
Cultural Resources Inventory and Evaluation Report

Juniper Energy Project - Hinkley, San Bernardino County, California

NOVEMBER 2022

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National Archaeological Database Information

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Report Title: Cultural Resources Inventory and Evaluation Report for the Juniper Energy Project, Hinkley, San Bernardino County, California

Type of Study: Cultural Resources Inventory and Evaluation

New Resources: Archaeological sites: JP-I-01 and JP-S-02

Updated Sites: P-36-061690, P-36-061693, and P-36-061694

USGS Quads: Lockhart and Twelve Gauge Lake 7.5' T11N and R4W Section 32

Acreage: Approximately 83 acres

Permit Numbers: N/A

Keywords: California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA); Hinkley; cultural resources inventory; pedestrian survey

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Executive Summary

Dudek was retained by Juniper Energy LLC (Project applicant) to complete a cultural resources inventory and evaluation (study) for the Juniper Energy Project (Project), located in the unincorporated community of Hinkley (Hinkley), in San Bernardino County, California. The purpose of this study is to identify all previously identified cultural resources within the proposed Project site, identify the potential for unidentified cultural resources to exist within the proposed Project site, and determine whether implementation of the proposed Project would have the potential to impact known and unknown cultural resources. This study includes archival research, initiation of tribal outreach, a pedestrian survey, and an evaluation of resources completed in compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act.

The Project applicant proposes to construct and operate two 4-megawatt community solar photovoltaic power generating systems with battery storage capabilities on approximately 83 acres of land northwest of Hinkley. The proposed Project site is located in the Mojave Desert, near Hinkley, approximately 18 miles west of Barstow, just south of the Harper Lake, and 5.0 miles north of State Route 58. The proposed Project site is located on Public Land Survey System (PLSS) Section 32 of Township 11 North, Range 4 West on the Lockhart and Twelve Gauge Lake, CA 7.5-minute U.S. Geological Survey Quadrangle.

The South Central Coastal Information Center records search indicates that eight previous cultural resources technical studies have been conducted within 1 mile of the proposed Project site between 1988 and 2016, one of which overlaps the proposed Project site: SB-01910. South Central Coastal Information Center records also indicate that 143 previously recorded cultural resources are located within 1 mile of the proposed Project site, 3 of which are within the Project site: P-36-061690, P-36-061693, and P-36-061694. All 3 of these resources were isolates consisting of a single aphanitic silica lithic flake.

The survey identified two new resources: an isolated prehistoric flake (JP-I-01) and a historic-era refuse scatter (JP- I-02). As isolates, P-36-061690, P-36-061693, P-36-061694, and JP-I-01 lack research potential and are not eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places or the California Register of Historical Resources. JP-S-02 is a small historic refuse scatter with no identifiable features. The area appears to be a location of limited refuse dumping on the ground surface. The artifacts date to the mid-1950s. This low-density refuse scatter consists of a can, bottle fragments, nails, lumber, and other household refuse. The scatter appears to be limited to the ground surface, but excavation may identify additional artifacts buried through erosion. However, excavation is unlikely to provide more or varied information about historic period occupation, but instead would support common domestic refuse dumped away from the place of consumption. As such, Dudek recommends this site as ineligible for listing on National Register of Historic Places, the California Register of Historical Resources, or local registers.

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Acronyms and Abbreviations

Acronym/Abbreviation	Definition
AB	Assembly Bill
ca.	circa
CEQA	California Environmental Quality Act
CHRIS	California Historical Resources Information System
CRHR	California Register of Historical Resources
DPR	Department of Parks and Recreation
MLD	most likely descendant
NAHC	Native American Heritage Commission
NRHP	National Register of Historic Places
PRC	California Public Resources Code
SCCIC	South Central Coastal Information Center
SLF	Sacred Lands File

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1 Introduction

Dudek was retained by Juniper Energy LLC (the Project applicant) to complete a cultural resources inventory and evaluation (study) for the Juniper Energy Project (Project), located in the unincorporated community of Hinkley (Hinkley), in San Bernardino County, California. The purpose of this study is to identify all previously identified cultural resources within the proposed Project site, identify the potential for unidentified cultural resources to exist within the proposed Project site, and determine whether implementation of the proposed Project would have the potential to impact known and unknown cultural resources. This study includes archival research, initiation of tribal outreach, a pedestrian survey, and an evaluation of resources completed in compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA).

1.1 Project Location

The proposed Project site is in the Mojave Desert, near Hinkley, approximately 18 miles west of Barstow, just south of the Harper Lake, and 5.0 miles north of State Route 58. The proposed Project site is in Public Land Survey System (PLSS) Section 32 of Township 11 North, Range 4 West on the Lockhart and Twelve Gauge Lake, CA 7.5-minute U.S. Geological Survey Quadrangle (Figure 1, Project Location). The northwestern portion of the 83-acre Project site is developed with the remains of a ranch, while the rest of the Project site is undeveloped desert (Figure 2, Project Site).

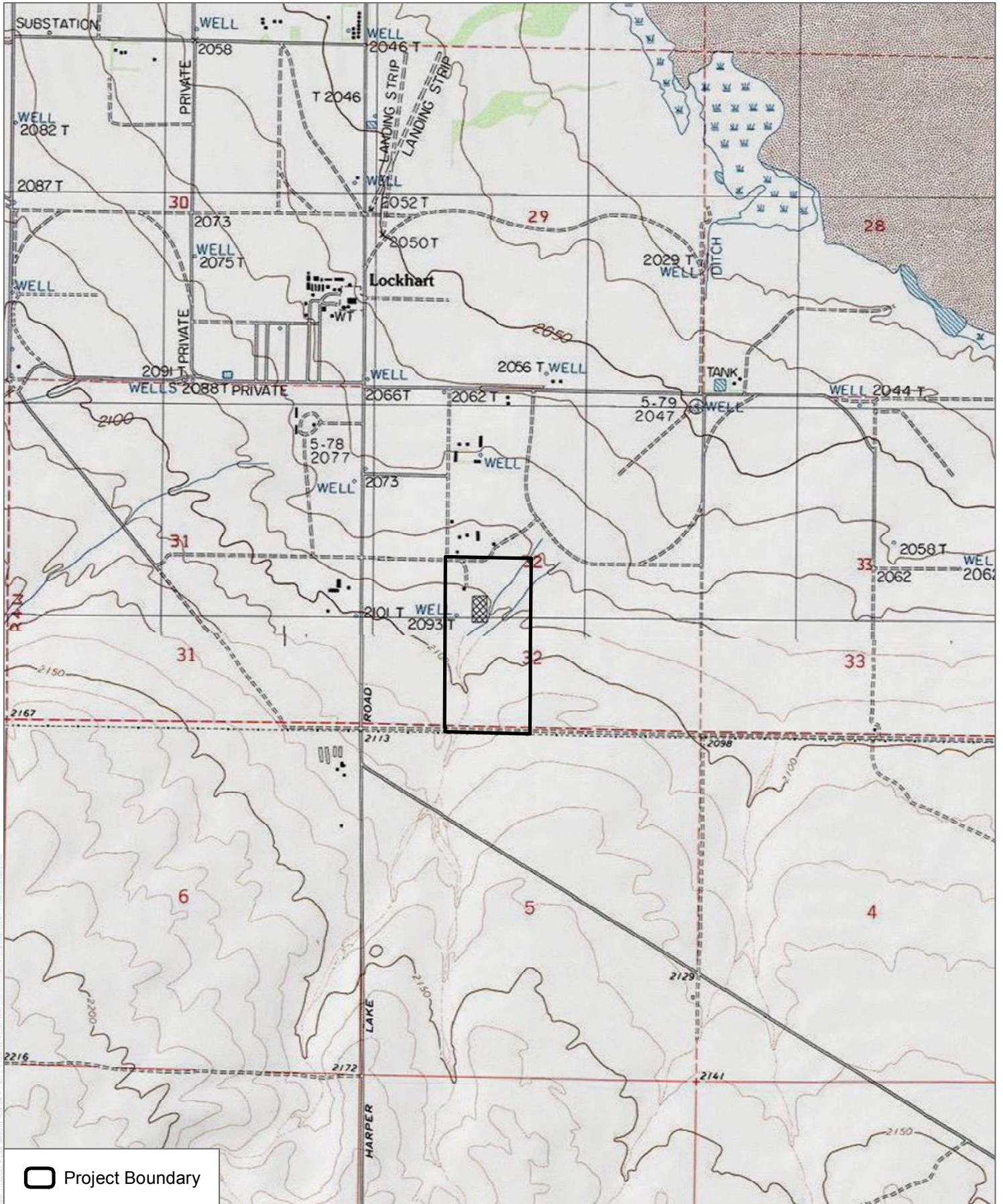
1.2 Project Description

The Project applicant proposes to construct and operate two 4-megawatt community solar photovoltaic power generating systems with battery storage capabilities on approximately 83 acres of land northwest of Hinkley. The proposed Project would generate electricity using solar photovoltaic modules mounted on single-axis trackers, which rotate to follow the sun's movement throughout the day. The modules would be arranged in north-south arrays spanning the Project site. The systems would store electrical production in long-duration batteries, which would be located next to the solar arrays on less than 1 acre of the Project site. The battery storage systems would employ technology requiring no cooling system, would have no risk of fires, and would use no hazardous materials. Switchgear, a weather station, and inverters and transformers located next to the batteries would manage the system and convert power for distribution to the nearby transmission grid. Electrical conduit and transmission and collection lines would be installed primarily underground. An overhead electrical line connecting the site to the nearby electrical grid would be installed along a property controlled by Southern California Edison. Interior perimeter all-weather unpaved roads would provide access to the system. Security fencing would be installed along the perimeter of the Project site.

1.3 Project Personnel

Dudek archaeologist Matthew DeCarlo authored this report, reviewed the records search results, conducted tribal outreach, and conducted the intensive pedestrian survey. Dudek archaeologist Linda Kry contributed to this report. Dudek archaeologist Seth Bruck participated in the intensive pedestrian survey.

