehuevi Indian Tribe	F	Kaitlyn Snodgrass, Cultural Director	PO Box 1976 Havasus Lake, CA, 92363	(760) 858-4219		cultural@cit-nsn.gov	Chemehuevi	Imperial,Riverside,San Bernardino
	Morongos Band of Mission Indians	F	Robert Martin, Chairperson	12700 Pumarra Road Banning, CA, 92220	(951) 755-5110	(951) 755-5177	abrierty@morongo-nsn.gov	Cahuilla Serrano	Imperial,Kern,Los Angeles,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego
	Morongos Band of Mission Indians	F	Ann Brierty, THPO	12700 Pumarra Road Banning, CA, 92220	(951) 755-5259	(951) 572-6004	abrierty@morongo-nsn.gov	Cahuilla Serrano	Imperial,Kern,Los Angeles,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego
	Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma Reservation	F	Manfred Scott, Acting Chairman - Kw'ts'an Cultural Committee	P.O. Box 1899 Yuma, AZ, 85366	(928) 210-8739		culturalcommittee@quechantribe.com	Quechan	Imperial,Kern,Los Angeles,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego
	Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma Reservation	F	Jill McCormick, Historic Preservation Officer	P.O. Box 1899 Yuma, AZ, 85366	(928) 261-0254		historicpreservation@quechantribe.com	Quechan	Imperial,Kern,Los Angeles,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego
	Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma Reservation	F	Jordan Joaquin, President, Quechan Tribal Council	P.O.Box 1899 Yuma, AZ, 85366	(760) 919-3600		executivesecretary@quechantribe.com	Quechan	Imperial,Kern,Los Angeles,Riverside,San Bernardino,San Diego
	San Fernando Band of Mission Indians	N	Donna Yocum, Chairperson	P.O. Box 221838 Newhall, CA, 91322	(503) 539-0933	(503) 574-3308	dyocum@sfbmi.org	Kitanemuk Vanyume Tataviam	Kern,Los Angeles,San Bernardino,Ventura
	San Manuel Band of Mission Indians	F	Alexandra McCleary, Senior Manager of Cultural Resources Management	26569 Community Center Drive Highland, CA, 92346	(909) 633-0054		alexandra.mccleary@sanmanuel-nsn.gov	Serrano	Kern,Los Angeles,Riverside,San Bernardino
	Serrano Nation of Mission Indians	N	Mark Cochrane, Co- Chairperson	P. O. Box 343 Patton, CA, 92369	(909) 578-2598		serranonation1@gmail.com	Serrano	Kern,Los Angeles,Riverside,San Bernardino
	Serrano Nation of Mission Indians	N	Wayne Walker, Co- Chairperson	P. O. Box 343 Patton, CA, 92369	(253) 370-0167		serranonation1@gmail.com	Serrano	Kern,Los Angeles,Riverside,San Bernardino
	Twenty-Nine Palms Band of Mission Indians	F	Nicolas Garza, Cultural Resources Specialist	46-200 Harrison Place Coachella, CA, 92236	(760) 863-2486		nicolas.garza@29palmsbomi-nsn.gov	Chemehuevi	Imperial,Inyo,Riverside,San Bernardino
	Twenty-Nine Palms Band of Mission Indians	F	Christopher Nicosia, Cultural Resources Manager/THPO Manager	46-200 Harrison Place Coachella, CA, 92236	(760) 863-3972		christopher.nicosia@29palmsbomi-nsn.gov	Chemehuevi	Imperial,Inyo,Riverside,San Bernardino
	Twenty-Nine Palms Band of Mission Indians	F	Sarah O'Brien, Tribal Archivist	46-200 Harrison Place Coachella, CA, 92236	(760) 863-2460		sobrien@29palmsbomi-nsn.gov	Chemehuevi	Imperial,Inyo,Riverside,San Bernardino

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

This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources assessment for the proposed Proposed 86-Unit Apartment Complex Project on APN 0407- 251-12 Project, San Bernardino County.

Record:
PROJ-2024-
001459
Report Type:
List of Tribes
Counties:
San
Bernardino
NAHC
Group: All

From: ngallardo@crmtech.us
Sent: Friday, March 15, 2024 9:36 AM
To: 'cultural@cit-nsn.gov'
Cc: 'chairman@cit-nsn.gov'
Subject: POS SLF Response for the Proposed 86-Unit Apartment Complex Project on APN 0407-251-12, in the City of Hesperia, San Bern Co (CRM TECH No. 4109A)
Attachments: SLF Yes Proposed 86-Unit Apartment Complex Project on APN 0407- 251-12 Project 3.13.24.pdf; 4109 PA Map.jpg; 4109A NAHC Request.docx

Hello,

I'm writing to inform you that CRM TECH will be conducting a cultural resources study for the Proposed 86-Unit Apartment Complex Project on Assessor's Parcel Number 0407- 251-12, in the City of Hesperia, California (CRM TECH No. 4109A). We have just received the positive Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) SLF Response and NA Contact List. In a letter dated March 13, 2024, the Native American Heritage Commission reports a positive finding for tribal cultural resources in the vicinity and recommends contacting specifically both the Chemehuevi Indian Tribe and the San Manuel Band of Mission Indians for further information (see attached). Therefore, we are also asking for any information regarding any Tribal Cultural Resources within or near the proposed project location. I'm also attaching the proposed project area map, project information, and the POS NAHC SLF Results Letter. We would also appreciate any information that the tribe may provide that CRM TECH can include in our report. Please feel free to email back with any questions, comments and/ or information regarding the proposed project.

Thank you for your time and input on this project.

Nina Gallardo
(909) 824-6400 (phone)
(909) 824-6405 (fax)
CRM TECH
1016 E. Cooley Drive, Ste. A/B
Colton, CA 92324

From: ngallardo@crmtech.us
Sent: Friday, March 15, 2024 9:19 AM
To: 'alexandra.mccleary@sanmanuel-nsn.gov'
Cc: 'Raylene Borrego'
Subject: POS SLF Response for the Proposed 86-Unit Apartment Complex Project on APN 0407- 251-12, in the City of Hesperia (CRM TECH No. 4109A)
Attachments: SLF Yes Proposed 86-Unit Apartment Complex Project on APN 0407- 251-12 Project 3.13.24.pdf; 4109 PA Map.jpg; 4109A NAHC Request.docx

Hello,

I'm writing to inform you that CRM TECH will be conducting a cultural resources study for the Proposed 86-Unit Apartment Complex Project on Assessor's Parcel Number 0407- 251-12, in the City of Hesperia (CRM TECH No. 4109A). We have just received the positive Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) SLF Response and NA Contact List. In a letter dated March 13, 2024, the Native American Heritage Commission reports a positive finding for tribal cultural resources in the vicinity and recommends contacting specifically both the Chemehuevi Indian Tribe and the San Manuel Band of Mission Indians for further information (see attached). Therefore, we are also asking for any information regarding any Tribal Cultural Resources within or near the proposed project location. I'm also attaching the proposed project area map, project information, and the POS NAHC SLF Results Letter. We would also appreciate any information that the tribe may provide that CRM TECH can include in our report. Please feel free to email back with any questions, comments and/ or information regarding the proposed project.

Thank you for your time and input on this project.

Nina Gallardo
(909) 824-6400 (phone)
(909) 824-6405 (fax)
CRM TECH
1016 E. Cooley Drive, Ste. A/B
Colton, CA 92324

From: Raylene Borrego <Raylene.Borrego@sanmanuel-nsn.gov>
Sent: Friday, March 15, 2024 11:33 AM
To: ngallardo@crmtech.us
Subject: RE: POS SLF Response for the Proposed 86-Unit Apartment Complex Project on APN 0407- 251-12, in the City of Hesperia (CRM TECH No. 4109A)

Hello Nina,

Thank you for contacting the San Manuel Band of Mission Indians concerning the proposed project area. San Manuel appreciates the opportunity to review the project documentation received by the Cultural Resources Management Department on March 15th, 2024. Based on our current knowledge, the proposed project site is within a culturally sensitive landscape for the Tribe. Upon reviewing the proposed location, the Tribe's concerns regarding its cultural sensitivity have diminished.

However, the proposed project is located within Serrano Ancestral Territory and is therefore of interest to the Tribe. As such, San Manuel will still wish to engage in government-to-government consultation pursuant to AB 52, should this project be subject to CEQA review.

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

Respectfully,

Raylene