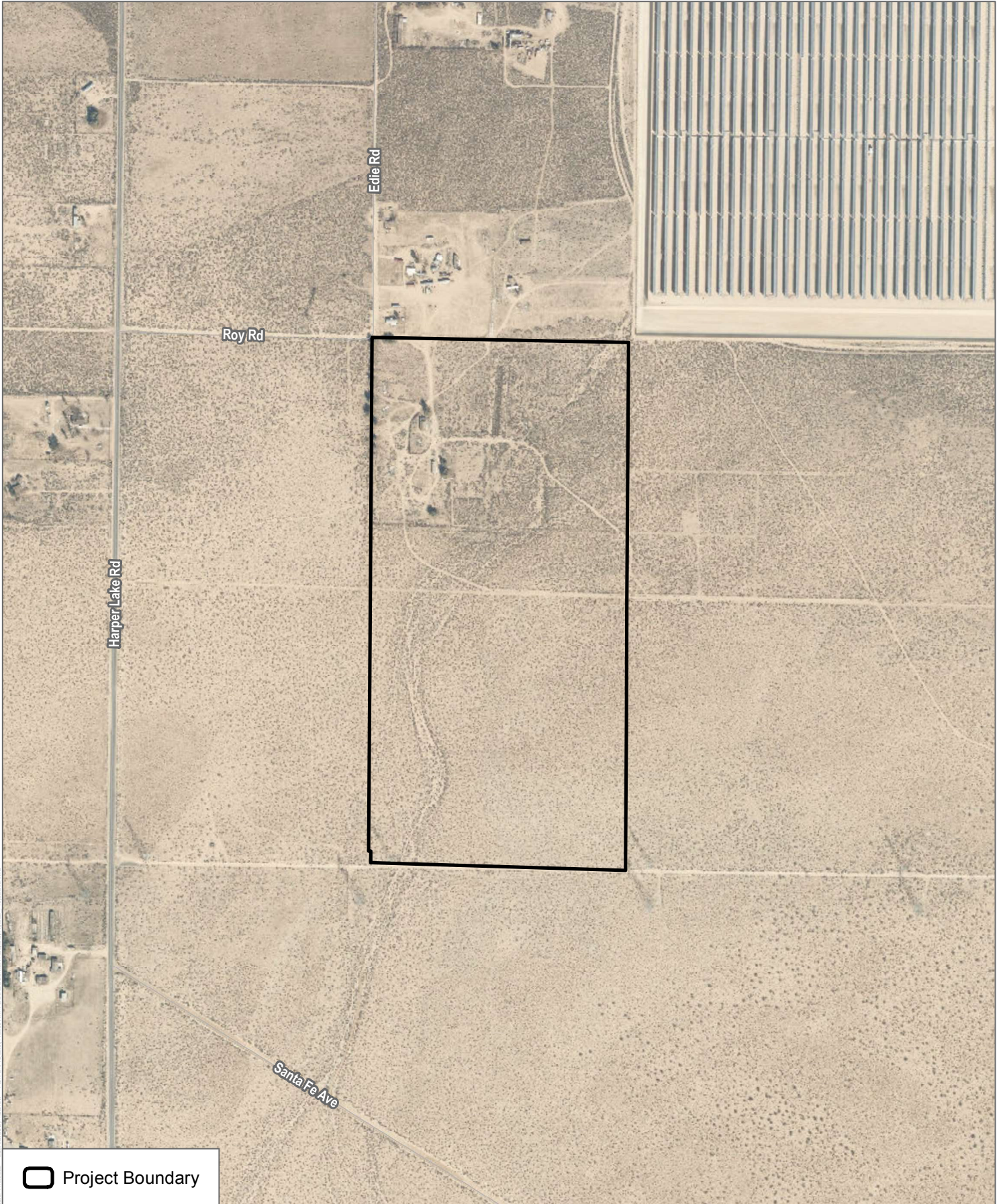
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SOURCE: USGS 7.5 Minute Topographic Lockhart and Twelve Gauge Lake Quadrangles
 Township 10N / Range 4W / Section 5 and Township 11N / Range 4W / Section 32

FIGURE 1
Project Location
 Juniper Energy Project

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SOURCE: ESRI Imagery 2022, County of San Bernardino 2021

FIGURE 2
Project Site
Juniper Energy Project

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2 Regulatory Setting

2.1 State

California Register of Historical Resources

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

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

To understand the historic importance of a resource, sufficient time must have passed to obtain a scholarly perspective on the events or individuals associated with the resource. A resource less than 50 years old may be considered for listing in the CRHR if it can be demonstrated that sufficient time has passed to understand its historical importance (14 CCR 4852[d][2]).

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

California Environmental Quality Act

The following CEQA statutes (PRC Section 21000 et seq.) and CEQA Guidelines (14 CCR 15000 et seq.) are of relevance to the analysis of archaeological, historic, and tribal cultural resources:

- PRC Section 21083.2(g) defines “unique archaeological resource.”
- PRC Section 21084.1 and CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5(a) defines “historical resources.” In addition, CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5(b) defines the phrase “substantial adverse change in the significance of

an historical resource”; it also defines the circumstances when a project would materially impair the significance of a historical resource.

- PRC Section 21074(a) defines “tribal cultural resources.”
- PRC Section 5097.98 and CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5(e) set forth standards and steps to be employed following the accidental discovery of human remains in any location other than a dedicated cemetery.
- PRC Sections 21083.2(b) and 21083.2(c) and CEQA Guidelines Section 15126.4 provide information regarding the mitigation framework for archaeological and historic resources, including examples of preservation-in-place mitigation measures. Preservation in place is the preferred manner of mitigating impacts to significant archaeological sites because it maintains the relationship between artifacts and the archaeological context and may help avoid conflict with religious or cultural values of groups associated with the archaeological site(s).

More specifically, under CEQA, a project may have a significant effect on the environment if it may cause “a substantial adverse change in the significance of an historical resource” (PRC Section 21084.1; 14 CCR 15064.5[b]).

A “substantial adverse change in the significance of an historical resource,” reflecting a significant effect under CEQA, means “physical demolition, destruction, relocation, or alteration of the resource or its immediate surroundings such that the significance of an historical resource would be materially impaired” (14- CCR 15064.5[b][1]; PRC Section 5020.1[q]). In turn, the significance of a historical resource is materially impaired when a project does any of the following (14 CCR 15064.5[b][2]):

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

Pursuant to these sections, the CEQA inquiry begins with evaluating whether a project site contains any historical resources, then evaluates whether that project will cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource such that the resource’s historical significance would be materially impaired.

If it can be demonstrated that a project will cause damage to a unique archaeological resource, the lead agency may require reasonable efforts be made to permit any or all of these resources to be preserved in place or left in an undisturbed state. To the extent that they cannot be left undisturbed, mitigation measures are required (PRC Sections 21083.2[a]–[c]).

PRC Section 21083.2(g) defines a *unique archaeological resource* as an archaeological artifact, object, or site about which it can be clearly demonstrated that without merely adding to the current body of knowledge, there is a high probability that it meets any of the following criteria (PRC Section 21083.2[g]):

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

Impacts on non-unique archaeological resources are generally not considered a significant environmental impact (PRC Section 21083.2[a]; 14 CCR 15064.5[c][4]). However, if a non-unique archaeological resource qualifies as a tribal cultural resource (PRC Sections 21074[c] and 21083.2[h]), further consideration of significant impacts is required.

CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5 assigns special importance to human remains and specifies procedures to be used when Native American remains are discovered. These procedures are detailed in PRC Section 5097.98.

California State Assembly Bill 52

Assembly Bill (AB) 52 of 2014 amended PRC Section 5097.94 and added PRC Sections 21073, 21074, 21080.3.1, 21080.3.2, 21082.3, 21083.09, 21084.2, and 21084.3. AB 52 established that tribal cultural resources must be considered under CEQA and also provided for additional Native American consultation requirements for the lead agency. Section 21074 describes a tribal cultural resource as a site, feature, place, cultural landscape, sacred place, or object that is considered of cultural value to a California Native American tribe and that is either:

- On or determined to be eligible for the California Register of Historical Resources or a local historic register; or
- A resource determined by the lead agency, in its discretion and supported by substantial evidence, to be significant pursuant to criteria set forth in subdivision (c) of Section 5024.1.

AB 52 formalizes the lead agency–tribal consultation process, requiring the lead agency to initiate consultation with California Native American groups that are traditionally and culturally affiliated with the project site, including tribes that may not be federally recognized. Lead agencies are required to begin consultation prior to the release of a negative declaration, mitigated negative declaration, or environmental impact report.

Section 1(a)(9) of AB 52 establishes that “a substantial adverse change to a tribal cultural resource has a significant effect on the environment.” Effects on tribal cultural resources should be considered under CEQA. Section 6 of AB 52 adds Section 21080.3.2 to the PRC, which states that parties may propose mitigation measures “capable of avoiding or substantially lessening potential significant impacts to a tribal cultural resource or alternatives that would avoid significant impacts to a tribal cultural resource.” Further, if a California Native American tribe requests consultation regarding project alternatives, mitigation measures, or significant effects to tribal cultural resources, the consultation shall include those topics (PRC Section 21080.3.2[a]). The environmental document and the mitigation monitoring and reporting program (where applicable) shall include any mitigation measures that are adopted (PRC Section 21082.3[a]).

California Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5

California law protects Native American burials, skeletal remains, and associated grave goods, regardless of their antiquity, and provides for the sensitive treatment and disposition of those remains. California Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5 requires that if human remains are discovered in any place other than a dedicated cemetery, no further disturbance or excavation of the site or nearby area reasonably suspected to contain human remains can occur until the county coroner has examined the remains (Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5[b]). PRC Section 5097.98 also outlines the process to be followed in the event that remains are discovered. If the county coroner determines or has reason to believe the remains are those of a Native American, the county coroner must contact the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) within 24 hours (Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5[c]). NAHC will notify the most likely descendant (MLD). With the permission of the landowner, the MLD may inspect the site of discovery. The inspection must be completed within 48 hours of notification of the MLD by NAHC. The MLD may recommend means of treating or disposing of, with appropriate dignity, the human remains and items associated with Native Americans.

2.2 Local

County of San Bernardino General Plan – Conservation Element

Section V of the County of San Bernardino’s General Plan, adopted in 2007, details the County’s Conservation Plan. Goal CO 3 of this section states, “The County will preserve and promote its historic and prehistoric cultural heritage.” The following policies and programs are also outlined in the plan (County of San Bernardino 2007):

Policy CO 3.1. Identify and protect important archaeological and historic cultural resources in areas of the County that have been determined to have known cultural resource sensitivity.

Programs

1. Require a cultural resources field survey and evaluation prepared by a qualified professional for projects located within the mapped Cultural Resource Overlay area.
2. Mitigation of impacts to important cultural resources will follow the standards established in Appendix G of the California Environmental Quality Act Guidelines, as amended to date.

Policy CO 3.2. Identify and protect important archaeological and historic cultural resources in all lands that involves disturbance of previously undisturbed ground.

Programs

1. Require the Archaeological Information Center at the San Bernardino County Museum to conduct a preliminary cultural resource review prior to the County’s application acceptance for all land use applications in planning regions lacking Cultural Resource Overlays and in lands located outside of planning regions.
2. Should the County’s preliminary review indicate the presence of known cultural resources or moderate to high sensitivity for the potential presence of cultural resources, a field survey and evaluation prepared by a qualified professional will be required with project submittal. The format of the report and standards for evaluation will follow the “Guidelines for Cultural Resource Management Reports” on file with the San Bernardino County Land Use Services Department.

Policy CO 3.3. Establish programs to preserve the information and heritage value of cultural and historical resources.

Policy CO 3.4. The County will comply with Government Code Section 65352.2 (SB 18) by consulting with tribes as identified by the California Native American Heritage Commission on all General Plan and specific plan actions.

Programs

1. Site record forms and reports of surveys, test excavations, and data recovery programs will be filed with the Archaeological Information Center at the San Bernardino County Museum, and will be reviewed and approved in consultation with that office.
 - a. Preliminary reports verifying that all necessary archaeological or historical fieldwork has been completed will be required prior to project grading and/or building permits.
 - b. Final reports will be submitted and approved prior to project occupancy permits.
2. Any artifacts collected or recovered as a result of cultural resource investigations will be catalogued per County Museum guidelines and adequately curated in an institution with appropriate staff and facilities for their scientific information potential to be preserved. This shall not preclude the local tribes from seeking the return of certain artifacts as agreed to in a consultation process with the developer/project archaeologist.
3. When avoidance or preservation of an archaeological site or historic structure is proposed as a form of mitigation, a program detailing how such long-term avoidance or preservation is assured will be developed and approved prior to conditional approval.

Policy CO 3.5. Ensure that important cultural resources are avoided or minimized to protect Native American beliefs and traditions.

Programs

1. Consistent with SB 18, as well as possible mitigation measures identified through the CEQA process, the County will work and consult with local tribes to identify, protect and preserve “traditional cultural properties” (TCPs). TCPs include both manmade sites and resources as well as natural landscapes that contribute to the cultural significance of areas.
2. The County will protect confidential information concerning Native American cultural resources with internal procedures, per the requirements of SB 922, an addendum to SB 18. The purpose of SB 922 is to exempt cultural site information from public review as provided for in the Public Records Act. Information provided by tribes to the County shall be considered confidential or sacred.
3. The County will work in good faith with the local tribes, developers/applicants and other parties if the local affected tribes request the return of certain Native American artifacts from private development projects. The developer is expected to act in good faith when considering the local tribe’s request for artifacts. Artifacts not desired by the local tribe will be placed in a qualified repository as established by the California State Historical Resources Commission. If no facility is available, then all artifacts will be donated to the local tribe.

4. The County will work with the developer of any “gated community” to ensure that the Native Americans are allowed future access, under reasonable conditions, to view and/or visit known sites within the “gated community.” If a site is identified within a gated community project, and preferably preserved as open space, the development will be conditioned by the County allow future access to Native Americans to view and/or visit that site.
5. Because contemporary Native Americans have expressed concern over the handling of the remains of their ancestors, particularly with respect to archaeological sites containing human burials or cremations, artifacts of ceremonial or spiritual significance, and rock art, the following actions will be taken when decisions are made regarding the disposition of archaeological sites that are the result of prehistoric or historic Native American cultural activity:
 - a. The Native American Heritage Commission and local reservation, museum, and other concerned Native American leaders will be notified in writing of any proposed evaluation or mitigation activities that involve excavation of Native American archaeological sites, and their comments and concerns solicited.
 - b. The concerns of the Native American community will be fully considered in the planning process.
 - c. If human remains are encountered during grading and other construction excavation, work in the immediate vicinity will cease and the County Coroner will be contacted pursuant to the state Health and Safety Code.
 - d. In the event that Native American cultural resources are discovered during project development and/or construction, all work in the immediate vicinity of the find will cease and a qualified archaeologist meeting U.S. Secretary of Interior standards will be hired to assess the find. Work on the overall project may continue during this assessment period.
 - e. If Native American cultural resources are discovered, the County will contact the local tribe. If requested by the tribe, the County will, in good faith, consult on the discovery and its disposition with the tribe.

3 Setting

3.1 Environmental Setting

The proposed Project site is northwest of Hinkley, approximately 18 miles west of Barstow, just south of the Harper Lake, and 5.0 miles north of State Route 58. The proposed Project site is characterized as a former ranch complex with a house, outbuildings, and some landscaping, but most of the Project site is undeveloped open desert. Soils on site are characterized as Cajon sand, 0% to 2% slopes; Cajon loamy sand, loamy substratum, 0% to 2% slopes; and Norob–Halloran complex, 0% to 5% slopes (USDA 2022). The Project site is relatively flat, with no significant topographic features, and is at an elevation that ranges from approximately 2,116 feet above mean sea level in the southwestern portion of the site to 2,084 feet above mean sea level in the northeastern portion of the site. Adjacent land uses include the existing Lockhart solar facility to the north and east; two rural residential developments and a large thermal solar farm along the northern boundary; and undeveloped land along the eastern, southern, and western boundaries. Multiple high-voltage transmission lines run along the Project site to the south.

3.2 Cultural Setting

Evidence for continuous human occupation in Southern California spans the last 12,000 years. Various attempts to parse out variability in archaeological assemblages over this broad period have led to the development of several cultural chronologies; some of these are based on geologic time, most are based on temporal trends in archaeological assemblages, and others are interpretive reconstructions. Each of these reconstructions, in more or less detail, describes essentially similar trends in assemblage composition. However, given the direction of research and differential timing of archaeological study following intensive development in Riverside and San Bernardino Counties, chronology building in the Inland Empire must rely on data from neighboring regions to fill the gaps. To be more inclusive, this research employs a common set of generalized terms used to describe chronological trends in assemblage composition: Paleoindian (pre-5500 BC), Archaic (8000 BC to AD 500), Late Prehistoric (AD 500 to 1769), and Ethnohistoric (post-AD 1769).

Paleoindian Period (pre-5500 BC)

Evidence for Paleoindian occupation in the region is tenuous. Our knowledge of associated cultural patterns is informed by a relatively sparse body of data that has been collected from within an area extending from coastal San Diego through the Mojave Desert and beyond. One of the earliest dated archaeological assemblages in coastal Southern California (excluding the Channel Islands) derives from SDI-4669/W-12 in La Jolla. A human burial from SDI-4669 was radiocarbon dated to 9,920 to 9,590 years before the present (95.4% probability) (Hector 2006). The burial is part of a larger site complex that contained more than 29 human burials associated with an assemblage that fits the Archaic profile (i.e., large amounts of ground stone, battered cobbles, and expedient flake tools). In contrast, typical Paleoindian assemblages include large stemmed projectile points, high proportions of formal lithic tools, bifacial lithic reduction strategies, and relatively small proportions of ground stone tools. Prime examples of this pattern are sites that were studied by Emma Lou Davis (1978) on Naval Air Weapons Station China Lake near Ridgecrest, California. These sites contained fluted and unfluted stemmed points and large numbers of formal flake tools (e.g., shaped scrapers, blades). Other typical Paleoindian sites include the Komodo site (MNO-679), a multi-component fluted point site, and MNO-680, a single-component Great Basin stemmed point site (see Basgall et al. 2002). At MNO-679 and MNO-680, ground stone tools were rare, while finely made projectile points were common.

Warren et al. (2004) claimed that a biface manufacturing tradition present at the Harris site complex (SDI-149) is representative of typical Paleoindian occupation in the San Diego region that possibly dates between 10,365 and 8200 BC. Termed *San Dieguito* (see also Rogers 1945), assemblages at the Harris site are qualitatively distinct from most others in the San Diego region because the site has large numbers of finely made bifaces (including projectile points), formal flake tools, a biface reduction trajectory, and relatively small amounts of processing tools (see also Warren 1968). Despite the unique assemblage composition, the definition of San Dieguito as a separate cultural tradition is hotly debated. Gallegos (1987) suggested that the San Dieguito pattern is simply an inland manifestation of a broader economic pattern. Gallegos's interpretation of San Dieguito has been widely accepted in recent years, in part because of the difficulty in distinguishing San Dieguito components from other assemblage constituents. In other words, it is easier to ignore San Dieguito as a distinct socioeconomic pattern than it is to draw it out of mixed assemblages.

The large number of finished bifaces (i.e., projectile points and non-projectile blades), along with large numbers of formal flake tools, at the Harris site complex is very different than nearly all other assemblages throughout the San Diego region, regardless of age. Warren et al. (2004) made this point, tabulating basic assemblage constituents for key Early Holocene sites. The production of finely made bifaces and formal flake tools implies that relatively large amounts of time were spent for tool manufacture. Such a strategy contrasts with the expedient flake-based tools and cobble-core reduction strategy that typifies non-San Dieguito Archaic sites. It can be inferred from the uniquely high degree of San Dieguito assemblage formality that the Harris site complex represents a distinct economic strategy from non-San Dieguito assemblages.

San Dieguito sites are rare in the inland valleys, with one possible candidate, RIV-2798/H, located on the shore of Lake Elsinore. Excavations at Locus B at RIV-2798/H produced a toolkit consisting predominantly of flaked stone tools, including crescents, points, and bifaces, and lesser amounts of ground stone tools, among other items (Grenda 1997). A calibrated and reservoir-corrected radiocarbon date from a shell produced a date of 6630 BC. Grenda suggested this site represents seasonal exploitation of lacustrine resources and small game and resembles coastal San Dieguito assemblages and spatial patterning.

If San Dieguito truly represents a distinct socioeconomic strategy from the non-San Dieguito Archaic processing regime, its rarity implies that it was not only short lived, but that it was not as economically successful as the Archaic strategy. Such a conclusion would fit with other trends in Southern California deserts, where hunting-related tools were replaced by processing tools during the Early Holocene (see Basgall and Hall 1990).

Archaic Period (8000 BC to AD 500)

The more than 2,500-year overlap between the presumed age of Paleoindian occupations and the Archaic period highlights the difficulty in defining a cultural chronology in Southern California. If San Dieguito is the only recognized Paleoindian component in coastal Southern California, then the dominance of hunting tools implies that it derives from Great Basin adaptive strategies and is not necessarily a local adaptation. Warren et al. (2004) admitted as much, citing strong desert connections with San Dieguito. Thus, the Archaic pattern is the earliest local socioeconomic adaptation in the region (see Hale 2001, 2009).

The Archaic pattern, which has also been termed the Milling Stone Horizon (among others), is relatively easy to define, with assemblages that consist primarily of processing tools, such as milling stones, hand stones, battered cobbles, heavy crude scrapers, incipient flake-based tools, and cobble-core reduction. These assemblages occur in

all environments across the region with little variability in tool composition. Low assemblage variability over time and space among Archaic sites has been equated with cultural conservatism (see Basgall and Hall 1990; Byrd and Reddy 2002; Warren 1968; Warren et al. 2004). Despite enormous amounts of archaeological work at Archaic sites, little change in assemblage composition occurred until the bow and arrow was adopted around AD 500, as well as ceramics at approximately the same time (Griset 1996; Hale 2009). Even then, assemblage formality remained low. After the bow was adopted, small arrow points appear in large quantities and already low amounts of formal flake tools are replaced by increasing amounts of expedient flake tools. Similarly, shaped milling stones and hand stones decreased in proportion relative to expedient, unshaped ground stone tools (Hale 2009). Thus, the terminus of the Archaic period is equally hard to define as its beginning because basic assemblage constituents and patterns of manufacturing investment remain stable, complemented only by the addition of the bow and arrow and ceramics.

Late Prehistoric Period (AD 500 to 1769)

The period following the Archaic and before the Ethnohistoric (AD 1769) is commonly referred to as the Late Prehistoric (Rogers 1945; Wallace 1955; Warren et al. 2004); however, several other subdivisions continue to be used to describe various shifts in assemblage composition. In general, this period is defined by the addition of arrow points and ceramics, as well as the widespread use of bedrock mortars. The fundamental Late Prehistoric assemblage is very similar to the Archaic pattern but includes arrow points and large quantities of fine debitage from producing arrow points, ceramics, and cremations. The appearance of mortars and pestles is difficult to place in time because most mortars are on bedrock surfaces. Some argue that the Ethnohistoric intensive acorn economy extends as far back as AD 500 (Bean and Shipek 1978). However, there is no substantial evidence that reliance on acorns, and the accompanying use of mortars and pestles, occurred before AD 1400. In Riverside County and the surrounding region, milling stones and hand stones persisted in higher frequencies than mortars and pestles until the last 500 years (Basgall and Hall 1990); even then, weighing the economic significance of milling stone-hand stone versus mortar-pestle technology is tenuous due to incomplete information on archaeological assemblages.

3.3 Ethnographic Overview

The history of the Native American communities prior to the mid-1700s has largely been reconstructed through later mission-period and early ethnographic accounts. The first records of the Native American inhabitants of the region come predominantly from European merchants, missionaries, military personnel, and explorers. These brief, and generally peripheral, accounts were prepared with the intent of furthering respective colonial and economic aims and were combined with observations of the landscape. They were not intended to be unbiased accounts regarding the cultural structures and community practices of the newly encountered cultural groups. The establishment of the missions in the region brought more extensive documentation of Native American communities, although these groups did not become the focus of formal and in-depth ethnographic study until the early twentieth century (Bean and Shipek 1978; Boscana 1846; Harrington 1934; Laylander 2000; Sparkman 1908; White 1963). The principal intent of these researchers was to record the precontact and culturally specific practices, ideologies, and languages that had survived the destabilizing effects of missionization and colonialism. This research, often understood as “salvage ethnography,” was driven by the understanding that traditional knowledge was being lost due to the impacts of modernization and cultural assimilation. Alfred Kroeber applied his “memory culture” approach (Lightfoot 2005, p. 32) by recording languages and oral histories within the region.

Ethnographic research by Dubois, Kroeber, Harrington, Spier, and others during the early twentieth century seemed to indicate that traditional cultural practices and beliefs survived among local Native American communities.

It is important to note that even though there were many informants for these early ethnographies who were able to provide information from personal experiences about native life before the Europeans, a significantly large proportion of these informants were born after 1850 (Heizer and Nissen 1973); therefore, the documentation of precontact aboriginal culture was being increasingly supplied by individuals born in California after considerable contact with Europeans. As Heizer (1978) stated, this is an important issue to note when examining these ethnographies, because considerable culture change had undoubtedly occurred by 1850 among the Native American survivors of California.

Based on ethnographic information, it is believed that at least 88 different languages were spoken from Baja California Sur to the southern Oregon state border at the time of Spanish contact (Johnson and Lorenz 2006, p. 34). The distribution of recorded Native American languages has been dispersed as a geographic mosaic across California through six primary language families (Golla 2007). Because the Project site is in the San Bernardino area, the Native American inhabitants of the region would have generally spoken the Gabrielino variety of Takic, although the Serrano variety would have likely been spoken as well, because the traditional boundary between the Serrano and Gabrielino groups is near the Project site.

Golla contended that one can interpret the amount of variability within specific language groups as being associated with the relative “time depth” of the speaking populations (Golla 2007, p. 80). A large amount of variation within the language of a group represents a greater time depth than a group’s language with less internal diversity. One method that Golla has employed involves drawing comparisons with historically documented changes in Germanic and Romantic language groups. Golla observed that the “absolute chronology of the internal diversification within a language family” can be correlated with archaeological dates (Golla 2007, p. 71). This type of interpretation is modeled on concepts of genetic drift and gene flows that are associated with migration and population isolation in the biological sciences.

The tribes of this area have traditionally spoken Takic languages that may be assigned to the larger Uto–Aztecan family (Golla 2007, p. 74). These groups include the Gabrielino, Cahuilla, and Serrano. Golla interpreted the amount of internal diversity within these language-speaking communities to reflect a time depth of approximately 2,000 years. Other researchers have contended that Takic may have diverged from Uto–Aztecan ca. 2600 BC to AD 1, which was later followed by the diversification within the Takic speaking tribes, occurring approximately 1500 BC to AD 1000 (Laylander 2000).

Serrano

Traditionally, the Serrano lived in an area east of the Gabrielino and north of the Cahuilla, near present-day western San Bernardino County and northeastern Los Angeles County (Laylander 2000). Kroeber (1925) divided the Serrano into four distinct groups within the western Mojave Desert: the Kitanemuk, Tataviam, Serrano, and Vanyume. Each group held a distinct territory within the region (Kroeber 1925). According to Bean and Smith (1978, p. 570), “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.”

The majority of the Serrano lived in small villages close to sources of fresh water (Benedict 1924). The living structures were dome shaped and covered with tule grass (Benedict 1924). The Serrano also had sweat houses and ceremonial houses for religious activities. Further, according to Benedict (1924), a typical Serrano settlement was a village with multiple small satellite camps surrounding it. According to DeBarros (2004), one of the more prominent Serrano villages was called *Guapiabit* and was located in Summit Valley.

3.4 Historic Period Overview

The first European settlers to the San Bernardino Valley were missionaries from the Mission of San Gabriel, near the location of modern Los Angeles, who established the Mission San Bernardino in 1819, although undocumented references indicate an earlier founding date of 1810 (Cataldo 2002). The location, chosen by the missionaries due to its signs of agricultural fertility, was in the southern portion of the San Bernardino Valley at the last slopes of the foothills of the San Bernardino Mountains. Assisted by the Native Americans, the missionaries erected an “adobe building some eighty by forty yards in size, having substantial walls three feet in thickness, with floors of burnt brick, and thatched roofs of tules and flags” (Hale 1888). The building was so structurally sound that Edson D. Hale (1888) describing the remains 50 years after its abandonment notes that “about 6 feet of all four walls still stood.” With the help of the Native Americans in the area they diverted water from Mill Creek in the mountains, giving the mission greater agricultural fertility (City of San Bernardino n.d.).

Rancho Period (1824 to 1848)

Mexico established its independence from Spain in 1821, secured California as a Mexican territory in 1822, and became a federal republic in 1824. The Franciscan missions of California by this time had amassed considerable wealth in horses and livestock. Considering these assets too valuable to be left to the missions, the Mexican Republic secularized the mission property in 1834 and confiscated their wealth (Starr 2007; Hale 1888). Juan B. Alvarado became Governor of the Territory in 1836 and began the process of subdividing the valley into large ranchos. The land was then given to Diego Sepulveda and three brothers named Lugo in 1842 (Cataldo 2002). They transformed it into “Rancho San Bernardino” and used approximately 20 acres for agriculture and the rest of the deeded land, which amounted to 8 square leagues (35,000 acres), for cattle raising (Hale 1888; Cataldo 2002). During this period the population did not grow dramatically but the cattle raising industry became huge throughout the county. San Bernardino soon became an important trade post on the Spanish Trail (City of San Bernardino n.d.).

Mormon Period (1848 to 1857)

In 1848 California joined the United States. The head of the Lugo brothers, Don Antonio Maria Lugo, who had been discouraged the past few years by Native Americans and outlaws raiding and cattle stealing, sold the rancho to the leaders of an approximately 500-person Mormon settlement expedition, Amasa Lyman and Charles Rich. Rich and Lyman in turn sold the land to the Mormon settlers collectively for the price of \$77,500 (City of San Bernardino n.d.; Hale 1888). The settlers were sent to California by Mormon leader Brigham Young to create a Mormon outpost. Young desired to create a Mormon outpost closer to the Pacific Coast, hoping that a Pacific route to Salt Lake City would be more efficient for European converts than the overland route from New York City (Cataldo 2002; Hale 1888; City of San Bernardino n.d.). Fearing further Native American and outlaw attacks, the Mormons fortified the rancho, renamed it “Fort San Bernardino,” and created a stockade centered at the location of the current San Bernardino County Courthouse (Cataldo 2002). No attacks came and the stockade was dismantled after a year. The Mormon town adhered to strict temperance—no drinking or gambling. The Mormons increased agriculture in

the area, planting 3,000 acres of grain. They also increased infrastructure, including a gristmill and a road to the mountains leading to a sawmill (Hale 1888). The city grew rapidly until it was incorporated as the City of San Bernardino in 1857, with a population of 1,200 (City of San Bernardino n.d.).

Development of Hinkley Area (1880s to Present)

By the 1880s, railroads traversed the nation and facilitated travel westward, connecting distant markets. The small settlement of Hinkley (originally spelled Hinckley) was founded in 1881 upon the arrival of the Southern Pacific Railroad (now State Route 58), which was located approximately 8 miles southeast of the Project site. The small, rural settlement was named by an early settler, Donald D. Henderson, after his son. By 1883, Hinkley was developed with the profitable Black's Cattle Ranch, a second large agricultural property (Grant's), and two communities, Hinkley and Harper (renamed Lockhart in the 1950s) (Gudde and Bright 1998, p. 166; Ancestry 2004; Hampson and Swanson 1989, p. 9; Steinberg 2015, pp. 9, 14; Wheeler 1883).

By the early 1900s, a network of unorganized, well-traveled dirt roads crisscrossed Hinkley to connect the rural hamlet's sparse development. Hinkley Elementary School opened in 1902 and continued to operate into the twenty-first century. The first development west of Harper Lake, the current Project site, occurred in 1910. The railroad sold land sold to arriving agrarians and the migrants applied for Desert Land Entry (DLE) grants to support farming in the arid environment. To qualify, settlers must have already begun successful agricultural development and formed irrigation networks. The required agricultural infrastructure, which the struggling farmers hoped the grants would fund, resulted in the dismissal of most applications. By 1930, the most desirable agricultural land west of the lake (north of the Project site) was taken. Over time, Hinkley's web of transportation routes grew as the area's population expanded and residents developed new dwellings, farms, and infrastructure (Steinberg 2015).

4 Methods

4.1 Cultural Resource Records Search

On May 18, 2022, Dudek requested a search of the California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS) records held at the South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC), located on the campus of California State University, Fullerton. On August 25, 2022, the staff at the SCCIC returned the results of the search to Dudek. The search of the proposed Project site and a 1-mile radius included collections of mapped prehistoric, historic, and built environment resources; Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) site records; technical reports; and ethnographic references. The search also included historical maps of the Project site, the NRHP, the CRHR, the California Historic Property Data File, the lists of California State Historical Landmarks, California Points of Historical Interest, the Archaeological Determinations of Eligibility, and the Built Environment Resources Directory (BERD). The complete results of the records search are presented in Confidential Appendix A and summarized in Chapter 5.1, SCCIC Records Search.

4.2 Intensive Pedestrian Survey

All field practices met the Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for a cultural resources inventory. The intensive-level survey methods consisted of a pedestrian survey conducted in parallel transects, spaced no more than 15 meters (approximately 50 feet) apart, over the entire proposed Project site from north to south. Deviations from transects occurred only in areas containing dense debris from the ranch, buildings, dense vegetation, or impassable natural features. The ground surface was inspected for prehistoric artifacts (e.g., flaked stone tools, tool-making debris, ground stone tools, ceramics, fire-affected rock), soil discoloration that might indicate the presence of a cultural midden, soil depressions, features indicative of structures and/or buildings (e.g., standing exterior walls, post holes, foundations), and historical artifacts (e.g., metal, glass, ceramics, building materials). Ground disturbances such as burrows, cut banks, and drainages were also visually inspected for exposed subsurface materials. No artifacts were collected during the survey.

For purposes of defining an archaeological site based on artifact density, a minimum density of three or more artifacts in a 30-square-meter (approximately 100-square-foot) area was predetermined to constitute an archaeological site, as did the presence of any feature (e.g., a hearth). Any separation of 30 meters (approximately 100 feet) or more between artifacts was considered justification for delineation of a site boundary and/or determination of an isolate vs. a site. As a best practice, all newly identified archaeological resources that met the definition of an archaeological site were assigned a temporary site number. Isolated finds consisting of fewer than three artifacts within a 30-square-meter area were recorded separately from sites, including the use of a different numbering scheme. Based on experience in the region and the results of the CHRIS records search, anticipated site types included prehistoric artifact scatters and historic-period refuse deposits. All prehistoric and historic sites and isolates identified during this inventory within the proposed Project site were recorded on DPR forms, using the Instructions for Recording Historical Resources (OHP 1995).

All fieldwork was documented using field notes, an Apple Generation 7 iPhone (iPhone) equipped with Esri Collector Maps software with close-scale georeferenced field maps of the proposed Project site, and aerial photographs. Location-specific photographs were taken using the iPhone's 12-megapixel-resolution camera. Accuracy of the mapping software on the iPhone ranged between 4 and 5 meters (between 13 and 16 feet). All field notes, photographs, and records related to the current study are on file at Dudek's Encinitas, California, office. All field practices met the Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for a cultural resources inventory.

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5 Results

5.1 SCCIC Records Search

Previously Conducted Cultural Resources Studies

The SCCIC records indicate that eight previous cultural resources technical studies have been conducted within 1 mile of the proposed Project site between 1988 and 2016, one of which overlaps the proposed Project site: SB- 01910. Table 5-1 summarizes all previous cultural resource studies.

Table 5-1. Previously Conducted Cultural Resources Studies within 1 Mile of Project Site

SCCIC Report No.	Date	Author	Title	Proximity to Proposed Project Site
SB-01827	1988	Swanson, Mark T.	History of the Harper Lake Community	Within 1 mile
SB-01842	1988	Hampson, R. Paul	Cultural Resource Investigation: Solar Energy Generating System (SEGS) VIII-XII, Harper Lake Area, San Bernardino County, California	Within 1 mile
SB-01910	1989	Hampson, R. Paul, and Mark T. Swanson	Cultural Resource Investigation: Five Sections West of Harper Lake, San Bernardino County	Intersects Project site
SB-02075	1990	Hampson, R. Paul, and Elizabeth Skinner	Site Assessment and Recordation for Solar Energy Generating System (SEGS) IX and X, Harper Lake, San Bernardino County	Within 1 mile
SB-02099	1990	Hampson, R. Paul	Cultural Resources Survey: Luz Solar Energy Generating System (SEGS) XI and XII, Harper Lake, San Bernardino County	Within 1 mile
SB-07381	2011	Wilson, Stacie, M.K. Meiser, and Theodore G. Cooley	Cultural Resources Class III Survey Report for the Proposed Mojave Solar Project and Lockhart Substation Connection and Communication Facilities, San Bernardino County, California	Within 1 mile
SB-07899	2013	Strudwick, Ivan	Cultural Resource and Paleontology Monitoring Report – SCE Sandlot (Water Valley) Project	Within 1 mile
SB-08229	2016	Newcomb, Alyssa, and John Dietler	Mojave Solar Project (09-AFC-5C) CUL-4: Cultural Resources Report	Within 1 mile

Note: SCCIC = South Central Coastal Information Center.

SB-01910

Greenwood and Associates conducted an archaeological survey in 1989. This study completely encompassed the current Project site. The study identified 4 prehistoric sites, 8 historic-era sites, and 74 isolated artifacts. Of the 74 isolated artifacts, 3 were identified within the current Project site: P-36-061690, P-36-061693, and P-36-061694. No other resources were identified within the Project site.

Previously Recorded Cultural Resources

SCCIC records indicate that 143 previously recorded cultural resources are located within 1 mile of the proposed Project site, 3 of which are within the Project site: P-36-061690, P-36-061693, and P-36-061694. All 3 of these resources were isolates consisting of a single aphanitic silica lithic flake. Table 5-2 summarizes all 143 resources identified within 1 mile of the Project site.

Table 5-2. Previously Recorded Cultural Resources within 1 Mile of the Project Site

Primary No	Trinomial	Era	Description	Project Proximity
P-36-006558	CA-SBR-006558H	Historical	Commercial building	Within 1 mile
P-36-006556	CA-SBR-006556H	Historical	Historic homestead/farm	Within 1 mile
P-36-006345	CA-SBR-006345H	Historical	Historic refuse	Within 1 mile
P-36-020996	CA-SBR-013528H	Historical	Isolate: Trash scatter	Within 1 mile
P-36-006347	CA-SBR-006347H	Historical	Trash scatter	Within 1 mile
P-36-006873	CA-SBR-006873H	Historical	Trash scatter	Within 1 mile
P-36-006874	CA-SBR-006874H	Historical	Trash scatter	Within 1 mile
P-36-006348	CA-SBR-006348H	Historical	Historic occupation	Within 1 mile
P-36-006555	CA-SBR-006555H	Historical	Historic occupation complex	Within 1 mile
P-36-006552	CA-SBR-006552H	Historical	Historic residential complex	Within 1 mile
P-36-034245	—	Historical	Historic road	Within 1 mile
P-36-034246	—	Historical	Historic road	Within 1 mile
P-36-034247	—	Historical	Historic road	Within 1 mile
P-36-034249	—	Historical	Historic road	Within 1 mile
P-36-034250	—	Historical	Historic road	Within 1 mile
P-36-034235	—	Historical	Historic structure	Within 1 mile
P-36-032939	—	Historical	Isolate: bottle	Within 1 mile
P-36-062745	—	Historical	Isolate: bottle	Within 1 mile
P-36-061659	—	Historical	Isolate: can	Within 1 mile
P-36-061663	—	Historical	Isolate: can	Within 1 mile
P-36-061685	—	Historical	Isolate: can	Within 1 mile
P-36-062722	—	Historical	Isolate: can	Within 1 mile
P-36-062727	—	Historical	Isolate: can	Within 1 mile
P-36-062749	—	Historical	Isolate: can	Within 1 mile
P-36-061687	—	Historical	Isolate: can	Within 1 mile
P-36-061688	—	Historical	Isolate: can	Within 1 mile
P-36-061705	—	Historical	Isolate: can	Within 1 mile
P-36-061706	—	Historical	Isolate: can	Within 1 mile
P-36-061658	—	Historical	Isolate: ceramic	Within 1 mile
P-36-022202	—	Historical	Isolate: farming tool	Within 1 mile
P-36-062750	—	Historical	Isolate: glass	Within 1 mile
P-36-022214	—	Historical	Isolate: trash	Within 1 mile
P-36-022215	—	Historical	Isolate: trash	Within 1 mile
P-36-023306	—	Historical	Isolate: trash	Within 1 mile

Table 5-2. Previously Recorded Cultural Resources within 1 Mile of the Project Site

Primary No	Trinomial	Era	Description	Project Proximity
P-36-029569	—	Historical	Isolate: trash	Within 1 mile
P-36-022204	—	Historical	Isolate: trash scatter	Within 1 mile
P-36-022205	—	Historical	Isolate: trash scatter	Within 1 mile
P-36-022212	—	Historical	Isolate: trash scatter	Within 1 mile
P-36-022213	—	Historical	Isolate: trash scatter	Within 1 mile
P-36-007430	CA-SBR-007430H	Historical	Trash scatter	Within 1 mile
P-36-020985	CA-SBR-013517H	Historical	Trash scatter	Within 1 mile
P-36-020986	CA-SBR-013518H	Historical	Trash scatter	Within 1 mile
P-36-020991	CA-SBR-013523H	Historical	Trash scatter	Within 1 mile
P-36-020992	CA-SBR-013524H	Historical	Trash scatter	Within 1 mile
P-36-020993	CA-SBR-013525H	Historical	Trash scatter	Within 1 mile
P-36-020998	CA-SBR-013530H	Historical	Trash scatter	Within 1 mile
P-36-020999	CA-SBR-013531H	Historical	Trash scatter	Within 1 mile
P-36-021000	CA-SBR-013532H	Historical	Trash scatter	Within 1 mile
P-36-021001	CA-SBR-013533H	Historical	Trash scatter	Within 1 mile
P-36-021004	CA-SBR-013536H	Historical	Trash scatter	Within 1 mile
P-36-021007	CA-SBR-013539H	Historical	Trash scatter	Within 1 mile
P-36-023236	CA-SBR-014712H	Historical	Trash scatter	Within 1 mile
P-36-023237	CA-SBR-014713H	Historical	Trash scatter	Within 1 mile
P-36-023238	CA-SBR-014714H	Historical	Trash scatter	Within 1 mile
P-36-023239	CA-SBR-014715H	Historical	Trash scatter	Within 1 mile
P-36-023244	CA-SBR-014720/H	Multicomponent	Trash scatter and lithic flake	Within 1 mile
P-36-027192	—	Prehistoric	Isolate: ground stone	Within 1 mile
P-36-027193	—	Prehistoric	Isolate: ground stone	Within 1 mile
P-36-027200	—	Prehistoric	Isolate: ground stone	Within 1 mile
P-36-027201	—	Prehistoric	Isolate: ground stone	Within 1 mile
P-36-027216	—	Prehistoric	Isolate: ground stone	Within 1 mile
P-36-022203	—	Prehistoric	Isolate: lithic flake	Within 1 mile
P-36-027194	—	Prehistoric	Isolate: lithic flake	Within 1 mile
P-36-027195	—	Prehistoric	Isolate: lithic flake	Within 1 mile
P-36-027196	—	Prehistoric	Isolate: lithic flake	Within 1 mile
P-36-027197	—	Prehistoric	Isolate: lithic flake	Within 1 mile
P-36-027198	—	Prehistoric	Isolate: lithic flake	Within 1 mile
P-36-027199	—	Prehistoric	Isolate: lithic flake	Within 1 mile
P-36-027202	—	Prehistoric	Isolate: lithic flake	Within 1 mile
P-36-027206	—	Prehistoric	Isolate: lithic flake	Within 1 mile
P-36-027213	—	Prehistoric	Isolate: lithic flake	Within 1 mile
P-36-027217	—	Prehistoric	Isolate: lithic flake	Within 1 mile
P-36-027218	—	Prehistoric	Isolate: lithic flake	Within 1 mile
P-36-027224	—	Prehistoric	Isolate: lithic flake	Within 1 mile
P-36-027226	—	Prehistoric	Isolate: lithic flake	Within 1 mile

Table 5-2. Previously Recorded Cultural Resources within 1 Mile of the Project Site

Primary No	Trinomial	Era	Description	Project Proximity
P-36-027232	—	Prehistoric	Isolate: lithic flake	Within 1 mile
P-36-027234	—	Prehistoric	Isolate: lithic flake	Within 1 mile
P-36-061670	—	Prehistoric	Isolate: lithic flake	Within 1 mile
P-36-061671	—	Prehistoric	Isolate: lithic flake	Within 1 mile
P-36-061676	—	Prehistoric	Isolate: lithic flake	Within 1 mile
P-36-061677	—	Prehistoric	Isolate: lithic flake	Within 1 mile
P-36-061679	—	Prehistoric	Isolate: lithic flake	Within 1 mile
P-36-061680	—	Prehistoric	Isolate: lithic flake	Within 1 mile
P-36-061682	—	Prehistoric	Isolate: lithic flake	Within 1 mile
P-36-061683	—	Prehistoric	Isolate: lithic flake	Within 1 mile
P-36-061684	—	Prehistoric	Isolate: lithic flake	Within 1 mile
P-36-061686	—	Prehistoric	Isolate: lithic flake	Within 1 mile
P-36-061689	—	Prehistoric	Isolate: lithic flake	Within 1 mile
P-36-061691	—	Prehistoric	Isolate: lithic flake	Within 1 mile
P-36-061692	—	Prehistoric	Isolate: lithic flake	Within 1 mile
P-36-061695	—	Prehistoric	Isolate: lithic flake	Within 1 mile
P-36-062675	—	Prehistoric	Isolate: lithic flake	Within 1 mile
P-36-062676	—	Prehistoric	Isolate: lithic flake	Within 1 mile
P-36-062677	—	Prehistoric	Isolate: lithic flake	Within 1 mile
P-36-062703	—	Prehistoric	Isolate: lithic flake	Within 1 mile
P-36-062723	—	Prehistoric	Isolate: lithic flake	Within 1 mile
P-36-062725	—	Prehistoric	Isolate: lithic flake	Within 1 mile
P-36-062738	—	Prehistoric	Isolate: lithic flake	Within 1 mile
P-36-062739	—	Prehistoric	Isolate: lithic flake	Within 1 mile
P-36-062744	—	Prehistoric	Isolate: lithic flake	Within 1 mile
P-36-062746	—	Prehistoric	Isolate: lithic flake	Within 1 mile
P-36-062747	—	Prehistoric	Isolate: lithic flake	Within 1 mile
P-36-027248	—	Prehistoric	Isolate: percussion tool	Within 1 mile
P-36-006346	CA-SBR-006346	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Within 1 mile
P-36-027191	CA-SBR-017151	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Within 1 mile
P-36-027238	—	Prehistoric	Isolate: ground stone	Within 1 mile
P-36-032940	—	Prehistoric	Isolate: ground stones	Within 1 mile
P-36-027242	—	Prehistoric	Isolate: lithic core	Within 1 mile
P-36-027327	—	Prehistoric	Isolate: lithic flake	Within 1 mile
P-36-021011	CA-SBR-13533/H	Prehistoric	Isolate: lithic flake	Within 1 mile
P-36-022221	—	Prehistoric	Isolate: lithic flake	Within 1 mile
P-36-022222	—	Prehistoric	Isolate: lithic flake	Within 1 mile
P-36-022223	—	Prehistoric	Isolate: lithic flake	Within 1 mile
P-36-022224	—	Prehistoric	Isolate: lithic flake	Within 1 mile
P-36-022228	—	Prehistoric	Isolate: lithic flake	Within 1 mile
P-36-022229	—	Prehistoric	Isolate: lithic flake	Within 1 mile

Table 5-2. Previously Recorded Cultural Resources within 1 Mile of the Project Site

Primary No	Trinomial	Era	Description	Project Proximity
P-36-022231	—	Prehistoric	Isolate: lithic flake	Within 1 mile
P-36-027227	—	Prehistoric	Isolate: lithic flake	Within 1 mile
P-36-027228	—	Prehistoric	Isolate: lithic flake	Within 1 mile
P-36-027229	—	Prehistoric	Isolate: lithic flake	Within 1 mile
P-36-027233	—	Prehistoric	Isolate: lithic flake	Within 1 mile
P-36-027239	—	Prehistoric	Isolate: lithic flake	Within 1 mile
P-36-027240	—	Prehistoric	Isolate: lithic flake	Within 1 mile
P-36-027241	—	Prehistoric	Isolate: lithic flake	Within 1 mile
P-36-027243	—	Prehistoric	Isolate: lithic flake	Within 1 mile
P-36-027244	—	Prehistoric	Isolate: lithic flake	Within 1 mile
P-36-027245	—	Prehistoric	Isolate: lithic flake	Within 1 mile
P-36-027247	—	Prehistoric	Isolate: lithic flake	Within 1 mile
P-36-061662	—	Prehistoric	Isolate: lithic flake	Within 1 mile
P-36-061664	—	Prehistoric	Isolate: lithic flake	Within 1 mile
P-36-061665	—	Prehistoric	Isolate: lithic flake	Within 1 mile
P-36-061668	—	Prehistoric	Isolate: lithic flake	Within 1 mile
P-36-061669	—	Prehistoric	Isolate: lithic flake	Within 1 mile
P-36-061681	—	Prehistoric	Isolate: lithic flake	Within 1 mile
P-36-061690	—	Prehistoric	Isolate: lithic flake	On the Project site
P-36-061693	—	Prehistoric	Isolate: lithic flake	On the Project site
P-36-061694	—	Prehistoric	Isolate: lithic flake	On the Project site
P-36-061704	—	Prehistoric	Isolate: lithic flake	Within 1 mile
P-36-062704	—	Prehistoric	Isolate: lithic flake	Within 1 mile
P-36-062721	—	Prehistoric	Isolate: lithic flake	Within 1 mile
P-36-062724	—	Prehistoric	Isolate: lithic flake	Within 1 mile
P-36-062726	—	Prehistoric	Isolate: lithic flake	Within 1 mile
P-36-006344	CA-SBR-006344	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Within 1 mile

5.2 Historic Map and Aerial Review

Dudek consulted historic maps and aerial photographs to better understand development of the proposed Project site and surrounding properties. Topographic maps are available for the years 1957, 1959, 1970, 1976, 1978, 1985, 1986, 2012, 2015, and 2018 (NETR 2022). Historic aeriels are available for the years 1952, 1972, 1984, 1994, 2005, 2009, 2010, 2012, 2014, 2016, 2018, and 2020 (NETR 2022).

The 1957 U.S. Geological Survey topographic map shows four structures on the Project site. These structures are in the ranch complex in the northwestern corner of the Project site and appear to line up with the house and outbuildings. The 1970 and 1986 maps show the same structures in the northwestern corner of the Project site.

The 1952 historic aerial shows development in the northwestern corner of the Project site. The existing house is visible, as is the vegetation along the western boundary of the property. The surrounding area is largely undeveloped, although two structures are visible on the adjacent property to the north. By 1972, the ranch complex had expanded and two linear structures had been added to the ranch property. The 1984 aerial photograph shows further development of the surrounding area, but the Project site remains largely unchanged. By 1994, the Project site appears to have been abandoned. The aerial photographs show no development of the Project site except the ranch property in the northwest corner. The 2012 aerial photograph shows the development of a solar array northeast of the Project site.

5.3 Native American Coordination

Dudek contacted NAHC on May 18, 2022, and requested a review of the Sacred Lands File (SLF) for the proposed Project site. NAHC replied via email on June 21, 2022, stating that the SLF search was completed with negative results. The email included a list of 13 Native American individuals and/or tribal organizations that should be contacted for more information on potential tribal sensitivities regarding the currently proposed Project. Dudek sent outreach letters to each group and/or individual identified by NAHC via certified mail on August 11, 2022. To date, two responses have been received. The Quechan Indian Tribe responded via email and stated that they have no comments on the Project and they defer to more local tribes. The San Manuel Band of Mission Indians responded on September 2, 2022. The San Manuel Band stated that they know of cultural resources within 1 mile of the Project site and three resources within the proposed Project site. After discussions with the San Manuel Band, it was determined that these three resources were the same as the three reported by the SCCIC records search: P-36-061690, P-36-061693, and P-36-061694. All Native American coordination is documented in Appendix B.

This outreach was conducted for informational purposes only and did not necessarily constitute formal government-to-government consultation as specified by AB 52.

5.4 Intensive Pedestrian Survey

Dudek archaeologists Matthew DeCarlo and Seth Bruck conducted an intensive-level cultural resources survey of the Project site on August 16, 2022. Ground visibility throughout the proposed Project site was generally good (80%–90%). Soils on the proposed Project site are alluvial soils characterized by tan silty sand. The northwestern portion of the Project site is dominated by a ranch complex (Exhibit 5-1). This complex includes a house (Exhibit 5-1), several outbuildings, landscaping, and other features, including burn pits, a well, and a corral. No historic-era artifacts were found within the ranch complex. The rest of the Project site is undeveloped, open desert (Exhibit 5-2).

Exhibit 5-1. View of residence at ranch complex in northwestern corner of Project site; view to southwest.



Exhibit 5-2. View of open desert with ranch complex in background; view to southwest.



The survey team revisited the recorded locations of isolates P-36-061690, P-36-061693, and P-36-061694. The team scoured the area but did not find any cultural resources. The survey identified two new resources: an isolated prehistoric flake (JP-I-01) and a historic-era refuse scatter (JP-I-02). These resources are discussed below. All maps showing the resources on the Project site and site records are available in Confidential Appendix C. The ranch complex did not include any historic-era artifacts. As such, the site is considered a built environment resource only. The complex is being evaluated in another report (Dudek 2022) and is not discussed further in this report.

JP-I-01

This isolate consists of a tertiary lithic flake identified in the tailings of a rodent hole. The tertiary flake is made from pink cryptocrystalline silicate with black inclusions and measures 26×18×2 millimeters (1×0.7×0.08 inches) (Exhibit 5-3). The surrounding area was searched but no additional prehistoric materials were identified in the area.

JP-S-02

This resource is a historic-era refuse scatter located on open desert south of the historic-era ranch complex. The scatter includes domestic refuse including food and beverage cans, glass bottle fragments, and other refuse (Exhibit 5-4). The refuse is concentrated in an approximately 4-meter-diameter area, with other artifacts eroded far beyond.

Exhibit 5-3. JP-I-01 isolated lithic flake.



Historic artifacts include food and beverage cans, glass fragments, a porcelain figurine fragment, eight pieces of milled lumber, wire-nails, broken light bulbs, and the sole of a shoe. The glass fragments included two brown bleach bottles with neck handle (1939–1954), two clear glass wine jugs with neck handle, a condiment bottle and a mason jar embossed with “192-15 Ball.” The condiment bottle is embossed with the Owens Illinois Glass maker’s mark with the year code “5” and the word “Duraglass” written in cursive, suggesting that it was made in 1945 (Toulouse 1971). The glass bottles suggest that the scatter was from the mid-1940s to mid-1950s. The scatter also included 24 beverage and food cans including coffee, a cone-top can, a solder-dot can, and flat-top steel cans dating between 1935 and the 1960s (Table 5-3). This scatter is the result of a one-time dumping event and is unlikely to contain a subsurface component.

Exhibit 5-4. JP-S-02 refuse scatter; view to southeast.



Table 5-3. Historical-Era Cans Identified at JP-S-02

Count	Type	Side Seam	Opening	Size (Diameter × Height) in Inches	Function
16	Flat-top beverage	Interlocked	Church key	2 3/4 × 4 3/4	Beverage
1	Cone top	Interlocked	Crown cap	2 5/8 × 5 1/2	Beverage
1	Hole-in-top	Interlocked	Knife cut	3 × 4	Beverage/evaporated milk
1	Sanitary	Interlocked	Knife cut	4 1/4 × 7	Beverage
2	Sanitary	Interlocked	Key strip/friction lid	5 1/8 × 3 1/2	Coffee/baking soda
1	Sanitary	Interlocked	Rotary opened	3 1/8 × 5	Food
1	Sanitary	Interlocked	Rotary opened	4 1/4 × 3 3/8	Food
1	Sanitary	Interlocked	Rotary opened	5 1/8 × 6	Food

6 Evaluation Findings

The archival research identified three previously recorded resources on the Project site, P-36-061690, P-36-061693, and P-36-061694. All three of these resources were isolates, each consisting of a single aphanitic silica lithic flake. Dudek was unable to relocate these resources on the Project site. The intensive survey identified two new archaeological resources on the Project site: an isolated lithic flake (JP-I-01) and a historic-era refuse scatter (JP-S-02). As isolates, P-36-061690, P-36-061693, P-36-061694, and JP-I-01 lack research potential and are not eligible for listing in the NRHP or CRHR.

JP-S-02 is a small historic refuse scatter with no identifiable features. The area appears to be a location of limited refuse dumping on the ground surface. The artifacts date to the mid-1950s. This low-density refuse scatter consists of a can, bottle fragments, nails, lumber, and other household refuse. This scatter is indicative of the dumping of a single or limited-time collection of domestic refuse with no association with a particular theme or person important to the region. As such the site lacks artifacts, features, or associations that could make it eligible for the NRHP under Criteria A, B, or C. Criterion D is most appropriately applied to an assessment of the site's NRHP eligibility. The scatter appears to be limited to the ground surface, although excavation may identify additional artifacts buried through erosion. However, excavation is unlikely to provide more or varied information about historic period occupation, but instead would support common domestic refuse dumped away from the place of consumption. As such, Dudek recommends this site as ineligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion D. Likewise, Dudek recommends the site as not eligible for listing in the CRHR under Criteria 1, 2, 3, and 4.

In summary, no significant archaeological resources were identified on the Project site. The resources identified within the Project site are not eligible for listing in the NRHP, CRHR, or local registers as a significant archaeological resource under any of the criteria. These resources have been documented on DPR forms and are assigned a California Historical Resource Status Code of 6Z (found ineligible for the NRHP, CRHR, or local designation through survey evaluation).

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7 Findings and Recommendations

Archaeological Sensitivity

The CHRIS records indicate that three isolated prehistoric flakes were previously recorded on the Project site (P-36-061690, P-36-061693, and P-36-061694), while the intensive pedestrian survey identified one isolated prehistoric lithic flake (JP-I-01) and one historic refuse scatter (JP-S-02). As isolates, P-36-061690, P-36-061693, P-36-061694, and JP-I-01 are not eligible for listing in the NRHP or the CRHR. JP-S-02 is a surface scatter of domestic refuse with no research potential and is also recommended as not eligible for listing in the NRHP or the CRHR. The CHRIS records search also indicated that 140 other cultural resources have been previously identified within 1 mile of the Project site. The vast majority (105) of these are isolates, with 32 historic-era sites including refuse scatters, structures, and roads and 3 sparse lithic scatters with no subsurface component. This suggests that there is a low potential for buried resources within the Project site. The NAHC SLF review also indicated that the proposed Project site was negative for cultural resources. However, the San Manuel Band of Mission Indians indicated that there are known prehistoric resources within the Project site; after discussions with the San Manuel Band, it was determined that these three resources were the same as the three reported by the SCCIC records search: P-36-061690, P-36-061693, and P-36-061694. Formal consultation between interested Native American representatives and the County of San Bernardino is ongoing. All Native American coordination is documented in Appendix B.

Due to the low and insignificant finds made during the records search, SLF search, and pedestrian survey, it is unlikely that unanticipated intact subsurface archaeological resources will be identified during construction. As such, Dudek does not recommend any further archaeological review. However, in the unlikely event that resources are encountered during construction, local regulations outlined in Section 2.2 for cultural resources under the County of San Bernardino General Plan's Conservation Element, Goal CO 3, in addition to standard protection measures to ensure that unanticipated archaeological resources or human remains are treated properly are provided in the following section.

Unanticipated Discovery of Archaeological Resources

A worker environmental awareness program training shall be prepared and conducted prior to ground-disturbing activities to inform all construction personnel working on the proposed Project about the archaeological sensitivity of the area. The purpose of the worker environmental awareness program training is to provide specific details on the kinds of archaeological materials that may be identified during construction of the proposed Project and explain the importance of and legal basis for the protection of cultural resources. Each worker shall also learn the proper procedures to follow in the event that cultural resources or human remains are uncovered during ground-disturbing activities. These procedures include work curtailment or redirection and immediately contacting the appropriate County of San Bernardino personnel upon discovery or suspected discovery of cultural resources.

In the event that potential archaeological resources (sites, features, or artifacts) are exposed during construction activities for the proposed Project, all construction work occurring within 100 feet of the find shall immediately stop until a qualified archaeologist, meeting the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualification Standards, can evaluate the significance of the find and determine whether additional study is warranted. Depending on the significance of the find under CEQA (14 CCR 15064.5[f]; PRC Section 21082), the archaeologist may simply record the find and allow work to continue. If the discovery proves significant under CEQA, additional work, such as preparation of an archaeological treatment plan, testing, or data recovery, may be warranted.

Unanticipated Discovery of Human Remains

In accordance with Section 7050.5 of the California Health and Safety Code, if human remains are found, the county coroner shall be immediately notified of the discovery. No further excavation or disturbance of the site or any nearby area reasonably suspected to overlie adjacent remains shall occur until the county coroner has determined the appropriate treatment and disposition of the human remains. If the county coroner determines that the remains are, or are believed to be, Native American, he or she shall notify NAHC in Sacramento within 24 hours. In accordance with PRC Section 5097.98, NAHC must immediately notify those persons it believes to be the MLD of the individual whose remains are discovered. The MLD shall complete their inspection within 48 hours of being granted access to the site. The designated Native American representative shall then determine, in consultation with the property owner, the disposition of the human remains.

8 References

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Appendix A
(Confidential) SCCIC Records Search Results

Appendix B

Native American Coordination Documentation

Sacred Lands File & Native American Contacts List Request

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

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

Information Below is Required for a Sacred Lands File Search

Project: Juniper Energy Project - Dudek No. 14339

County: San Bernardino

USGS Quadrangle

Name: Lockhart and Twelve Guage

Township: 11 North Range: 4 West Section(s): 32

Company/Firm/Agency:

Dudek

Contact Person: Matthew DeCarlo

Street Address: 605 Third Street

City: Encinitas, CA Zip: 92024

Phone: (760) 815-7067 Extension: _____

Fax: (760) 632-0164

Email: mdecarlo@dudek.com

Project Description:

The proposed project consists of constructing solar arrays within undeveloped desert and a former ranch.

Project Location Map is attached

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

June 21, 2022

Matthew DeCarlo
Dudek

Via Email to: mdecarlo@dudek.com

Re: Juniper Energy Project, San Bernardino County

Dear Mr. DeCarlo:

A record search of the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) Sacred Lands File (SLF) was completed for the information you have submitted for the above referenced project. The results were negative. However, the absence of specific site information in the SLF does not indicate the absence of cultural resources in any project area. Other sources of cultural resources should also be contacted for information regarding known and recorded sites.

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

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

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

Sincerely,

Andrew Green
Cultural Resources Analyst

Attachment



CHAIRPERSON
Laura Miranda
Luiseño

VICE CHAIRPERSON
Reginald Pagaling
Chumash

PARLIAMENTARIAN
Russell Attebery
Karuk

SECRETARY
Sara Dutschke
Miwok

COMMISSIONER
William Mungary
Paiute/White Mountain
Apache

COMMISSIONER
Isaac Bojorquez
Ohlone-Costanoan

COMMISSIONER
Buffy McQuillen
Yokayo Pomo, Yuki,
Nomlaki

COMMISSIONER
Wayne Nelson
Luiseño

COMMISSIONER
Stanley Rodriguez
Kumeyaay

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY
Raymond C. Hitchcock
Miwok/Nisenan

NAHC HEADQUARTERS
1550 Harbor Boulevard
Suite 100
West Sacramento,
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nahc@nahc.ca.gov
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**Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contact List
San Bernardino County
6/21/2022**

Kern Valley Indian Community

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

Kawaiisu
Tubatulabal
Koso

**Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma
Reservation**

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

Quechan

Kern Valley Indian Community

Julie Turner, Secretary
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Phone: (661) 340 - 0032

Kawaiisu
Tubatulabal
Koso

**San Fernando Band of Mission
Indians**

Donna Yocum, Chairperson
P.O. Box 221838
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Kitanemuk
Vanyume
Tataviam

Kern Valley Indian Community

Brandy Kendricks,
30741 Foxridge Court
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Kawaiisu
Tubatulabal
Koso

**San Manuel Band of Mission
Indians**

Jessica Mauck, Director of
Cultural Resources
26569 Community Center Drive
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Jessica.Mauck@sanmanuel-nsn.gov

Serrano

**Morongo Band of Mission
Indians**

Robert Martin, Chairperson
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Fax: (951) 755-5177
abrierty@morongo-nsn.gov

Cahuilla
Serrano

**Serrano Nation of Mission
Indians**

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P. O. Box 343
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Serrano

**Morongo Band of Mission
Indians**

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Cahuilla
Serrano

**Serrano Nation of Mission
Indians**

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Serrano

**Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma
Reservation**

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

Quechan

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

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

**Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contact List
San Bernardino County
6/21/2022**

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

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

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

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

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

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

DUDEK

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

August 11, 2022

14339

Ms. Brandy Kendricks,
Kern Valley Indian Community
30741 Foxridge Court
Tehachapi, CA 93561

Subject: Information Request for the Juniper Energy Project in the City of Hinkley, CA,
San Bernardino County, California

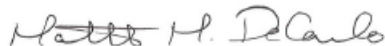
Dear Ms. Kendricks,

A private developer proposes the development of a currently vacant lot that was formerly used for agriculture and ranching near the City of Hinkley, CA. The area falls within Section 32 of Township 11N/ Range 4W of the Lockhart and Twelve Gauge, CA 1:24,000 USGS maps (Figure 1).

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

Respectfully,



Matthew DeCarlo, M.A.
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August 11, 2022

14339

Mr. Robert Robinson, Chairperson
Kern Valley Indian Council
P.O. Box 1010
Lake Isabella, CA 93283

Subject: Information Request for the Juniper Energy Project in the City of Hinkley, CA,
San Bernardino County, California

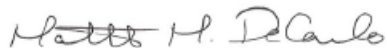
Dear Mr. Robinson,

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August 11, 2022

14339

Ms. Julie Turner, Secretary
Kern Valley Indian Council
P.O. Box 1010
Lake Isabella, CA 93240

Subject: Information Request for the Juniper Energy Project in the City of Hinkley, CA,
San Bernardino County, California

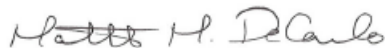
Dear Ms. Turner,

A private developer proposes the development of a currently vacant lot that was formerly used for agriculture and ranching near the City of Hinkley, CA. The area falls within Section 32 of Township 11N/ Range 4W of the Lockhart and Twelve Gauge, CA 1:24,000 USGS maps (Figure 1).

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August 11, 2022

14339

Mr. Robert Martin, Chairperson
Morongo Band of Mission Indians
12700 Pumarra Road
Banning, CA 92220

Subject: Information Request for the Juniper Energy Project in the City of Hinkley, CA,
San Bernardino County, California

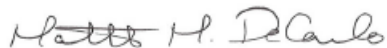
Dear Mr. Martin,

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August 11, 2022

14339

Ms. Ann Brierty, THPO
Morongo Band of Mission Indians
12700 Pumarra Road
Banning, CA 92220

Subject: Information Request for the Juniper Energy Project in the City of Hinkley, CA,
San Bernardino County, California

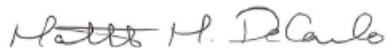
Dear Ms. Brierty,

A private developer proposes the development of a currently vacant lot that was formerly used for agriculture and ranching near the City of Hinkley, CA. The area falls within Section 32 of Township 11N/ Range 4W of the Lockhart and Twelve Gauge, CA 1:24,000 USGS maps (Figure 1).

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August 11, 2022

14339

Ms. Jill McCormick, Historic Preservation Officer
Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma Reservation
P.O. Box 1899
Yuma, AZ 85366

Subject: Information Request for the Juniper Energy Project in the City of Hinkley, CA,
San Bernardino County, California

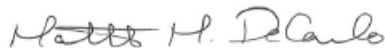
Dear Ms. McCormick,

A private developer proposes the development of a currently vacant lot that was formerly used for agriculture and ranching near the City of Hinkley, CA. The area falls within Section 32 of Township 11N/ Range 4W of the Lockhart and Twelve Gauge, CA 1:24,000 USGS maps (Figure 1).

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August 11, 2022

14339

Mr. Manfred Scott, Acting Chairman
Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma Reservation
P.O. Box 1899
Yuma, AZ 85366

Subject: Information Request for the Juniper Energy Project in the City of Hinkley, CA,
San Bernardino County, California

Dear Mr. Scott,

A private developer proposes the development of a currently vacant lot that was formerly used for agriculture and ranching near the City of Hinkley, CA. The area falls within Section 32 of Township 11N/ Range 4W of the Lockhart and Twelve Gauge, CA 1:24,000 USGS maps (Figure 1).

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August 11, 2022

14339

Ms. Donna Yocum, Chairperson
San Fernando Band of Mission Indians
P.O. Box 221838
Newhall, CA 91322

Subject: Information Request for the Juniper Energy Project in the City of Hinkley, CA,
San Bernardino County, California

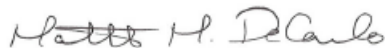
Dear Ms. Yocum,

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August 11, 2022

14339

Ms. Jessica Mauck, Director of Cultural Resources
San Manuel Band of Mission Indians
26569 Community Center Drive
Highland, CA 92346

Subject: Information Request for the Juniper Energy Project in the City of Hinkley, CA,
San Bernardino County, California

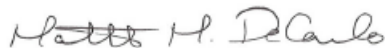
Dear Ms. Mauck,

A private developer proposes the development of a currently vacant lot that was formerly used for agriculture and ranching near the City of Hinkley, CA. The area falls within Section 32 of Township 11N/ Range 4W of the Lockhart and Twelve Gauge, CA 1:24,000 USGS maps (Figure 1).

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August 11, 2022

14339

Mr. Wayne Walker, Co-Chairperson
Serrano Nation of Mission Indians
P.O. Box 343
Patton, CA 92369

Subject: Information Request for the Juniper Energy Project in the City of Hinkley, CA,
San Bernardino County, California

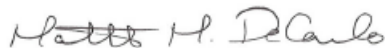
Dear Mr. Walker,

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August 11, 2022

14339

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

Subject: Information Request for the Juniper Energy Project in the City of Hinkley, CA,
San Bernardino County, California

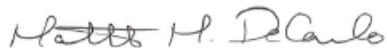
Dear Mr. Cochrane,

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August 11, 2022

14339

Mr. Darrell Mike, Chairperson
Twenty-Nine Palms Band of Mission Indians
46-200 Harrison Place
Coachella, CA 92236

Subject: Information Request for the Juniper Energy Project in the City of Hinkley, CA,
San Bernardino County, California

Dear Mr. Mike,

A private developer proposes the development of a currently vacant lot that was formerly used for agriculture and ranching near the City of Hinkley, CA. The area falls within Section 32 of Township 11N/ Range 4W of the Lockhart and Twelve Gauge, CA 1:24,000 USGS maps (Figure 1).

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August 11, 2022

14339

Mr. Anthony Madrigal, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer
Twenty-Nine Palms Band of Mission Indians
46-200 Harrison Place
Coachella, CA 92236

Subject: Information Request for the Juniper Energy Project in the City of Hinkley, CA,
San Bernardino County, California

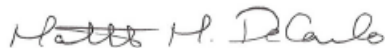
Dear Mr. Madrigal,

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Appendix C

(Confidential) Resources within Project Site and DPRs

